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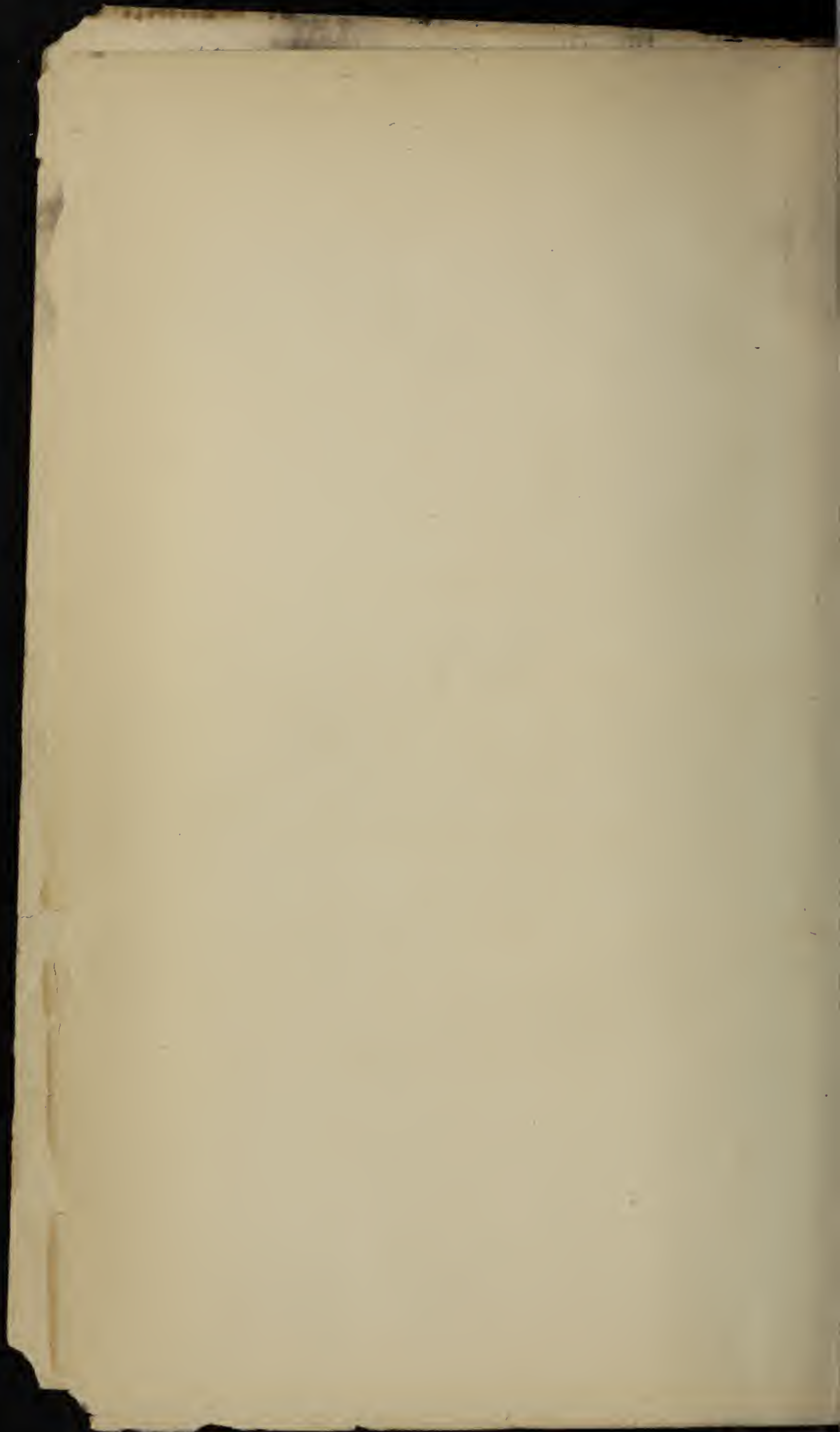
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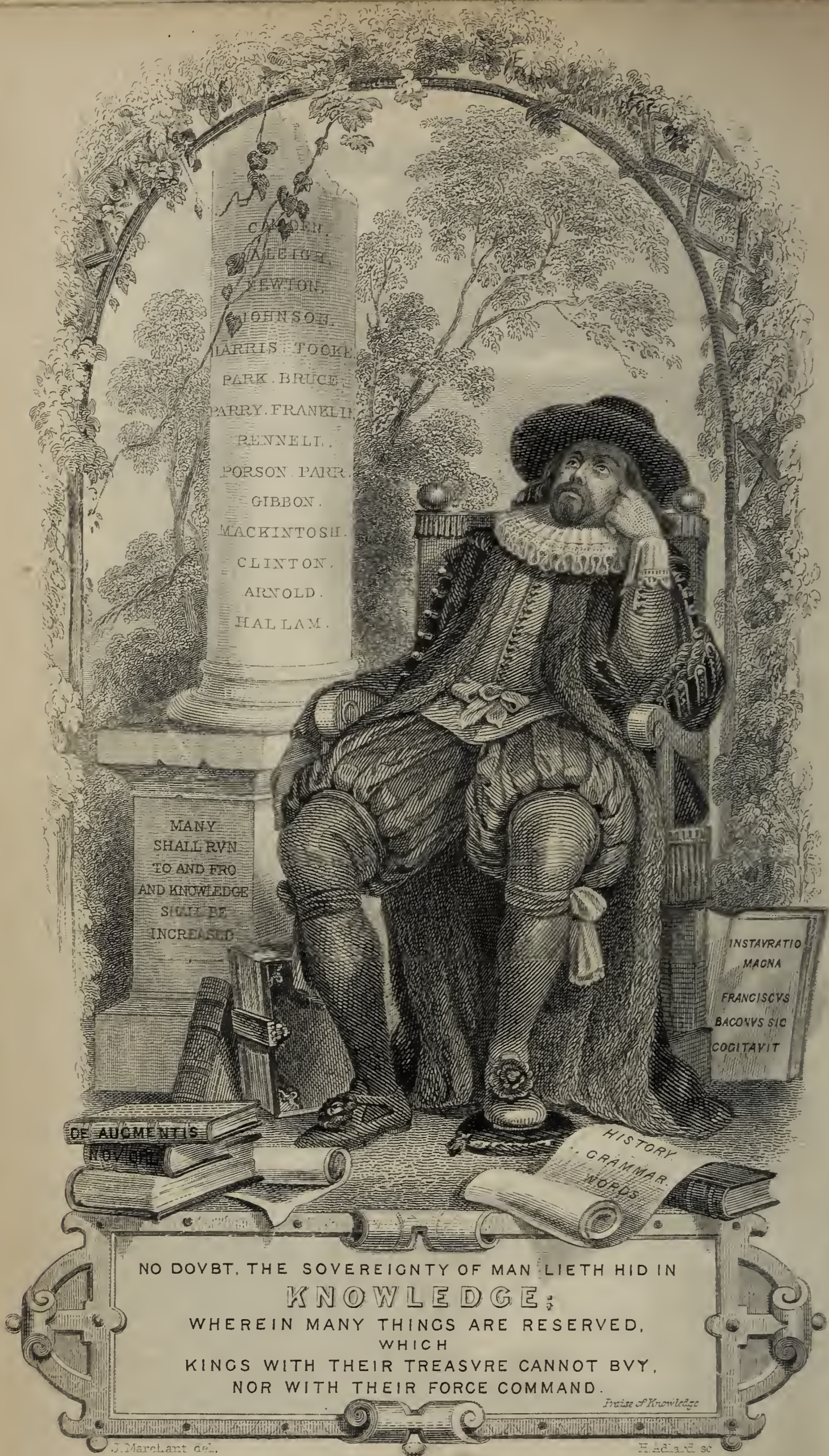
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THE
TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE

AND
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BY
SAMUEL MAUNDER

REVISED THROUGHOUT

BY
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ASSISTED BY

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SOLICITOR, LONDON

AND

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EDITOR OF "MAUNDER'S TREASURY OF GEOGRAPHY,"
AUTHOR OF "A MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY" &c.

NEW EDITION.

LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.
1876

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PREFACE

TO THE NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

THE utility of Maunder's "TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE," and the excellence of its plan, having secured for it a sale amounting now to upwards of *one hundred thousand* copies, it would be superfluous to recommend it to that numerous class who require a "LIBRARY OF REFERENCE" in the compendious form of a single volume.

Various corrections and improvements had, from time to time, been introduced; but of late years, the advancement of knowledge has, in every department, been so great and rapid, that the publishers resolved to reconstruct and reprint the work entirely, that it might more completely meet the wants and requirements of the present time. In preparing this edition, therefore, the whole work has been subjected to the most careful revision; errors have been corrected; what was antiquated has been rewritten; new matter has been added; the arrangement of its parts has been modified; and, in a word, no pains have been spared to render it more than ever worthy of the esteem and patronage it has so long enjoyed.

The "*Compendious English Grammar*" in this edition is entirely new. It consists of two parts. The First Part shows, by the analysis of a passage from Lord Bacon's *Essays*, how the Grammar of English Language can be studied practically, and yet so exactly and thoroughly, as to enable one, who is acquainted with his mother-tongue alone, to apprehend the secret of using it with force and accuracy. The Second Part is an original treatise, in which, by the adoption of a perfectly intelligible system, all the great facts and principles of English Grammar are exhibited, without the intervention of the inapplicable and misleading forms of the old Grammars; and so as to bring within the reach of all some of the most important discoveries of modern Philology. "*A Concise History of the English Language*" has been appended to it, and copious tables, illustrating the "*Derivation and Formation of English Words*."

Great attention has been given to the revision of the "*New and Enlarged English Dictionary*." Several thousands of words, now completely obsolete, or used as technical terms alone, have been removed, and replaced by a larger number of good words in general use, but not contained in former editions of this work, and in many instances not found in any English Dictionary hitherto published. The significations have throughout been corrected, and, wherever needful, extended. The accentuation has been revised. And, as fitting appendages to the Dictionary, the lists of *Scripture Proper Names*, with those of *Christian Names*, the tables of *Verbal Distinctions*, and the lists of common *Abbreviations* (carefully revised and corrected), have been placed next to it.

The *Proverbs, Terms, Phrases, &c.*, have been newly arranged and translated. And the *Mottoes*, which in this, as in all former editions, surround the pages, have been subjected to a careful examination. A considerable number, on account of their incorrectness, or for other reasons, have been removed; and others, more in harmony with the general scope and tenor of the book, substituted for them.

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Preface.

The revision of the *Gazetteer* and of the *Geographical Tables* (which are now brought together) has been effected by Mr W. Hughes, the Editor of the "Treasury of Geography," who has, by the excision of whatever was erroneous or out of date, and the insertion of the results of all the most recent discoveries and observations, rendered this portion of the work, although so compendious, of the highest value and usefulness.

Every article of the *Classical Dictionary* has been written anew, and the greatest care in the selection of the subjects exercised, that it might be, not a mere Classical Dictionary, but (what was so much required) a compendium of *Classical History, Mythology, Biography, and Geography*.

In the same way the *Chronology* has been converted into a *Compendium of Modern History*; by selecting for insertion lists of the Sovereigns of the great States of Europe, with detailed notices of our own Kings and Queens; and the Battles, Sieges, and other events, which have signalized the course of Modern History, and the advance of mankind to its present condition.

The *Peerage* has been entirely recast; and besides being corrected, from the best authorities, to the date of publication, is rendered more generally interesting and useful, by the addition of second titles, with those given by courtesy to the eldest sons, the dates of creations, and an *Alphabetical List of Mottoes*, to enable those who do not understand armorial heraldry, to determine the family to which any Baronial Escutcheon may belong.

Such important changes have taken place in Laws and Legislation within the last few years, that it has been necessary completely to rewrite the *Law Dictionary*, &c. This, which is the work of John Morris, Esq., an eminent lawyer in extensive practice in the metropolis, will be found not only much fuller than before, but so correct and intelligible, as to be a trustworthy guide in all ordinary exigencies.

The *Useful Tables* have, in this edition, been classified; and those relating to *Commercial* affairs, not only thoroughly revised, and adapted to the most recent regulations and usages, but extended by the addition of Tables of Foreign Money, Weights, and Measures, &c., which cannot fail to prove of the highest utility. In the *Scientific* and *Miscellaneous* division, also, similar additions and improvements will be found.

By these means, it is hoped that, as far as the bulk and the plan of the work will allow, this new edition of the "TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE" will prove no unworthy contribution to the means by which those who have the welfare of their fellow-countrymen most at heart, are endeavouring to put within the reach of every rank the benefits and blessings of a sound and practical education.

B. B. WOODWARD.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

IN the Edition now issued care has been taken to make whatever changes and corrections have been rendered necessary by the course of events up to the present year (1876). The work has further been submitted to a general revision, which it is hoped may still further increase its usefulness.

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A

COMPENDIOUS ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DERIVATION AND FORMATION OF WORDS.

“Grammar is, as it were, the road to all other kinds of knowledge.”—
BACON, De Aug. lib. vi. cap. x.

I. A PRACTICAL METHOD OF ACQUIRING A KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. GRAMMAR is the science of language, and its principal use is to enable those who study it to express their thoughts with correctness and propriety, so as to be understood by those whom they address.

It must always be remembered that grammars can only *define*, but cannot *determine*, the correct use of language. This depends, in every instance, upon the forms of thought and meaning to be conveyed; and in all languages was settled and employed long before the studies of grammarians commenced. And at this very time it may be seen how completely powerless are all the grammatical treatises on our own tongue, now existing, to prevent such changes as the disuse of the subjunctive mood of verbs, &c., from being made in the *forms* of the English language; by which the power of expressing some finer shades of meaning must be greatly circumscribed, if not entirely lost.

The best method, therefore, to be pursued by any one who desires to become practically and thoroughly acquainted with his mother tongue, is carefully to read some select works of our best authors, in the manner now to be described, with the help of such a compendious grammar as that contained in the following pages. This method, by the peculiar interest it excites, relieves the study of all drudgery; and at the same time furnishes one of the most satisfactory means of intellectual training, and an available introduction to the study of any other language to which the attention may afterwards be directed.

2. The following paragraphs form the commencement of Lord Bacon's Essay, “Of Studies.”

“1. Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. 2. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for

ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. 3. For expert men can execute and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots, and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. 4. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment only by their rules is the humour of a scholar. 5. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study, and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. 6. Crafty men condemn studies; simple men admire them; and wise men use them: for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. 7. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.”

3. In the first paragraph we find something *spoken of*, “studies,” and something *said about* them, viz. that they “serve” for certain purposes, as “for delight,” “ornament,” and “ability.” The several parts may be arranged thus:—

Studies . . . serve . . . { for delight,
for ornament,
and
for ability.

They are thus distinguished according to their offices in the paragraph, which can readily be noticed, when thus arranged, without the employment of any names for them.

4. The paragraph numbered (2) may be arranged in this manner:—

Their chief use { for delight . . . is . . . in { privateness
and
retiring,
for ornament . . . is . . . in discourse,
and
for ability . . . is . . . in the { judgment
and
disposition } of business.

Here the three purposes mentioned in the former paragraph are the things *spoken of*; and certain things are *said about* each of

them, though not exactly in the same manner as those purposes were said to be answered by “studies,” above. These two

EX.—IT IS NO USE ATTEMPTING TO LEARN GRAMMAR, WITHOUT WE ATTEND TO ITS RULES.

KEY.—IT IS OF NO USE TO ATTEMPT TO LEARN GRAMMAR, UNLESS WE ATTEND TO ITS RULES.

A Compendious English Grammar.

parts, therefore,—something *spoken of*, and something *said about* it,—we may note as essential to a complete and intelligible sentence of the kind before us; and we may adopt the names given to them by

grammarians—SUBJECT and PREDICATE; which, signifying precisely what has just been said, require no further explanation.

5. Paragraph (3) we arrange thus:—

For... expert men ... can { execute
and } ... { particulars,
judge of } perhaps;
but ...
the general counsels
and
the { plots
and } of affairs } ... come ... { from those that are learned
marshalling } best.

Both Subjects and Predicates here are somewhat complex. "Expert" is prefixed to "men;" "general" to "counsels;" and to "the plots and marshalling" are appended the words "of affairs;" just as in paragraph (2) "chief" was prefixed to "use," and "for delight, for ornament, and for ability" added to the same word, with the evident intention of circumscribing and defining it. And with a similar intention, the meaning of "can execute and judge of" is carried out and completed by "particulars" and "one by one;" and that of the latter Predicate, "can judge of," is further limited by the word, "perhaps," being attached to it. In the second part of the paragraph, also, "from those that are learned," and "best," are appended to the Predicate "come." And so in paragraph (1), "for delight, for ornament, and for ability," follow the word "serve;" and in paragraph (2), after "is," comes "in privateness and retiring, in discourse, &c."

It is evident, that these appended words and phrases, although they are of the highest moment to the full and precise expression of the thoughts; when regard is had to the structure of the sentences alone, are not essential, but subordinate parts thereof. And they have accordingly received from grammarians distinct names; those employed to describe and define subjects being designated ATTRIBUTIVES; and those employed with predicates,—for the purpose of modifying and supplementing their meaning,—OBJECTS; which terms we will use for the future, to avoid trouble and confusion.

6. But we may observe further, that the attributives, which have occurred in these paragraphs, are of two kinds. One kind (like the subjects) consists of names of things, called by grammarians NOUNS; as "delight," "ornament," "ability," "business," "affairs;" and these have before them the little words "of" and "for," which are known as PREPOSITIONS, to attach them to the subjects. The other kind consists of epithets merely, and not of names, as "chief," "expert," "general;" and they are called ADJECTIVES.

In paragraph (3) we find another word, "the," used very much in the same way as adjectives are used; except that its sole force is to point to the subject particularly spoken of; whence it has been named the DEMONSTRATIVE. And in paragraph (2) there is a word, "their," in form closely resembling it; but (in this instance) meaning, "of studies." It is plainly an

adjective; but it is also called a PRONOUN, from its being thus used instead of a noun.

One other word, "and," which occurs in the subjects of these paragraphs, requires a passing glance. Its use is obvious; it connects certain parts of sentences together, so as to save much repetition, and the inconveniences that must result from it; and it is designated a CONJUNCTION.

7. Before we speak of the different kinds of objective words and phrases which we meet with in these paragraphs, some further notice should be taken of the predicates. In paragraph (1), and in the second example in paragraph (3), they are perfectly simple, consisting of the words "serve" and "come" alone:—words which convey assertions, and speak of some sort of action, and are called VERBS. "Can execute and judge of" (observe the use of the conjunction) are also verbs, but the latter has a preposition attached to it, to bring it into a particular relation with the objects that follow; and to both of them is prefixed the word "can," which alters their force from the assertion of action, to the assertion of the mere capability of it. In paragraph (2), again, we have for predicates, "in privateness and retiring," in "discourse," &c.,—which are plainly nouns with prepositions; and the quality of predicates is given to them by the employment of the word "is" with each, which changes them from attributives into assertions. "Is" must consequently be called a verb, although it only expresses being, and not action. The complex character of these predicates must be observed; and the conjunctions, the demonstrative, and the addition of the attributive, "of business," to one of them (which happens because they are actually nouns), carefully noted.

8. Turning now to the objects, we see in paragraph (1) that they indicate the purpose or effect of the action expressed by the verb; and, in this example, are nouns attached to the verb by the help of prepositions,— "for delight," "for ornament," &c. In paragraph (3), the first object, "particulars," which is also a noun, indicates that on which the action represented by the verbs, "execute and judge of," takes effect. Observe also, that just as in the words "studies," "plots," and "affairs," the fact that more than one of the kind is meant, is shown by the addition of the letter "s" to the ordinary word; whilst in the instance of "men," the same fact is indicated by the change of the vowel sound from "a" in "man."

EX.—SOME OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE EACH A GRAMMAR OF THEIR OWN.

KEY.—SOME OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE EACH A GRAMMAR OF ITS OWN.

A Compendious English Grammar.

3

The second object, "one by one," is of a different kind. It indicates the manner of execution and judgment; and consists of a word signifying number, called a numeral, repeated, with a preposition. "Perhaps," which is the third object, belongs to the predicate, "judge of," only; and is inserted for the purpose of lessening the strength of the assertion conveyed by the predicate. Words like it are called by grammarians ADVERBS. The second object in the other example contained in this paragraph, "best," is of the same class of words; but, instead of lessening the force of the predicate, it is employed to intensify it.

9. "From those that are learned," is a very remarkable kind of object; for it contains a complete sentence in itself. The actual object is "those," attached to the predicate by the preposition "from;" and indicating the source and origin of the action expressed by the verb. "Those" is not, however, the name of anything; but it stands here for "those men;" and thus partakes of the nature of pronouns, whilst it also serves demonstratively to point out the specific description of men spoken of. In consequence of its being in part a pronoun, it can have an attributive attached to it, and the sentence, "that are learned," serves as an attributive, to define and describe the "men" particularly intended.

To spend	...	{ too much time in studies, them }	...	is	...	sloth;
to use	...	{ for ornament, too much judgment; }	...	is	...	affectation,
to make	...	{ by their rules only }	...	is	...	the humour of a scholar.

Of these predicates, since they so nearly resemble those of paragraph (2), we only need to observe, that the nouns are used without prepositions to modify their meaning; and the word "a" (before "scholar"), contracted from "an," is a numeral, and merely means "one," but in what we may call a somewhat general way.

The remarkable character of these sentences lies in the subjects, which, as we can perceive at the first glance, are verbs with objects,—and yet are not accessory sentences, since no assertions are made. This form of the verb, with the preposition "to" prefixed, differs entirely from the forms we have seen employed in the predicates. Grammarians distinguish all verbs used in this last-named way, as being in the indicative mood; and those with "to" before them as being in the infinitive mood. They are in fact, as we see, used like nouns, only, being verbs, instead of attributives to define them, they have objects to complete them.

11. Some of these objects are in forms which we have already noticed; "time" and "judgment" are like "particulars" in paragraph (3), the direct objects of the action of the verbs they follow; "in studies" represents, by a very natural metaphor, that of place, the peculiar circumstances of the action spoken of; "for

The predicate of this sentence, "are learned," is of the same kind as those in paragraph (2), only an adjective takes the place of the nouns there used. The subject is neither a name nor an epithet, but a kind of pronoun, since it stands for "men," and plainly for the same men as "those" did; and, from its having relation thus to a noun already known, is called a relative pronoun. Sentences used in this manner are called accessory sentences, to mark their subordinate character, and their connection with the sentences of which they form parts, distinguished as principal sentences.

Only two words remain to be spoken of. "For," at the commencement of this paragraph, shows its connection in meaning with the preceding paragraph; or, more correctly, with the last sentence in it; for which it assigns a reason. "But," on the other hand, separates the two parts of this paragraph, by way of contrast; so that it is manifest, that not the first, but the second part of it, contains the reason for the assertion made in the foregoing paragraph. Both words are called conjunctions, from their thus serving to connect otherwise disjoined and independent sentences together; yet it is evident that they are not conjunctions of the same nature as "and."

10. Paragraph (4) contains three principal sentences:—

"ornament" precisely resembles the "for delight," &c., of paragraph (1); but the object, "by their rules," expresses the means by which the action of the verb is accomplished. "Them," we see, is a pronoun, as it stands for the word "studies;" and it is the direct object of the verb "use;" it is one of the very few words in our language which have two forms, one employed when it is a subject, "they," and another when it is an object, as we find it here, "them." Here are also two objects belonging to the class of words called adverbs, "much" and "only," both of them expressive of the manner in which the action of the verbs they follow is performed; and the first of them has the adverb "too" prefixed, for the purpose of intensifying the meaning of "much."

The first object has the words "too much" prefixed, as an attributive; "too" being here, as in the instance last noted, an adverb expressive of intensity; but "much," what is termed an indefinite numeral, expressing quantity merely in a general way. There is another of the series with an attributive prefixed, "their rules;" but of this we have spoken in connexion with paragraph (2).

12. We find the next paragraph (5) rather complex; as this arrangement of it shows:—

They ... { perfect nature,
 and
 are perfected ... by experience. [study;
 natural abilities ... are .. like natural plants .. that .. need .. pruning by
 for { and
 studies themselves .. do give { directions
 forth,
 too much at large,
 except .. they .. be bounded .. { in [cncc.
 by experi-

In the first part of this paragraph we find the same pronoun used as a subject, which we have just seen in its objective form. Grammarians call these different forms cases; and that now before us, the nominative or subjective case; that in the last paragraph, the accusative or objective case.

13. The first predicate and object are in the same form as several we have seen above ; but the second predicate is quite new to us. It signifies that "experience perfects studies," just as "they perfect nature;" but we find what should be the subject following the predicate, and the real object in the place appropriated to the subject: the form of the predicate too is changed, and a preposition is inserted between it and the word "experience." We must admit, however, that the passage would lose immensely, in compactness, vivacity, and force, if it were written thus—"They perfect nature, and experience perfects them;" so that the reason for using this peculiar form is manifest.

It is distinguished by grammarians thus. When the agent of the verb is the subject, the verbal form employed is called active; but when the immediate object of the verb is the agent the form employed is called passive. And in our tongue, all passive forms, just as in this instance, consist of that form of the verb which grammarians call the perfect participle,—a form resembling an adjective in this, that it can be used as an attributive; but, also partaking of the nature of a verb, inasmuch as the notion it conveys is modified so as to express the completeness of the action. The object following this verb here expresses the means by which what is spoken of the subject is effected; as we have seen before. How the two sentences are combined by the conjunction, so that one subject serves for both, we need not more particularly point out.

14. "For," prefixed to the second part of the paragraph, introduces two reasons for the last assertion respecting the influence of "experience" upon "studies;" as was seen in paragraph (3). Of the first reason, we have only to say, that the 'real predicate of the sentence is "like," to which the words, "natural plants," are added as an object; and that in the accessory sen-

tence, added as a second attributive to "plants," whilst "pruning" is the immediate object of the verb "need," "by study" is an object annexed to "pruning." For this last word is another of the participles, properly the imperfect one; which, like the verb, at times requires some attempering object, as we see here.

In the second reason we must notice, first, an attributive attached to the subject, which we have not met with before,—“themselves.” It is undoubtedly a pronoun, and it is here used as a most emphatic demonstrative. The objective form of one part of it, “them,” does not concern us here. Next, we notice the predicate, which is in a form we have not before seen ; but which is only equivalent to the word “give,” alone, except that it is rather more emphatic. Grammarians call these words, “do,” “can,” “are,” &c., when employed as in this case, auxiliary, or helping verbs. The first and second objects to this sentence do not require particular notice ; and in the third, “too much at large,” it is only needful to observe the use of an adjective preceded by a preposition, and having an adverbial phrase, which we have met with, before it, to express the manner of the action.

Of the third object, which is an accessory sentence, more is to be said. It is annexed to the principal sentence by means of a conjunction, "except," which implies some limitation to the meaning of the predicate and the preceding objects; but the form of its own predicate is different from any we have yet seen. Comparing it with the second predicate in this paragraph, "are perfected," we find that it is a passive form; but the employment of "be" instead of "are," shows that the limitation hinges upon the effect of "experience" upon the "studies," spoken of. The forms of verbs which are thus used, to express contingency, have been called by grammarians the subjunctive mood; they are far more rarely used now than they once were, and have, indeed, almost entirely disappeared from our spoken language.

15. Paragraph (6) affords us an opportunity of remarking some other facts in English Grammar:—

Crafty men ... contemn ... studies;
simple men ... admire ... them;
and
wise men ... use ... them;
for ... they teach { their own use,
not;
but ... that is ... a wisdom { without them,
and
above them,
won by observation.

A Compendious English Grammar.

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In the first three sentences there is nothing new to observe, except the use of the conjunction "and," without any abbreviation or condensation; it here serves only to combine all three assertions together, so that the reasons assigned in the remainder of the paragraph are seen to apply equally to all. We may, however, notice the fact, that the association of the several attributives with their objects is effected entirely by juxtaposition; there being nothing in the forms of the words specially to indicate their relation to the words they belong to. But the relation of the predicates to their subjects is shown by the agreement of their forms in one essential particular, called by grammarians number. Thus in paragraph (2) the noun "use," which is the subject, expresses but one thing; and the form of the verb, "is," applies to no more than one; whilst in paragraph (5), "they" (which is equivalent to "studies") and "abilities," referring to more things than one, have the form of the verb "are," which also applies to more than one, in the predicates following them. And similarly here, the subjects being in the plural number, "men," the verbs in the predicates are also in the plural, "contemn," "admire," "use."

In like manner the place occupied by the word "studies," shows it to be the object of the verb "contemn;" but the relation of the objects to the predicates in

the other two sentences is indicated not only by their position, but (as we have before observed) also, and more certainly, by the form employed, "them."

16. Little needs to be said respecting the first sentence, which is introduced by the conjunction "for," most of its forms being familiar; but we may note the use of the word "own," an adjective rendering the pronoun, "their," emphatic. In the last sentence the subject is not a relative, but a demonstrative pronoun, and its reference to the "use" of "studies" is shown by the order of the words, or, as the grammarians say, by the construction. Besides this, only the attributives to the predicate, which is here a noun, require remark; for two of them, "without them, and above them," are pronouns attached by prepositions, exactly as we have seen nouns attached, in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), but showing their subordinate position to the subject, by being in the objective or accusative case; and the third, "won by observation," is a participle with an object expressive of means.

This participle is not formed in the same way as those were formed which we have before met with. "Perfect-ed" and "bound-ed" have been made by the addition of the final syllable; but "won" is formed by the change of the vowel in the verb "win."

17. The last paragraph (7) we thus arrange:—

		to	{ contradict and confute;
Read	{	not	
		nor	to { believe and take for granted;
		nor	to find { talk and discourse;
		but	to { weigh and consider.

Here we have a predicate, "read," and a considerable number of objects, but there is no subject; yet the sense is complete. There is, however, no assertion made by the verb; on the contrary, it conveys a command; and the subject, if expressed, would not occupy the customary place to the left of the predicate, but would come between it and the objects. Grammarians distinguish the forms of verbs which signify commands as the imperative mood. The four principal groups of objects belong to one and the same class, that which expresses the purpose or design of the action; and they are so combined by the conjunctions, "nor" and "but," as to enable a single verb to act as predicate to them all. The conjunction, "nor," serves to give to the second and third groups the same negative character that is imparted to the first by the negative object "not;" and the fourth is contrasted with all the preceding groups, as stating the design that should be kept in view in reading, by the use of "but."

In the expression, "to take for granted," we have a participle attached to a

verb by means of a preposition, as an object needful to complete it; and the next group shows two nouns, "talk and discourse," combined by the conjunction "and," so as to spare the repetition of the verb "to find," to which they both serve as "objects."

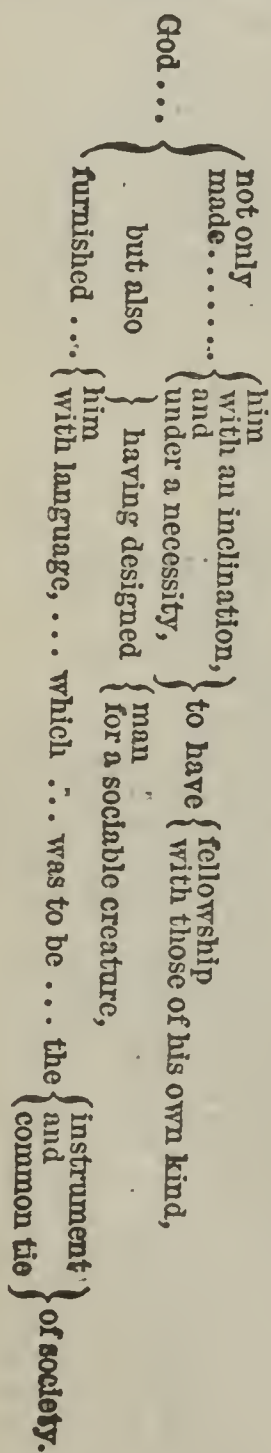
18. From this illustration, extending only to seven paragraphs—and those neither long nor very greatly complicated—may be seen, both what English grammar actually is, and what a large and clear knowledge of its facts and laws may be attained by the plan of study which we have recommended. It may also be seen how completely language is the product and representation of the thought or meaning of those who speak or write; and how subordinate is the office of the grammarian—limited, in fact, to the elucidation and interpretation of the forms and principles of language, by the most general laws and forms of thought. For not only cannot the grammarian determine what forms shall be used, and what discountenanced and avoided; but he cannot possibly frame his declensions and conjugations, his con-

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cords and governments, so as to provide a place for every combination and inflexion, and mode of giving expression to the infinitely diversified shades of meaning, even in the language of common life.

19. The following example will show how easy it is to analyse and arrange the most complicated paragraphs, so as to exhibit, without the employment of a single technical term, every fact both of Etymology and Syntax contained in it. The passage is from Locke's "Essay concerning Human Understanding." Book iv. chap. i. § 1.

"God, having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under a necessity, to have fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and common tie of society."



EX.—THE ENEMIES WHO WE HAVE MOST TO FEAR ARE OUR OWN HEARTS.

II. A COMPENDIOUS ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Grammar is divided into two parts,—one which treats of the classification, formation, derivation, and inflection of words by themselves, and is called Etymology;—and another, which treats of the combination of words into sentences, &c., and is called Syntax.

In this short treatise the formation and derivation of words are not included under Etymology, but are added by way of illustration to the concise History of the English Language, which forms the concluding portion of it. By this means, not only is some repetition spared, but, being disencumbered of that which is rather curious than useful, this Etymology is rendered more serviceable to those for whom it is specially intended.

Both Etymology and Syntax, it must be observed, are arranged, in the first place, with a view to assist in a study of the English language of the kind we have described above; and next, to present such an elucidation of its principal facts, and such an interpretation of its most important laws, as shall give to those who consider them attentively, some *real* and *practical* knowledge of their own tongue. And with the same intent, those technicalities only have been introduced, and those examples selected, which might be expected to aid in the simplification and explanation of the subject.

2. *ETYMOLOGY. Letters, &c.*—There are twenty-six letters in the English Alphabet; which have always been arranged in the following order, and are of these forms in Roman type: A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.

The number of sounds to be represented by these letters is estimated at about forty; and, in consequence, several of them have to stand for more sounds than one. It is somewhat remarkable that, since this is the case, the letters *c*, *q*, and *x* should be superfluous; the two sounds of *c* being represented by *s* and *k*, as in *cell*, *sell*; *calends*, *kalends*; *q*, being always followed by *u*, with the sound expressible by *kw*; and the sounds of *x* differing in no respect from those of *ks*, *gz*, and *z* (in some words borrowed from the French). It would be of considerable advantage, if symbols for the sounds represented now by the combinations of letters, *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *ng*, &c., could be devised and introduced; but this is a matter of such great difficulty, as to be almost impossible.

3. The twenty-six letters are divided into two classes—Vowels and Consonants. The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; and with them *w* and *y* ought to be placed. They represent the sounds which are produced by the transmission of the voice through the mouth, whilst the cavity is more or less enlarged in different directions. All the rest are named consonants, and represent the sounds produced when the voice is interrupted by the voluntary action of the throat, tongue, palate, nose, teeth, and lips.

KEY.—THE ENEMIES WHOM WE HAVE MOST TO FEAR ARE OUR OWN HEARTS.

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Our vowel sounds differ from those of all other languages of Europe; one of the sounds which we express by *a*, they express by *e*; where we write *e*, they write *i*; where we use *i*, they employ *ei*; and our *u* corresponds with their *eu*. The natural series of vowel sounds, expressed in letters of our alphabet, is

ee, ay, ah, oh, oo.

The combinations of vowel sounds, called diphthongs and triphthongs, such as *ae, ai, au, ei, ie, oe, oi, ou, eau, &c.*, express the

intermediate sounds of this series, but they also do not correspond with those of the other European languages.

4. Consonants are divided into three orders, Mutes, Sibilants, and Liquids; and these are further subdivided according to the organs employed in giving utterance to them. Thus the mutes are classified first as Smooth or Aspirated, and next in the following manner; the sounds for which we have no symbols being inserted in their proper places:—

	[SMOOTH.]		ASPIRATED.	
	Sudden.	Gradual.	Sudden.	Gradual.
Guttural;	<i>k, c, q</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>ch</i> (not English)	<i>gh</i> (not English)
Dental	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>th</i> (in)	<i>th</i> (ine)
Labial	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>f, ph</i>	<i>v</i>
The <i>ch</i> here is the terminal sound of the Scotch word "loch;" and the <i>gh</i> , that of the Irish word "lough." The letter <i>h</i> finds no place in this scheme, because it is, in fact, nothing but a sign of the transmission of the breath called "aspiration," and not of a sound at all.				
The sibilants may be classified thus:—				
	Sudden.	Gradual.		
Dental	<i>s, c</i>	<i>z</i>		
Dental and Palatal	<i>sh</i>	<i>ch</i> (est)		
Dental and Guttural	(a) <i>z</i> (ure)	<i>j</i>		
And the liquids may be arranged in this manner:—				
Simple	Guttural <i>r</i>			
	Palatal <i>l</i>			
	Guttural (ki) <i>ng</i>			
Nasal	Dental <i>n</i>			
	Labial <i>m</i>			
The letter <i>x</i> represents the sounds of <i>ks, gs</i> , and sometimes of <i>z</i> .				
5. Of the sounds expressed by the composition of various letters, both vowels and consonants, nothing more can be said, than that some of them are identical with sounds treated of above; and others are compounded of such sounds. Thus the sound of the word <i>buoy</i> is identical with that of <i>boy</i> ; and in "adhesive," the sound <i>d</i> is pronounced distinctly, and followed by the aspirate, or hard-breathing, <i>h</i> .				
6. Derivation and Formation of Words.—With the History of our Tongue, which follows this Grammar, the subject is illustrated so as to show the relation of the English language to other languages, which have formerly existed, or are spoken at the present day. Here only the "internal relations" of words are regarded; and the sole purpose is the illustration of the manner in which, from the radical words, wherein may be traced the ethnological connections of the English race, other words have in various ways been formed by the natural vitality and power of the language.				
7. Radical words (called by etymologists "roots," simply) are either nouns, verbs, adjectives, or pronouns; expressive of common things, conditions, actions, &c. Primary Derivatives are constructed by slight changes in the vowel-sounds, or in the consonants, or in both; and are sometimes designated "stems." Secondary Derivatives are formed by means of prefixes and affixes, from both roots and primary derivatives. Ex.:—				
	Roots.	Prim. Deriv.	Second. Deriv.	
Bake		batch	baker, baxter	
Bear		bier, birth	barrow, for-bear	
Bind		band, bond, bound	bandage, bondage, bundle	
Bite		bit	biter	
Bless		bliss	blessing	
Blood		bleed	bloody	
Brood		breed		
Child			childish	
Choose		choice		
Chop		chip		
Deal		dole		
Die		dead, death	deadly	
Drive		drove	drover	
Duck			duckling	
Fall		fell, foal		
(De)file		foul, filth	filthy, fulsome, foundling	
Find				
Flee		fleet, fly, flight		
Flow		flood		
Forth			further, furtherance	
Gape		gap		
Gird			girder, girdle	
Gold		gild, gilt	golden, gilding, goodness, godly, godliness	
Good		God	guilty, hellish, hol-low, healer, leader, mislead	
Guile		guilt		
Heal (to cover, or hide)		hell, hole, hale, health		
Lead		lode		
Lend		loan		
Lie		lay, law	lien, law-yer, layer	
Lose		loss, loose	loser, unloose	
Man			mannikin, manhood	
Milk		milch		
Pin		pen, pound		
Pride		proud		
(Be)reave		raven	ravenous	
Rise		raise, rouse	arise, arouse	
See		sight	sightly	
Shake		shock	shocking	
Sing		song	singer, songster	
Sit		set, seat	settle, settler	
Speak		speech	speaker, bespeak	
Stick		stake, stitch		

Roots.	Prim. Deriv.	Second deriv.
Strike	stroke	
Strong	strength	
Tell	tale	
Trow	truth	truthfulness
Wake	watch	{ waken, watchful
Weave	woof, web	{ weaver, webster
Win		winsome
Work	wright	
Wring	{ wrench, wrong	wrongful
Wry	{ writhe, wreath	

Ex. *I, thou, he, they; mine, thine; this, those; whom, what.*

Whatever exists, or acts, or is acted upon, is regarded as being, or acting, or being acted on, in some particular time, place, manner, &c.; and these modifications of the simple notions indicated by the verb are expressed by a class of words called Adverbs. Ex. *Now, where, so, seldom, perhaps.*

Many of the relations of notions one to another, also, are those of place, time, manner, means, &c.; and these are expressed by words called Prepositions, which serve to connect nouns and pronouns with other nouns and pronouns, and with verbs. Ex. *From, by, of, to, after.*

The connection of things, &c., with each other, and of thoughts with other thoughts, is shown by means of Conjunctions. Ex. *And, or, but, though, for.*

Numerals are in part names, and in part attributives and adverbs; and therefore do not properly form a class by themselves. Ex. *Two, four, six; first, tenth, hundredth; firstly, secondly, lastly.*

Interjections, which are expressions of emotions, such as fear, joy, pain, wonder, &c., and not of thought, and the greater number of which are rather sounds than words, cannot be noticed in a grammar; although it is convenient to have such a class to which certain expressions which occur in the Dictionary may be referred. Ex. *Ah! O! Ha!*

11. *Nouns.* The Gender of Nouns is determined by the sex of the persons or beings they represent, being called Masculine or Feminine, as they are the names of males or females. Beings without natural sex, things without life, and abstractions, are called Neuter.

Figuratively, sex is attributed to many beings naturally having no such distinction, and to abstractions:—Ex. The sun, *he* is setting; the moon, *she* is rising; charity, *she* is the child of heaven. Very small beings, whatever sex they may be of, and those whose sex is not their distinctive characteristic, are spoken of as neuter. Ex. The ant, *it* is a patron of foresight and prudence; the child, *it* knows not what *it* does.

Very few words, in English, have terminations, or other specialties of form, indicative of their gender; the following are examples of the only kinds, and they are not numerous. Ex. *Arbiter, Arbitress; Prosecutor, Prosecutrix; Margrave; Margravine; he-bear, she-bear; Man-servant, Maid-servant.* In other instances different words are appropriated to the two sexes, but without any peculiarity of termination. Ex. *Brother, Sister; Horse, Mare; King, Queen.*

12. The only distinction of Number is that between one and more than one; the ordinary forms expressing the former, and being called Singular; and special forms being used for the latter, called Plural.

Most commonly, *s* or (when it ends in a sibilant or *x*) *es* is added to the singular. Ex. *Sword, swords; fish, fishes.* Words ending in *f* or *fe* generally make their plurals in *ves*. Ex. *Calf, calves; life, lives.* But all words ending in *ff*, except *staff*.

EX.—AT THAT PERIOD I WISHED ANYBODY WOULD HANG ME A HUNDRED TIMES.

8. Derivative words are also formed by composition; that is, by the construction of a single word out of two or more words, each capable of being used independently. These compounds differ entirely from the secondary derivatives, and are found in every class of English words. They are not, however, so numerous in our tongue as in the German; and in that they are less common than in the Greek language. Ex. *Sunshine, fairhaired, thunderstorm, harvestman, daybreak, nevertheless, therefore, into, everlasting, midnight, noontime, elsewhere, however, undersell, overturn, because, hedgerow, warehouseman, earthquake, steamengine, railroad.*

9. *Classes of words.*—The classification of words depends upon their signification as parts of sentences, which will be treated of under the head of "Syntax." The following will, however, suffice as an introduction to this part of the Grammar; and the nature of Subjects and Predicates, Attributives and Objects, with the various means of expressing the relations between them, will be treated of in the succeeding division.

Names of things, persons, and of whatever exists even in imagination, are called Nouns, and sometimes Substantives. Ex. *Tree, stone; man, boy; Cæsar, Wellington; virtue, hope.*

Words expressing an assertion respecting an action or condition, or the reception of the consequences of an action, or simply respecting existence, are called Verbs. Ex. *To run; to strike; to sleep, to be; to be beaten.*

Attributives which can only in figurative language be used without a noun (which they qualify in some way) are called Adjectives. Ex. *Good, bad, green, high, everlasting.*

These are the three principal classes of words, which represent distinct notions of things, persons, actions, qualities, &c. &c., formed in the mind. Other words express not so much the notions we have formed, as the connection of those notions with each other, or their relations to us, or some of the infinitely various associations of thoughts.

10. Pronouns serve not only to prevent the too frequent repetition of the same nouns, but yet more to indicate the relation of the persons or things spoken of to the speaker. Such are the Personal Pronouns. Others are used as attributives, but they also show the relations of the subjects they characterize to the speaker.

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staves, and several words in *f* or *fe*, add *s* without any change of letters for the plural. Ex. *Whiff*, *whiffs*; *grief*, *griefs*; *fife*, *fifes*. Those ending in *o*, preceded by a vowel, add *s* only; but if a consonant precede the *o*, *s* or *es* is added. Ex. *Cameo*, *cameos*; *ratio*, *ratios*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *volcano*, *volcanoes*; *portico*, *porticos*; *solo*, *solos*. Words ending in *y* after a consonant have *ies* in the plural. Ex. *fly*, *flies*; *history*, *histories*.

A very few change the vowel sound of the singular. Ex. *Foot*, *feet*; *goose*, *geese*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *woman*, *women* (pronounced *wimmen*). One adds *en* to the singular, —*ox*, *oxen*. One both changes the vowel and adds *en*, —*brother*, *brethren*.

Besides these, the following must be noted. *Child* makes *children* in the plural. *Mouse* has *mice*, and *louse*, *lice*; but it is the spelling only which is peculiar. *Penny* has two plurals; when coins are meant, *pennies*, but when money is spoken of, *pence*. In like manner *die*, signifying a stamp for coining, has *dies*; but when it means a cube used in play, *dice*. *Pea* has *peas* and *pease*, the latter signifying peas collectively, or used for food. *Kine* is sometimes used as a plural to *cow*.

Deer, *sheep*, *swine*, are used in both numbers; and (when spoken of as food) *fish*, *cod*, *salmon*, &c. The names of metals are made plural only when employed to signify some particular things composed of them. Ex. *Irons*, *coppers*, *brasses*. Articles of trade and commerce which, in ordinary language, are never used in the plural form, have plural forms in the market. Ex. *Cloth*, *oil*, *sugar*, *tea*, &c. On the other hand, *beast*, which has a regular and commonly used plural, is employed in the singular form alone by Smithfield salesmen. Words signifying abstract qualities seldom take the plural form, because they cannot have a plural meaning, except when used figuratively. Ex. The honours of the world; the decencies of life. Names of measures, weights, of some numbers, and of terms employed numerically, are in some instances used in the singular form, with a plural meaning. Ex. A ten-pound note, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, an army of eighty thousand men, twelve dozen of wine, three brace of dogs, a fleet of twenty sail, twelve thousand foot and three thousand horse, fifteen thousand stand of arms, a hundred head of cattle, each weighing thirty stone.

Alms, *means*, *news*, *pains*, and *riches*, which are plural in form, are used both as singulars and as plurals. *Ashes*, *bellows*, *breeches*, *cates*, *dregs*, *gallows*, *pincers*, *scissors*, and *tongs*, have no singulars, either in form or meaning. The names of some sciences, derived from the Greek language, are plural in form, but in meaning singular. Ex. *Ethics*, *hydrostatics*, *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *politics*. And so is the term *morals*. *Suds*, and *wages*, plural in form, are singular in signification; and *pulse* (leguminous seeds), also plural in form, is simply collective in its meaning.

13. Almost all nouns, which have been simply adopted from foreign languages, retain their original plurals; but some have also plurals formed in the English

fashion, and in a few instances with a different meaning. The following is a nearly complete list of these words:—

Singular.	Plural.
Abacus,	abaci.
Acroterion (not used),	acroteria.
Addendum,	addenda.
Alluvion, alluvium,	alluvia.
Alto-relievo,	alti-relievi.
Alumnus,	alumni.
Amanuensis,	amanuenses.
Amphibium (not used),	amphibia.
Amphora,	amphoræ.
Analysis,	analyses.
Animalculum (not used),	animalcula.
Antenna,	antennæ.
Anthropophagus (not used),	anthropophagi.
Antitheses,	antitheses.
Apex,	apices.
Aphelion,	aphelia.
Aphis,	aphides.
Apparatus (u short),	apparatus (u long), apparatuses.
Appendix,	appendices, appendixes.
Aquarium,	aquaria, aquariums.
Arcanum,	arcana.
Asylum,	asyla, asylums.
Automaton,	automata, automata- tons.
Axis,	axes.
Bandit,	banditti.
Basis,	bases.
Basso-relievo,	bassi-relievi.
Beau,	beaux.
Bonvivant,	bonsvivans.
Calculus,	calculi.
Calx,	calces.
Candelabrum,	candelabra.
Catachresis,	catachreses.
Census (u short),	census (u long), cen- suses.
Chateau,	chateaux.
Cherub,	cherubim, cherubs.
Cheval-de-frise,	chevaux-de-frise.
Chrysalis,	chrysalides, chrysa- lises.
Cicerone,	ciceroni.
Cilium,	cilia.
Colossus,	colossi.
Convolvulus,	convolvuli.
Corps,	corps.
Crisis,	crises.
Criterion,	criteria.
Datum,	data.
Desideratum,	desiderata.
Diæresis,	diæreses.
Dietum,	dicta.
Dilettante,	dilettanti.
Dogma,	dogmata, dogmas.
Effluvium,	effluvia.
Ellipsis,	ellipses.
Emphasis,	emphases.
Emporium,	emporia, emporiums.
Encomium,	encomia, encomi- ums.
Ephemeris,	ephemerides.
Erratum,	errata.
Eulogium,	eulogia, eulogiums.
Fasciculus,	fasciculi.
Flambeau,	flambeaux.

EX.—I LOOKED AT HIM AGAIN, AND WAS GLAD TO FIND HE BREATHED SO MUCH EASIER.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Focus,	foci, focuses.
Foramen,	foramina.
Formula,	formulae, formulas.
Forum,	fora.
Fungus,	fungi, funguses.
Fulcrum,	fulcra.
Genius,	{ genii, <i>aerial beings</i> . geniuses, <i>persons of</i> genius.
Genus,	genera.
Gymnasium,	gymnasia.
Hiatus (<i>u</i> short),	hiatus (<i>u</i> long),
Hippopotamus,	hippopotami.
Hypothesis,	hypotheses.
Inamorato,	inamorati.
Ignis-fatuus,	ignes-fatui.
Incubus,	incubi.
Index,	{ indices, <i>algebraic ex-</i> ponents. indexes, <i>pointers, ta-</i> bles of contents.
Improvisatore,	improvisatori.
Jeu-d'esprit,	jeux-d'esprit.
Lamina,	laminae.
Larva,	larvæ.
Lusus- (<i>u</i> short) }	lusus- (<i>u</i> long) na-
naturæ, }	turæ.
Lyceum,	lycea, lyceums.
Macula,	maculae.
Madame (not used),	mesdames.
Magus,	magi.
Mausoleum,	mausolea.
Medium,	media.
Memorandum,	{ memoranda, memo-
Memorable (not }	randums.
used, }	memorabilia.
Menstruum,	menstrua.
Mephitis,	mephites.
Metamorphosis,	metamorphoses.
Miasma,	miasmata.
Millennium,	millennia.
Minutia (not used),	minutiæ.
Momentum,	momenta.
Morceau,	morceaux.
Monsieur,	messieurs.
Narcissus,	narcissi.
Nautilus,	nautili.
Nebula,	nebulae.
Nidus,	nidi.
Nimbus,	nimbi.
Nostrum,	nostra.
Novus homo,	novi homines.
Nucleus,	nuclei.
Oasis,	oases.
Orchis,	orchides, orchises.
Ovum,	ova.
Parenthesis,	parentheses.
Parhelion,	parhelia.
Perihelion,	perihelia.
Phasis,	phases.
Phenomenon,	phenomena.
Polypus,	polypi.
Premium,	premia, premiums.
Proboscis,	proboscides.
Prima donna,	prime donne.
Radius,	radii.
Ranunculus,	{ ranunculi, ranuncu-
Regale (not used),	luses.
Rhombus,	regalia.
Sarcophagus,	rhombi.
Savant,	sarcophagi.
Scholium,	savans.
Scoria,	scholia.
	scoriae.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Seraph,	seraphim, seraphs.
Series,	series.
Species,	species.
Spectrum,	spectra.
Speculum,	specula.
Sphinx,	{ sphinges, <i>hawk-</i> , moths. sphinxes, <i>in myth-</i> ology.
Spicula,	spiculæ.
Stadium,	stadia.
Stamen,	{ stamens, <i>parts of</i> flowers. stamina, <i>the solids of</i> <i>the human body</i> .
Stigma,	{ Stigmata, <i>in botany</i> <i>and surgery</i> . stigmas, <i>marks of</i> <i>reproach</i> .
Stimulus,	stimuli.
Stratum,	strata.
Stria,	striæ.
Succedaneum,	succedanea.
Symposium,	symposia.
Synopsis,	synopses.
Synthesis,	syntheses.
Tableau,	tableaux.
Terminus,	termini.
Thesis,	theses.
Triumvir,	triumviri, triumvirs.
Tumulus,	tumuli.
Vertebra,	vertebræ.
Vertex,	vertices.
Virtuoso,	virtuosi.
Viscus,	viscera.
Vortex,	vortices.

14. When a noun is the subject of a sentence it is said to be in the nominative case, and when it immediately follows a verb or a preposition it is said to be in the objective case. But its form is precisely the same in both cases. Ex. Nom. The man walks; trees grow. Obj. I pity the man; he fells the trees;—with the man; under the trees.

When one noun, in either the singular or plural number, is used along with another attributively, and indicating its possessor or origin, 's (with an apostrophe before it, which shows that a vowel sound has been dropped) is added to the former, except when it ends in a sibilant, when most frequently only the apostrophe is added. Ex. A soldier's life, the soldiers' friend; the jury's verdict, the judges' sentence; Thomas's horse (read "Thomases"); the fox' (read "foxes") brush; "He that despised Moses' law died;" "If ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye."

Declension of a Noun.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nominative Case,	King,	Kings.
Objective Case,	King's,	Kings'.
Possessive Case,	King's,	Kings'.

15. In order to individualize the application of common nouns, two words usually designated articles, one a demonstrative pronoun, *the*, the other a numeral, *an* (or, as abbreviated before a consonant sound, *a*), almost universally precede them. The former, which is called the definite article, is used before nouns of both num-

KEY.—I LOOKED AT HIM AGAIN, AND WAS GLAD TO FIND HE BREATHED SO MUCH MORE EASILY.

bers. Ex. *The man, the men; the horse, the horses.* The latter is called the indefinite article, and is used before nouns in the singular number only. Ex. *A man, an hour, a tree, an enemy.*

Proper names, abstract nouns, names of materials, and some other classes of nouns, take the articles only when they are used as common nouns. Ex. *Solon, Brutus, hope, fear, water, wood; the Solon of his country; he is a Brutus; the hopes and fears of youth; the water's edge; the wood of the ark.*

16. *Verbs.* When the action signified by a verb takes effect immediately on any person or thing as its object, the verb is called transitive or active; but when the action is completely described by the verb itself, or when the verb signifies a condition, it is called intransitive or neuter. Ex. *We suspect deceit, he loves truth; I walk or run, they sleep, you stand.* Many verbs, as may be seen in the English Dictionary, are both active and neuter. Ex. *To abate a nuisance, the storm abated; to account a man wise, to account for one's conduct.*

Transitive verbs are conjugated in two ways, one form, called active, is used when the agent is the subject of the verb. Ex. *I esteem him; they speak both French and German; the Allies defeated the Russians.* The other is used when the agent is the immediate object of the verb, and is called passive. Ex. *He is esteemed by me; both French and German are spoken by them; the Russians were defeated by the Allies.*

In the conjugation of verbs, four moods are distinguished—the indicative, the subjunctive, the imperative, and the infinitive,—and another class of forms, called participles. The indicative is used when the speaker asserts something as actually existing or acting. Ex. *He reads, we walked, they will consent, thou art punished, I was exalted, you will be confounded.* The subjunctive is used when some possible or probable action or state of being is spoken of. Ex. *"If I be a father, where is mine honour?" "Though thou detain me, I will not eat;" "If he were a prophet, he would have known who touched him;" "Though these three men were in it, they should deliver neither son nor daughter."* When a command is given, the imperative is employed. Ex. *"Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king."* The infinitive mood consists of the substantive forms, and the participles of the attributive forms, of the verb to which they belong. The preposition *to* is prefixed to all infinitives, except those which follow auxiliary verbs, and such verbs as *see, hear, &c.*, in the active voice. Ex. *"To err is human; to forgive, divine;" to have praised, to have been blamed; I saw him weep, he was seen to weep; erring, forgiven; "having nothing, and yet possessing all things."*

17. The three tenses of verbs, or the times in which an action or event may be said to take place, are the present, the past, and the future; and in each of them, it may be considered as indefinitely, or imperfectly, or perfectly, accomplished. Ex. (Indef. pres.) *I read,* (imperf. pres.) *I*

am reading, (perf. pres.) *I have read;* (indef. past) *I read,* (imperf. past) *I was reading,* (perf. past) *I had read;* (indef. fut.) *I shall read,* (imperf. fut.) *I shall be reading,* (perf. fut.) *I shall have read.* In the subjunctive mood, the tense-forms express the probability or improbability of the event or action spoken of. Ex. (Prob.) *"What matter where, if I be still the same?" "Though thou detain me, I will not eat." (Improb.) "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own." "If ye loved me, ye would rejoice."*

The imperative mood admits of no distinctions of time, but only of the completeness or incompleteness of the action commanded. Ex. (Imperf.) *Read thou* (perf.) *Have done!*

In the infinitive mood, the only tense is the present. Ex. (Indef. pres.) *to read,* (imperf. pres.) *to be reading,* (perf. pres.) *to have read.* And the participles admit only of the distinctions of completeness and incompleteness of the action spoken of. Ex. (Imperf.) *reading,* (perf.) *read.*

18. By means of a class of verbs, called Auxiliary Verbs, the capability of expressing the several relations of mood, tense, &c., is greatly extended and refined. Those tenses which are formed without the assistance of auxiliaries are called simple tenses, and the others, compound. Ex. *We hope, you fear, they fled; I am hoping, thou hast feared, he has fled, we shall learn.*

The auxiliary verbs of mood are such as *may* and *can*, which express possibility; *must, ought, and shall*, which express obligation; *shall* and *will*, expressing determination of will; *might, could, and would*, expressing desire; *let* and *may*, implying permission; *do*, which adds emphasis to assertion, and is employed in negatives and questions, &c. &c. Ex. *It may be so, he can do it, you must see that you should obey, "these things ought not so to be," we shall see to that, I will be heard, might it but be so! could we but know it, would he were here! let him do what he will, you may do as you please, we do like simplicity, it does not signify, do you see the meaning?*

The auxiliary verbs of tense are such as *be, be about, be going, begin, do, have, keep, shall, will, &c.* Ex. *You are chosen, they were laughing, we are about to depart, we are going to learn French, I did once think, he has seen too much, they kept expecting what was impossible, he would dance and sing the whole day long.*

All the moods, tenses, &c., of the passive forms of verbs are made by the help of the verb *be*. Ex. *I am praised, we were loved, they shall be beaten, to be afflicted, having been disappointed.*

19. The only distinctive personal forms are those of the second and third persons singular of the present indefinite tense, and the second person singular of the past indefinite; all the other persons in each of the simple tenses are alike. Ex. *I lead, thou leadest, he leads (leadeth), we lead, you lead, they lead. I led, thou leddest, he led, we led, you led, they led.*

Impersonal verbs, of which there are but two in our language (strictly so to be called), are found only in the third per-

son singular. Ex. "*Meseems* I hear her singing loud," *meseemed*; "*methinks* he breaks it," "*methought* I saw my late espoused wife." But other verbs are often used impersonally. Ex. *It rained* last night, *it liked* him well, *it behoved* him to do the same.

20. By far the greater number of English verbs, including all that have been recently introduced, and almost all derivatives, are of the class called weak verbs, that is, they form their past indefinite tenses, and their perfect participles, by the addition of *d* (or *t*) to the present, or *ed* when the present ends in *d* or *t*. Ex. *Hope*, *hoped*; *light*, *lighted*. But it must be observed, there is a great difference between our spoken and our written language, in this particular; the forms of the latter having departed widely from the sounds of the former. Ex. *Walk*, *walked* (pron. *walkd*); *step*, *stepped* (pron. *stept*); *stab*, *stabbed* (pron. *stabd*); *bar*, *barred* (pron. *bard*).

The remainder form their past indefinite tenses and perfect participles either by modifying the verbal sound, and add-

ing *n* (or *en*) for the participle (being of the class called strong verbs); by modifying the vowel, and adding *t* for the participle; by changing the terminal *d* into *t*; or by retaining the present form for both the tense and the participle. But the tendency to uniformity is so strong that many of these verbs have lost one or both of their peculiar forms, and others have two forms for the past indefinite and perfect participle.

21. The following is a complete list of these verbs, classified mainly by their present forms, yet not without regard to their original forms in the Anglo-Saxon. It must be observed that the original forms of many of these verbs are obsolete, or preserved in provincial usage only (and such forms are enclosed in parentheses); and that sometimes the past tense is used for the participle, and sometimes the terminal *n* or *en* has been dropped.

First Division. Verbs which change their vowel sounds, and form their perfect participles by adding *en* or *n*, or strong verbs.

1st Class. Vowels *e* and *a*, becoming *e*, *a*, or *o*.

Present Indefinite Tense.	Past Indefinite Tense.	Perfect Participle.
Delve	(dolve, dalf) delved	delved
Get	got (gat)	(gotten) got
Help	(holp, halp) helped	(holpen) helped
Melt	(molt) melted	molten, melted
Sweat	(swote, swat) sweat, sweated	(sweaten) sweated
Swell	(swoll) swelled	swollen, swelled
Yell	(yoll) yelled	yelled
Burst	(brast) burst	(borsten) burst
Beat	beat	beaten, beat
Eat	eat, ate	eaten, eat
Bear (<i>bring forth</i>)	bore (bare)	born
Bear (<i>carry</i>)	bore (bare)	borne
Break	broke (brake)	broken, broke
Cleave (<i>adhere</i>)	(clave) cleaved	cleaved
Cleave (<i>split</i>)	(elove, elave) cleft	cloven, cleft
Creep	(crope) crept	erept
(Falde) fold	folded	(folden) folded
Freeze	froze	frozen
Heave	(hove) heaved	(hoven) heaved
(Queath)	quoth	
Lead	(lode, lad) led	led
Leap	(lope) leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped
Seethe	(soth) sod, seethed	sodden
Shear	(shore) sheared	shorn
Speak	spoke (spake)	spoken
Steal	stole (stale)	stolen
Swear	swore (sware)	sworn
Tear	tore (tare)	torn
Tread	trode, trod (trade)	trodden, trod
Wear	wore (ware)	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	(wope) wept	wept
Wreak	(wroke) wreaked	(wroken) wreaked
Wreathe	wreathed	wreathen, wreathed
Yield	(yolde) yielded	yielded
(Be)		been
See	saw	seen
Awake, wake	awoke	awaked
Bake	(boke) baked	(baken) baked
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Grave	(grove) graved	graven, graved
Lade	(lode) laden	laden, loaden
Shake	shook, shaken	shaken, shaken

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<i>Present Indefinite Tense.</i>	<i>Past Indefinite Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Shape	(shope) shaped	shapen, shaped
Shave	shaved	shaven, shaved
Stave	stove	
Take	took	taken
Stand	stood	stood
Wax	(wox, wex) waxed	(waxen) waxed

2nd Class. Vowel *i*, becoming *a*, *o*, *u*, or *ou*.

Begin	began (begon)	begun
Cling	clung (clong)	clung
Dig	dug, digged	dug, digged
Drink	drank (drunk, dronk)]	drunken, drunk
Fling	flung (flang, flong)	flung
Hang (hing)	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
Ring	rang, rung (rong)	rung
Run (rin)	ran	run
Shrink	shrank, shrunk (shronk)	shrunk, shrunk
Sing	sang, sung (song)	sung
Sink	sank, sunk (sonk)	sunken, sunk
Sling	(slang) slung (slong)	slung
Slink	(slank) slunk (slonk)	slunk
Spin	(span) spun (spon)	spun
Spring	sprang, sprung (sprong)	sprung
Stick	stuck (stoke)	stuck
Sting	(stang) stung (stong) ;	stung
Stink	stank, stunk (stonk)	stunk
String	(strang) strung	strung
Swim	swam, swum (swom)	swum
Swing	(swang) swung (swong)	swung
Swink	(swank, swonk) swink	(swonk) swinkt
Win	(wan) won	won
Wring	wrung, wringed	wrung
Bid	bade (bode), bid	bidden, bid
Give	gave (gove)	given
Sit	sate	sitten, sate
Slit	(slat) slit, slitted	slitten, slit, slitted
Spit	spat, spit	spitten, spit, spat
Betide	betid	betid
Hide	hid	hidden, hid
Light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
Slide	slid	slidden, slid
Abide, bide	abode	abode
Arise, rise	arose (aris)	arisen
Bite	(bote, bat) bit	bitten, bit
Chide	(chode) chid	chidden, chid
Climb	(clomb, clamb) climbed	climbed
Dive	(dove) dived	dived
Drive	drove (drave)	driven
Glide	(glode, glid) glided	glided
Hight	(hote, hete)	
Lie	lay	lien, lain
Ride	rode, rid	ridden, rid
Rive	(rove) rived	riven
Shrive	(shrove) shrived	shriven
Smite	smote (smate), smit	smitten, smit
Stride	strode, strid	stridden
Strive	strove	striven
Thrive	throve, thrived	thriven
Write	wrote (wrate) writ	written, writ, wrote
Writhe	writhed	writhen, writhed
Shine	shone, shined	shone, shined
Wit (wite)	(wote) wot	
Strike	(stroke) struck	stricken, struck
Bind	bound (bond)	bounden, bound
Fight	fought	foughten, fought
Find	(fand, fond) found	found
Grind	ground	ground
Wind	wound (wond), winded	wound

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3rd Class. Vowel *o*, becoming *e* in past tense.

Present Indefinite Tense.	Past Indefinite Tense.	Perfect Participle.
Draw	drew	drawn
Fall	fell	fallen
Saw	sawed	sawn, sawed
Wash	(wesh) washed	washen, washed
Blow	blew	blown
Crow	crew, crowed	crowed
Fly	flew	flown
Grow	grew	grown
Hew	hewed	hewn, hewed
Hold	held	holden, held
Know	knew	known
Mow	(mcw) mowed	mown, mowed
Show	(shew) showed	shown, showed
Snow	(snow) snowed	snowed
Sow	(sew) sowed	sown, sowed
Strow, strew (straw)	strewn, strowed	strewn, strown, strewed
Throw	threw	thrown
Let (late)	let	let
Slay	slew	slain
Laugh	(loghe, leugh) laughed	laughed

4th Class. Vowel *o*, shortened.

Choose	chose (chase)	chosen
Go		gone
Lose	lost	(lorn) lost
Shoot	shot	shotten, shot
Do	did	done

5th Class.

Come	came	come
------	------	------

Note, that the participle "*sawn*" seems to have been formed analogically after "*drawn*;" also, that the word *did* is a contracted form; and the vowel *i* does not represent the *o* of the present, but is the short vowel sound of a reduplication of the *d*. It is the only instance in our language.

22. Second Division. Verbs which change their vowel sounds, but form their perfect participles in *d* or *t*; and are therefore weak verbs.

1st Class. Vowels shortened.

Bleed	bled	bled
Breed	bred	bred
Feed	fed	fed
Meet	met	met
Read	read	read
Speed	sped	sped
Bereave, reave	bereft, bereaved	bereft, bereaved
(Clepe)		y-clept
Deal	dealt	dealt
Deem	(dempt) deemed	deemed
Dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
Feel	felt	felt
Flee	fled	fled
Hear	heard	heard
Keep	kept	kept
Kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled
Lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned
Mean	meant	meant
Sleep	slept	slept
Sweep	swept	swept
Shoe	shod	shod

2nd Class. Vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o*, changed into *o*, *au*, *ou*.

Sell	sold	sold
Tell	told	told
Catch	caught, catched	caught, catched
Reach	(raught) reached	(raught) reached
Stretch	(straught, streight) stretched	stretched
Teach	taught	taught

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<i>Present Indefinite Tense.</i>	<i>Past Indefinite Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Distract	distracted	(distraught) distracted
Freight	freighted	fraught, freighted
Shall	should	
Will	would (woll)	
May	(mought) might	
Beseech	besought	besought
Bring	brought	brought
Buy	bought	bought
Owe	ought, owed	owed
Seek	sought	sought
Think	thought	thought
Work	wrought, worked	wrought, worked

Note, that the *y* in "*y-cleft*" is the old participial prefix of which only one other instance remains in occasional use in our language, "*y-clad*."

Note also, that both "*distraught*" and "*fraught*" are formed from words derived from other languages.

23. Third Division. Contracted Weak Verbs.

Have	had	had
Make	made	made
Lay	laid	laid
Pay	paid	paid
Say	said	said
Dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled
Pen	penned	penned
Spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
(Wis)	(wist)	
Bend	bent, bended	bent, bended
Build	built, builded	built, builded
Gild	gilt, gilded	gilt, gilded
Gird	girt, girded	girt, girded
Lend	lent	lent
Rend	rent	rent
Send	sent	sent
Shend	shent	shent
Spend	spent	spent
(Wend)	went	
Cast	cast	cast
Cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut
Hit	hit	hit
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Knit	knit, knitted	knit, knitted
Lift	lift, lifted	lift, lifted
Put	put	put
Quit	quit, quitted	quit, quitted
Rid	rid	rid
Roast	roasted	roast, roasted
Set	set	set
Shed	shed	shed
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Split	split, splitted	split, splitted
Spread	spread	spread
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted

24. Defective Verbs.

Am	was	been
Clothe	clad, clothed	(y-clad) clothed
Go	went	gone

In the first of these, each part belongs to a different verb; in the second, "*clad*" and "*y-clad*" are derived from some word not greatly unlike "*clothe*;" and both forms in this kind have appeared in the preceding lists.

25. Irregular Verbs.

Can	could
Dare, durst	durst

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It is the introduction of the *l* into "*could*," which makes the former of these irregular. The other appears to have adopted its original past tense as an additional form for the present: when used transitively, in the meaning of "to challenge or provoke," its past tense and perfect participle are "*dared*."

26. Conjugation of Auxiliary Verbs.

1. To BE.

Indicative Mood. Present Indefinite Tense.

Sing. 1. I am,	2. Thou art,	3. He is.
Plur. 1. We are,	2. You are,	3. They are.

Past Indefinite Tense.

Sing. 1. I was,	2. Thou wast,	3. He was.
Plur. 1. We were,	2. You were,	3. They were.

Subjunctive Mood. Form implying probability.

Sing. and plur. (If) I, thou, he, we, you, they be.

Form implying improbability.

Sing. and plur. (If) I were; thou wert; he, we, you, they were.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Be thou. Plur. Be ye.

Infinitive Mood. Present Indefinite Tense.

To be.

Participles.

Imperfect. Being. Perfect. Been.

2. To HAVE.

Indicative Mood. Present Indefinite Tense.

Sing. 1. I have,	2. Thou hast,	3. He hath or has.
Plur. 1. We have,	2. You have,	3. They have.

Past Indefinite Tense.

Sing. 1. I had,	2. Thou hadst,	3. He had.
Plur. 1. We had,	2. You had,	3. They had.

Subjunctive Mood. Probable form.

Sing. and plur. (If) I, thou, he, we, you, they have.

Improbable form.

Sing. and plur. (If) I had; thou hadst; he, we, you, they had.

Infinitive Mood. Present Indefinite Tense.

To have.

Participles.

Imperfect. Having. Perfect. Had.

3. To Do.

Indicative Mood. Present Indefinite Tense.

Sing. 1. I do,	2. Thou dost,	3. He doth or does.
Plur. 1. We do,	2. You do,	3. They do.

Past Indefinite Tense.

Sing. 1. I did,	2. Thou diddest, or didst,	3. He did.
Plur. 1. We did,	2. You did,	3. They did.

Subjunctive Mood. Probable form.

Sing. and plur. (If) I, thou, he, we, you, they do.

Improbable form.

Sing. and plur. (If) I did; thou didst; he, we, you, they did.

Infinitive Mood. Present Indefinite.

To do.

Participles.

Imperfect. Doing. Perfect. Done.

In the auxiliaries, *may*, *can*, *shall*, *will*, the only change of form is in the second person singular, which are *mayest*, *mightest*; *canst*, *couldst*; *shalt*, *shouldst*; *wilt*, *wouldst*; in the present and past tenses respectively. *Let* and *must* have no inflexions, and *ought* (which admits of no distinction of time) has *oughtest* in the second person singular.

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27. Conjugation of the Verb, *To See.* }

ACTIVE FORMS.

[illegible]

KEY.—BOTH OF THEM ARE DESERVING OF MUCH MORE ATTENTION THAN EITHER OF THEM RECEIVES.

EX.—EVERYTHING SINCE THAT EVENT WORE A NEW ASPECT.

PASSIVE FORMS.

INDEFINITE.		PERFECT.	
Sing.		Plur.	
INDICATIVE.	Pres. { 1. I am seen, 2. Thou art seen, 3. He is seen.	Sing. { 1 have been seen, Thou hast been seen, He has been seen.	Plur. { We have been seen, You have been seen, They have been seen.
	Past. { 1. I was seen, 2. Thou wast seen, 3. He was seen.		
	Fut. { 1. I shall be seen, 2. Thou shalt be seen, 3. He shall be seen.		
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Probab. { 1. (If) I be seen, 2. (If) Thou be seen, 3. (If) He be seen.	(If) I have been seen, (If) Thou have been seen, (If) He have been seen.	We have been seen, You have been seen, They have been seen.
	Improb. { 1. (If) I were seen, 2. (If) Thou wert seen, 3. (If) He were seen.		
	Imperative. Be thou seen. Infinitive Present. To be seen. Participle. Being seen.		
		To have been seen. Having been seen.	

KEY.—WE WERE OBLIGED TO ADOPT SOME MEASURES.

KEY.—EVERYTHING SINCE THAT EVENT HAS WORN A NEW ASPECT.

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Note. That by means of the various auxiliaries a great number of additional tenses, in all the moods, might be formed.

Note also, that in the passive, the imperfect tenses cannot be formed except for a few verbs, and then only in the past and present, and in two ways,—“the house is building,” or “the house is being built;” “the books were printing,” or “were being printed.” Formerly the first of these forms was different. *Ex.* The ark was preparing.

28. *Adjectives.* There are no changes of forms in the adjectives, to show their relations to the nouns they qualify, as to gender, number, or case. *Ex.* A wise man, wise men; a tall man, a tall woman, a tall tree; they saw the powerful king's golden crown; he defeated three great emperors' vast armies. But the degree of intensity in which any quality is regarded as characterizing one or more persons or things, when compared with others, is expressed by the addition of *er* (or *r*) and *est* (or *st*) to the simple (or positive) form of the adjective;—the former (called the comparative degree) being employed where only two subjects are compared, the latter (named the superlative) when a subject is compared with more than one other in respect of the same quality. *Ex.* This tree is taller than that, but the next is the tallest of the three, and those trees are the tallest in the wood; this man is wiser than those, and those men are the wisest in our country; platinum is the heaviest metal, or platinum is heavier than any other metal.

Instead of using these inflexions, with adjectives of more than one syllable, the comparative is frequently formed by prefixing *more*, and the superlative by prefixing *most*, to the simple form. *Ex.* A more prudent man, the most prudent conduct; more seasonable weather, most unseasonable importunities.

29. Some adjectives are defective, or have comparatives and superlatives formed from other words; and some do not form them according to the common rule. The following are the principal adjectives to which these remarks apply:—

Bad	worse (worser)	worst
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	further	furthest, first
Good	better	best
Late	later, latter	latest, last
Little	less, lesser	least
Much, many	more	most
Near, nigh	nearer, nigher	nearest, next.
Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest.

Another class of adjectives differs from the common rule in having a positive sig-

nification with the comparative form (as is the case with the comparatives, *superior, inferior, exterior, and interior*, borrowed from the Latin), and only a superlative degree of comparison beside. *Ex.* Former, foremost; hinder, hindmost, and hindermost; hither, hithermost; inner, inmost, and innermost; nether, nethermost; outer, outmost, and outermost; under, undermost; upper, upmost, and uppermost; utter, utmost, and uttermost. The following superlatives also occur: *midmost* for *midst*, *northernmost* and *southernmost*.

Different degrees of intensity are also more generally expressed by the use of some adverbs. *Ex.* Too hot, very cold, exceedingly angry. “Less” and “least” are employed when the comparison regards lower degrees of intensity. *Ex.* Less scrupulous, least scrupulous.

30. *Numerals.* When the cardinal numerals are employed to signify abstract numbers, they are nouns. *Ex.* Four and three are seven, two and one are three. But when used to express concrete quantities they are adjectives. *Ex.* Four horses, ten men, a hundred pounds.

The ordinal numerals (which signify position in a series) are most frequently adjectives. *Ex.* The first man, the tenth sheep, the thirtieth day. But they are sometimes used objectively, and then are adverbs. *Ex.* He stands first, I am tenth on the list. There are also the regularly formed adverbial ordinal numerals, *firstly, secondly, thirdly, &c.*

Fractional numerals are the same as ordinals, but they are nouns, and are so because they are abbreviations. *Ex.* One-third (for “one third part”), three-fourths (for “three fourth parts”), four-fifths, two-tenths of an inch. In this series, *first* is omitted, *half* is used for *second*, and *quarter* is often substituted for *fourth*.

Beside these there are the reiterative numerals, *once, twice, thrice, four times, &c.*; the multiplicatives, *single, double or twofold, triple or threefold, quadruple or fourfold, &c.*;—the distributives, *singly or one by one, two by two, &c.*, and other classes.

The words *neither, either, other, both, next, again, then*, and some others, which are also called pronouns, are frequently employed as numerals, to signify *not one, one, second, two, secondly, &c.*

Indeterminate numerals express number and quantity, but not definitely. They are such words as *more, some, none, few, many, several, much, all, &c.*

31. *Pronouns.*—Those which are used as nouns only are the personal pronouns, *I, thou, he, she, it*, and their plurals. They are thus declined.

	FIRST PERSON.		SECOND PERSON.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nominative Case,	I	we	thou	you, ye
Objective Case,	me	us	thee	you, ye
Possessive Case,	my, mine	our, ours	thy, thine	your, yours
	THIRD PERSON.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur.
Nominative Case,	he	she	it	All genders.
Objective Case,	him	her	it	they
Possessive Case,	his	her, hers	its	them
				their, theirs

The possessive cases of these pronouns are sometimes spoken of as a class by themselves, and called possessive (adjective) pronouns. In the first and second persons, the possessive cases, and in the third person, the objective cases, with *self* or *selves* affixed, constitute the reflective pronouns. Ex. Know *thyself*, he loves *himself*, they were ashamed of *themselves*. And these and the possessives are rendered emphatic by the insertion of *own*. Ex. "I scarcely have coveted what was *my own*;" "Thou owest unto me even *thine own self*."

32. The demonstrative pronouns are *this* and *that*, with the plurals *these* and *those*; *such*, *the same*, *yon* and *yonder*, *here*, *there*, *hence*, *thence*, *then*, &c., most of which are adverbs. Ex. "*This same* shall comfort us," "after *this* or *that* determinate manner," "it makes a greater show in *these* months than in *those*," "*such* are the cold Riphean race, and *such* the savage Scythian," "darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*," "*now* shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars," "useless and *thence* ridiculous," "*yon* flowing arbours, *yonder* alleys green." *The*, commonly called the definite article, is properly a demonstrative pronoun.

Pronouns used in questions, called interrogative, and those used in subjective and adjective accessory sentences, called relative, are *who* (in the objective *whom*, and the possessive *whose*, in both numbers), *which* (occasionally with a possessive case, *whose*), *what*, *where*, *whither*, *whence*, *when*, *how*; some of them being adverbs. Ex. *Who* art thou? *Which* is it? *What* do you mean? "*Whose* dog are you?" "*Whom* dost thou serve?" "*Whence* come you?" "*Whither* goest thou?" "*How* can these things be?" "The son of Duncan, from *whom* the tyrant holds the due of birth, lives in the English court." "The handsel or earnest of that *which* is to come." "See *what* natures accompany the several colours." "In Lydia born, *where* plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn." "Grateful t' acknowledge *whence* his good descends." "I strayed I knew not *whither*." Note, that the relative pronoun *what* is in signification equivalent to *the*, *that*, or *those* *which*.

33. *Whoever*, *whosoever* (and *whomsoever*, *whossoever*), *whichever*, *whichever*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *wherever*, *whencesoever*, *however*, *herein*, *therein*, *therefore*, *wherefore*, *whereof*, *whereas*, &c., are compounded or contracted pronouns and pronominal phrases. Ex. "I will follow thee *whithersoever* thou goest." "I think myself beholden, *whoever* shows me my mistakes." "*Whomsoever* else they visit, with the diligent only do they stay." "In *whatsoever* shape he lurk, I'll know." "Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout*." "You do take the means *whereby* I live." "*Herein* is a wonderful thing," "*Howbeit*, this wisdom saved them not."

In addition to these various classes of pronouns, there are some which are called indefinite, such as *one*, *aught*, *naught*, (sometimes spelt *ought*, *nought*), *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*, *any*, *other* (which has a plural when used as a noun, but not

when used attributively), *they* (when used to signify "people in general"), &c. Ex. "*One* may be little the wiser for reading," "for *aught* that I can understand," "it cometh to *naught*," "are there *any* with you?" "the virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed," "they say that he has died immensely rich."

34. *Adverbs*.—These words do not admit of inflexion, and of them some are found only in the adverbial form, others are used as prepositions or conjunctions also; some are pronouns or adjectives; and many are derived from adjectives and even from substantives.

They are employed to express the relations of place,—as *here*, *there*, *where*, *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, *hence*, *thence*, *whence*, *above*, *below*, *before*, *behind*, *in*, *out*, *off*, *on*, *near*, *afar*, *backwards*, *forwards*, *aside*, &c.,—of time, as *then*, *when*, *now*, *after*, *before*, *still*, *soon*, *already*, *lately*, *daily*, *hitherto*, &c.,—of manner, as *how*, *thus*, *so*, *as*, *otherwise*, *well*, *fluently*, *kindly*, *blindly*, *lovingly*, *bravely*, *brightly*, &c.,—of mood, as *yes*, *no*, *not*, *if*, *perhaps*, *probably*, *possibly*, *likely*, *really*, &c.,—of degree or intensity, as *frequently*, *seldom*, *often*, *again*, *very*, *quite*, *even*, *nearly*, *only*, *too*, *almost*, *much*, *rather*, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, &c.,—of causality, as *wherefore*, *therefore*, *however*, *nevertheless*, &c.

Some of those of manner, degree, and mood, admit of degrees of comparison, which they form after the manner of adjectives. Ex. *Soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*, *bravely*, *more bravely*, *most bravely*.

35. *Prepositions*. These also are uninflected words; and beside the prepositions, properly so called, nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, and adverbs, and even combinations of words, are employed as prepositions. Almost all the real prepositions admit of being used to express every variety of relation between the predicate and its objects, and between a subject and its attributes; but originally they all expressed the relation of place alone.

The prepositions, properly so called, and other words used for prepositions, are such as *above*, *about*, *across*, *after*, *against*, *along*, *among*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *beside*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *concerning*, *down*, *during*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *over*, *save*, *since*, *through*, *till*, *to*, *towards*, *up*, *upon*, *with*, &c.

The following are some of the combinations of words employed as prepositions:—*because of*, *by means of*, *on account of*, *in behalf of*, *instead of*, *according to*, *adjacent to*, *contrary to*, *with respect to*, &c.

Verbs frequently have prepositions as affixes, to modify their signification; and sometimes prepositions are used as adverbial objects in our language, which in other tongues are compounded with the verb. Ex. He *undertook* that business willingly; they have *overcome* their enemies; what would I not *undergo* for you? "they *went over* to the enemy;" "the poet *passes it over* as hastily as he can;" "to *set forth* great things by small;" "I shall *set out* for London to-morrow."

36. *Conjunctions*, like adverbs and prepositions, are indeclinable words. Some words are used only as conjunctions, and

EX.—NO ENEMY EITHER HAS, OR EVER SHALL, TAKE MARCUS BRUTUS ALIVE.

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are called conjunctions proper; others are really pronouns, adverbs, &c.

Coördinative conjunctions are simply copulative, as *and, also, besides, moreover, too, not only—but also, both—and, as well as, neither—nor, then, &c.*; adversative, as *else, either—or, not—but, on the contrary, still, nevertheless, &c.*; or causative, as *therefore, hence, so, consequently, for, accordingly*. Subordinative conjunctions connect adverbial and subjective accessory sentences with their principal sentences; and are such as *that, but that, but, whether, if, since, although, unless, so, when, while, whilst, where, whence, &c.*

37. Amongst these indeclinable classes of words, may be found many very interesting examples of ancient forms and inflexions of the English language, some of which have been lost in all but these instances, and in these the original signification is no longer preserved. Ex. Possessive cases, *else, unawares, needs*; dative cases, *seldom, whilom*; neuter objective cases, *little, less, well, nigh, athwart*; comparative degrees, *after, yonder, over, ere*; superlative degrees, *erst, next, almost*.

Note, that indeclinable words, which are used only as adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections, are frequently called particles;—and also, that the direct affirmative, *yes*, and the direct negative, *no*, are by some grammarians placed in a distinct class, as not being properly adverbs.

38. SYNTAX.—For the purpose of rendering this compendium of English Grammar more serviceable in such a study as that recommended in the first part, the examples in illustration of the Syntax are taken from casually opened pages of the English Bible, Shakspeare, the quotations in Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary, and one or two other books. In the same manner, the student should select examples by way of exercise, and to demonstrate to himself that he understands the grammatical principles exhibited here.

Words are combined in the formation of sentences in three ways; as subjects and predicates, as attributives to subjects, and as objects to predicates. And sentences are combined coördinately, or subordinately; subordinate or accessory sentences occupying the positions of nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, in the principal sentences of which they form part.

39. Subject and Predicate.—In every sentence or perfectly expressed thought, these two elements are absolutely requisite,—some person or thing spoken of, or a subject, and something asserted respecting it, or a predicate. If either subject or predicate be wanting, the expression in itself is unintelligible.

For subjects, nouns (which stand for persons or things) or pronouns (used in the place of nouns, and always in the nominative case), adjectives, participles or infinitive moods (representing qualities, actions, &c.), single words or letters (in which the thing and the name are identical), or subjective accessory sentences,—may be used. Ex. "All tongues speak of him," "action is eloquence," "my praises made the first a soldier," "you are a traitor," "here he comes," "they say, she's mad," "the dead shall rise and live again," "the wise shall inherit glory," "in him sparing would show a worse sin than its doctrine," "to err is human, to forgive divine," "who is now used in relation to persons, and which to things," "A has, in the English language, three different sounds," "that you have wronged me, doth appear in this," "who steals my purse, steals trash," "for a holy person to be humble is as hard as for a prince to submit himself to tutors."

The strictly impersonal verbs have no subject expressed. Ex. "Methinks already I your tears survey," "methought I saw the grave where Laura lay." Actions or conditions which are not assignable to any subject, have the pronoun *it*, as a formal subject. Ex. "It thunders, it lightens," "it snows at the top of them, oftener than it rains," "it was freezing," "it is very cold," "it is hot to-day," "it seems." And similarly, for the sake of emphasis or animation, *it* and *there* are used formally as subjects, the real subjects being placed after their predicates. Ex. "It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it as a giant," "it is good to be here," "it is I," "it was you who did this," "it behoved him to suffer," "it is said that parliament is dissolved," "it repented the Lord that he had made man," "it doth not yet appear what we shall be," "there be many that say," "there was in a city a judge," "once upon a time there lived a man," "there arose a mighty famine in that land," "there were that thought it a part of Christian charity to instruct them."

40. The essential characteristic of the predicate being assertion, a verb is indispensable in this part of a sentence. But beside verbs of all kinds, the verb *to be*, with nouns or pronouns (and that not only in the nominative case, but in the possessive also, and in the objective with a preposition), adjectives, participles, the infinitive mood, adverbs (and adverbs with prepositions), single words or letters, and accessory sentences, may be used as predicates. In the latter cases, the form of the verb *to be*, which is employed, is called the copula, or link, which unites the predicate to the subject. Ex. "He ran this way, and leaped this orchard wall," "he hath hid himself among those trees," "I'll believe thee," "Juliet is the sun," "I am a villain," "you'll be the bear," "her mother is the lady of the house," "ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's," "oh, he is even in my mistress' case, just in her case," "the haughty prelate, with many more confederates, are in arms," "of noble race was Shenkin," "they were to the number of three hundred horse," "they shall be mine," "you shall be ours," "he is not of us," "the sky is red," "you are meek," "you are excused," "they are running this way," "you are not to be taught," "the holy treasure was to be reserved," "the woman will be out," "ye are from beneath," "the preterit of creep is crept," "the ending of the genitive case is s," "this is what I said," "thou art whom I fear," "men should be what they seem." Nevertheless, in poetry and oratory, when peculiar emphasis or

EX.—WHEREFORE THAT FIELD WAS CALLED THE FIELD OF BLOOD UNTO THIS DAY.

KEY.—WHEREFORE THAT FIELD HAS BEEN CALLED UNTO THIS DAY THE FIELD OF BLOOD.

effect is desired, the copula is omitted, and the other predicative word placed before the subject. Ex. "*Vain, all in vain, the weary search;*" "*sweet the moments, rich in blessing.*"

The connexion between the predicate and the subject in a sentence is shown by the predicate being in the same number as the subject. Ex. *He loves, they love, the tree falls, trees grow, I am afraid, we are satisfied.* Two or more singular subjects connected by the conjunction "*and*" (which, however, is often omitted), so as to form either a compound or a single subject, have their predicate in the plural. Ex. "*Bacon and Shakspeare are the greatest geniuses that England has produced;*" "*now abide faith, hope, charity;*" "*one and one are two.*" And similarly, collective nouns have their predicates in the singular when they are thought of in the aggregate, but the plural when their component parts are most regarded. Ex. "*Parliament is sitting,*" "*a cluster of mob were making themselves merry with their betters,*" "*the people are the city,*" "*my people doth not consider.*" But when the predicate is a singular noun, the copula is often singular. Ex. "*Bread and cheese is fit diet for a prince.*" And when the conjunction *or* or *nor* is used, unless the last subject be plural, the predicate is singular. Ex. "*Either you or your brother has deceived me,*" "*neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat,*" "*either he or they have carried her off.*"

41. When the speaker makes the assertion respecting himself, the subject is a personal pronoun of the first person, and the verb is also in the first person; when the assertion is addressed to him, respecting whom it is made, the personal pronoun of the second person, and the form of the verb to correspond with it, are employed; and when it relates to any other person or thing, the third person of the verb (with the pronoun to correspond, if requisite), is used. Ex. "*I, that speak unto thee, am he,*" "*I know in whom I have believed,*" "*we speak that we do know,*" "*thou art the man,*" "*thou knewest that I was an austere man,*" "*ye believe not, because ye are not of my sheep,*" "*Hamlet, thou hast thy father much offended.*"—Mother, *you have my father much offended.*" "*He planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it,*" "*he drinketh no water, and is faint,*" "*the great duke came to the bar,*" "*gentlemen, the penance lies on you,*" "*heavenly blessings follow such creatures,*" "*the hearts of princes kiss obedience, so much they love it.*" In commands, the subject is very commonly omitted. Ex. "*Observe, observe, he is moody,*" "*believe it, this is true,*" "*pray hear me.*" The subject is also very frequently omitted in animated discourse, before the verbs *pray, please, &c.*, when used in accessory sentences. Ex. "*Pray hear me,*" "*give it me, please.*"

42. When the assertion is general, or refers to the time at which it is made generally, the present indefinite sense is used. Ex. "*Man wants but little here below.*" "*I am the most unhappy woman living.*" "*My lords, you speak your pleasures. What he deserves of you and me, I know; what*

we can do to him (though now the time gives way to us) I much fear." When it refers to the actual point of time at which the assertion is made, the present imperfect is used. Ex. "*The duke is coming,*" "*his grace is entering,*" "*from all parts they are coming,*" "*England is not wanting in a learned nobility.*" And when it is made respecting an action regarded at the time as completed, the present perfect is employed. Ex. "*I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age has produced,*" "*the gods have placed labour before interest,*" "*this observation we have made on man.*" The present perfect sometimes appears with a different auxiliary. Ex. "*I am come, they are gone.*" "*Cardinal Campeius is stolen away to Rome.*" The indefinite tense is frequently used instead of the imperfect. Ex. "*He bites his lip, and starts, stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground.*" And the present perfect is sometimes employed to indicate past time, or in a sense equivalent to that of the past indefinite tense. Ex. "*We have done that which it was our duty to do,*" "*we have heard with our ears, and our fathers have declared unto us the noble works thou didst in their days.*"

In animated historical narrative, and in narrative poetry, the present indefinite is often employed. Ex. "*The boy starts to his feet, and his keen eye looks along the ready rifle . . . Lo! a deer from Dalness, hound-driven, or sullenly astray, slowly bearing his antlers up the glen, then stopping for a moment to snuff the air, then away—away! The rifle-shot rings dully from the scarce echoing snow-cliff, and the animal leaps aloft struck by a certain but not sudden death-wound.*"

"*Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill-timed tears;*

Her chief is slain—she fills his fatal post;
Her fellows flee—she checks their base career;

Her foe retires—she heads the sallying host.

"*My General descends to the outer staircase, and harangues: once more in vain. . . Lafayette mounts the white charger; and again harangues, and reharangues, . . . so lasts it, hour after hour, for the space of half a day.*"

43. In like manner, actions, &c., are referred to the past generally, or as proceeding and incomplete, or as completed, by the use of the past indefinite, imperfect, and perfect tenses. Ex. "*My father loved you, he said he did,*" "*I thrice presented him a kingly crown,*" "*you wronged yourself;*" "*they of Bethshemesh were reaping,*" "*Israel were fighting with the Philistines,*" "*they were eating, and drinking, and dancing;*" "*when Boaz had eaten and drunk, he went to lie down,*" "*Elihu had waited till Job had spoken.*" The emphatic form is commonly used interchangeably with the indefinite. Ex. "*Thus did my master bid me kneel, and thus he bade me say.*" The indefinite is often employed definitely when any particular past time is indicated in the sentence. Ex. "*I saw him yesterday.*"

And in the same way actions, &c., in time become discriminated by the employment of the future indefinite, imperfect,

EX.—IT WAS UNCERTAIN IF THE FRENCH WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

KEY.—IT WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE FRENCH WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

and perfect senses. Ex. "A weighty secret *will work* a hole through them," "he *will not stoop* till he falls," "I shall never forget;"—"thy people *shall be willing* in the day of thy power," "they *will be still praising* thee;"—"we *shall have completed* our task before you commence yours," "then cometh the end, when he *shall have delivered* up the kingdom to God." Instead of the future, the indefinite present is often used. Ex. *I leave* England to-morrow, *we sail* next week. Other forms for expressing future time are mentioned above. Ex. "We *are going to spend* some time on the continent," "I *was about to write*."

44. When simple assertion, or denial, is intended, the predicate is always in the indicative mood. Ex. "I *am glad* to see your lordship abroad," "the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and *set* the lion at liberty," "he *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and *walketh* with wicked men," "you *did wish* that I would wake her then," "she *may go* to bed when she list; *all is as she will*," "thou *must run* to him," "flatter him *it may*, I confess."

In principal sentences, when a wish is to be expressed, or a concession to be made for the sake of argument, the subjunctive mood is used. Ex. "Now, all my joy *trace* the conjunction!" "the Lord *forbid*!" "the Lord *increase* this business!" "be it so, my argument remains unshaken."

Commands are conveyed by means of the imperative mood. Ex. "Know thyself," "follow thou me," "cease to do evil, learn to do well," "rejoice, you men of Angiers, ring your bells." The auxiliary *let* is employed for the first and third persons. Ex. "Acknowledge then the king, and *let me in*," "let none of them *escape*," "rise, *let us go*," "let the soldiers *seize* him," "let Euclid *rest*, and Archimedes *pause*," "let him *be known* among the heathens."

45. The distinction between the use of the active and the passive forms of verbs has been pointed out and illustrated above (p. 11); and from that it will appear that whatever has been said here respecting predicates applies as much to the latter as to the former, with this exception,—there being no (or but few) imperfect tenses in the passive, the indefinite tenses are in all cases (except the few referred to) used to express actions still in progress, or incomplete. Ex. "The colours *are changed* by viewing them at different obliquities," "I *am determined* to prove a villain," "you *shall be new christened* in the town," "to that sweet region *was our voyage bent*," "Hector *was dragged* about the walls of Troy," "the Irish horseboys *should be cut off*," "after all that *can be said* against it, this remains true," "it *may be occasioned* thus," "it *shall be reported* to the king," "the Presbyterian sect *was established* in all its forms," "it *was said*, that the elder should serve the younger."

46. In questions the same grammatical forms are employed as in assertions; but the order of the words is generally inverted, and when compound tenses are used (as they most frequently are), the subject follows the auxiliary, whilst the

verb itself occupies its usual place. Interrogative pronouns are put at the beginning of questions. Ex. "Where *is he*?" "Shall I live in hope?" "What, do you tremble, *are you all* afraid?" "Saw you the king to-day?" "When *have I injured* thee?" "Why look you so pale?" "Who hath believed our report?" "To whom *will ye liken* God?" "Lucentio *is your name*?" "What, you mean my face?" "You saw this, and *opposed it not*?"

The grammatical construction of negative sentences differs not at all from that of affirmative ones, such as have been chiefly selected for examples; the relation of the negative words *no*, *not*, &c., being either that of the attributive to its subject, or of the object of manner to its predicate, as may be seen below.

47. *Subject and attributive*.—In order to describe the subjects respecting which assertions are made in sentences, more accurately than their mere names are sufficient to do; and to define them, so that the assertions may not become ambiguous by reason of the vagueness of the subjects they relate to; words, phrases, and accessory sentences are employed, which are called attributives.

The commonest attributives are adjectives; with which may be included participles (which are the adjective forms of verbs), numerals, some kinds of pronouns, nouns used as adjectives, and a few adverbs, which are also occasionally used attributively. The only sign of the relation between these attributives and their subjects is their position, which is immediately before the words they refer to, except in cases where peculiar emphasis or animation is aimed at, when they immediately follow their subjects. Ex. "The weird sisters," "my dread exploits," "from this moment," "my dearest coz," "my pretty cousin," "to offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb," "O nation miserable!" "a most miraculous work in this good king," "thy royal father was a more sainted king," "each several crime," "many ways," "the healing benediction," "all my pretty chickens," "an accustomed action," "curses not loud, but deep," "those linen cheeks of thine are counsellors to fear," "a rooted sorrow," "the written troubles of the brain," "what wood is this?" "within this three mile," "a moving grove," "lead our first battle," "hateful to mine ear," "thou shalt have none assurance of thy life," "there was no day like that before," "it is no good report that I hear," "in that very day his thoughts perish," "to poor we thine enmity's most capital," "a hundred altars in her temple smoke, a thousand bleeding hearts her power invoke," "some men with swords may reap the field," "see where the victor victim bleeds," "his knowledge of good lost," "man's first disobedience," "these are the martyr spirits of mankind," "which way went he?" "what man is he?" "on the hither side," "yon flowery arbours, yonder alleys green," "in russet gear and honest kersey hose," "a hundred upon poor four us!" "an everlasting now."

In some cases where a noun is compounded with an attributive word, in the

EX.—LADIES, THERE IS NOT ONE OF YOU THAT UNDERGO THIS TORTURE.

KEY.—LADIES, THERE IS NOT ONE OF YOU THAT UNDERGOES THIS TORTURE.

plural **number**, the noun assumes the plural form. Ex. Attorney general, *Attorneys* general; Lord lieutenant, *Lords* lieutenant. But where the compound word expresses an inseparable notion, the plural ending is added to the attributive, if that is the second element in the word. Ex. *Two spoonfuls*.

48. Nouns and pronouns in the possessive case are exceedingly common as attributives. But it must be noted that there is no distinction between the possessive cases of personal pronouns, and certain adjective pronouns called possessive; examples of which are given in the preceding paragraph. Sometimes the subject to these attributives is omitted; and frequently the preposition *of* is inserted before the possessive case. Ex. "I am not yet of *Percy's* mind," "the roaring of the *lion's* whelp," "a *herald's* coat without sleeves," "hearts no bigger than *pins'* heads," "I did pluck allegiance from *men's* hearts," "a fair queen in a *summer's* bower," "I must to the *barber's*, monsieur," "the knight came to the *tailor's*," "I saw thee late at the Count *Orsino's*," "which is the way to Master *Jew's*?" "let *ours* also learn to maintain good works," "I seek not *yours* but you," "the king is now in progress towards *St Alban's*;"—"a friend of *mine* on his journey," "if e'er those eyes of *yours* behold another day," "a seal-ring of my *grandfather's*," "this dotage of our *general's* overflows the measure."

49. The objective case of nouns and pronouns, with various prepositions, but especially with the preposition *of* (which combination is equivalent to the possessive case), is used attributively. Ex. "I speak in behalf of my *daughter*, in the minority of *them* both," "the wicked ministry of *arms*," "the instrument of *Providence*," "the customs of the *Irish*," "thou art a soul in *bliss*," "a wholesome law time out of *mind*," "compassion on the *king* commands me stoop," "travels by *sea* and *land*," "the messenger from our *sister*," "our duty to *God*," "sons to *Cymbeline*," "four rogues in *buckram*." Imperfect participles are also employed with the preposition *of*, as attributives. Ex. "A famine of hearing the word of the *Lord*," "he hath a bad habit of *frowning*," "the greatest care of fulfilling the *Divine* will." Another attributive use of this preposition (with one or two others) with nouns and pronouns, is called partitive, from its evident force and signification. Ex. "the most diminutive of *birds*," "I have peppered two of *them*," "seven of the *eleven*, I paid," "every one of *them*," "all of *us*," "it contained the whole of *religion*," "for which of these *works* do ye stone me?" "one amongst a *thousand*."

50. Subjects are further defined and described by means of the words expressing subjects, in the same number, and immediately preceding or following them, and said to be in apposition with them. Ex. "Fulvia thy *wife* came first into the field, against my *brother* Lucius," "the false *house-wife* Fortune," "thou, my *brother*, my *competitor*, my *mate* in empire, friend and companion in the part of war," "King Cophetua wooed the *beggar* maid,"

"Hamlet, *Prince* of Denmark," His royal highness, *Prince* Albert; Lord John Russell, *Mr* Smith. When several persons of the same name are spoken of, or addressed by letter, the honorary title is put in the plural, whilst the name is in the singular number. Ex. *Messieurs* Smith, *Cheeryble Brothers*, the *Mesdames* Robinson. In some cases the noun in apposition is connected by means of the preposition *of*. Ex. The empire of *Russia*, the city of *St. Petersburg*, the university of *Cambridge*, the county of *Kent*, the port of *London*, the month of *July*, the province of *Judea*.

When two nouns in apposition are attributives to another, the latter only is put into the possessive case. Ex. "Our neighbour *Shepherd's* son," "King *Henry's* head," "Dr. *Johnson's* Dictionary," "Duke *Humphrey's* deeds," "the Lord *Protector's* wife," "my Lord *Cardinal's* man," "Saint *Alban's* shrine."

Accessory sentences are employed as attributives. Ex. "Whose hand is that the forest bear doth lick? Not his that spoils her young before her face," "a day will come, when York shall claim his own," "in that chair, where kings and queens are crowned."

51. Many of the illustrations given above show how common it is for a single subject to be described and defined by means of many attributives. The following examples will show some of the ways in which the repetition of the same word as subject to several attributives, or as attributive to several subjects, is prevented. Ex. "I thought the king had more affected the *Duke of Albany* than *Cornwall*," "the *princes*, France and Burgundy," "here I disclaim all . . . propinquity, and property of blood, and as a stranger to my heart and me, hold thee," "we still retain the name and all the additions to a king," "thy dowerless daughter is queen of us, of ours, and our fair *France*," "he wrote this but as an essay or taste of my virtue," "menaces and maledictions against king and nobles," "the marks of sovereignty, knowledge and reason," "my train are men of choice and rarest parts," "the messengers from our sister and the king," "he, the sacred honour of himself, his queen's, his hopeful son's, his babe's, betrays to slander," "uncles of *Glo'ster* and of *Winchester*," "the Dukes of *Orleans*, *Calaber*, *Bretaigne*, and *Alençon*."

52. Predicate and Object.—The signification of predicates is modified or completed by means of words, phrases, and accessory sentences, which are called objects. And not only are all parts of verbs followed by these adjuncts, but adjectives also frequently require them.

Objects which complete or supplement the meaning of their predicates are of three kinds;—(1.) the immediate or direct object of the predicate; (2.) the remoter, or mediate and indirect object; (3.) the remotest object, or that which indicates the effect or result of what is asserted in the predicate. Ex.

1st obj.	2nd obj.	3rd obj.
"I will take you	to me	for a people."
"This opinion gave		
2nd obj.	1st obj.	3rd obj.
them	courage	to all adventures."
Those which modify or attemper the		

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signification of their predicates are six in number;—(1.) Those which indicate the cause or origin of whatever is asserted in the predicate; (2.) those which tell its design or purpose; (3.) those which declare the means by which it is brought about; (4.) those which show the manner of its existence or action; (5.) and (6.) those indicating the time and place of its occurrence. It must, however, be observed, that it is not easy in all instances to determine to which class an object belongs,—those expressing cause, purpose, or means frequently being distinguishable by exceedingly evanescent characteristics. But this is not, practically, either inconvenient or productive of ambiguity; as may be seen in the examples of these and other kinds of objects. Ex. (1.) "My soul grows sad with troubles;" "by that sin fell the angels." (2.) "She went to glean Palæmon's fields;" "one man pursues power in order to wealth, and another wealth in order to power." (3.) "Judge the event by what has passed;" "the strong through pleasure falls soonest." (4.) "They act wisely;" "beware, and govern well thy appetite." (5.) "We lacked your counsel and your help to-night;" "it hath been sung at festivals, on ember eves, and holy ales." (6.) "The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain;" "I am with thee, by and before, about and in thee too."

53. Nouns, pronouns, and other words used as nouns,—such as the infinitive mood of verbs, and participles,—most commonly without, but also with prepositions before them, serve as immediate objects of predicates; and also of the infinitive mood of verbs, and participles, and of adjectives, when they are not the predicates of sentences. And the personal pronouns, whether with or without prepositions, are in the objective case. Ex. "Do you not hear him?" "you mar our labour;" "keep your cabins;" "you do assist the storm;" "t is time I should inform thee further;" "wipe thou thine eyes; have comfort;" "you have often begun to tell me what I am, but stopped and left me to a bootless inquisition;" "he whom, next thyself, of all the world I loved, and to him put the manage of my state;" "the government I cast upon my brother;" "the ivy which had hid my princely trunk, and sucked the verdure out on't;" "triumphing over death, and chance, and time;" "on mine arm shall they trust;" "victorious over temptation."

The common exclamations "ah me!" and "woe is me!" are contractions; the latter was originally, "woe becomes or befits me," and the former is equivalent to it in meaning, and may have been derived from it.

54. The more remote object is also expressed by nouns, and most commonly preceded by the preposition *to*; but this is often omitted; and there are other prepositions which serve to connect this object with its predicate. Whenever the remote object is expressed, but the immediate object left out, the sense is imperfect. The personal pronouns, as in the last, are always in the objective case. Ex. "Three great ones of the city oft eapp'd to him;"

"whip me such honest knaves;" "throwing but shows of service on their lords, do themselves homage;" "I am beholden to you;" "forgive us our trespasses;" "he makes a supper, and a great one, to many lords and ladies;" "I need not add more fuel to your fire;" "comparing spiritual things with spiritual;" "I have charged thee not to haunt about my doors;" "fetch me an iron crow;" "O continue thy loving-kindness unto me;" "the services, which I have done the signiory;" "the goodness of the night upon you, friends;" "I'll refer me, to all things of sense;" "good-night to every one!" "it cannot be that Desdemona should long continue her love to the Moor, nor he his to her;" "I have told thee often and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate the Moor."

55. For the remotest object, which expresses the result or effect of the predicate, nouns (with or without prepositions, or preceded by the conjunction *as*), pronouns, adjectives, participles, the infinitive mood of verbs, and *to be* with nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, are employed. Ex. "He, in good time, must his lieutenant be, and I, his Moorship's ancient;" "the king, your father, was reputed for a prince most prudent;" "whom I hold my most malicious foe, and think not at all a friend to truth;" "bade me enjoy it;" "man became a living soul;" "why should damage grow to the hurt of the king?" "they looked upon themselves as the happiest people of the universe;" "things were just ripe for a war;" "those pearls of dew she wears prove to be presaging tears;" "his servants ye are to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness;" "we take a falling meteor for a star;" "it were not for your quiet, nor your good, nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom, to let you know my thoughts;" "I believe him to be a very honest man;" "whom do you suppose it to be?"

56. Of the objects which modify the meaning of the predicate, those which do so by indicating its origin or cause are expressed by nouns (and all words and combinations of words that can be used instead of them), preceded by certain prepositions, and by some adverbs. Oaths are included under this head, as indicating the ground of the assertion, though not of what is asserted. Ex. "I would not follow him then;" "therefore to our best merey give yourselves;" "whom from the flow of gall I name not, but from sincere motions;" "you lost your office on the complaint of the tenants;" "men are pleased with variety;" "astonished at the voice, he stood;" "they were jealous of her beauty;" "guilty of high treason;" "I can tell you why;" "thou hast forced me out of thy honest truth to play the woman;" they boast themselves of idols;" "Sempronius gives no thanks on this account;" "you are good, but from a nobler cause, from your own knowledge, not from nature's laws;" "by the faith of a man, I know my prince;" "by heaven, I rather would have been his hangman;" "on my honour, it is so."

57. Those objects which point out the

EX.—THIS ACCOUNT IS VERY DIFFERENT TO WHAT YOU TOLD ME BEFORE

KEY.—THIS ACCOUNT IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT YOU TOLD ME BEFORE.

design and purpose of the predicate are expressed by the infinitive mood of verbs, most commonly, and also by nouns, &c., with prepositions. Ex. "I follow him to serve my turn upon him;" "wears out his time for nought but provender;" "in following him, I follow but myself, not I for love and duty, but seeming so, for my peculiar end;" "I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him;" "he travelled the world, on purpose to converse with the most learned men;" "with this design I have visited all the most celebrated schools in Europe;" "he writes not for money, nor for praise;" "there is a time to weep, and a time to laugh;" "be swift to hear, slow to speak;" "one man pursues power in order to wealth, and another wealth in order to power;" "thou art not able to go against this Philistine to fight with him."

58. Objects by which the means employed in producing any result are declared are generally expressed by nouns, &c., with prepositions. Ex. "I must be be-lee'd and calm'd by debtor and creditor, this counter-caster;" "preferment goes by letter and affection, not by the old gradation;" "plague him with flies;" "we may outrun by violent swiftness that which we run at, and lose by overrunning;" "my soul grows sad with troubles;" "the strong through pleasure soonest falls, the weak through smart;" "you must think we hope to gain by you;" "thus, by the music we may know when noble wits a-hunting go;" "you absolved him with an axe;" "some he killed with his gun, others by poison."

59. Manner is expressed by adjectives, participles, adverbs, and nouns, &c., with prepositions or the conjunction *as*. Ex. "He, as loving his own pride and purposes, evades them, with a bombast circumstance;" "wears out his time, much like his master's ass;" "wide was spread their fame in ages past;" "in madness, being full of supper and distempering draughts, dost thou come to start my quiet;" "he, with his father, is going home;" "a Puritan amongst them sings psalms to hornpipes;" "we are not to stay all together, but to come by him, where he stands, by ones, by twos, and by threes;" "seize her by force, and bear her hence unheard;" "so frown'd the mighty combatants;" "thus he spake;" "quit yourselves like men;" "ye shall be as gods;" "come quickly;" "he answered well;" "they that sow in tears, shall reap in joy;" "he that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him;" "they act wisely."

60. All the various ways in which objects indicate the time of an action, &c., are expressed by nouns, &c., with or without prepositions, adjectives, participles, and adverbs. Ex. "He in good time must his lieutenant be;" "we rose both at an instant, and fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock;" "then have sat the livelong day;" "he came by night;" "doomed for a certain time to walk the night, and for the day confined to fast in fires;" "he did them meditate all his life long;" "till then, who knew the force of those dire arms?" "I have not wept this forty years;" "morning by morning shall it pass over;" "yet in

her sanguine gown by night and day;" "depart immediately;" "I was never pleased;" "thy servants' trade hath been about cattle from our youth even until now;" "sometimes walking;" "now is the time."

61. Place, where, and direction, whence and whither, are expressed by nouns, &c., with or without prepositions, and by adverbs. Ex. "I will wear my heart upon my sleeve;" "his eyes had seen the proof at Rhodes, at Cyprus, and on other grounds;" "proclaim him in the streets;" "I, upon my frontiers here, keep residence;" "I saw hereabout nothing remarkable;" "let them hence away;" "a puissant and mighty power is marching hitherward in proud array;" "if they come to sojourn at my house, I'll not be there;" "darkness there might well seem twilight here;" "ah! where was Eloise?" "the good man is gone a long journey;" "come a little nearer this way;" "the eyes of the Lord are in every place;" "we must measure twenty miles to-day;" "he looked this way and that way;" "come hither, child, to me."

62. Accessory sentences are sentences complete in themselves as to syntax, but occupying subordinate places in other sentences, which stand to them in the relation of principals. They are of three kinds, named (after the offices they discharge in their principal sentences) subjective, attributive, and objective sentences. Their relation to their principals is shown by their position, and by the use of relative pronouns and certain conjunctions, and in many cases by the employment of the subjunctive mood.

63. Subjective accessory sentences are found in every relation in which a noun could stand; and may be either subjects, predicates (both of which have been illustrated above), or completing objects to predicates (with or without prepositions); but being equivalent to nouns, they are named after that part of the sentence which is especially taken by the noun. Ex. "See that thou do it;" "I take it much unkindly, that thou, Iago, should'st know of this;" "thou told'st me, thou didst hold him in thy hate;" "be judge yourself, whether I in any just term am affined to love the Moor;" "right glad I am, he was not in this fray;" "I have forgot why I did call thee back;" "what you would work me to I have some aim;" "mark me with what violence she loved the Moor;" "I could well wish courtesy would invent some other custom of entertainment;" "you must not think, then, that I am drunk;" "what you can make her do, I am content to look on; what to speak, I am content to hear;" "mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses;" "she said, Say on;" "as when we say, Plato was no fool."

64. Attributive accessory sentences occur wherever adjectives might be used as attributives. The relation between these sentences and their subjects is shown by their position, by their predicates assuming the same personal forms as those of their subjects, and by the employment of the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, and *that*, in them. Where no confusion is possible, these pronouns may be omitted.)

EX. "Thou, Iago, who hast had my purse ;" "a fellow that never set a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle knows, more than a spinster ;" "I hold him to be unworthy of his place, that does those things ;" "I fear the trust Othello puts him in will shake this island ;" "honest Iago, that look'st dead with grieving ;" "everyone hears that, which can distinguish sound ;" "that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the world ;" "the son of Duncan, from whom this tyrant holds the due of birth ;" "fruits, that blossom first, will first be ripe ;" "he that is of God, heareth God's words ;" "unto me, who am less than the least of all saints ;" "thinkest thou this, O man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God ?" "I, that speak unto thee, am he."

Note, that whether the relative be subject, attributive, or object, in its own sentence, it is always placed at the very commencement of it, because it has so few inflexions, that otherwise its connexion with the subject (or antecedent) it refers to might be obscure.

These sentences frequently stand as attributives to other sentences, which are related to them as subjects. EX. "They shall obey, unless they seek for hatred at my hands, which if they do, they shall feel the vengeance of my wrath ;" "he was unsatisfied in getting, which was a sin ;" "as he spoke, a braying ass did sing most loud and clear, whereat his horse did start."

65. Objective accessory sentences are those which serve instead of objects of cause, purpose, means, manner (including degree or intensity), time, and place ; and those expressing a condition or concession, which are distinguished by the employment of the probable or improbable forms of the subjunctive mood, according to the amount of contingency affecting the condition or concession, and generally after certain conjunctions. The indicative mood is, however, now very commonly used instead ; always, indeed, where no contingency or uncertainty is to be expressed. EX. "Because we come to do you service, you think we are ruffians ;" "since neither love, nor sense of pain, nor force of reason, can persuade, then let example be obeyed ;" "be ye stedfast, immovable . . . forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord ;" "he makes it his care both to write and to speak plainly, so that he may be understood ;" "treat it kindly, that it may wish, at least, with us to stay ;" "judge not, that ye be not judged ;" "as will appear by what follows ;" "from what has been said, you may perceive the hopelessness of your undertaking ;" "be taught by what I am suffering ;" "who, he knew, would be willing ;" "thou hast used my purse, as if the strings were thine ;" "it is as sure as you are Roderigo ;" "throw such changes of vexation on't, as it may lose some colour ;" "the longer I am acquainted with him, the more I like him ;" "so great was the cold, that the deepest rivers were frozen ;" "he is as merry as the day is long ;" "I'll see, before I doubt ;" "kings may take their advantage,

when and how they list ;" "use physic, or ever thou be sick ;" "while I was protector, pity was all the fault that was in me ;" "he is the most improved mind, since you saw him, that ever was ;" "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also ;" "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest ;" "I have shown whence the understanding may get all the ideas it has ;" "the noise pursues me, wheresoe'er I go ;" "despise me, if I do not ;" "were I the Moor, I would not be Iago ;" "you will not serve God, if the devil bid you !" "think we, or think we not, time hurries on ;" "thou dost conspire against thy friend, if thou but think'st him wronged, and makest his ear a stranger to thy thoughts ;" "though thou detain me, I will not eat ;" "wert thou an oracle to tell me so, I'd not believe it ;" "had fate so pleased, I had been eldest born ;" "I had been happy, so I had nothing known ;" "unless I look on Sylvia in the day, there is no day for me to look upon ;" "though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor ;" "many things are believed, although they be intricate, obscure, and dark."

66. Contracted and compound sentences.—Two or more sentences having the same subjects, or the same predicates or objects, and two or more subjects having the same attributives, or vice versa, are frequently contracted into one compound sentence, or phrase, by the use of conjunctions. Examples of several kinds may be found in the former parts of this Compendium ; others are such as these. EX. "With fairest flowers, whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele, I'll sweeten thy sad grave ;" "his honesty got him small gains, but shameless flattery, and filthy beverage, and unseemly thrift, and borrow base, and some good lady's gift ;" "it shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them, that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar."

In contracted sentences, where a comparison is expressed, care should be taken to avoid ambiguity. EX. "He would make a better soldier than scholar," expresses the greater aptitude of the person spoken of for the arts of war, than for the pursuit of learning. "He would make a better soldier than a scholar," expresses that the person spoken of displays greater aptitude for war than a student would. "He likes them better than I," signifies that his liking for the persons spoken of is greater than my liking for them ; whilst "he likes them better than me" signifies that his liking for them is greater than his liking for me.

Similarly, wherever two or more subjects are distinguished by the attributive adjectives only, unless in cases where no ambiguity can arise, they should be distinguished by the repetition of the demonstrative. EX. "The red and blue vestments were most admired," should be, "the red and the blue vestments," if two kinds are intended. But we may say, "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, be-

cause the attributives are incompatible in their signification.

67. *Construction* is the arrangement of words in sentences, and of sentences in relation to each other, so as to indicate the subordination of the several parts, and their connexion and union; and the universal rule is—to place the subordinate words, or phrases, before the principal ones. Yet for the sake of imparting special significance to some words or sentences, the form of this rule is often violated, and particularly in poetry. This is called inverted construction, to distinguish it from the ordinary arrangement, which is designated direct.

Ex. *Direct*. "The orator had the honour of haranguing Pope Clement the Sixth, and the satisfaction of conversing with Petrarch, a congenial mind; but his aspiring hopes were chilled by disgrace and poverty; and the patriot was reduced to a single garment, and the charity of an hospital!" "The apartments, porticoes, and the courts of the Lateran were spread with innumerable tables for either sex, and every condition; a stream of wine flowed from the nostrils of Constantine's brazen horse; no complaint, except the scarcity of water, could be heard; and the licentiousness of the multitude was curbed by discipline and fear."

Inverted. "At last, after much fatigue, through dull roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end." "Unto the French, the dreadful judgment-day so dreadful will not be, as was his sight." "So shaken as we are, so wan with care, find we a time for frightened peace to pant." "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" "Fallen, fallen is Babylon, that great city!" "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I unto thee." "Go I must, whatever may ensue." "Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily."

68. *Accentuation*.—In order to show the subordination of the less important phrases in sentences, to the principal ones in each of the several combinations treated of above, and to give prominence to the most important elements in words, a particular stress of voice (called accent) is customarily laid upon the radical part of all inflected words, and upon the principal words or phrases in each of those combinations. Ex. Golden, disgraceful, gratitude, kingdom, truthfulness, wakeful; they read; the men were astonished, my suspicions were correct; the secrets of the grave this viperous slander enters; the mighty dead; all his golden words are spent; king David; here is one Lucianus, nephew to the king; the kingdom of England; the world hateth you; I joy to meet thee; give the book to me; I crave your pardon.

69. *Emphasis* is distinguished from accent by this; the latter serves to indicate the connexion of the words, &c., and to give unity to the meanings of the several parts which enter into the different combinations that make up sentences, &c.; whilst emphasis shows some special meaning which the speaker desires to give to his words, and which they would not

ordinarily bear. Ex. "Théy read, wé write; the mén were astonished, and the wóman fled; my suspicions were correct, but my knówledge was no more than yours; the kingdom of Éngland, not that of Scótláñd; no, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thúmb, sir; be not afraid, shé shall not harm thee; I scorn you not, it seems that you scorn mé."

70. *Punctuation*.—The pauses which, in speaking, are used to impart greater accuracy and clearness to our expressions, in writing are represented by characters called stops; and the notes of interrogation and admiration, the parenthesis and the dash, as well as the breaking up of composition into paragraphs, are employed for similar purposes. In poetry they are more used than in prose; and the fewest number possible should always be employed.

The full point, or period, indicates the termination of a passage which is complete both in meaning and in syntax. The colon marks the end of a grammatical combination, but shows that what follows is required to complete the meaning. The semicolon shows that, both in meaning and in syntax, the expression it follows is incomplete. And the comma is used to distinguish, rather than to divide, the parts of grammatical combinations, so that the connexion between them, and their signification when combined, may be more clear. But where the passages are not very long, and no mistake would arise, the comma is used for the semicolon, and even for the colon; and the semicolon is employed instead of the colon. The period is frequently employed, also, where we should expect only the colon. Ex. "The Roman senators conspired against Julius Cæsar to kill him: that very next morning Artemidorus, Cæsar's friend, delivered him a paper (desiring him to peruse it) wherein the whole plot was discovered: but Cæsar complimented his life away, being so taken up to return the salutations of such people as met him in the way, that he pocketed the paper, among other petitions, as unconcerned therein; and so, going to the Senate-house, was slain."

"The noble Brutus

Hath told you, Cæsar was ambitious:

If it were so, it was a grievous fault;

And grievously hath Cæsar answered it."

71. *Parentheses* indicate either an explanatory remark, or a thought related to what has been said, which is noted but not pursued; and instead of the common sign, two commas, or two semicolons, or two dashes, are often employed. Ex. "Travelling on the plain (which notwithstanding hath its risings and fallings), I discovered Salisbury steeple many miles off." "I find two (husband and wife), both stealing, and but one of them guilty of felony." "Spill not the morning (the quintessence of the day!) in recreation." "Kaleigh had (besides his own merits) two good friends."

In general the dash is used to show that a pause should be made, because the sense is broken off abruptly; or whilst the sense is not interrupted, something unexpected

EX.—THEY WHO ASCENDED UP THE HILL HAD A FINE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

KEY.—THEY WHO ASCENDED THE HILL HAD A FINE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

follows; or to call for greater attention to what is about to be said. Ex.

"To die,—to sleep,—
No more;—and, by a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural
shocks
That flesh is heir to,—'t is a consummation
Devoutly to be wished."

"O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou
hast no name to be known by, let us call
thee—devil!"

"Thou art a villain."

"You are—a senator."

"Some people, handsome by nature, have
wilfully deformed themselves;—such as
wear Bacchus' colours in their faces, arising
not from having—but being—bad
livers."

"Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford
No better term than this—Thou art a vil-
lain."

Other artifices are employed in typog-
raphy to represent some of the effects of
the tones and inflexions of the voice in
speaking; of which there should be espe-
cially mentioned here the use of *Italic*
letters, and of SMALL CAPITALS. But the
best writers avoid these; and it is a safe
rule, to trust to the force and meaning of
what is written, rather than to these or
any other typographical contrivances.

72. *RHETORIC*.—Some modes of ex-
pression, called tropical, or figurative,
which are strictly amongst the matters
respecting which rhetoric is conversant,
should be noticed here; as they serve to
account for some of the forms which have
been noticed above.

Personification, or *prosopopœia*, is the
treating of things and subjects without
life, even abstractions, as though they were
living persons. Ex. "*Confusion* heard his
voice." "I have no spur to prick the sides
of my *intent*, but only vaulting *ambition*,
which o'erleaps itself." "Doth not *wisdom*
cry? and *understanding* put forth her
voice?" "Make *temperance* thy compa-
nion, so shall *health* sit on thy brow."

Ellipsis, or omission, is the suppression
of some word, which from the nature of
what is spoken of, or from the context,
can be readily supplied. Ex. "All in vain
[is] my frantic calling, all in vain [are]
my falling tears!" "[There is] no way to
fly, nor strength to hold out flight!" "The
knight came to the tailor's [shop]." "Are
you going to the House [of Parliament]?"

Pleonasm, or redundancy, is the intro-
duction of some words not actually re-
quired, but often exceedingly effective, as
a means of giving peculiar emphasis, or
expressing a particular feeling. Ex. "The
skipping king, *he* ambled up and down."
"They returned *back again* to the *same*
city from whence they came forth." "The
dawn is overcast, *the morning lowers, and*
heavily with clouds brings on the day."

Zeugma, or *syllipsis*, is the suppression
of a verb or a noun, in positions in which it
will readily be suggested by another verb or
noun, which is expressed; and with which
the object, or attributive belonging to the
suppressed words, appears to be connect-
ed. Ex. "And his mouth was opened im-
mediately, and his tongue [loosed]." "for-
bidding to marry, and [commanding] to

abstain from meats;" "my paternal house
is desolate, and he himself [my father]
destitute and in exile."

73. *PROSODY* treats of the laws of metri-
cal compositions, regarding accent, quan-
tity, rhythm, rhyme, alliteration, &c. &c.

Accent is the stress laid upon one or
more syllables of a word. Monosyllables
are capable of accents only when they are
uttered with other words. Ex. *Fáther*, in-
dustry, nightingale, himself, disséver,
exquisitely, whatsoéver, volúptuous;—
"there is *thát* in his *fáce*, which *léads* one
to *trúst* him."

Quantity is the time required to pro-
nounce a syllable, and is either long,
marked (-), or short, marked (v). Seëing,
úpright, pèrsonáblè, tütèlärý, peèrage,
tránslàtiòn, nòt, nòte, át, áte, tèn, tënd,
füll, cüll.

Rhythm is the harmonious arrangement
of words in lines of various definite lengths;
and is one of the chief elements of metre.

Ex. "The póetry of eárrth is néver déad."
"The willow léaves that dâncèd in the
light brécze."

"Füll mány a glórious mórning háve I
séén

Fláttèr the móuntain-tóps with sóve-
reign éye."

"Sée the dáy begins to bréák."

"Lessons swéet of spring retúrning."

"At the clóse of the dáy, when the hámlet
is stíll."

74. *Rhyme* is the correspondence of the
final sound in a metrical line, with those
of one or more other lines preceding or
following, immediately or alternately. It
is distinguished into assonance and conso-
nance; the former being the correspond-
ence of the vowel sounds alone, the latter
of both vowels and consonants. Ex.

"The baron he stroakt his dark-brown
cheeke,

And turned his heade *asyde*;

To whipe away the starting teare

He proudly strave to *hyde*."

"Have owre, have *owre* to Aberdour,

It's fiftie fadom deip,

And thair lies guid Sir Patrick Spence,

Wi' the Scots lords at his *feit*."

"My eloake it was a very good cloake,

It hath been alwayes true to the *wsare*,

But now it is not worth a groat;

I have had it four-and-twenty *yeere*."

Single and double rhymes are also to
be distinguished. Ex.

"The Abbot had preached for many *years*,

With clear articulation,

As ever was heard in the House of *Peers*

Against Emancipation.

His words had made battalions *quake*,

Had roused the zeal of *martyrs*;

Had kept the Court an hour *awake*,

And the king himself three-quarters."

Alliteration is the commencement of
two or more words, in the same or adjoining
lines, with the same or closely allied
sounds. Ex.

"The parted bosom clings to wonted home,
If aught that's kindred cheer the wel-
come hearth;

He that is lonely, hither let him roam,
And gaze complacent on congenial earth.
Greece is no lightsome land of social
mirth:
But he *whom* Sadness sootheth may
abide,
And scarce regret the region of his birth,
When wandering slow by Delphi's sa-
cred side,
Or gazing o'er the plains, where Greek
and Persian died."

75. *Specimens of the principal English metres.*—In order to distinguish the different kinds of metre, certain names are borrowed from the prosody of Latin and Greek. Thus, an accented syllable preceded by one unaccented is regarded as equivalent to a long syllable following a short one, and is called an Iambic. Ex. "Away, or away; rejoice, or rejoice." An accented or long syllable before an accented or short one, is called a Trochee. Ex. "Wretched, or wretched; rising, or rising." An accented syllable followed by two unaccented is called a Dactyl. Ex. "Industry, or industry; exquisite, or exquisite." An accented syllable following two unaccented is called an Anapaest. Ex. "Lochinvar, or Lochinvar; cavalier, or cavalier."

The most common metres are varieties of the Iambic, the Trochaic, and the Anapaestic; the differences consisting in the number of Iambics, &c., in each line. Further differences arise out of the various kinds of lines, and the manner in which they are grouped so as to form the stanzas. Our examples principally illustrate the composition of single lines.

1. Iambic metre. *Four syllables.*

"With rávisht éars,
The mónarch héars;
Assúmes the gód,
Affécts the nód."

Six syllables.

"What though light Phœ'bus' beáms
Refrésh the sóuthern gróund,
And though the princely thrónes
With béauteous ny'mphs abóund."

Eight syllables.

"And máy at lást my wéary áge
Find óut the peáceful hermitáge,
The háiry gówn and móssy ríll."

Ten syllables. (Heroic.)

"Such swéet compúlsion dóth in músic lie,
To lúll the dáughter óf necéssity,
And kéep unstéady náture tó her láw,
And the slow wórl'd in méasured mótion dráw."

Twelve Syllables. (Alexandrine.)

"A cónstant maiden stíll she ónly díd re-
máin,
The lást her génuíne láws which stóutly
díd retáin."

Fourteen syllables.

"As'wén abóut the sílver móon, when áir
is free from wínd,
And stárs shine cléar: to whóse swéet
béams, high próspect, and the bróws
Of áll steep hílls and pínnacles, thrust úp
themsélves for shóws."

The most frequent combinations of Iambic metres are those exemplified in the following stanzas.

1. Short.

"Thou knów'st that twice a dáy
I've bróught thee, in this cán,
Fresh wáter fróm the rúnníng broók,
As cléar as éver rán."

2. Common.

"Of á' the áirts the wínd can bláw,
I déarly líke the wést;
For thére the bónnie lássie líves,
The lássie I' lo'e bést."

3. Long.

"O thou' by whóse expréssive árt
Her pérfect ímage náture seés;
In únion with the Gráces stárt,
And sweéter by' refléction pleáse."

2. Trochaic metre. *Three syllables.*

"Hére we máy
Thínk and práy
Béfore deáth
Stóps our bréath."

Four syllables.

"Rích the treásure,
Sweét the pleásure."

Five and six syllables.

"Fíll the búmper fáir:
Évery dróp we sprínkle
O'n the brów of cáre,
Smóoths áway a wrínkle."

Seven syllables.

"Lóve is húr't with jár and fré't,
Lóve is máde a váin regrét.
Ey'es with ídle téars are wét.
Ídle hábit línks us yét."

Eight syllables.

"Bínd the séa to slúmber stíllly,
Bínd its ódour tó the líly,
Bínd the áspen né'er to quíver,
Thén bínd Lóve to lást for éver."

The most common use of this metre is in quatrains (or stanzas of four lines) of seven syllables.

There is an almost infinite variety of metres and of stanzas, produced by the intermixture of Iambics and Trochees, and of Iambic with Trochaic metres.

3. Dactylic metre.—The following specimen will suffice for the illustration of the varieties of this metre.

"Hád I a cáve on some wíld dístant shóre,
Whére the wínds hówl to the wáves' dash-
íng roár;

Thére wóuld I weép my woes,
Thére seek my lóst repose,
Tíll gíef my ey'es should close,
Ne'er to wake móre."

4. Anapaestic metre.—The effect of this metre can be learned from this illustration.

"I have lóst for that fáith móre than thou
canst bestów,
As the Gód who permíts thee to próspér
doth knów;
In híis hánd is my héart and my hópe; and
in thíine,
The lánd and the lífe whích for híim I re-
síg'n."

Of the imitations of classical metres little needs to be said, except that they are not adapted to the genius of our language. Many attempts have been made to render them acceptable, some with considerable success; but the great number of our monosyllables will always

EX.—ALTHOUGH YOU WERE IN SUCH HASTE TO GO, I SEE YOU ARE RETURNED BACK AGAIN.

KEY.—ALTHOUGH YOU WERE IN SUCH HASTE TO GO, I SEE YOU HAVE RETURNED.

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prevent them from coming into general use or favour.

76. Beside the kinds of stanza given already, which are principally used in Divine service, some other kinds may be exemplified here.

1. *Elegiac.*

"Here résts his héad upón the láp of cáth,
A yóuth to fórtune ánd to fáme un-
knówn;
Fair science smíled not ón his húmble bírth,
And mélanchóly márk'd him fór her
ówn."

2. *Ottava rima.*

"'Tis swéet to héar the wátdog's hónest
bárk
Bay deép-mouth'd wélcome ás we dráw
near hóme;
'Tis swéet to knów there is an éye will
márk

Our cóming, ánd look brighter wén we
cóme;

'Tis swéet to bé awáken'd by' the lárk,
Or lúll'd by fálling wátters; swéet the
húm
Of bées, the voice of girls, the sóng of bírds,
The lísp of children ánd their éarliest
wóds."

3. *Spenserian.*

"The Níobé of nátions; thére she stánds,
Childless and crównless, in her voiceless
wóe;
An émyt úrn wíthín her wíther'd
hánds,
Whose hóly dúst was scáttér'd lóng agó;
Her Scípíó's tómb contains no áshes nów;
Her véry sépulchrés lie ténantless
Of théir heróic dwéllers: dóst thou flów,
Old Tíber, thróugh a márble wildernéss?
Rise, wíth thy yéllow wáves, and mántle
hér dístréss!"

III. A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DERIVATION AND FORMATION OF WORDS.

1. The English Language belongs to the great Indo-European family, which includes all the tongues (ancient and modern) of our quarter of the globe (except, perhaps, some in the north-eastern corner), the Armenian, the Zendish, and Persian, and all the dialects of Hindustan, which have sprung from the Sanscrit. It is a distinguished member of the Teutonic group; and is most closely related to the Dutch and German. And, as a consequence of the preëminence of Great Britain in arts, arms, and commerce, it is now spoken over a vast area in both hemispheres; and will very probably be, in time, the most extensively used of all the languages of the earth.

2. It is the lineal descendant of the language spoken by the Saxons, or Angles; whose original seat was on the lower Elbe, and who, between the years A.D. 365 and A.D. 597, established themselves in almost all those parts of this island which had been permanently occupied by the Romans; the earlier Celtic inhabitants being either absorbed or destroyed, or driven into the mountainous regions of Galloway, Cumberland, Wales, and Cornwall. Upon the pagan invaders, who were but little removed from their primitive barbarism, the effete civilisation and the corrupted Christianity, which the Romans had planted in the island, could make but little impression. And the scanty number of British words adopted into the English language from the conquered race (who have preserved their native tongue, even to the present day, in Wales) may be regarded as a fair measure of the influence which the Celts of Britain exercised over their Teutonic conquerors.

We have few, if any, authentic memorials of the Saxon tongue prior to the year A.D. 597, except the names of persons and places; from which very little beyond the roots and simplest elements of some words can be learned. But from that time until the conversion of Anglo-Saxon into English, we possess an increasingly great number of authentic documents, which

exhibit the structure and components of the language with the most satisfactory clearness.

3. During all the time that Anglo-Saxon was spoken here, the dialects used in different parts of England necessarily exhibited diversities as striking as those which are found at present in the popular speech of the various provinces. Those of the West and of Saxon Scotland were characterized by a considerable infusion of the Celtic element; whilst those north of the Humber and of East Anglia showed the effects of the Danish settlers in those regions; and the provincial dialects still exhibit the same peculiarities. From the ecclesiastics, whose professional tongue was low Church-Latin, there was a direct contribution of words to the literary vocabulary of the Anglo-Saxons; and, probably enough, to them may also be ascribed some of the grammatical peculiarities of their written language, as we have received it.

4. Not until the Norman Conquest, however, was any strongly marked change in the language effected. The French, which the new lords of the country spoke, was not the native tongue of their race, but had been learned since their acquisition of Neustria. They attempted strenuously, but vainly, to retain their Romance dialect, as a badge of their superiority. Before the end of two hundred years, we find a royal proclamation, the dialect of which, whilst it shows that the Normans had been compelled to make themselves masters of the language of their thralls, also records with great exactness the effects of their influence upon it, and marks the transition from Anglo-Saxon to English. This is not the only specimen of our English in its first stage; there are several famous old ballads and poems, and amongst others the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, which strongly confirm the conclusions derived from Henry the Third's Proclamation.

5. The next stage is indicated by the poems of Chaucer, the writings of Wicliffe, and the Travels of Sir John Mande-

ville; in all which we see a kind of English, in its words, not so different from the English of to-day as many of our provincial dialects are. Caxton, and the introduction of the art of printing into England, may be noted as the indications of another stage in this progress. The French has by this time been driven out of every field, except the law; and the obstinacy with which it has clung to that last stronghold may be seen in the retention to our own times of the phrases (such as "*La Reine le veut*") used in giving or withholding the Royal assent to Acts of Parliament.

6. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, two great events occurred which inaugurated a new era for our tongue,—the revival of the study of the classical languages, and the Reformation, which brought in its train English translations of the Bible, English Rituals and Homilies, and thus greatly promoted the change which has here been traced. Last of all may be named the writers of the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, who show the full and perfect growth of the English language. The few and slight traces of antiquity in the Authorized Version of the Holy Scripture and in the Plays of Shakspeare, which are the greatest productions of this period, prove what has been said.

7. Of Milton and the great writers before the year A.D. 1700, and of the brilliant constellation which won for the reign of Anne the designation of "the Augustan age of English Literature," it is unnecessary to speak. They wrote the language which we speak; and it is more by individual peculiarities, than by such as characteristically distinguish one age from another, that they are separated from the writers who have followed them, and from those which now worthily uphold the renown of our national genius.

8. It has been since the year A.D. 1500, that almost all the direct importations of words from the Greek and Latin languages have taken place into English; in the first instance, owing to the excessive zeal with which the great scholars devoted themselves to the study of the classics; but subsequently, in great part, as a consequence of the advance of science, which has been ever demanding new terms to register her discoveries with, and to diffuse the knowledge of them amongst men. The efforts which were made by the first great lexicographer of the English language, to corroborate and extend the use of words derived from the Latin, have signally failed; and amongst the signs of the present times, must be particularly mentioned the disposition to employ words of Saxon origin, because of their force and picturesqueness; rather than Latinized terms, which are in general both vague and feeble.

9. A large influx of Oriental words took place as the result of the Crusades; but the principal additions from foreign languages, other than the classical and Romance tongues, have been made since the time when geographical discovery stimulated the commercial enterprise, and opened to England the empire of the sea.

10. *Specimens of the English language at successive stages of its progress.*

1. *Anglo-Saxon.* Matthew, chap. v. ver. 43, &c. :—

"Ge gehyrdon thæt gecweden wæs lufa thurne nextan, and hata thurne feond; sothlice ic secge eow : luflath eowre fynd, and doth wel thām the eow yfel doth, and gebiddath for eowre ehteras and tælendum eow; thæt ge sīn eowres fæder beam, the on heofonum ys, sethe deth thæt his sunne up-a-springth ofer thā gōdan and ofer thā yfelan, and he læt rinan ofer thā rihtwisan and over thā unrihtwisan."

2. *Henry the Third's Proclamation* :—

"Witen ge well alle, thæt we willen and unnen thæt ure rædesmen alle, other the moare del of heom, thæ beoth ichosen thurg us and thurg thæt loandes-folk on ure Kuneriche, habbith idon, and schullen don, in the worthnes of God, and ure threowthe, for the freme of the loande, thurg the besigte of than toforen iseide rædesmen, beo stedfæst and ilestinde in alle thinge abutan ænde, and we heaten alle ure treowe, in the treowthe thæt heo us ogen, that heo stede-fesliche healden and weren to healden, &c. &c."

3. *Sir John Mandeville* :—

"In that londe, ne in many othere beyonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the Lode-sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarye to him, that is toward the southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schipmen taken here avys here, and govern hem be the Lode-sterre, right so don schipmen beyonde the parties be the sterre of the southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the northe, that wee clepen the Lode-sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause men may wel pereeyve, that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well proven be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt, that gif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have seyn. &c. &c."

4. *Chaucer.* "Gode counsaile" :—

"Flie fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
Suffise unto thy gode though it be snalle,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
Freee hath envie, and wee it brent oer all,
Savor no more than the behovin shall,
Rede well thyself, that othir folke canst rede,
And trouthe the shall delivir it is no drede,
Paine the not eche crokid to redresse,
In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete rest standith in litel businesse,
Beware also to spurne against a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,

Demith thyself that demist othir's dede,

And trouthe the shall delivir it is no drede.

That the is sent receve in buxomenesse ;
The wrastlyng of this worlde asketh a falle :

Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,

Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,

Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,

Weivith thy luste, and let thy ghost the lede,

And throuthe the shall delivir, it is no drede."

5. *Wickliffe*. The "Magnificat." Luke, chap. i. ver. 42, &c. "My soul magnifieth the Lord; and my spiryt hath gladdid in God myn helthe; for he hath behulden the mekeness of his handmayden. For lo, for this alle generatiouns schulen seye that I am blessid; for he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy. And his mersy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him. He made myght in his arm, he seateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte. He sette down myghty men fro seete, and enhaunsid meke men. He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has lefte riche men vande. He havynge mynde of his merey tooke up Israel his child, as he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his seed into worldis."

Letter to Pope Urban VI.

"I have joyfully to telle alle trew men the bileve that I hold, and algatis to the Pope. For I suppose, that if my faith be rightful and geven of God, the Pope will gladly conserve it: and if my faith be error, the Pope will wisely amend it. I suppose over this, that the Gospel of Christ be part of the corps of God's lawe. For I beleve that Jesu Christ, that gaf in his own persoun this Gospel, is very God and very mon, and be this it passes all other lawes. I suppose over this, that the Pope be most oblishid to the keping of the Gospel among all men that liven here. For the Pope is highest vicar that Christ hath here in erth. For moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly moreness, bot by this, that this vicar sues more Christ by vertuous living; for thus teches the Gospel. That this is the sentence of Christ and of his Gospel I take as bileve; that Christ for time that he walked here was most poore man of all, both in spirit and in haveing; for Christ says that he had noht for to rest his hede on. And over this I take as bileve, that no man schulde sue the Pope, ne no saint &c."

6. *Sir Thomas More* :—

"Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this discepcion beetwene hys frendes somewhat yrked hym; yet in his good health he somewhat the lesse regarded it; because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe shoulde alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties. But in his last secknesse, when he receiued his natural strengthe soo sore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chyl dren, albeit he nothings lesse mis-

trusted then that that happened, yet well forseynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys echildren shoulde lacke discrecion of themself and good counsayle of their frendes, of which either part yhold counsayle for their owne commodity, and rather by pleasante aduyse too wynne themselfe fauour, than by profitable aduertisemente to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at uariance, and in especyall the Lorde Marques Dorsette, the quenes sonne by her fyrst housebande, and Richarde the Lorde Hastynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne, agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the Kyng bore hym, and also for that shee thoughte him seeretly familer with the Kynge in wanton companye. &c. &c."

7. *Earl of Surry* :—

"Description of Spring, wherin eech thing renewes, save only the lover.

"The soote season that bud and bloome fourthe bringes,

With grene hath eladde the hylle, and eke the vale,

The nightingall with fethers new she singes;

The turtle to her mate hathe tolde her tale;

Somer is come, for every spray now springes;

The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,

The bucke in brake hys winter coate he flynges;

The fishes flete with new repayred scale;

The adder alle her slough awaye she flynges;

The swift swallow pursueth the flies smalle;

The busie bee her honie how she mynges;

Winter is worne, that was the flouris bale.

And thus I see among these pleasant thynges,

Eche eare decays, and yet my sorrow sprynges."

11. *Illustrations of the derivation and formation of words*.—No part of the modern science of grammar is of greater or more general interest, than that which treats of the derivation and formation of words; and in none have more important results been secured. The account which can be given here of the labours of philologists in this rich field must, of necessity, be exceedingly brief, and at the utmost can serve only to show the kind of conclusions which have been established, and to intimate the nature of the evidence which has been employed; so as, perhaps, to stimulate to further reading and inquiry

It has already been stated, that our English tongue is the lineal descendant of the language spoken by the Saxons or Angles, who came over to this island from the country about the lower Elbe, in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries of our era. The following lists of English words will demonstrate this fact; and will also show that nearly all our most common words are of native origin. In addition to the Anglo-Saxon equivalents, a few specimens of kindred words in other Teutonic lan-

guages are given, for the purpose of illustrating what has been intimated of the relation of our tongue to the German and Scandinavian languages. Did space permit, similar illustrations from the entire range of the Indo-European languages could be added; but those must be sought elsewhere.

The following lists of English words have been formed, as specimens and illustrations of the facts above stated. They could not be made complete, without occupying greater space than we could afford to this subject: and it was not thought desirable to make them uniform, because so many more aspects of etymological research could be exhibited by the plan adopted.

Words compounded with prepositions and particles have been generally omitted; and sometimes more ancient forms of words than modern dictionaries insert have been given. Questionable etymologies have been, as far as possible, avoided; and only the *immediate* sources of our English words pointed out. Those lists will, however, afford much instruction respecting the history of our native tongue; and suggest much beneficial and entertaining inquiry to observant minds. And it is for this purpose, chiefly, that they have been extended so far as to afford a view of the origin of a very large proportion of the words now in daily use where the English language is spoken.

1. Names of common objects in nature and art; abstractions, &c.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Acorn	Accorn	
Acre	Acer	
Adze, Axe	Adese	
Ankle	Ancleo	Ger. Du. Enckel
Anvil	Anfill	Ger. Anbold; Du. Ænbeld
Apple	Æppel	Du. Appel; Ger. Apfel
Arm	Earm	Ger. Du. Dan. Arm
Arrow	Arwe	
Ash	Acse	Du. Ger. Esch
Ashes	Asca	Du. Ger. Asche
Awe	Oga	
Awl	Æle	Ger. Ahle
Back	Bac	Ger. Bach; Sw. Bak
Bane	Bana	
Beacon	Beacn	
Beam	Beam	Du. Boom
Beard	Beard	Ger. Du. Bart
Beaver	Befer	Du. Bever; Ger. Biber
Bed	Bedde	Ger. Bett
Bee	Beo	Du. Bie; Ger. Biene
Beer	Bere	Ger. Du. Bier
Berry	Beria	Ger. Beere
Birch	Birce	Ger. Birke; Dan. Birk
Bird	Bridd	
Blood	Blod	Ger. Blut; Dan. Blod
Bloom, Blossom	Blosm	Du. Bloeme; Ger. Blume
Boat	Bot	Ger. Du. Boot
Bone	Ban	Ger. Bein
Book	Boc	Ger. Buch; Du. Boek
Borough, burgh	Burg	Du. Ger. Burg; Dan. Borg
Bosom	Bosm	Ger. Busen
Bough	Boh, bug(an)	
Bourn, burn	Burne	Ger. Brunn
Bow	Boga	Ger. Bogen
Bower	Bur	
Brain	Brægen	Ger. Bregen; Du. Breyne
Breast	Breost	Ger. Brust; Dan. Bryst
Breath	Bræth	
Brook	Broc	
Burden	Byrthen	Du. Bruycken
Butter	Butere	Ger. Bürde
Butterfly	Butterflege	
Calf	Cealf	Ger. Butterfliege
Cap, cape	Cæppe	Ger. Kalb; Du. Kalf
Care	Caru	Ger. Kappe; Dan. Cap
Chaff	Ceaf	
Chalk	Cealc	
Cheese	Cyse	
Chest	Cyst	
Chicken	Cicen	Ger. Kasten; Dan. Kist
Chin	Cinne	Du. Kicken
Church	Cyrice	Ger. Kinn; Du. Kinne
Churl	Ceorle	Ger. Kirche
Clay	Clag	Ger. Kerl
Cliff	Clif	Du. Kleg
Clover	Clæfre	Du. Klif; Sw. Klift
		Du. Klover

EX.—THE BANKS OF THIS RIVER ARE OVERFLOWN.

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English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Coal	Col	Du. Ger. Kohle
Cock	Coce	Du. Kock
Comb	Comb	Ger. Kamm; Du. Kom
Corn	Corn	Du. Koren; Dan. Korn
Cot	Cote	
Cow	Cu	Ger. Kuh; Du. Koe
Crab	Crabba	Ger. Du. Krabbe
Creek	Crecca	
Cress	Cerse	Du. Kerse; Ger. Kresse
Cup	Cuppa	Du. Dan. Kop
Daisy.	Dæges-eage	
Dale, dell	Dal	Du. Dal; Ger. Thal
Day	Dæg	Du. Dag; Dan. Dag; Ger. Tag
Death	Dæth	
Deal, dole	Dæl	
Deer	Deor	Du. Dier; Ger. Thier
Den	Denn	
Dew	Deaw	Du. Dauw
Dish	Disce	Du. Dische; Ger. Tisch
Ditch, Dike	Dic	Ger. Deich; Du. Dyk
Doom	Dom	
Door	Dora	Du. Door; Ger. Thür
Dove	Duva	Du. Duyve; Ger. Taube
Down (hill)	Dune	Ger. Dun
Dross	Dros	
Dust	Dust	
Ear	Ear	
Earth	Eorthe	Ger. Du. Erde
East	East	Du. Oest; Ger. Ost
Eel	Æl	Du. Æel
Egg	Æg	Sw. Ægg; Ger. Ey; Du. Ei
Elf	Ælfe	Du. Alf; Ger. Alp
Elm	Elm	Ger. Ulme
Emmet	Æmette	Du. Emte
End	End	Ger. Du. Ende
Errand	Ærend	
Evening	Æfen	Ger. Abend; Du. Evenen
Ewe	Eowa	Du. Ouwe
Eye	Eage	Ger. Auge
Fathom	Fæthm	Ger. Faden
Fear	Fær	
Feather	Fether	Ger. Feder; Du. Veder
Fell	Fell	Du. Vel
Fen	Fenn	Du. Venne
Fetter	Fetter	
Fiddle	Fithele	Ger. Fiedel
Field	Feld	Du. Veld; Ger. Feld
Fiend	Feond	Sw. Fiend; Ger. Feind
Finger	Finger	Dan. Ger. Finger
Fire	Fyr	Dan. Fyr; Du. Vier
Fish	Fisc	Ger. Fisch
Fist	Fyst	Ger. Faust
Flesh	Flæsc	Ger. Fleisch
Flock	Floc	
Fly	Fleoge	Ger. Fliege
Foam	Fœm	
Fog	Fog	Du. Voeghe
Folk	Folc	Ger. Volk
Foot	Fot	Du. Vuet; Ger. Fuss
Fowl	Fugel	Du. Voghel; Sw. Fogel
Fox	Fox	Ger. Fuchs
Friend	Freond	
Frog	Frocca	Ger. Frosch
Frost	Frost	Ger. Dan. Frost
Furze	Fyrs	
Gad, goad	Gad	
Gallows	Galga	Dan. Galge; Ger. Galgen
Game	Gamen	
Gander	Gandra	Ger. Gans
Gate	Gæt	
Ghost	Gast	Ger. Geist
Glass	Glæs	Ger. Du. Dan. Glas
Glee	Gleo	
Glove	Glof	
Goat	Got	Du. Geyt; Ger. Geisz

KEY.—THE BANKS OF THIS RIVER ARE OVERFLOWED.

EX.—ALL HIS PLAYS ARE PRINTED IN THE ORDER THEY WERE WRITTEN.

KEY.—ALL HIS PLAYS ARE PRINTED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE WRITTEN.

EX.—HIS BROTHER CALLED ON ME, AND WE BOTH TOOK A WALK.

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EX.—HE HAS GOT ALMOST NO RENT FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
God	God	Du. Goed; Ger. Gott
Gold	Gold	Ger. Gold; Sw. Dan. Guld
Goose	Gos	Du. Goes; Ger. Gans.
Gospel	Godspell	
Gossip	Godsib	
Grass	Gærs	Du. Grass; Ger. Gras
Grave	Græf	Ger. Grab
Grove	Græf	
Ground	Grund	Ger. Dan. Grund; Du. Grond
Guest	Gæst	Ger. Du. Gast
Guild	Gild	Du. Gilde, gulde
Hair	Hær	Du. Haer; Ger. Haar
Hail	Hagol	Ger. Hagel
Hall	Heall	
Hammer	Hamor	Dan. Ger. Hammer
Hand	Hand	Du. Ger. Sw. Hand
Hare	Hara	Dan. Hare; Ger. Haas
Harm	Hearm	
Harvest	Hær-fest	
Hat	Hæt	Dan. Hat; Ger. Hut
Haven	Hæfen	Du. Haven; Ger. Hafen
Hawk	Hafoc	Du. Havick; Sw. Hoek.
Hay	Heg	Ger. Heu
Head	Heafod	Ger. Haupt
Heart	Heorte	Du. Hert; Ger. Herz
Hearth	Heorthe	
Heat	Hete	
Heath	Hæth	Ger. Heide
Heaven	Heofen	
Hedge	Hege	Du. Haeghe; Sw. Hag
Heifer	Heahfur	
Height	Hihthe	
Hen	Hæn	Du. Henne; Ger. Hühn
Herd	Heorde	Ger. Herde
Herring	Hering	Du. Haring
Hill	Hill	Du. Hille; Ger. Hügel
Hithe	Hyth	
Hole	Hole	Ger. Du. Hol
Home	Hæm	Ger. Heim; Du. Heym
Honey	Hunig	Ger. Du. Honig
Hook	Hoc	Du. Hoeck; Ger. Hak
Hope	Hopa	
Horn	Horn	Ger. Du. Dan. Horn
Horse	Hors	Sw. Hors
Hose	Hosa	Dan. Hose; Ger. Hosen
Hound	Hund	Ger. Dan. Sw. Hund
House	Hus	Du. Huys; Ger. Haus
Ice	Is	Du. Eys; Sw. Is; Ger. Eis
Inch	Ince	
Inn	Inn	
Iron	Isen, iren	Sw. Iern; Ger. Eisen
Island	Igland	
Ivy	Iig	
Keel	Ceol	Du. Kiel; Ger. Kell
Kettle	Cetil	Du. Ketel; Ger. Kessel
Key	Cæg	
Kiln	Cylene	
Kin	Cyn	
Kingdom	Cynedom	
Knave	Cnafa, cnapa	Ger. Knabe
Knife	Cnif	Du. Knif; Ger. Kneif
Knot	Cnott	Ger. Knote
Ladder	Hlædre	Du. Ladder
Lamb	Lamb	Ger. Du. Lamm
Land	Land	Ger. Du. Sw. Land
Landscape	Landscape	Du. Landschap
Lark	Lafere	Du. Lerke; Scot. Laverock
Law	Lah, lagu	Du. Lauwe; Ger. Lage
Lea	Leah	
Lead	Læd	
Leaf	Leafe	Sw. Loef; Du. Loof
Leather	Lether	Ger. Du. Leder
Leech	Leece	
Length	Lencg	Du. Lenghde; Ger. Länge
Life	Lif	Ger. Leben

KEY.—HE HAS RECEIVED SCARCELY ANY RENT FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

KEY.—HIS BROTHER CALLED ON ME, AND WE TOOK A WALK.

EX.—THEY SOUGHT HIM THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF THAT COUNTRY.

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English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Light	Leoht	
Limb	Lim	
Lip	Lippa	Du. Lip; Ger. Lippe
Loaf	Hlaf	Ger. Laib
Lock'	Loc	
Maiden, Maid	Mæden	Ger. Magd; Du. Maged
Malt	Mealt	Dan. Sw. Malt; Ger. Malz
Man	Man	Du. Ger. Sw. Mann
Marsh	Merse	Ger. Marsch
Mast	Mæst	Du. Ger. Mæst, mast
Mat	Meatte	Ger. Du. Matte
Mead	Meda	Du. Meede; Ger. Met
Meadow	Mæd	
Meal	Mæl	Ger. Mal; Du. Maal
Meat	Mete	
Might	Mægth	Ger. Du. Maecht
Milk	Mealc	Ger. Mileh; Du. Melch
Mill	Mylne	
Mist	Mist	Du. Mist
Month	Monath	Ger. Monat
Moon	Mona	Ger. Mond; Dan. Maane
Moor	Mor	Ger. Mor; Du. Moer
Morning	Morgen	Ger. Du. Dan. Morgen
Moth	Mothe	Du. Ger. Motte
Mould	Molde	
Mouth	Muth	
Nail	Nægl	Ger. Nagel
Name	Nama	
Neck	Hneeca	Du. Nek; Ger. Nacke
Need	Næd	
Needle	Nædel	Ger. Nadel; Du. Naedel
Nest	Nest	Ger. Du. Nest
Net	Net	Du. Nett; Dan. Net
Night	Niht	Du. Ger. Naecht
Noon	Non	Du. Noen
North	North	Ger. Dan. Nord
Nose	Næs	Ger. Nase
Nut	Hnut	Du. Noot; Ger. Nusz
Oak	Ac, æc	
Oar	Ar	Dan. Aare
Oath	Ath	Ger. Eid
Orchard	Ortgeard	
Oven	Ofne	Du. Oven; Ger. Ofen
Owl	Ule	Ger. Eule; Dan. Uyl
Ox	Oxa	Ger. Ochs; Dan. Oxe
Pain	Pin	Ger. Pein; Du. Peine
Path	Path	Du. Pad; Ger. Pfad
Pebble	Pabol	
Penny	Pening	Ger. Pfenning
Pipe	Pip	Du. Pype; Ger. Pfelfe
Pit	Pytt	
Pitch	Pic	Ger. Peech
Pool	Pol	Ger. Pfuhl; Du. Poel
Pouch, poke	Pocca	
Pound	Pund	Du. Pond; Ger. Pfund
Priek	Prica	Ger. Pricke
Pride	Pryt	
Rain	Regen	Ger. Regen; Dan. Regn
Rake	Ræc	Ger. Rechen
Ram	Ram	
Raven	Hræfn	
Reed	Hreod	Ger. Ried
Rib	Rib	Ger. Ribbe
Ridge	Hriege	Ger. Ruck
Rim	Rima	
Rime	Hrim	Sw. Rim
Rind	Rind	Ger. Rinde
Ring	Hring	Du. Ringh; Ger. Sw. Ring.
Road	Rad	
Rood	Rod	Ger. Rode
Roof	Hrof	Du. Roef
Rook	Hroc	
Room	Rum	Ger. Raum; Du. Ruym
Rope	Rap	Du. Roop
Row	Ræwa	Ger. Reihe

EX.—WHENEVER I TRY TO READ CORRECTLY, I ALWAYS FIND I CAN DO IT.

KEY.—WHENEVER I TRY TO READ CORRECTLY, I FIND I CAN DO IT.

KEY.—THEY SOUGHT HIM THROUGH THE WHOLE OF THAT COUNTRY.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Rudder	Rother	Du. Ger. Roeder
Rush	Risc	
Rust	Rust	Dan. Rust; Ger. Rost
Sack	Sacc	
Saddle	Sadel	Du. Sadel; Ger. Sattel
Sail	Segel	Du. Seyl; Ger. Segel
Salve	Scalf	Ger. Salbe
Sand	Sand	Du. Ger. Dan. Sw. Sand
Sap	Sæp	Du. Sap
Scythe, sithe	Sithe	
Sea	Sæ	Du. Ger. See
Seam	Seam	Ger. Saum
Sedge	Secg	
Seed	Sæd	Du. Saed; Ger. Saat
Shackle	Sceacul	Du. Schaechel
Shadow	Sceado	
Shaft	Sceaft	
Shambles	Scamol	
Shame	Sceama	Ger. Scham
Sheaf	Sceaf	Du. Schoof
Sheep	Sceap	Du. Schaep; Ger. Schaff
Shell	Scel	Du. Schelle; Ger. Schale
Shield	Scyld	Ger. Du. Schild; Sw. Sköld
Shilling	Scilling	Ger. Schilling
Ship	Scip	Du. Schip; Germ. Schiff
Shire	Scir	
Shoal	Scolu	
Shoe	Sceo	Du. Schoe; Ger. Schuh
Shore	Score	Du. Schorre
Shoulder	Sculder	Du. Scholder; Ger. Schulter
Show	Sceawe	Ger. Schau
Shower	Scur	Du. Scheure; Ger. Schur
Shrub	Scrobbe	
Sickle	Sicel	Ger. Sichel; Du. Sichel
Side	Side	Dan. Side
Silk	Seolc	
Silver	Sealvir	Du. Silver; Ger. Silber
Sin	Synne	Ger. Sünde
Skin	Scina	
Sleep	Slæp	Ger. Schlaf
Slough	Slog	
Slumber	Sluma	Ger. Schlummer
Smoke	Smec	Du. Smoock
Snow	Snow	Dan. Snee; Ger. Schnee
Sock	Socc	Ger. Sock
Sooth	Soth	
Sorrow	Sorw	Ger. Sorge
Soul	Sawl	Ger. Seele
South	Suth	Ger. Sud
Spade	Spad	Du. Spade; Ger. Spate
Span	Span	Ger. Du. Spanne
Spark	Spærc	Du. Sparcke
Sparrow	Spearwa	
Spear	Spere	Dan. Spær; Ger. Sper
Speed	Sped	
Spell	Spell	Ger. Spel
Spoon	Spon	Du. Spoen
Spring	Spring	
Staff	Stæf	Du. Staf; Ger. Stab
Stall	Steal	
Star	Steorra	Du. Sterre; Ger. Stern
Stead	Stede	Du. Stede; Ger. Statt
Steed	Steda	
Stem	Stemn	Ger. Stamm
Step	Stæp	Ger. Stapfe
Stick	Sticca	
Sting	Stinge	
Stitch	Stice	Ger. Stich
Stock	Stoc	Ger. Du. Stock
Stone	Stæn	Du. Steen; Ger. Stein
Storm	Storm	Ger. Sturm
Stream	Stream	Ger. Dan. Sw. Strom
Street	Street	Du. Stracte; Ger. Strasse
String	Streng	Du. Stringhe; Ger. Strang
Summer	Sumer	Du. Somer; Ger. Sommer

EX.—SOME DISTANCE FROM THE TEMPLE WAS A WELL.

KEY.—AT SOME DISTANCE FROM THE TEMPLE WAS A WELL.

EX.—THERE WAS SUCH A QUANTITY OF PEOPLE LOOKING ON.

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English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Sun	Sunne	Ger. Sonne; Du. Son
Swallow	Swalewe	Du. Swaeluwe; Ger. Schwalbe
Swan	Swan	Ger. Schwan
Swarm	Swearm	Ger. Schwarm
Swine	Swin	
Sword	Sweord	Dan. Sværd; Ger. Schwert
Tail	Tægl	Ger. Tahl
Team	Team	
Tear	Tear	Ger. Zähre
Thief	Theof	Du. Dief; Ger. Dieb
Thing	Thing	Ger. Ding
Thirst	Thyrst	Ger. Durst
Thorn	Thyrn	Ger. Dorn
Thrall	Thræl	
Thread	Thræd	Ger. Draht
Tide	Tid	Ger. Zeit
Timber	Timber	Ger. Zimmer
Time	Tima	Dan. Time
Tongue	Tunge	Du. Tonghe; Ger. Zunge
Tooth	Toth	
Top	Top	Du. Dan. Top; Ger. Topf
Town	Tun	Du. Tuyn; Ger. Zaun
Tree	Treo	Dan. Træe; Du. Taere
Trough	Troh	Ger. Trog
Truth, troth	Treowth	
Turf	Turf	Du. Turf; Ger. Torf
Twig	Twig	Du. Twiigh; Ger. Zweig
Twilight	Twemleoh	Du. Tweelicht
Twine	Twin	
Vane	Fana	Ger. Fane
Waggon	Wagen	Ger. Wagen
Wall	Weal	Du. Ger. Wall
Walnut	Wealh-hnut	Ger. Wallnuss; Du. Walschenot
Wasp	Wæsp, wesp	Ger. Du. Wespe; Dan. Vaps
Water	Wæter	Du. Waeter; Ger. Wasser
Wave	Wæg	Ger. Woge
Way	Weg	Ger. Weg
Weal, wealth	Wela	
Weald, wold	Weald	Ger. Wald
Weapon	Wæpun	Du. Wæpen; Ger. Waffen
Weather	Weder	Du. Weder; Ger. Wetter
Week	Weoc	Du. Weke; Ger. Woche
Welkin	Welen	
Well	Wyl	Ger. Quelle
West	West	Ger. Du. West
Wheat	Hwæt	Du. Weyt
Wheel	Hwegul	Ger. Du. Wiel
Whit	Hwit	
Wind	Wind	Du. Ger. Wind
Winter	Winter	Du. Ger. Sw. Winter
Woe	Wa	Ger. Weh
Wood	Wuda	Du. Woud
Wool	Wulle	Ger. Du. Wolle
Word	Word	Ger. Wort; Du. Woord
World	Worald	
Worm	Wyrn	Du. Worm; Ger. Wurm
Wrath	Wrath	
Yard	Geard	Du. Gaerde
Year	Gear	Ger. Jahr
Yesterday	Gyrstandæg	Ger. Gestern

2. Names of relations, offices, and occupations.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Alderman	Ealderman	
Baker	Bæcere, bæcestre	
Beadle	Bydel	Ger. Bedelle
Bishop	Bisceop	Ger. Bischof; Du. Bischof
Boatman, boatswain	Batswan	
Brother	Brother	Ger. Bruder; Du. Broeder
Chapman	Ceapman	Ger. Kaufmann
Cheesemonger	Cyse-mongere	
Child	Cild	
Cook	Coe	Ger. Koch; Du. Kock
Craft	Craeft	Ger. Dan. Kraft

KEY.—THERE WERE SO MANY PEOPLE LOOKING ON.

EX.—WHETHER IT PLEASES HIM OR NO, I DO NOT CARE.

KEY.—WHETHER IT PLEASE HIM OR NOT, I DO NOT CARE.

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English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Daughter	Dohter	Du. Dochter; Ger. Tochter
Dealer	Dælere	
Earl	Eorl	Dan. Jarl
Father	Fæder	Dan. Fader; Ger. Vater
Fisher	Fiscere	Ger. Fischer
Goatherd	Gathyrde	
Godfather	Godfæder	
Godmother	Godmoder	
Godson	Godsunn	
Gossip	Godsibb	
Hawker	Hafocere	
Hind	Hind	
Horsekeeper	Horshyrde	
Hunter, huntsman	Huntere	
Husband	Husbonde	
Ironmonger	Iren-mongere	
Kindred	Cynren	
King	Cyning	Du. Konge; Ger. König
Knight	Cniht	Du. Knecht
Lady	Hlæfdige	
Lawyer	Iahwita	
Leatherworker	Letherwyrhta	
Lord	Hlaford	
Master	Mæster	Ger. Meister; Du. Meester
Mate	Maca	
Miller	Mylnweard	
Mother	Moder	Du. Moeder; Ger. Mutter
Neatherd	Neathyrde	
Neighbour	Neahbur	Ger. Nachbar
Priest	Preost	
Queen	Cwen	Ger. Königin
Reader	Rædere, rædestre	
Rider	Ridere	Ger. Ritter
Seaman	Sæmann	Ger. Du. Seemann
Sempstress	Seamestre	
Shepherd	Sceaphyrde	Ger. Schafhirt
Sheriff	Scirgerefa	
Shipwright	Scipwyrhta	
Shoemaker	Sceowyrhta	Ger. Schumacher
Sister	Sweoster	Du. Suster; Ger. Schwester
Smith	Smith	Du. Smid; Ger. Schmid.
Son	Sunu	Dan. Son; Ger. Sohn
Swincherd	Swinhyrde	
Tapster	Tæppere, tæpestre	
Thatcher	Thecere	
Waggoner	Wagenere	
Washer (woman)	Wascere	Ger. Waescher; waescherinn
Weaver	{ Wæfre, webbere, } webbestre	Ger. Weber
Widow	Wedewe	Ger. Wittwe; Du. Wuduwe
Wife	Wif	Du. Wiif; Ger. Weib
Woodman, woodward	Wuduweard	
Workman	Weoreman	
Wright	Wyrhta	
Writer	Writere	

3. Names of Places in England.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Signification.
Acton	Actun	Oaktown
Aldham	Ealdham	The old home
Alresford	Alresford	Alderford
Alton	Æwelton	Town at the spring-head
Appledore	Apoldre	Apple-tree
Ashburn	Æseburne	Ashbrook
Ashbury	Æsebeorh, Æscsbyrig	Ashborough
Athelney	Ethelingaig	Nobles' island
Aldershott	Aldresholt	Wood of alders
Banbury	Bearanburh	Barley (or beer) borough
Bath	Bathanceastre	City of baths
Bentley	Beonetleah	Meadow where the bees feed
Bootle	Botel	A house
Bradford	Bradanford	Broadford
Bredon (hill)	Brædenn	Broad valley
Brentwood	Brentwude	Burnt wood

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<i>English.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Bristol	Brigstow	Place where the bridge is
Burnham	Burnham	Home by the brook
Camelford	Gafulford	The Tribute ford
Canterbury	Cantwaraburh	Town of the men of Kent
Chelsea	Ceolesig	Island frequented by ships
Chepstow	Ceapstow	Market-place
Cirencester	Cyringeeastre	Churn city
Compton	Comton	Town in a valley
Crieklade	Creceagelad, Creglad	Creek-road (or channel)
Deerhurst	Deorhyrst	Deer-park
Denton	Dēnetun	Town in a valley
Derby	Deoraby	Deer (or beast) house
Depden	Deopdenn	Deep valley
Dereham	Deorham, Derham	Deer (or beast) home
Drayton	Drægtun	Dry town
Dunholm	Dunholm	Island hill
Durnford	Derneford	Secret ford
Eartham	Eorham	Earth-house, or cave
Easthamstead	Esthamstede	East homestead
Easton	Esttun	East town
Ely	Helig	Hidden island
Essex	Estseaxe	District of the East Saxons
Eversley	Eoforsleah	Wild-boar's meadow
Evesham	Eofesham	Home on the edge (of a wood)
Farringdon	Fearn-dun	Ferry hill
Fiskerton	Fisceerstun	Fisherman's town
Foulmire	Fugelmære	Mere haunted by water-fowl
Fulham	Fullanhames	Muddy home
Furzeley	Fyrsleah, Fyrslege	Bramble-grown meadow
Fyfield	Fifhidan	Five hides
Garford	Garanford	The ford near the promontory
Gatton	Gatatun	Goat town
Grafton	Graftun	Town of graves (or in a hollow)
Greenwich	Grenawic	Green town
Haslemere	Heselmæres graf	Hazel-grove at the boundary
Hatfield	Hæthfeld	Heathy country
HawkrIDGE	Hafochryeg	Hawk's house (mews)
Haydon	Hægdun	Hedge hill
Hartwell	Heortwyl	Hart's fountain
Holbrook	Holanbroc	Rushing brook
Honeybourne	Hunigburne	Stream where wild honey abounds
Hursley	Horsanleah	Horse's meadow
Hythe	Hyth	A haven
Ickford	Igford	Islandford
Inglefield	Engelfeld	Field of the Angles (or English)
Kelsey	Ceolesig	Island of ships
Kempsford	Cynemæresford	Ford at the king's boundary
Kempston	Cemestan	Warrior's stone (or tomb)
Kilsby	Cildesbig	Heroes' town
Kingston	Cyningestun	King's town
Knowle	Cnugel, Cungle	Knoll (or hill)
Lakenheath	Læeingaheth	Heath at the expanse of water
Lambeth	Lambehyth	Lamb harbour
Langtoft	Longtoft	Longfield
Laver	Læfer	Rushes
Leominster	Leofmynster	Beloved church
Linstead	Lynstede	Flax farm
Lydford	Hlydanford	Babbling ford
Manchester	Manigceastre	Populous city
Medway	Medewæg	Meadow way
Merton	Merantun	Town on the mere
Mieleton	Myeclantun	Great town
Milbourne	Mylenburne	Mill-stream
Moulsey	Muleseye	Mill island
Mundham	Mundanham	Protected home
Netherton	Neothertun	Lower town
Newnham	Niwanham	New home
Norfolk	Northfolc	North people
Norwich	Northwic	North city
Nutley	Hnutleah	Nut meadow
Odiham	Wudiham	Habitation in a wood
Overton	Ofertun	Upper town
Otterbourne	Oterburne	Otter's brook
Oxford	Oxanaford	Oxen's ford

KEY.—AT CHRISTMAS I SHALL HAVE BEEN A YEAR AT SCHOOL.

EX.—I DARE NOT TO WALK SO FAST, LEST I SHOULD PERSPIRE TOO FREELY.

KEY.—I DARE NOT WALK SO FAST, LEST I SHOULD PERSPIRE TOO FREELY.

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<i>English.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Paglesham	Paclesham	Cowslip home
Porchester	Porteceaster	Castle on the harbour
Portsmouth	Portesmutha	Mouth of the harbour
Pulham	Polleham	Home by the pool
Quinton	Cwentun	Queen's town
Radford, Redford	Reodford	Reedy ford
Ramsley	Hrammesleah	Rams' meadow
Reepham	Hreopham	Raven's (or robber's) home
Romsey	Rumesige	Spacious island
Rotherhithe	Hrythrahyth	Place where oxen were landed
Rushbrook	Rusbroc	Rushy brook
Shoebury Ness	Sceobyrig (Nesse)	Shoe town (nose or promontory)
Sandon	Sandun	Sandy hill
Sedgemoor	Secgmoor	Sedgy moor
Shapwick	Sceapwic	Sheep town
Shipley	Scipleah	Sheep meadow
Snowdon	Snawdun	Snow-topped hill
Southwark	Suthgeweorc	South fortress
Stanway, Stanwick	Stanwæg	Paved road
Stoke	Stoc	A place
Stowe	Stow	A place (or dwelling)
Sussex	Suthseaxe	Territory of the South Saxons
Swanage	Suanawic	Swan's dwelling
Thetford	Theodford	People's ford
Thorney	Thornig	Bramble-covered island
Thorpe	Thorp	A village
Titchfield	Ticcefild	Kids' field
Twyford	Twiford	Double ford
Ufton	Uffentun	Upper town
Ulcombe	Ulecumb	Owl's dell
Waltham	Wealdham	House in the wood
Walton	Walltun	Dwelling by the embankment
Wareham	Wærham	A fortified dwelling
Warwick	Wæringwic	A fortified dwelling
Woodstock	Wudestoc	Woody place
Worthy	Weorthig	A farm
Winchcomb	Wincelcumb	A dell in a corner
Woodbridge	Wudabrigc	Bridge of wood

4. *Personal Names.* In the other lists may be seen a great number of common English surnames.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>	<i>Signification.</i>
Albert, Albright	Alberht, Albriht, or Aldberht	Wholly illustrious, or old and illustrious
Aldred	Aldræd	Old in counsel
Alfred, Alured	Ælfred	Fairy councillor
Algar	Ælfgar	Fairy spear
Athelstan	Æthelstan	Noble stone
Barnard, Bernard	Beornræd, or Beornhart	Bear and councillor, or Bear's heart
Bedwine	Beadwine	Lover of battle
Brightwell	Bryhtweld	Illustrious ruler
Brightwen	Bryhtwen	Bright hope
Cuthbert	Cuthberht	Renowned and splendid
Dunstan	Dunstan	Brown stone
Edgar	Eadgar	Fortunate spear
Edith	Eadgitha	Overflowing happiness
Edmund	Eadmund	Fortunate and protected
Edric	Eadrice	Happy and rich
Edward	Eadweard	Happy and guarded
Edwin	Eadwine	Happy and beloved
Edwy	Eadwig	Fortunate in battle
Egbert	Ecgeberht	Illustrious in battle
Ethelbert	Æthelberht	Noble and illustrious
Ethelred	Æthelræd	Noble councillor
Ethelwald	Æthelweald	Noble ruler
Ethelwerd	Æthelweard	Noble guardian
Godwin	Godwine	Friend to the good, or Good and loving
Haldane	Healfdene	Half a Dane
Herbert	Hereberht	Illustrious in war
Herman	Hereman	Man of war
Kenrick	Cynric	Rich in kindred
Kinnaird	Cyneheard	Royal and stout-hearted
Oswald	Osweald	Hero-ruler
Robert	Rotberd	Redbeard
Seward	Sæweard	Keeper of the sea

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5. Verbs.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Abide, bide	Abidan, bidan	Dan. Beyden
Affright	Afryhtan	
Alight	Alihtan	
Am	Eom	
Anneal	Anælan	
Answer	Andswarian	
Arise, rise	Arisan, risan	
Ask	Acsian	
Awake, wake	Awacian, wacian	
Bake	Bacan	Ger. Backen; Du. Bakken
Bare	Abarian	Ger. Baren; Du. Baeren
Bathe	Bathian	Ger. Baden
Be	Beon	
Bear	Bæran	Ger. Gebaeren
Beat	Beatan	Ger. Batten
Behove	Behofan	Ger. Behaven; Du. Behoeven
Belch	Bealcan	
Believe	Gelifan	Ger. Glauben
Bend	Bendan	
Bereave	Beræfian	Ger. Berauben; Du. Berooven
Bite	Bitan	Ger. Beissen; Du. Byten
Bless	Blissian	
Blow	Blawan	
Break	Bræcan	Ger. Brechen; Du. Breken
Bring	Bringan	Ger. Bringen
Build	Byldon	Du. Beelden
Burn	Byrnan	Ger. Brennen; Du. Bernen
Burst	Berstan	Ger. Bersten; Du. Borsten
Buy	Byegan	
Can, ken	Cunnan	Ger. Du. Kennen
Carve	Ceorfan	Du. Kerven
Choose	Ceosan	
Clean, cleanse	Clænan, clænsia	Du. Kleynsen
Cleave (adhere)	Clifan	Du. Kleven
Cleave (split)	Cleofan	Du. Klieven
Climb	Climban	Ger. Klimmen
Come	Cuman	Ger. Kommen
Cool	Celan	Ger. Kulen
Crave	Craflan	
Creep	Creopan	Du. Kruypen
Crow	Crawan	Ger. Krähen
Dare	Dearran	Ger. Darfen; Du. Derren
Dawn	Dagian	
Deck	Decan	Du. Ger. Decken
Deem	Deman	Du. Doemen
Defile	Fulian	
Din	Dynian	
Dip, dive	Dyppan	Du. Dippen
Do	Don	Du. Doen; Ger. Thun
Drag, draw	Dragan	Du. Trecken
Drench, drown	Drencan	
Drink	Drincan	Du. Drincken; Ger. Trincken
Drive	Drifan	Du. Dryven; Ger. Treiben
Eat	Etan	Du. Eten; Ger. Essen
Ebb	Ebbian	Du. Ebben
Empty	Emptian	
Fall	Feallan	Ger. Fallen
Fare	Faran	Ger. Fahren
Feed	Fedan	Ger. Weiden; Du. Voeden
Feel	Felan	Ger. Fühlen
Fell	Fellap	Ger. Füllen
Fetch	Feccan	
Fight	Feohtan	Ger. Fechten
Fill	Fyllan	Ger. Fullen
Find	Findan	Ger. Finden; Du. Vinden
Float	Fleotan	Du. Vlieten
Flow	Flowan	Ger. Vliessen
Fly, flee	Fleogan	Ger. Fliegen
Fold	Fealdan	Dan. Folden
Forbear	Forbæran	
Forget	Forgytan	Ger. Vergessen
Forsake	Forsacan	
Foster	Fostrian	

EX.—WE MAY ATTRIBUTE ALL TO THEIR ERRORS OF EDUCATION.

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EX.—THE OLD PAIR OF SHOES DID NOT SUIT THE NEW PAIR OF STOCKINGS.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Frame	Fremman	Du. Vruchten; Ger. Furchten
Frighten	Frihtan	Du. Gaderen
Gather	Gaderian	
Get	Gettan	Du. Gulden
Gild	Gildan	
Gird	Gyrdan	Du. Gheven; Ger. Geben
Give	Gifan	Du. Gliiden; Ger. Gleiten
Glide	Glidan	
Glow	Glowan	Ger. Gehen; Du. Gaen
Go	Gan	
Grind	Grindan	Du. Gronen
Groan	Granan	
Grow	Growan	Ger. Heiligen
Hallow	Halgian	Du. Ger. Hangen
Hang	Hangian	Ger. Hasten
Hasten	Eftan	Du. Haeten, Ger. Haesen
Hate	Hatan	Ger. Haben
Have	Habban	Du. Heelen
Heal	Hælan	Ger. Hören
Hear	Hyrān	
Heat	Hætan	
Heed	Hedan	Du. Hoeden
Help	Hylpan	Du. Helfen
Hew	Heawan	
Hide	Hydan	
Hire	Hyrān	Du. Houden; Ger. Halten
Hold	Holdan	
Hunt	Huntian	Du. Kepen
Keep	Cepan	
Kill	Cwellan	Ger. Du. Kussen
Kiss	Cyssan	Du. Knedden
Knead	Cnædan	Ger. Knutten
Knit	Cnyttan	
Know	Cnawan	Du. Leesten
Last	Læstan	Ger. Lachen
Laugh	Hlihan	Ger. Legen
Lay	Lecgan	Du. Leeden; Ger. Leiten
Lead	Lædan	Du. Loopen
Leap	Hleapan	Ger. Lehren; Du. Leeren
Learn	Læran	
Leave	Læfan	Du. Leeten
Let	Lætan	Du. Liegen; Ger. Lügen
Lie (deceive)	Leogan	Ger. Liegen
Lie	Liegan	
Like	Licīan	
Listen	Hlistan	Du. Leven; Ger. Leben
Live	Lybban	Ger. Du. Laden
Load	Hladan	
Look	Locian	Ger. Lieben; Du. Licven
Love	Lufian	Ger. Machen
Make	Macian	Ger. Du. Marcken
Mark	Mearcan	Ger. Du. Mögen
May	Magan	Du. Schmelten; Ger. Schmelzen
Melt, smelt	Meltan	Du. Meten; Ger. Messen
Mete	Metan	
Miss	Missian	
Mix	Micsian	
Mourn	Murnan	Ger. Mähen
Mow	Mawan	Ger. Morden; Dan. Myrden
Murder	Myrthrian	Ger. Mussen
Must	Mot	Du. Neyen
Neigh	Hnægan	Du. Openen; Ger. Offnen
Open	Openian	Ger. Eignen
Owe, own	Agan	
Peck	Pycan	Ger. Peinen
Pine	Pinan	Du. Plien; Ger. Pflegen
Play, ply	Plegan	Du. Plocken
Pluck	Pluccian	
Prove	Proflan	
Quake	Cwacian	
Quash	Cwysan	Ger. Quatschen
Quell	Cwelan	Du. Quelen
Quench	Cwencan	
Quoth	Cwæth	
Rack	Wræcan	Ger. Rachen

KEY.—THE PAIR OF OLD SHOES DID NOT CORRESPOND WITH THE PAIR OF NEW STOCKINGS.

KEY.—WE MAY ATTRIBUTE ALL TO THE ERRORS OF THEIR EDUCATION.

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<i>English.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>	<i>Teutonic.</i>
Reach	Ræcan	Ger. Reichen
Read	Rædan	Ger. Du. Reden
Reap	Ripan	
Rear	Ræran	
Reave	Reafian	Ger. Rauben; Du. Rooven
Reck	Recan	
Reekon	Recnan	Ger. Recknen
Reek	Reocan	Ger. Rauchen
Rend	Rendan	
Ride	Ridan	Du. Ryden; Ger. Reiten
Ring	Hringan	
Rot	Rotian	Ger. Rotten
Row	Rowan	
Rue	Hreowan	Ger. Reuwen
Run	Rinnan	Du. Runnen; Ger. Rennen
Saw	Sawan	Ger. Du. Seegen
Say	Sagan	Ger. Sagen
Scrape	Screopan	Ger. Schrappen
Sear	Searian	
See	Seon	Ger. Sehen
Seek	Secan	Ger. Suchen
Sell	Syllan	Du. Sellen
Send	Sendan	Ger. Senden
Set	Settan	Du. Setten; Ger. Setzen
Sew	Seowian	
Shake	Scacan	
Shall	Seal	Ger. Sollen
Shine	Scinan	Ger. Scheinen
Shoot	Sceotan	Du. Schieten; Ger. Schiessen
Show	Sceawian	Ger. Schauen
Shrink	Serincan	Du. Schrincken; Ger. Schrencken
Sing	Singan	Ger. Singen
Sit	Sittan	Du. Sitten; Ger. Sitzen
Slay	Slean	Du. Slaen; Ger. Schlagen
Slip	Slipan	Du. Slippen; Ger. Schlipfen
Smart	Smeortan	Ger. Schmerzen
Smite	Smitan	Du. Smyten
Soothe	Gesothian	
Sow	Sawan	
Spare	Sparian	
Speak	Sprecan, specan	Ger. Sprechen
Spin	Spinnan	Ger. Du. Spinnen
Spread	Sprædan	Ger. Spreiten
Stand	Standan	Du. Standen; Ger. Stehen
Stare	Starian	Ger. Starren
Steal	Stælan	Ger. Du. Stelen
Stick	Stician	Du. Stiken
Strew	Streowian	Ger. Streuen
Sunder	Syndrian	Ger. Sondern
Swallow	Swelgan	Du. Swelgen
Swear	Swærian	Ger. Schweren
Swim	Swinman	Du. Swimmen
Take	Tæcan	Ger. Du. Tachen
Tear	Tæran	Du. Teeren
Tell	Tellan	
Thank	Thancian	Du. Thancken; Ger. Danken
Think	Thencan	Ger. Denken; Du. Dencken
Threat, threaten	Threatian	
Throw	Thrawan	
Tread	Tredan	Du. Treden; Ger. Treten
Trow	Treowian	Du. Trowen; Ger. Trawen
Turn	Tyrnan	
Understand	Understandan	
Upbraid	Upgebredan	
Wade	Wadan	Ger. Waden
Wag	Wagian	
Wander	Wandrian	Ger. Wandern; Du. Wandeln
Ward	Wardian	
Was	Was, wæs	Du. Was; Ger. War
Wash	Waskan	Ger. Du. Waschen
Wear	Weran	
Weave	Wefan	Du. Weven; Ger. Weben
Weep	Weopan	
Wend	Wendan	Ger. Wenden
Wield	Wealdan	

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English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Will	Willan	Du. Willen; Ger. Wollen
Wish	Wiscian	Ger. Wünschen
Wit	Witan	Du. Weten; Ger. Wissen
Wonder	Wundrian	Ger. Wundern
Work	Wyrcan	Ger. Wirken
Write	Writan	
Yearn	Geornian	
Yield	Gyldan	

6. Pronouns.

I	Ic	Ger. Ich; Du. Ik
Thou	Thu	Ger. Du. Du
He	He	Du. Hy
She	Heo	Ger. Sie; Du. See
It	Hit	Ger. Es; Du. Het
We	We	Ger. Wir; Du. Wy
Ye, you	Ge	Du. Ghe
They	Hi	Ger. Sie
My, mine	Min	Ger. Mein, meiner
Thy, thine	Thin	Ger. Dein, deiner
His	His	
Her	Hire	Ger. Ihrer, ihr
Our, ours	Ure	
Your, yours	Eower	Ger. Euer
Their, theirs	Hira	
Me	Me	Ger. Mich
Thee	The	Ger. Dich
Him	Him	Ger. Ihn, ihm
Her	Hire	
Us	Us	Ger. Uns; Du. Ons
You	Eow	Ger. Euch
Them	Him	
This	This	Ger. Dieser, dies; Du. Deese
These	Thas	
That	Thæt	Ger. Das; Du. Dat
Those	Tha, Tham	
Who	Hwa	Ger. Wer; Du. Wie
Whose	Hwæs	Ger. Wessen
Whom	Hwone, hwoem	Ger. Wen, Wem
Which	Hwylc	Ger. Welcher, welch; Du. Welck
What	Hwæt	Ger. Was; Du. Wat
Whether	Hwæther	Ger. Welcher; Du. Weder
The	Se, Seo	Ger. Der, die; Du. De
Own	Agen	Ger. Eigen; Du. Eigenen
Self	Sylf	Ger. Selber, selb; Du. Self
Such	Swile	Ger. Solcher, solche; Du. Sulck
One, people	Man	Ger. Man

7. Adjectives.

Abroad	Abraedan	
Astray	Astræged	
Better	Betere	Ger. Besser
Black	Blæc	Ger. Du. Black
Bleak	Blac	Dan. Bleeg
Blind	Blind	
Blue	Bleo	Ger. Blau; Du. Blauw
Bold	Bald	
Bright	Beorht	
Broad	Bræd	Ger. Breit; Du. Breed
Brown	Brun	Ger. Braun
Busy	Busig	Du. Besigh
Chill	Cyle	
Cold	Ceald	Ger. Kühl; Du. Koud
Cool	Col	
Cunning	Cennung	
Dead	Dead	
Deaf	Deaf	Ger. Taub
Dear	Deor	Du. Dier
Deep	Deop	Du. Diep; Ger. Tief
Dreary	Dreorig	
Dry	Drig	
Early	Ærlice	
Evil	Efel	Du. Evel; Ger. Uebel
Fair	Fæger	

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English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Fast	Fæst	
Fat	Fætt	Du. Vet; Ger. Fett
Fell	Fell	Du. Fel
Fickle	Ficol	
Forlorn	Forloren	Ger. Verloren
Foul	Ful	
Free	Freo	Du. Vrii; Ger. Frei
Fresh	Fersc	Ger. Frisch
Full	Full	Ger. Voll; Du. Vol
Ghastly, ghostly	Gastlic	Ger. Geistlich
Glad	Glæd	
Good	God	Du. Dan. Goed; Ger. Gut
Great	Great	Du. Groot; Ger. Gross
Green	Grene	Ger. Grun; Dan. Du. Sw. Groen
Grey, gray	Græg	Ger. Grau
Grim	Grim	Du. Grim; Ger. Grimm
Hard	Heard	Du. Hard; Ger. Hart
Heavy	Heafig	
High	Heah	Ger. Hoch
Hoarse	Has	
Holy	Halig	Ger. Heilig
Hot	Hat	
Hungry	Hungrig	Ger. Hungerig
Idle	Idel	
Kind	Cynde	
Lame	Lam	Ger. Du. Lam.
Late	Læte	Du. Laet
Less	Les	
Light	Leoht	Ger. Leicht
Like	Lic	Du. Lijk; Ger. Leich
Long	Lang	Ger. Dan. Lang
Meagre	Mæger	Du. Maeghir; Ger. Mager
Mean	Mæne	
Merry	Myrig	
Middle	Middel	Ger. Mittel
Mild	Milde	Ger. Du. Mild
More	Mare	Ger. Mehr; Du. Meer
Most	Mæst	Ger. Meist; Du. Meest
Naked	Naced	Du. Naeckt; Ger. Nackend
Narrow	Nearo	
Near	Neah	Ger. Nahe
Nether	Nythera	Du. Neder
New	Newe	Ger. Neu
Next	Next	
Nigh	Nih	
Of, often	Oft	Ger. Oft
Old	Eald	Du. Oud; Ger. Alt
Pretty	Præte	
Proud	Prut	
Quick	Cwic	Ger. Quick
Rank	Ranc	Du. Wranghe
Raw	Hreow	Du. Rouw; Ger. Roh
Ready	Hræd	
Red	Read	Dan. Roed; Ger. Roth
Rich	Rice	Ger. Reich
Right	Riht	Ger. Du. Recht
Ripe	Ripe	
Rough	Ruh	Ger. Rauch; Du. Rouw
Same	Same	Ger. Dan. Same
Seldom	Seldon	Ger. Selten
Shamefaced	Sceamfæst	
Sharp	Scearp	Ger. Scharf; Dan. Sharp
Short	Scort	Du. Schorte
Sick	Seoc	Du. Sieck; Ger. Siech
Slack	Sleac	Du. Slacck; Ger. Schlack
Slow	Slaw	
Small	Smæl	Du. Smal; Ger. Schmal
Smooth	Smethe	
Soft	Soft	Du. Saeft
Sound	Sund	Ger. Gesund
Sour	Sur	
Starboard	Steorbord	
Steep	Steap	
Stern	Styrn	
Strong	Strang	Ger. Streng

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Teutonic.
Sweet	Swete	Du. Soet
Swift	Swift	
Tame	Tam	Ger. Zam
Thick	Thic	Ger. Du. Dick
Thin	Thyn	
Tough	Toh	
Upright	Uprichte	Du. Oprecht; Ger. Aufrecht
Warm	Wearm	Ger. Warm
Waste	Weste	Ger. Wüst
Weary	Werig	
Well	Wæll	Du. Wel; Ger. Wohl
White	Hwit	Du. Wit; Ger. Weiss
Whole	Walg	
Wild	Wild	Du. Ger. Wild
Wise	Wis	Ger. Weise
Worthy	Weorthig	Ger. Wurdig
Yellow	Gealewe	Ger. Gelb
Young	Geong	Ger. Jung

8. Numcrals.

One (an)	An	Ger. Ein; Du. Een
Two	Twa	Ger. Zwei; Du. Twee
Three	Threo	Ger. Drei; Du. Dry
Four	Feower	Ger. Du. Vier
Five	Fif	Ger. Fünf; Du. Viif
Six	Six	Ger. Sechs
Seven	Seofen	Ger. Sieben; Du. Seven
Eight	Eahta	Ger. Du. Acht
Nine	Nigon	Ger. Neun; Du. Neghen
Ten	Tyn	Ger. Zehn; Du. Tien
Eleven	Endlafon	Ger. Du. Elf
Twelve	Twelf	Ger. Zwölf; Du. Twelf
Thirteen	Threottyne	Ger. Dreizehn
Twenty	Twentig	Ger. Zwanzig; Du. Tweyntigh
Hundred	Hundred	Ger. Hundert
Thousand	Thusend	Ger. Tausend; Du. Duysen.
First (former)	Forme, first	Ger. Erst; Du. Veurst
Second (other)	Other	Ger. Du. Ander
Third	Thrydde	Ger. Dritte; Du. Derde
Fourth	Feorthe	Ger. Vierte
Fifth	Fifte	Ger. Fünfte
Sixth	Sixte	Ger. Sechste
Twentieth	Twentigothe	Ger. Zwanzigste
Few	Feawa	
Many	Mænig, fela	Ger. Viel; Du. Menig
Some	Sum	Du. Som
All	Eal	Ger. Alle
Much	Mycele, fela	
Little	Lytel	Du. Luttel
Half	Healf	Du. Half; Ger. Halb
Any	Ænig	Ger. Einige
None	Nænig	
Either	Awther, ægther	Ger. Jeder
Neither	Nawther	
Each	Ælc	Du. Elck
Both	Batwa	Ger. Beide; Du. Beyde
Enough	Genoh	Ger. Genug; Du. Genocg
Aught, something	Alht	Ger. Etwas
Naught, nothing	Naht	Ger. Nichts

9. Particles, that is to say, Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Significations.
Above	On-bufan	On-above
About	On-butan, Abutan	Around
After	Æfter	Later
Against	Ongean	Opposite to
Almost	Ealmaest	Almost
Along	Andlang	At length
Also	Ælswa	Also
Always	Ealle waega	Always
Amid, Amidst	Onmiddan	In the middle
Among, amongst	Onmang	Among
And	And	And

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English.	Anglo-Saxon.	Significations.
At	Æt	With
Athwart	Athweort	Twisted
Away	On wæg	Away
Before	Beforan, Toforan	Before
Behind	Behindan	Behind
Beneath	Beneoth	Beneath
Beside	Besidian	By the side
Between	Betwynan	Between
Beyond	Begeondan	Beyond
But	Butan	Unless
By	Bi, big	Near
Else	Elles	Otherwise
Ere	Ær	Sooner
Even	Æfen	Equally
Ever	Æfer	Always
Far	Feor	Far from
For	For	On account of
Forth	Forth	Forth
Forwards	Foreweard	Towards the front
From	Fram	From
Hence	Heonan	From this place
Here	Her	At this place
Hither	Hider	To this place
How	Hu	How
If	Gif	Grant this
In	In	In
Less	Læs	Less
Near	Neah	Nigh
Never	Næfre	Not at any time
No	Na	Nay
Nor	N-oththa	Not either
Not	Nat, no	Not
Now	Nu	Now
Of, off	Of	Of
On	On	On
Only	Onlice	Only
Or	Oththe	Either
Out	Ut	Without
Over	Ofer	Above, beyond
Rather	Rathor	Earlier
Seldom	Seldon	Rarely
Since	Siththan	After that
So	Swa	So
Soon	Sona	Soon
Still	Stille	Quietly
Than, then	Thanne	At that time
Thence	Thanon	From that place
There	Thær	At that place
Thither	Thider	To that place
Though	Theah	Although
Till	Til	Until
To	To	To
Together	Togædra	Assembled
Through	Thurh	Through
Under	Under	Beneath
Unless	Onles	Except
Up	Up	High
When	Hwænne	At what time
Whence	Hwanon	From what place
Where	Hwær	At what place
While, whilst	Hwile	During
Whither	Hwider	To what place
Why	Hwi	For what
With	With	Near, by
Within	Withinnan	Within
Without	Withutan	Without
Yet	Get	Still

10. Inseparable Prefixes and Terminations.

Prefixes.

A-

Be-

For-

English Examples.

Awake, arise; among, away
 Bethink, become; before, be-
 tween
 Forbid, forgive, forswear

Anglo-Saxon Illustrations.

Awacian, arisan; amang, aweg
 Bethencan, becuman; beforan,
 betwynan
 Forbeodan, forgifan, forswearan

EX.—HE PRESENTED A MEMORIAL VERY UNWISELY, WHERE HE BOASTED OF HIS SERVICES.

<i>Prefixes.</i>	<i>English Examples.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon Illustrations.</i>
Fore-	Foreshow, forcast; forward	Foresceawian, foresteallan; foreweard
Mis-	Mislead, mislike; misdeed	Mislædan, mislician; misdæd
N-	Naught; never	Naht; næfre
To-	To-day, together, toward	Todæg, togædre, toweard
Un-	Unbind, undo; untruth, unworthiness; unwise, unfriendly; unloose	Unbindan, undon; untreowth, unwyrthnes; unwis, unfreondlice; onlesan

<i>Terminations.</i>	<i>English Examples.</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon Illustrations.</i>
1. Nouns.		
-d, -t, -th	Deed, mead; might, flight, truth, strength	Dæd, mæd; miht, fliht; treowth, strength
-dom	Freedom, kingdom	Frcodom, cinedom
-el, -le	Girdle, handle, saddle	Gyrdel, handle, sadel
-en	Oxen, children	(Tungan, steorran)
-er	Writer, sower, eater	Writere, sawere, etere
-hood	Manhood, knighthood	Manhad, cnihtad
-ing	Writing, running	Writing, ærning
-ling	Darling, hireling	Deorling, hyriling
-ness	Goodness, blitheness	Godnes, blithenes
-s	Man's, men's	Mannes
-s, -es	Days, whales	Dægus, hwalas
-ship	Friendship, worship	Freondscipe, weorthscipe
-ster	Songster, tapster	Sangestre, tæppestre

2. Verbs.		
-ed, -d	Loved, heard	Lufod, hyred
-en	Hasten, redden, sweeten	Efstan, readian, swetan
-en, -n	Broken, drawn	Brocen, dragen
-er	Hinder, wander	Hindrian, wandrian
-est, -st	Lovest, tellest, breakest	Lufast, telst, briest
-eth (-es, -s)	Loveth, telleth, breaketh	Lufiath, telth, bricth
-ing	Loving, telling	Lufigende, tellende
-le	Handle, settle	Handlian, setlian
-se	Cleanse	Clænsian

3. Adjectives.		
-en	Golden, leaden, brazen	Golden, læden, bræsen
-er, -r	Harder, better	Heardre, betera
-ern	Southern, western	Suthern, western
-est, -st	Hardest, latest, first	Heardost, latost, fyrst
-fold	Twofold, threefold	Twyfeald, thryfeald
-ful	Sorrowful, sinful	Sorhfull, synfull
-ish	English, churlish	Englisc, ceorlisc
-less	Sinless, careless	Synleas, cearleas
-like, -ly	Queenlike, queenly; childlike; sunlike	Cwenlic; cildlic; sunlic
-some	Irksome, lonesome	Weorcsum
-th, -d	Fourth, third, sixth	Feorthe, thridde, sixte
-ward	Northward, forward, toward	Northweard, forthweard, toweard
-y	Bloody, dreary, worthy	Blodig, dreorig, worthig

4. Adverbs.		
-ly	Righteously, freely	Rihtwislice, freolice

11. Words derived directly from the Scandinavian languages.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Scandinavian.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Scandinavian.</i>
Awn	Dan. Aone; Sw. Agn	Bug (terror)	Sw. Puke
Balk (beam)	Dan. Balck; Sw. Balk	Cart, car	Dan. Karre
Ball	Sw. Ball	Cast	Sw. Kasta; Dan. Kaste
Barge	Dan. Bargie	Clap	Sw. Klappa; Dan. Klappe
Bark (of a tree)	Dan. Sw. Bark	Club	Sw. Klubba
Beleaguer	Sw. Balæggra	Clump	Sw. Klumpe; Dan. [Klompe]
Blink	Sw. Blinka	Cobbler	Dan. Kobler
Board	Dan. Borde; Sw. Bord	Cork	Dan. Kork
Boy	Sw. Bagge; Dan. Pog	Damp	Dan. Damper
Brackish	Dan. Brak	Firth, frith	Dan. Fiord

KEY.—HE PRESENTED A MEMORIAL, IN WHICH HE VERY UNWISELY BOASTED OF HIS SERVICES.

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English.	Scandinavian.	English.	Scandinavian.
Flat	Dan. Flad	Nick (devil)	Sw. Neck
Fleck (spot)	Sw. Fleck; Dan. Flek	Odd	Sw. Udde
Flounder (fish)	Sw. Flandra; Dan. Flyn-	Plum	Sw. Plomm
Glimmer	Dan. Glimrer [der	Ransack	Dan. Ransager
Halt	Dan. Halter	Rinse	Dan. Renser
Hammer	Dan. Hammer; Sw.	String	Dan. String
Harsh	Dan. Sw. Harsk [Hamar	Tramp	Dan. Tramper
Leg	Dan. Leg	Yule	Dan. Juul; Sw. Jul.

12. Words derived directly from the French language, most of which are of Latin origin; others from the Greek, &c.

English.	French.	English.	French.
Abase	Abbaïser	Broil	Bruler
Abate	Abbatre	Buckler	Bouclier
Abhor	Abhorrer	Bullion	Billon
Abridge	Abréger	Buss	Baiser
Abut	Abouter	Butcher	Boucher
Accept	Accepter	Butler	Bouteiller
Ace	As	Button	Bouton
Achieve	Achever	Caitiff	Chétif
Acquaint	Accointer	Candle	Chandelle
Act	Acte	Cannon	Canon
Adamant	Diamant	Cant	Chant
Admit	Admettre	Capable	Capable
Advantage	Avantage	Capon	Chapon
Affection	Affection	Car	Char
Aggregate	Aggreger	Card	Carte
Aid	Aider	Career	Carrière
Alas	Hélas	Case, cash	Caisse
Alley	Allée	Cavalier	Chevalier
Amend	Amender	Causeway	Chaussée
Ancient	Ancien	Ceremony	Cérémonie
Anniversary	Anniversaire	Certain	Certain
Appal	Appaillir	Chafe	Chauffer
Appertain	Appartenir	Chamber	Chambre
Apply	Appliquer	Chapel	Chapelle
Apricot	Abricot	Chase	Chasser
Argue	Arguer	Cheat	Escheat
Aromatic	Aromatique	Cheer	Chère
Around	En ronde	Chestnut	Chastaigne
Arrest	Arrêter	Chief	Chef
Aspire	Aspirer	Chimney	Cheminée
Assets	Assez	Chisel	Cisaille
Assent	Assentir	Choir	Chœur
Assize	Assise	Cipher	Chiffre
Astonish	Étonner	Circle	Cercle
Atrocious	Atroce	City	Cité
Attain	Attaindre	Clear	Clair
Attribute	Attribuer	Clergy	Clergie
Auditor	Auditeur	Clove	Clou
Aunt	Tante	Coach	Coche
Avow	Avouer	Coffee	Café
Autumn	Automne	Coin	Coigner
Bail	Baillir	Colour	Couleur
Balm	Baulme	Comedy	Comédie
Banish	Bannir	Common	Commun
Bankrupt	Banqueroute	Comrade	Camarade
Base	Bas	Congel	Congéler
Battle	Bataille	Constable	Connétable
Bayonet	Bayonette	Core	Cœur
Beak	Bec	Corporal	Caporal
Beast	Beste	Course	Course
Beauty	Beauté	Covenant	Convenant
Beverage	Breuvage	Cover	Couvrir
Bias	Biais	Country	Contrée
Blame	Blâmer	Crawfish	Écrevisse
Blanch	Blanchir	Cream	Crème
Boil	Bouillir	Crevice	Crevasse
Bonny	Bonne	Crusade	Croisade
Bourne (limit)	Borne	Cull	Cucillir
Bounty	Bonté	Curfew	Couvrefeu
Brag	Brague	Curry	Corroyer
Brave	Brave	Curt	Courte
Brilliant	Brillant	Curvet	Courbette

EX.—HE IS A MAN ON WHOM YOU CAN ENTIRELY CONFIDE.

English.	French.	English.	French.
Curtelaxe, cutlass	Coutelas	Fume	Fumer
Daffodils	Des Asphodilles	Funeral	Funérailles
Damage	Dommage	Furbish	Fourbir
Damsel	Demoiselle	Gain	Gain
Dean	Doyen	Gallant	Galant
Debonair	Débonnaire	Gallon	Galon
Debt	Dette	Gammon	Jambon
Descry	Deserier	Gaol, jail	Geôle
Defame	Diffamer	Garden	Jardin
Deign	Daigner	Garner	Grenier
Delicious	Délicieux	Garrison	Garnison
Demolish	Démolir	Garter	Jarretière
Demur	Demeurer	Gauntlet	Gantelet
Depend	Dépendre	Gauze	Gaze
Despair	Désespérer	Generous	Généreux
Destroy	Destruire	Gentle, genteel	Gentil
Diameter	Diamètre	Giant	Géant
Dilapidate	Dilapider	Gig, jig	Gigue
Dine	Dîner	Gilliflower	Giroflée
Disaster	Désastre	Gin	Genièvre
Discreet	Diseret	Glean	Glaner
Disturb	Destourber	Glory	Gloire
Domestic	Domestique	Glutton	Glouton
Dozen	Douzaine	Govern	Gouverner
Dress	Dresser	Gown	Gonne
Droll	Drôle	Grammar	Grammaire
Drug	Drogue	Grease	Graisse
Due	Dû	Grieve	Gréver
Eagle	Aigle	Grocer	Grossier
Ease	Aise	Guarantee	Garantir
Economy	Économie	Guard	Garder
Egregious	Égrege	Gulf	Golfe
Embalm	Embaulmer	Haggard	Hagard
Emerald	Esméraude	Harbour	Herberge
Enamel	Esmailer	Harness	Harnois
Enemy	Ennemi	Haunt	Hanter
Enormous	Énorme	Herald	Hérault
Enter	Entrer	Herb	Herbe
Eseape	Eschapper	Hermit	Hermite
Eternal	Éternel	Hesitate	Hésiter
Example	Exemple	Hideous	Hideux
Fabric	Fabrique	History	Histoire
Face	Face	Homage	Hommage
Fact, feat	Fait	Honesty	Honnêteté
Faded	Fade	Honour	Honneur
Fail	Faillir	Host	Hôte
Fame	Fame	Hour	Heure
Fan	Van	Human	Humain
Fancy	Fantaisie	Humour	Humeur
Farm	Ferme	Hut	Hutte
Fashion	Façon	Identity	Identité
Fav Jur	Faveur	Idiom	Idiome
Feast	Feste	Idiot	Idiot
Feign	Feindre	Illustrate	Illustrer
Female	Femelle	Immaterial	Immatériel
Festoon	Feston	Imperative	Impératif
Fever	Fièvre	Impious	Impieux
Pierce	Fier	Imply	Impliquer
Fillet	Filet	Incur	Encourir
Firm	Ferme	Indiet	Endieter
Fix	Fixer	Industry	Industrie
Flagon	Flacon	Infant	Enfant
Flail	Fléau	Inferior	Inférieur
Flat	Plat	Infinite	Infini
Flatter	Flatter	Ingenious	Ingénieux
Flower	Fleur	Ingenuous	Ingénue
Folly	Folie	Ink	Encre
Force	Forcer	Inquire	Enquérir
Foreign	Forain	Inspire	Inspirer
Fort, fortress	Forteresse	Insular	Insulaire
Founder	Fondre	Integrity	Intégrité
Friar	Frère	Intend	Entendre
Fritter	Friteau	Interest	Intéresser
Frivolous, fribble	Frivole	Interline	Entreligner
Fruit	Fruit	Intermit	Entremettre

KEY.—HE IS A MAN, IN WHOM YOU CAN ENTIRELY CONFIDE.

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<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
Interrogate	Interroguer	Mirror	Miroir
Intrinsic	Intrinsèque	Mischief	Meschef
Inveigh	Invectiver	Miscreant	Mescréant
Irreconcilable	Irréconciliable	Mock	Mocquer
Irresolute	Irrésolu	Mode, mood	Mode
Isle	Isle	Model	Modèle
Jealous	Jaloux	Modern	Moderne
Jelly	Gelée	Modest	Modeste
Jet	Jetter	Moiety	Moitié
Jewel	Joyau	Money	Monnoye
Join	Joindre	Monster	Monstre
Jolly	Joli	Moral	Moral
Journal	Journal	Mortal	Mortel
Joy	Joie	Move	Mouvoir
Judge	Juger	Mountain	Montaigne
Juggler	Jongleur	Multiply	Multiplier
Just	Juste	Mushroom	Mouscheron
Kerchief	Couvrechef	Music	Musique
Kickshaws	Quelqueschoses	Mute	Muet
Kitchen	Cuisine	Mutton	Mouton
Labour	Labour	Mystery	Mystère
Lackey	Lacquay	Native	Natif
Lake	Lac	Navy	Navie
Lament	Lamenter	Neat	Net
Language	Langage	Neglect	Négliger
Lash	Lascher	Nephew	Neveu
Laundress	Lavandière	Nerve	Nerf
Lay	Lai	Niece	Nièce
Leash	Lesse	Note	Noter
Legate	Légit	Novel	Nouvelle
Legitimate	Légitime	Number	Nombre
Leisure	Loisir	Nurse	Nourice
Lesson	Leçon	Nutritive	Nutritif
Letter	Lettre	Obey	Obéir
Libel	Libelle	Obstinate	Obstiné
Library	Librairie	Occupy	Occuper
Liege	Lige	Ocean	Océane
Line	Ligne	Odour	Odeur
Linen	Linge	Offer	Offrir
Liquid	Liquide	Onion	Oignon
Lodge	Loge	Opine	Opiner
Loyal	Léal, loyal	Ordain	Ordonner
Lugubrious	Lugubre	Order	Ordre
Lunar	Lunaire	Ostler	Hostelier
Luxury	Luxure	Ostrich	Autruche
Magazine	Magazin	Overt	Ouvert
Majesty	Majesté	Ounce	Once
Maintain	Maintenir	Pace	Pas
Male	Mâle	Pain	Peine
Manage	Manège	Paint	Peindre
Manor	Manoir	Palace	Palais
Manual	Manue.	Pansy	Pensée
Map	Mappe	Pantry	Paneterie
Marble	Marbre	Paper	Papier
Marine	Marin	Parcel	Parcelle
Marry	Marier	Parchment	Parchemin
Marshall	Maréchal	Parish	Paroisse
Marvel	Merveille	Park	Parc
Mason	Masson	Parliament	Parlement
Match	Mèche	Partridge	Perdrix
Matter	Matière	Patrol	Patrouille
Mayor	Maieur	Pattern, patron	Patron
Mean	Moyen	Peace	Paix
Measure	Mesure	Peach	Pesche
Medal	Médaille	Pearl	Perle
Meddle	Mêler	Pasant	Paysan
Megrims	Migraine	Peculiar	Peculier
Melody	Mélodie	Peer	Pair
Memory	Mémoire	Pellet	Pelote
Mercy	Mercie	Penal	Pénal
Merchant	Marchand	Pennant	Pennon
Merit	Mérite	People	Peuple
Metre	Mètre	Peril	Péril
Minister	Ministrer	Periwig	Perruque
Minstrel	Ménéstral	Petty	Petit

EX.—I WAS LEARNT FRENCH BY A TEACHER FROM PARIS.

English.
 Piece
 Pilgrim
 Pinch
 Pinion
 Pint
 Pioneer
 Piety
 Pistol
 Pity
 Plead
 Pleasant
 Plunge
 Poach
 Pocket
 Poem
 Point
 Pollute
 Poltroon
 Poor
 Pork
 Powder
 Power
 Pray
 Preach
 Press
 Prey
 Prior
 Prison
 Prize
 Problem
 Proceed
 Proper
 Prow
 Pudding
 Puny
 Purse
 Push
 Quaint
 Quality
 Quantity
 Quarrel
 Quit
 Quote
 Racket
 Radish
 Rage
 Raisin
 Rampart
 Rancour
 Random
 Ransom
 Rave
 Realm
 Rear
 Reason
 Recover
 Recruit
 Refresh
 Refuse
 Regale
 Regiment
 Register
 Rein
 Rejoice
 Relic
 Rencounter
 Render
 Rent
 Republic
 Resemble
 Restore
 Retail
 Revel
 Review
 Rice

French.
 Pièce
 Pélerin
 Pincer
 Pignon
 Pinte
 Pionnier
 Piété
 Pistolet
 Pitié
 Plaider
 Plaisant
 Plonger
 Pocher
 Pochette
 Poème
 Poincter
 Polluer
 Poltron
 Pauvre
 Porc
 Poudre
 Pouvoir
 Prier
 Prêcher
 Presse
 Proie
 Prieur
 Prison
 Pris
 Problème
 Procéder
 Propre
 Proue
 Boudin
 Puisné
 Bourse
 Pousser
 Coint
 Qualité
 Quantité
 Quereller
 Quitter
 Quoter
 Raquette
 Radis
 Rage
 Raisine
 Rempart
 Rancœur
 Randon
 Rançon
 Rêver
 Royaume
 Arrière
 Raison
 Recouvrer
 Recroitre
 Refraîcher
 Refuser
 Régaler
 Régiment
 Registre
 Rêne
 Réjouir
 Relique
 Rencontre
 Rendre
 Rente
 République
 Ressembler
 Restaurer
 Retailler
 Reveillée
 Revue
 Riz

English.
 Riot
 Risk
 Roast
 Rock
 Roll
 Rosin
 Rosemary
 Round
 Rumour
 Russet
 Sacred
 Sagacity
 Saint
 Salad
 Sally
 Salmon
 Samphire
 Sarcenet
 Satisfy
 Savage
 Sauce
 Safe
 Scaffold
 Scar
 Scarlet
 Scent
 Schedule
 Scissors
 Scourge
 Scout
 Screw, scroll
 Scruple
 Seal
 Search
 Season
 Second
 Sect
 See (episcopal)
 Seize
 Sense
 Sentinel
 Separate
 Serene
 Serf
 Serve
 Sexton
 Shallop
 Sign
 Similar
 Sincere
 Sir
 Skeleton
 Skirmish
 Slave
 Sober
 Sojourn
 Soldier
 Sole
 Sordid
 Sort
 Sovereign
 Sound
 Space
 Spice
 Spine
 Splendour
 Spoil
 Spouse
 Sprite, spirit
 Squire
 Stamp
 State
 Stomach
 Story
 Study

French.
 Riote
 Risque
 Rôter
 Roche
 Rouler
 Resin
 Rosmarine
 Ronde
 Rumeur
 Rousset
 Sacré
 Sagacité
 Saint
 Salade
 Saillir
 Saumon
 Saint Pierre
 Sarcenet
 Satisfaire
 Sauvage
 Sauce
 Sauf
 Eschafaud
 Eschar
 Escarlate
 Sentir
 Cédule
 Ciseaux
 Escourgée
 Escoute
 Escroue
 Scrupule
 Sceau
 Chercher
 Saison
 Seconde
 Secte
 Siège
 Saisir
 Sens
 Sentinelle
 Separer
 Serein
 Serf
 Servir
 Sacristain
 Chaloupe
 Signe
 Similaire
 Sincère
 Sieur
 Squelette
 Escarmouche
 Esclave
 Sobre
 Séjourner
 Soldat
 Seul
 Sordide
 Sorte
 Souverain
 Son
 Espace
 Espice
 Espine
 Splendeur
 Spolier
 Espouse
 Esprit
 Escuyer
 Estampe
 Estat
 Estomac
 Histoire
 Etudier

KEY.—I WAS TAUGHT FRENCH BY A TEACHER FROM PARIS.

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English.	French.	English.	French.
Stuff	Etoffe	Umbrage	Ombrage
Sudden	Soudain	Uncle	Oncle
Sue	Suivre	Usher	Huissier
Sum	Somme	Valley	Vallée
Sure	Sûr	Valiant	Vaillant
Surgeon	Chirurgien	Valour	Valeur
Tailor	Tailleur	Van	Avant
Tardy	Tarde	Vanquish	Vaincre
Task	Tasche	Vapid	Vapide
Tax	Taxer	Varnish	Vernisser
Tempt	Tenter	Vault	Volte
Tender	Tendre	Vaunt	Vanter
Tent	Tente	Vein	Veine
Terrace	Terrasse	Vend	Vendre
Theatre	Théâtre	Venom	Venin
Throne	Trône	Verdant	Verdoyant
Tile	Tuile	Very	Vray
Tinsel	Étincelle	Vessel	Valsseau
Topic	Topique	Victuals	Victuailles
Towel	Touaille	Villain	Vilain
Tower	Tour	Vine	Vigne
Trail	Trailler	Vinegar	Vinaigre
Traitor	Traître	Viper	Vipère
Travel	Travailler	Virtue	Vertu
Treacle	Thériaque	Vivacious	Vivace
Treason	Trahison	Voice	Voix
Troop	Troupe	Vow	Vouer
Trunk	Tronc	Wafer	Gaufre
Truss	Trousser	War	Guerre
Tune	Ton	Warrant	Garantir
Tyrant	Tyran	Wicket	Guichet

13. Words derived immediately from the Celtic languages.

English.	Original languages.	English.	Original languages.
Baby, babe	Welsh, Baban	Kilt	Scotch, Kilt
Basket	Welsh, Basgawd	Maud, maund	Scotch, Maund
Bicker (fight)	Welsh, Bicre	Philibeg	Scotch, Feilbeg
Clan	Scotch, Clan	Pibroch	Scotch
Crowd (fiddle)	Welsh, Crwth	Plaid	Scotch, Filleadh
Flannel	Welsh, Gwlanen	Reel (dance)	Scotch
Galore	Welsh, Galore	Tartan	Scotch
Haggis	Scotch, Haggis	Tory	Irish
Kerne	Irish, Kerne	Whisky	Irish, Usquebaugh

14. Words derived from the Latin.

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Aberration	Aberratio	Ammunition	Ad-munitio
Ablative	Ablativus	Anchor	Ancora
Able	Habilis	Ancillary	Ancillarius
Abstemious	Abstemius	Annular	Annularis
Abyss	Abyssus	Anonymous	Anonymus
Accomplice	Ad-complex	Anthropophagous	Anthropophagus
Account, accompt	Ad-computare	Apex	Apex
Accurate	Accuratus	Apostle	Apostolus
Acquire	Acquirere	Apothecary	Apothecarius
Acrid	Acris	Aqueduct	Aquæductus
Acumen	Acumen	Arbour	Arbor
Adapt	Adaptare	Arduous	Arduus
Addict	Addicere	Area	Area
Adduce	Adducere	Ark	Arca
Adequate	Adæquatus	Armament	Armamenta
Adit	Aditus	Ascend	Ascendere
Adjacent	Adjacens	Asseveration	Asseveratio
Admixture	Admixtura	Assume	Assumere
Advowson	Advocatio	Astute	Astutus
Agglomerate	Agglomerare	Attemper	Attemperare
Agrarian	Agrarius	Auction	Auctio
Alacrity	Alacritas	August	Augustus
Aliquot	Aliquot	Average	Averagium
Alligation	Alligatio	Avert	Avertere
Alliteration	Ad-literatio	Aviary	Aviarium
Altar	Altare	Benefaction	Benefactio
Altitude	Altitudo	Biennial	Biennis
Amanuensis	Amanuensis	Biped	Bipes

EX.—THEY SAT AND CONVERSED TOGETHER ALL THE EVENING.

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Boreal	Borealis	Halo	Halo
Bound (limit)	Bunda	Hamper, hanaper	Hanaperium
Camel	Camelus	Hero	Heros
Camphor	Camphora	Hibernal	Hibernus
Capital	Capitalis	Hirsute	Hirsutus
Censorious	Censorius	Hortatory	Hortatorius
Census	Census	Horticulture	Horti-cultura
Chancellor	Cancellarius	Hybrid	Hybrida
Circumfluent	Circumfluens	Igneous	Igneus
Circumnavigate	Circumnavigare	Ignoramus	Ignoramus
Close	Clausus	Impel	Impellere
Code	Codex	Improvvidence	Improvidentia
Coerce	Coercere	Include	Includere
Cogent	Cogens	Incumbent	Incumbens
Cogitate	Cogitare	Index	Index
Collapse	Collapsus	Indignant	Indignans
Comet	Cometa	Inebriate	Inebriare
Commemorate	Commemorare	Insane	Insanus
Compel	Compellere	Interspersed	Interspersus
Complacent	Complacens	Invidious	Invidiosus
Compound	Componere	Jejune	Jejunus
Condone	Condonare	Jovial	Jovialis
Conspicuous	Conspicuus	Kalendar	Kalendæ
Crescent	Crescens	Lacteal	Lactealis
Curate	Curatus	Lambent	Lambent
Debenture	Debentur	Legacy	Legatum
Decennial	Decennis	Levity	Levitas
Decompose	Decomponere	Lily	Lilium
Dedicate	Dedicare	Limbo	Limbus
Delegate	Delegare	Lobby	Lobium
Delude	Deludere	Locomotive	Loco-motivus
Deodand	Deo dandum	Locust	Locusta
Despise	Despicere	Malefactor	Malefactor
Desultory	Desultorius	Manumit	Manu-mittere
Detect	Detegere	Manuscript	Manuscriptum
Digress	Digredi	Maudlin	Magdalena
Diploma	Diploma	Mausoleum	Mausoleum
Dissociate	Dissociare	Meander	Mæander
Divide	Dividere	Minatory	Minatorius
Drama	Drama	Miser	Miser
Dubious	Dubius	Mob	Mobile vulgus
Educe	Educere	Mosaic (work)	Musivum (opus)
Ejaculate	Ejaculare	Museum	Museum
Elapse	Elapsus	Mutable	Mutabilis
Elate	Elatus	Mythology	Mythologia
Emancipation	Emancipatio	Nascent	Nascens
Emigrate	Emigrare	Nefarious	Nefarius
Emporium	Emporium	Nictitate	Nictare
Enumerate	Enumerare	Nominal	Nominalis
Epic	Epicus	Normal	Normalis
Equable	Æquabilis	Obloquy	Obloquium
Era	Æra	Obnoxious	Obnoxius
Ether	Æther	Obsolete	Obsoletus
Event	Eventus	Offer	Offerre
Expel	Expellere	Ominous	Ominosus
Expend	Expendere	Optative	Optativus
Extempore	Ex tempore	Orchestra	Orchestra
Extraneous	Extraneus	Pagan	Paganus
Fair	Feria	Pall (vestment)	Pallium
Falsify	Falsificare	Paradise	Paradisus
Ferretory	Feretrum	Parson	Persona
Fane	Fanum	Pauper	Pauper
Fate	Fatum	Pen	Penna
Fiat	Fiat	Pencil	Penicillus
Flagitious	Flagitium	Perfunctorily	Perfunctoriè
Fluent	Fluens	Pertain	Pertinere
Forensic	Forensis	Pervade	Pervadere
Genius	Genius	Plague	Plaga
Genuine	Genuinus	Plaudit	Plaudite
Genus	Genus	Postpone	Postponere
Glacial	Glacialis	Potent	Potens
Gland	Glans	Predatory	Prædatorius
Gregarious	Gregarius	Prescribe	Præscribere
Gust (taste)	Gustus	Previous	Prævious
Halcyon	Halcyo	Produce	Producere

KEY.—THEY SAT AND CONVERSED ALL THE EVENING.

A Compendious English Grammar.

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English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Proficient	Proficiens	Sidereal	Sidereus
Provide	Providere	Spice	Species
Quadrant	Quadrans	Stellar	Stellaris
Quiescent	Quiescens	Strenuous	Strenuus
Quondam	Quondam	Sublunary	Sublunaris
Rabid	Rabidus	Subpœna	Sub pœna
Radiate	Radiare	Suburb	Suburbium
Rate	Ratus	Succumb	Succumbere
Recede	Recedere	Supercilious	Supercilium
Recollect	Reco[n]igere	Supervene	Supervenire
Reiterate	Re-iterare	Tamper	Temperare
Repel	Repellere	Tenet	Tenet
Requiem	Requiem	Transfix	Transfigere
Revise	Revidere	Transmarine	Transmarinus
Rhythm	Rhythmus	Tremendous	Tremendus
Satrap	Satrapa	Turbary	Turbarium
Sciolist	Sciolus	Vernacular	Vernaculus
Secure	Securus	Vestibule	Vestibulum
Series	Series	Viaticum	Viaticum
Sibilant	Sibilans		

15. Words derived directly from the Greek.

English.	Greek.	English.	Greek.
Achromatic	A-chromatikos	Gymnasium	Gumnasion
Acme	Akme	Heptarchy	Hept-arche
Aeronycal	Aeronuchos	Hierogram	Hiero-gramma
Aëronaut	Aero-nautes	Hierophant	Hierophantes
Æsthetic	Aisthetikos	Hygrometer	Hugro-metron
Amphibious	Amphi-bios	Hypercritical	Huper-kritikos
Analysis	Analysis	Ichthyology	Ichthuo-logos
Anathema	Anathema	Isochronal	Iso-chronos
Anthology	Anthologia	Mamma	Mamma
Antichrist	Anti-Christos	Mania	Mania
Apocalypse	Apokalupsis	Mechanism	Meehanismos
Apocrypha	Apoerypha	Microscope	Micro-skope
Archæology	Archæo-logos	Mnemonics	Mnemonike
Astronomy	Astro-nomia	Monogram	Mono-gramma
Autograph	Auto-graphe	Mystic	Mustikos
Brachygraphy	Brachu-graphic	Neology	Neo-logos
Bible	Biblion	Nomades	Nomades
Catastrophe	Katastrophe	Ophthalmia	Ophthalmia
Chord	Chorde	Orthoëpy	Orthoepeia
Chronogram	Chrono-gramma	Palsy	Paralysis
Clinical	Klinicos	Panic	Panikos
Comma	Komma	Panoply	Panoplia
Cyclopædia	Kuklo-paideia	Papa	Pappas
Demagogue	Dem-agogos	Paradigm	Paradeigma
Diagnosis	Diagnosis	Pathos	Pathos
Diagram	Diagramma	Pentecost	Pentekoste
Dichotomy	Dichotomia	Phalanx	Phalanx
Didactic	Didaktikos	Phenomenon	Phainomenon
Dogma	Dogma	Pneumatic	Pneumatikos
Drachm	Drachme	Scheme	Schema
Dynamical	Dunamikos	Schism	Schisma
Ecumenical	Oikoumenikos	Spleen	Splen
Entomology	Entomo-logos	Synclronism	Sun-chronos
Ephemera	Ep-hemera	Tautology	Tautologia
Ethics	Ethike	Telegram	Tele-gramme
Ethnology	Ethno-logos	Telegraph	Tele-graphic
Exegetical	Exegetikos	Telescope	Tele-skope
Geology	Ge-o-logos	Triad	Trias
Graphic	Graphikos		

16. Words derived immediately from other European languages than those already noticed.

Agio	Ital. Agio	Blunderbuss	Du. Donderbusse
Alligator	Span. Lagarto	Blush	Du. Bloesen
Almond	Span. Almonde	Boom	Du. Boom
Armada	Span. Armada	Brocade	Span. Brocado
Balcony	Ital. Balcone	Buffalo	Span. Buffalo
Ballad	Ital. Ballata	Buffet (blow)	Ital. Buffetto
Balustrade	Ital. Balaustrata	Bulwark	Du. Bolwerke
Beg	Ger. Begeren	Bust	Ital. Busto

Cabbage	Du. Kabuys	Mulatto	Span. Mulatto
Cameo	Ital. Cameo	Mulberry	Du. Muylbeere
Canto	Ital. Canto	Nag	Du. Negge
Cargo	Span. Cargo	Negro	Span. Negro
Caricature	Ital. Caricatura	Nuncio	Ital. Noncio
Casement	Ital. Casamenta	Opera	Ital. Opera
Cheroot	Port.	Pantaloon	Ital. Pantalone
Chime	Ital. Chiamare	Piazza	Ital. Piazza
Chitterling	Ger. Kutteln	Pig	Du. Bigghe
Cicerone	Ital. Cicerone	Plate (silver)	Span. Plata
Cigar	Span. Cigarro	Platina	Span. Platina
Cobweb	Du. Kopwebbe	Plunder	Ger. Plunder
Creole	Span. Creole	Port (wine)	Port. Oporto
Cupola	Ital. Cupola	Portico	Ital. Portico
Desperado	Span. Desperado	Punch (puppet)	Ital. Pulchino
Ditto	Ital. Ditto	Punctilio	Span. Puntilla
Don	Span. Don	Rattle	Du. Rattelen
Duenna	Span. Duenna	Regatta	Ital. Regatta
Embargo	Span. Embargo	Renegade, runa-	
Flotilla	Span. Flotilla	gate	Span. Renegado
Folio	Ital. Foglio	Rod	Du. Roede
Furbelow	Span. Falbala	Schooner	Du. Schoner
Gala	Span. Gala	Scoop, scuppet	Du. Schuppe
Gape	Du. Gaepen	Seraglio	Ital. Seraglio
Gazette	Ital. Gazetta	Sherry	Span. Xeres
Ginger	Ital. Gengero	Sirocco	Ital. Sirocco
Gnash	Du. Knasschen	Skates	Du. Schaetse
Grandee	Span. Grande	Skipper (captain)	Du. Schipper
Grenade	Span. Granada	Smuggle	Du. Smokkelen
Grotto, Grot	Ital. Grotta	Snap	Du. Snappen
Heckle	Du. Hekelen	Snip	Du. Snippen
Hogshead	Du. Ockshood	Snuff	Du. Snuffen
Influenza	Ital. Influenza	Stanza	Ital. Stanza
Intaglio	Ital. Intaglio	Stiletto	Ital. Stiletto
Junket	Ital. Giuncata	Stilt	Du. Stelten
Junto	Span. Junto	Stucco	Ital. Stucco
Lake (colour)	Ital. Lacca	Tack	Du. Tacken
Lane	Du. Laen	Tallow	Du. Talgh
Lazaretto	Ital. Lazaretto	Terse	Ital. Terso
Lutestring (kind of silk)	Ital. Lustrino	Tornado	Span. Tornada
Macaroni	Ital. Macaroni	Umbrella	Ital. Ombrella
Mandarin	Port.	Vista	Ital. Vista
Manifesto	Ital. Manifesto	Volcano	Ital. Vulcano
Mezzotint	Ital. Mezzotinto	Wear (sea-term)	Du. Wieren
Mosquito	Span. Mosquito	Wedge	Du. Wegghe
Motto	Ital. Motto	Yacht	Du. Jaghte
		Zany	Ital. Zane

17. Words derived immediately from other than European languages.

English.	Original language.	English.	Original language.
Abba	Syriac	Curry	Hindu
Alcohol	Arabic	Dervise	Persic
Alembic	Arabic	Divan	Turkish
Alkali	Arabic	Dragoman	Turkish
Amen	Hebrew	Elixir	Arabic
Assassin	Arabic	Hallelujah	Hebrew
Assegai	African	Hammock	Caribbean
Bantam	Malay	Harem	Turkish
Bashaw, pasha	Turkish	Hosanna	Hebrew
Bazaar	Persic	Hurricane	Caribbean
Cabala	Hebrew	Janizary	Turkish
Caffre	Turkish	Jubilee	Hebrew
Calico	Hindu	Lac	Hindu
Carat	Turkish	Lama	Peruvian
Caravan	Persic	Lemon	Turkish
Caucus	United States	Lilac	Persic
Cherub	Hebrew	Maize	Haytian
Chintz	Hindu	Mammoth	Siberian
Chocolate	Mexican	Manna	Hebrew
Chouse	Turkish	Mattress	Turkish
Civet	Oriental	Messiah	Hebrew
Cocoa	Mexican	Minaret	Turkish
Coffee	Turkish	Mosque	Turkish
Cotton	Turkish	Muslin	Hindu
Crimson	Arabic	Nadir	Arabic

EX.—YOU SHOULD ATTEND TO THE ABOVE RULES WITH DILIGENCE.

A Compendious English Grammar.

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English.	Original language.	English.	Original language.
Nankin	Chinese	Sofa	Turkish
Oasis	Coptic	Soy	Chinese
Potato	West Indian	Sparse (scattered)	United States
Punch (beverage)	Hindu	Steppe	Tartar
Rabbi	Hebrew	Sugar	Turkish
Razzia	Turkish	Sultan	Turkish
Rattan	Malay	Taboo	Polynesian
Sabbath	Hebrew	Talisman	Arabic
Sago	Malay	Tariff	Turkish
Sash	Turkish	Tattoo	Polynesian
Satin	Chinese	Tea	Chinese
Scimitar	Turkish	Tobacco	West Indian
Seraph	Hebrew	Toddy	Hindu
Shawl	Persic	Tomata	Mexican
Sherbet	Persian	Tulip	Turkish
Shibboleth	Hebrew	Turban	Persian
Shrub (beverage)	Hindu	Zebra	African
Simoom	Turkish	Zenith	Arabic

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE OTHER
INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

English.	Latin.	Greek.	Asiatic.
Father	Pater	Patēr	Pitar, Sanscrit
Mother	Mater	Mētēr	Matar, San. Zend.
Daughter		Thūgatēr	Dokhter, Pers.
Brother	Frater	(Phratrīa)	Bratar, San. Zd.
Nose	Nasus		
Lip	Labium		
Fire		Pūr	
Star	Stella	Astēr	Stara, San.
Light	Luc-s	Luk-ē.	Loc-, San.
Night	Noct-s	Nūkt-s	Nakta, San.
Day	Die-		Dyu, San.
Wind	Ventus		
Mere	Mare		Mirah, San.
Fish	Piscis		
Worm	Vermis		
Deer	Fera	Thēr	
Ewe	Ovis	Ois	Owis, San.
Mouse	Mus	Mus	Musika, San.
Midge	Musca	Muia	Maksi, Zd.
Know	Co-gnosco	Gignōskō	Gna, San.
Wit	Video	Eidō	Vid, San.
Will	Volo	Boulomai	
Stand	Sto	Histēmi	Sta, San.
Flow	Fluo		
Bear	Fero	Pherō	Bar, San.
Eat	Edo	Edō	Ad, San.
Draw	Traho		
Sow	Sero		Su, San.
Lick	Lingo	Leichō	Lik, San.
Strew	Sterno	Storennumi	Star, San.
Mix	Misceo	Mignumi	Mis, San.
Am	Sum	Eimi	Asmi, San.
Is	Est	Esti	Asti, Zd.
Be	Fu-	Phuō	Bu, San.
Have	Habeo		
Much, mickle	Magnus	Megas	Mazo, Zd.
Young	Juvenis		Juvan, San.
New	Novus	Neos	Navah, San.
Red	Rutilus	Eruthros	Rudira, San.
Over	Super	Hūper	Upari, San.
Three	Tres	Treis	Tri, San.
Seven	Septem	Hepta	Saptan, San.
Me	Me	Me, eme	Ma, San.
Thou	Tu	Tu	Tūm, Zd.
That	Istud	To	Tat, San.

KEY.—YOU SHOULD DILIGENTLY OBSERVE THE FOREGOING RULES.

EX.—OTHER INDIVIDUALS DECLARED HIM TO BE A MOST DESERVING PARTY.

KEY.—OTHER PERSONS DECLARED HE WAS A MOST DESERVING MAN

A

NEW AND ENLARGED

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

WITH MORAL MAXIMS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

AAR

ABL

A TRULY GREAT MAN BORROWS NO LUSTRE FROM SPLENDID ANCESTRY.

A THE first letter of the alphabet in almost all languages, has five different sounds: the broad sound, as *all, wall*; the open, as *father, rather*; and the slender or close, as *place, face*; and two short sounds, as in *what, squat*; and *cat, map*. It is used, before words beginning with a consonant, for *an* (which signifies *one*), as *a horse, a tree*. And it represents the Saxon prefix in such words as *asleep, a-going, a-building*. [See *Abbreviations*.]

Aaron'ic, Aaron'ical, a. relating to the priesthood of Aaron

Aback', ad. (a sea term), backwards; back

Ab'acus, s. (in Architecture), the upper member of a column, above its capital; an instrument for facilitating arithmetical computations

Abaft', ad. (a sea term), towards the stern

Aban'don, v. a. to resign; to forsake

Aban'doned, a. deserted; vicious, detestable

Aban'doner, s. a forsaker, one who leaves

Aban'doning, s. a leaving or forsaking

Aban'donment, s. the act of forsaking

Abas'e, v. a. to humble, to bring low

Abas'ement, s. state of being brought low

Abash', v. a. to confuse, to make ashamed

Abash'ment, s. shame or confusion

Abatable, a. capable of being abated

Abate, v. a. to lessen; to lower in price; to put down—*v. n.* to decrease; to fail

Abated, a. lessened, destroyed [tion

Abatement, s. act of lessening; extenuation

Abater, s. one who abates or cheapens

Ab'attis, s. [Fr.], trees cut down, and so laid as to hinder attacks upon forts, &c.

Abattoir', s. [Fr.], a slaughter-house

Ab'ba, s. [Syr.], father

Ab'bacy, s. office or rights of an abbot

Abba'tial, Abbat'ical, a. relating to an abbey

Ab'bé, s. [Fr.], abbot; tutor or instructor

Ab'bess, s. the superior of a nunnery

Ab'bey, s. a convent or monastery under an abbot or abbess; a church

Ab'bot, s. the superior of an abbey

Ab'botship, s. the state of an abbot

Abbre'viate, v. a. to abridge, to shorten

Abbre'viation, s. the act of abridging, an abbreviated form

Abbre'viation, s. one who shortens or abridges

Abbre'viatory, a. calculated to shorten

Abbre'viature, s. a mark used for shortening; a compendium or abridgment

A, B, C, [syneed.] the alphabet

Ab'dicant, a. giving up, renouncing

Ab'dicate, v. a. to resign or abandon

Ab'dicated, a. renounced, abandoned

Abdica'tion, s. resignation; act of giving

Ab'dicative, a. implying abdication [up

Ab'domen, s. [Lat.], the lower part of the belly

Abdom'inal, a. relating to the abdomen

Abdu'cent, a. drawing or pulling back

Abduet', v. a. to carry off forcibly and furtively

Abduc'tion, s. the act of drawing back; carrying off, kidnapping

Abduc'tor, s. one who kidnaps

Abeceda'rian, s. a teacher of the alphabet

Abed', ad. in bed, on the bed

A'bel-tree, Abe'le, s. the white poplar

Aber'rance, Aber'rance, s. a deviation from the right way; an error, a mistake

Aber'rant, a. wandering from the right

Aberra'tion, s. the act of deviating [way

Abet', v. a. to aid, to encourage, to set on

Abet'ter, Abet'tor, s. one who aids another

Abet'ting, s. the act of encouraging or supporting

Abey'ance, s. a state of suspension or expectation

Abhor', v. a. to detest, to loathe, to abominate

Abhor'rence, s. aversion, great hatred

Abhor'rent, a. odious, contrary to

Abhor'rently, ad. with abhorrence

Abhor'rer, s. a hater, detester

Abi'dance, s. continuance

Abi'de, v. n. to dwell; to persevere in—*v. a.* to await; to endure

Abi'der, s. one who abides in a place

Abi'ding, s. continuance; stay

Abi'dingly, ad. in a manner to continue

Ab'igail, s. a confidential waiting-woman

Abil'ities, s. pl. mental endowments

Abil'ity, s. power, skill, capacity

Ab'ject, a. mean, base, vile, contemptible—*s.* one who is degraded

Abjeet'edness, Abjeet'ion, Ab'jeetness, s. meanness of condition, servility, baseness

Ab'jeetly, ad. in an abjeet manner, meanly

Abjura'tion, s. act of renouncing on oath

Abju'ratory, a. containing abjuration

Abju're, v. to renounce or disown upon oath; to abandon; to retract, or recant

Abju'rer, s. one who abjures

Ab'lative, a. taking from—*s.* the sixth case of nouns in Latin

Abla'ze, ad. on fire

A'ble, a. having power; skilful

A'ble-bodied, a. strong of body, robust—(a sea-term), skilful as well as strong

A'bleness, s. strength of mind or body

Ab'luent, a. having the power of cleansing

Ablu'tion, s. washing; religious purification

A'ble, ad. with ability

AMONG THE BASE, MERIT BEGETS ENVY; AMONG THE NOBLE, EMULATION.

[ABN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ACA]

Ab'negate, *v. a.* to deny, to renounce, reject
 Abnega'tion, *s.* denial, renunciation
 Abnor'mal, Abnor'mous, *a.* not according to rule, irregular
 Abnor'mity, *s.* irregularity; deformity
 Abo'ard, *ad.* in or on board a ship
 Abo'de, *s.* a habitation, a dwelling-place
 Abo'ding, *s.* presentiment
 Abol'ish, *v. a.* to repeal, to make void
 Abol'ishable, *a.* that may be abolished
 Abol'isher, *s.* one who abolishes
 Aboli'tion, *s.* the act of abolishing [ists
 Aboli'tionism, *s.* the principles of abolition-
 Aboli'tionist, *s.* one who promotes aboli-
 tion, especially of slavery
 Abom'inable, *a.* detestable, hateful; loath-
 some
 Abom'inableness, *s.* hatefulnes, odiousness
 Abom'inably, *ad.* detestably; wickedly
 Abom'inate, *v. a.* to abhor, to detest
 Abomina'tion, *s.* detestation; an object of
 detestation
 Abori'ginal, *a.* primitive; pristine
 Abori'gines, *s.* the first settlers or inhabit-
 ants of a country
 Abort'ion, *s.* miscarriage; untimely birth;
 anything which fails
 Abort'ive, *a.* untimely; premature; un-
 successful
 Abort'ively, *ad.* immaturity; untimely
 Abort'iveness, *s.* the state of being abortive
 Abound', *v. n.* to be or have in great plenty
 About', *prep.* around; near to; engaged in
 Above, *prep.* higher in place; superior to;
 beyond—*ad.* in a higher place; before
 Abov'eboard, *ad.* openly, fairly
 Above-ci'ted, *a.* cited before
 Above-men'tioned, *a.* mentioned before
 Abracadab'ra, *s.* a superstitious charm
 Abra'de, *v. a.* to waste by degrees; to rub
 Abraham'ic, *a.* pertaining to Abraham [off
 Abra'sion, *s.* the act of rubbing off
 Abreast', *ad.* close together, side by side
 Abrid'ge, *v. a.* to contract; to lessen; to
 compress
 Abridg'er, *s.* one who abridges
 Abridg'ment, *s.* a compendium; diminu-
 tion; reduction
 Abro'ach, *ad.* in a state to yield the liquor
 contained; set abroad, or afloat
 Abroa'd, *ad.* without doors; in foreign
 countries; widely
 Ab'rogable, *a.* that may be abrogated
 Ab'rogate, *v. a.* to annul, abolish, repeal
 Abroga'tion, *s.* the act of annulling
 Abrupt', *a.* sudden; steep; unconnected
 Abrup'tion, *s.* violent separation
 Abrupt'ly, *ad.* suddenly; without notice
 Abrupt'ness, *s.* the state of being broken
 away; steepness; suddenness
 Ab'scess, *s.* a tumour containing purulent
 matter
 Ab'sciss, Abscis'sa, *s.* (in Mathematics), a
 part cut off from the diameter of a curve
 Abscond', *v. n.* to hide or absent one's self
 Abscon'der, *s.* one who absconds
 Ab'sence, *s.* distance; inattention
 Ab'sent, *a.* not present; inattentive
 Absent', *v. n.* to keep away, to withdraw
 Absentee', *s.* one who is absent from his
 employment, station, or country
 Absentee'ism, *s.* the habit of living away
 from one's country or possessions
 Absent'er, *s.* one who absents himself
 Ab'solute, *a.* complete; arbitrary; uncon-
 ditional

Ab'solutely, *ad.* unconditionally; posi-
 tively; entirely
 Ab'soluteness, *s.* independence, uncon-
 trolled authority or power
 Absolu'tion, *s.* acquittal; remission of sins
 by a priest
 Ab'solutism, *s.* state or principles of ab-
 solute government
 Ab'solutist, *s.* one who upholds absolute
 government
 Ab'solutory, *a.* tending to absolve
 Absolv'atory, *a.* having power to absolve
 Absolve', *v. a.* to set free; to acquit; to
 Absolv'er, *s.* one who absolves [pardon
 Absorb', *v. a.* to suck up, to swallow up
 Absorbabil'ity, *s.* capability of absorption
 Absorb'able, *a.* that may be imbibed
 Absorb'ed, *a.* wholly occupied, or taken up
 Absorb'ent, *s.* that which absorbs, or im-
 bibes—*a.* imbibing, drying up
 Absorp'tion, *s.* the process of imbibing or
 swallowing; entire occupation in any
 pursuit
 Absorp'tive, *a.* having power to imbibe
 Abstain', *v. n.* to forbear, to refrain from
 Abstain'er, *s.* one who abstains
 Abste'mious, *a.* temperate, abstinent, so-
 ber
 Abste'miously, *ad.* temperately, soberly
 Abste'miousness, *s.* sobriety, temperance
 Ab'stinence, *s.* a refraining from; temper-
 ance
 Ab'stinent, *a.* temperate, abstemious
 Ab'stinently, *ad.* temperately [abridge
 Abstract', *v. a.* to separate; to purloin; to
 Abstract, *s.* an abridgment, an epitome—
a. separate; viewed apart
 Abstract'ed, *a.* separated; absent in mind
 Abstract'edly, *ad.* simply; separately; ab-
 sently
 Abstract'er, *s.* one who makes an abstract
 Abstrac'tion, *s.* separation; absence of
 mind
 Abstract'ive, *a.* having power to abstract
 Ab'stractly, *ad.* absolutely; separately
 Ab'stractness, *s.* a separate state
 Abstru'se, *a.* hidden, obscure, difficult
 Abstru'sely, *ad.* obscurely, not plainly
 Abstru'seness, *s.* obscurity; difficulty
 Absurd', *a.* unreasonable; inconsistent
 Absurd'ity, Absurd'ness, *s.* unreasonable-
 ness; folly
 Absurd'ly, *ad.* unreasonably, foolishly
 Abund'ance, *s.* great plenty, exuberance
 Abund'ant, *a.* plentiful, exuberant
 Abund'antly, *ad.* in plenty; amply; fully
 Abu'se, *v. a.* to use ill; deceive; revile
 Abu'se, *s.* improper or ill use; contumely
 Abu'ser, *s.* he that uses ill, or reviles
 Abu'sive, *a.* opprobrious; reviling
 Abu'sively, *ad.* rudely; reproachfully
 Abu'siveness, *s.* ill usage; reviling
 Abut', *v. n.* to border upon; to meet
 Abut'ment, *s.* that which abuts upon an-
 other object; the support of an arch
 Abut'tals, *s. pl.* the boundaries of any land
 Abys'm, Abyss', *s.* a fathomless gulf or pit
 Abys'mal, *a.* belonging to an abyss
 Aca'cia, *s.* the name of a tree; a drug
 Academ'ic, Academ'ical, *a.* belonging to an
 academy
 Academ'ically, *ad.* in an academic manner
 Academ'ician, Acad'emist, *s.* a member of
 an academy
 Acad'emy, *s.* a school for the instruction
 of youth; the philosophical school of

[ACA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ACC]

ABUNDANCE IS A TROUBLE, BUT COMPETENCY BRINGS DELIGHT.

Plato; a society of artists or men of science and letters
 Acan'thus, *s.* (in Architecture), an ornament resembling the leaves of the acanthus or bear's foot
 Aca'rus, *s.* a tick, or mite
 Acatalec'tic, *s.* a verse which has the complete number of syllables
 Acce'de, *v. n.* to comply with; to agree to
 Accel'eratory, *a.* accelerating, progressive
 Accel'crate, *v. a.* to quicken, to hasten
 Accel'erated, *a.* quickened in velocity
 Accelera'tion, *s.* a quickening, hastening
 Accel'erative, *a.* increasing the velocity
 Ac'cent, *s.* stress laid on syllables and words in pronunciation; a mark to direct the stress of the voice—(in Poetry), words or language
 Accent', *v. a.* to note or mark the accent
 Accent'ed, *a.* uttered or noted with accents
 Accen'tor, *s.* (in Music), one that sings the leading part
 Accent'ual, *a.* relating to accent
 Accent'uate, *v. a.* to place the accents
 Accentua'tion, *s.* the placing of accents
 Accept', *v. a.* to receive, to take, to admit
 Acceptabil'ity, Accept'ableness, *s.* the quality of being acceptable
 Accept'able, *a.* agreeable, welcome
 Accept'ably, *ad.* in an acceptable manner
 Accept'ance, *s.* reception with approbation; the receiving of a bill of exchange, so as to agree to pay it when due; an accepted bill of exchange
 Accepta'tion, *s.* kind reception; received meaning
 Accept'er, *s.* a person who accepts
 Access', *s.* admission to a place or person; addition, increase
 A'ccessarily, *ad.* See Accessorily
 A'ccessary, *a.* See Accessory
 Acces'sible, *a.* that may be approached
 Acces'sion, *s.* addition; the coming to a throne or dignity
 Acces'sional, *a.* additional
 Ac'cessorily, *ad.* as an accessory
 Ac'cessoriness, *s.* state of being accessory
 Ac'cessory, *s.* an abettor; not the principal—*a.* contributing; assisting
 Ac'cidence, *s.* a book teaching the rudiments of a language
 Ac'cident, *s.* casualty; unforeseen event
 Accident'al, *a.* casual, happening by chance; occasional; non-essential
 Accident'ally, *ad.* casually, fortuitously
 Accident'alness, *s.* the quality of being casual
 Accip'itrine, *a.* rapacious, like a hawk
 Acclaim', *v. a.* to applaud, to shout
 Acclaim', Acclama'tion, *s.* a shout of applause; praise; exultation
 Acclam'atory, *a.* expressive of joy, or applause
 Accli'mated, Accli'matized, *a.* inured to the climate
 Acclima'tion, Acclimatiza'tion, *s.* the process of becoming used to a climate
 Accli'matize, *v. a.* to habituate to a climate
 Accliv'ity, *s.* the ascent of a hill
 Accola'de, *s.* a ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood
 Accom'modate, *v. a.* to supply; to suit—*a.* suitable
 Accom'modated, *a.* adjusted, supplied
 Accom'modately, *ad.* suitably, fitly

Accom'modating, *a.* disposed to comply with or oblige another
 Accommoda'tion, *s.* reconciliation of a disagreement; provision of conveniences
 Accom'modator, *s.* one who adjusts or obliges
 Accom'modative, *a.* furnishing accommodation
 Accom'panier, *s.* one who accompanies
 Accom'paniment, *s.* something added to another, by way of ornament or completeness; (in Music), a part added to a principal part for the purpose of enhancing its effect
 Accom'panist, *s.* one who takes the accompaniment in a piece of music
 Accom'pany, *v. a.* to attend; to go with
 Accom'plice, *s.* a partner or associate in a crime
 Accom'plish, *v. a.* to complete; to perform, or effect
 Accom'plishable, *a.* capable of execution
 Accom'plished, *a.* completed; elegant
 Accom'plisher, *s.* he who accomplishes
 Accom'plishment, *s.* full performance; elegant acquirement
 Accompt', Accompt'ant, *s.* See Account, &c.
 Accord', *v. a.* to adjust; unite; agree with; to grant—*s.* compact; harmony; union
 Accord'ance, Accord'ancy, *s.* agreement
 Accord'ant, *a.* corresponding, agreeing
 Accord'antly, *ad.* correspondingly
 Accord'er, *s.* one who assists
 Accord'ing, *prep.* agreeing; suitable
 Accord'ingly, *ad.* agreeably; conformably
 Accor'dion, *s.* a small musical instrument, played with keys
 Accost', *v. a.* to address, to salute [bel
 Accou'chement, *s.* [Fr.], delivery in child-
 Accou'cheur, *s.* [Fr.], a man-midwife
 Account', *v. a.* to compute; answer for; to give an account—*s.* a computation; narration; dignity, rank
 Accountabil'ity, *s.* liability to give account
 Account'able, *a.* subject to an account
 Account'ably, *ad.* in an accountable manner
 Account'ableness, *s.* the being accountable
 Account'ant, *s.* one who keeps accounts—*a.* being accountable to
 Account'antship, *s.* office of an accountant
 Account-book, *s.* a book of accounts
 Account'ing, *s.* act of adjusting accounts
 Accou'tre, *v. a.* to attire, to dress, to furnish
 Accou'trements, *s. pl.* equipage; trappings
 Accred'it, *v. a.* to give trust or confidence to
 Accres'cent, *a.* increasing
 Accre'tion, *s.* the act of growing to another
 Accre'tive, *a.* that which by growth is added
 Accru'e, *v. n.* to arise from; to be added to
 Accum'bency, *s.* a leaning position
 Accum'bent, *a.* leaning, lying against
 Accum'ulate, *v. a.* to pile up, heap together
 Accumula'tion, *s.* a heaping up; a heap
 Accum'ulative, *a.* endued with the quality of collecting or increasing
 Accum'ulator, *s.* a gatherer together
 Ac'curacy, Ac'curateness, *s.* exactness
 Ac'curate, *a.* very exact; done with care
 Ac'curately, *ad.* without error; nicely
 Accur'se, *v. a.* to doom to misery
 Accur'sed, *a.* doomed to misery; execrable; disastrous
 Accu'sable, *a.* that may be censured; culpable
 Accu'sant, *s.* he who accuses another

AVARICE GENERALLY MISCALCULATES, AND AS GENERALLY DECEIVES.

[ACO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ADA]

Accusa'tion, *s.* charge, impeachment
 Accu'sative, *a.* (in Grammar), the case of nouns which shows the immediate object of the verb
 Accu'satory, *a.* that which produces or contains an accusation
 Accu'se, *v. a.* to charge with a crime
 Accu'sed, *s.* one charged with a crime
 Accu'ser, *s.* one who prefers a complaint
 Accus'tom, *v. a.* to use oneself to anything
 Accus'tomary, &c. See Customary
 Accus'tomed, *part. a.* habituated, used
 Ace, *s.* a unit on cards or dice; a trifle
 A'cepoint, *s.* the side of a die which has but one spot
 Acerb', *a.* acid, rough, bitter; severe
 Acerb'ate, *v. a.* See Exacerbate
 Acerb'ity, *s.* sourness; severity
 Acer'vate, *v. a.* to heap together
 Aces'cence, Aces'cency, *s.* sourness, acidity
 Aces'cent, *a.* tending to sourness
 A'cetated, *a.* impregnated with acid
 Ace'tic, *a.* relating to the acid of vinegar
 Acetifica'tion, *s.* process of making vinegar
 Ace'tify, *v. a.* to convert into acid
 Acetim'eter, *s.* an instrument used for ascertaining the strength of acids
 Aceto'se, Ace'tous, *a.* having a sour quality
 Acetos'ity, *s.* the state of being sour
 Ache, *s.* a continued pain—*v. n.* to be in
 Achie'veable, *a.* possible to be done [pain]
 Achie've, *v. a.* to perform; to obtain
 Achie'vement, *s.* a deed; a performance; an escutcheon, or coat of arms
 Achic'ver, *s.* he who performs his intentions
 A'ching, *s.* a continued pain; uneasiness
 Achromat'ic, *a.* without colour; preventing the appearance of colours
 Acic'ular, *a.* shaped like a small needle
 A'cid, *a.* sharp; biting—*s.* anything sour
 Acidifica'tion, *s.* process of making acid
 Acid'ify, *v. a.* to make acid
 Acidim'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids
 Acid'ity, A'cidness, *s.* sharpness, sourness
 Acid'ulate, *v. a.* to make sour
 Acid'ulated, *a.* made slightly acid
 Acid'ulous, *a.* sourish; of a pungent flavour
 Acknowl'dge, *v. a.* to confess as a fault
 Acknowl'dgment, *s.* concession; gratitude; recognizance
 Ac'me, *s.* [Gr.], the height or crisis of anything
 Acol'othist, Ac'olyte, Ac'olythe, *s.* a deacon in the Romish church
 Ac'onite, *s.* wolfsbane; poison
 A'corn, *s.* the seed or fruit of the oak
 A'corned, *a.* furnished with acorns
 A'corus, *s.* the sweet-scented flag
 Acous'tic, *a.* that which relates to hearing
 Acous'tics, *s.* the science of sounds; medicines used to assist the hearing
 Acquaint', *v. a.* to inform; to make known
 Acquaint'ance, *s.* familiarity; an associate; a person with whom we are acquainted
 Acquaint'ed, *a.* familiar; well known to
 Acquies'ce, *v. n.* to yield, submit, comply
 Acquies'cence, Acquies'cency, *s.* compliance
 Acquies'cent, *a.* easy; submitting
 Acqui'rabile, *a.* that may be had or attained
 Acqui're, *v. a.* to get, to attain, to gain
 Acqui'rer, *s.* a gainer; one who collects
 Acqui'rement, *s.* an attainment
 Acquisi'tion, *s.* acquirement, attainment

Acquis'itive, *a.* acquired, gained
 Acquis'itively, *ad.* noting acquirement
 Acquis'itiveness, *s.* desire to obtain possession
 Acquit', *v. a.* to discharge; set free; absolve
 Acquit'tal, *s.* deliverance from an offence
 Acquit'tance, *s.* a release
 A'cre, *s.* 4840 square yards of land
 Ac'red, *a.* possessing acres of land
 Ac'rid, *a.* having a hot biting taste; bitter
 Acrid'ity, Ac'ridness, *s.* a hot biting taste
 Acrimo'nious, *a.* abounding with acrimony
 Acrimo'niously, *ad.* angrily; with acrimony
 Ac'rimony, *s.* sharpness; severity of temper
 Acroamat'ic, Acroamat'ical, Acroat'ic, *a.* pertaining to deep learning; abstruse
 Ac'robats, *s.* professional performers of feats of strength and agility
 Acron'yca, *a.* (in Astronomy), rising at sunset, or setting at sunrise
 Acrop'olis, *s.* the citadel of Athens; citadel
 Across', *ad.* athwart, laid over anything
 Acros'tic, *s.* a kind of poem, in which the first letter of each line forms a name—*a.* containing an acrostic
 Acros'tically, *ad.* as an acrostic
 Act, *v. n.* to do, to perform—*v. a.* to assume a character, as in a play—*s.* a deed, an exploit; a division of a play
 Act'ing, *s.* the act of performing
 Ac'tion, *s.* the state of motion; gesture in speaking; a deed; a battle; a law-suit
 Ac'tionable, *a.* liable to a process of law
 Ac'tionably, *ad.* in a way subject to an action
 Ac'tive, *a.* nimble, agile, quick, busy, operative
 Ac'tively, *ad.* nimbly, briskly, quickly
 Ac'tiveness, Activ'ity, *s.* nimbleness
 Ac'tor, *s.* one that performs; a stage-player
 Ac'tress, *s.* a female stage-player
 Ac'tual, *a.* real; certain; not speculative
 Actual'ity, Ac'tualness, *s.* real existence
 Actualize', *v. a.* to make actual
 Ac'tually, *ad.* in fact, in effect, really
 Ac'tuary, *s.* manager of an insurance office
 Ac'tuate, *v. a.* to put into action; to move
 Ac'tuate, Ac'tuated, *part. a.* put into action
 Actua'tion, *s.* operation; change effected
 Acu'ity, *s.* sharpness at the point
 Acu'leate, Acu'leated, *a.* having a point or sting
 Acu'men, *s.* [Lat.], quickness of intellect
 Acu'minate, *v. a.* to rise like a cone
 Acu'minated, *a.* ending in a sharp point
 Acumina'tion, *s.* termination in a sharp point
 Acu'te, *a.* sharp, keen, subtle, ingenious—*s.* an accent marked thus (')
 Acu'tely, *ad.* sharply, keenly, ingeniously
 Acu'teness, *s.* sharpness, subtleness
 Ad'age, *s.* a proverb; a common saying
 Ada'gial, *a.* proverbial, full of adages
 Ada'gio, *s.* [Ital.] (in Music), a term for slow time
 Ad'amant, *s.* a diamond; a loadstone
 Adaman'tine, *a.* made of adamant; hard
 Adam'ic, Adam'ical, *a.* belonging to Adam
 Ad'am's-apple, *s.* a prominent part of the throat
 Adapt', *v. a.* to fit, to suit, to proportion
 Adaptabil'ity, *s.* capability of adjustment
 Adapt'able, *a.* fitted, capable of adaptation
 Adapt'ableness, *s.* capability of being adapted
 Adapta'tion, *s.* the act or state of fitting

A MAN HAD BETTER BE POISONED IN HIS BLOOD THAN IN HIS PRINCIPLES.

A VIRTUOUS MIND IN A FAIR BODY IS LIKE A FINE PICTURE IN A GOOD LIGHT.

[ADA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ADN]

ACQUIRE HONESTY; SEEK HUMILITY; PRACTICE ECONOMY; LOVE FIDELITY.

Adays', *ad.* in the day-time. See Nowa-days.
 Add, *v. a.* to join to, increase, number up
 Adde'cimate, *v. a.* to take or value tithes
 Adden'dum, *s.* [Lat.], addition or appendix to a work
 Ad'der, *s.* a poisonous serpent; a viper
 Ad'der's-grass, *s.* the name of a plant
 Ad'der's-tongue, *s.* the name of an herb
 Ad'der-stung, *a.* bitten by an adder
 Addibil'ity, *s.* possibility of being added
 Add'ible, *a.* that may be added
 Addict', *v. a.* to devote, to accustom
 Addict'edness, Addiction, *s.* the state or quality of being addicted
 Addit'ament, *s.* the thing added, addition
 Addition, *s.* an adding; one of the primary processes in arithmetic, by which the sum of several quantities is ascertained
 Addit'ional, *a.* added
 Addit'ionally, *ad.* in addition
 Add'itive, *a.* that may be added
 Ad'dle, Ad'dled, *a.* barren, empty; usually applied to such eggs as are rotten—*v. a.* to make addled
 Ad'dle-headed, Ad'dle-pated, *a.* weak, silly
 Address', *v. a.* to speak or apply to; to direct to; to prepare for any action—*s.* a petition; direction; mode of behaviour; dexterity
 Address'er, *s.* the person that addresses
 Address'es, *s. pl.* courtship
 Addu'ce, *v. a.* to bring forward; to allege
 Addu'cent, *a.* leading to, contracting
 Addu'cible, *a.* that may be brought forward
 Ad'eling, *s.* title given to the Saxon princes
 Adept', *s.* one well versed in an art—*a.* skilled, thoroughly versed
 Ad'equacy, Ad'equateness, *s.* equality
 Ad'equate, *a.* proportionate, equal to
 Ad'equately, *ad.* in exact proportion, duly
 Adfil'iate, Adfil'iation. See Affiliate, &c.
 Adhe're, *v. n.* to stick; to remain fixed
 Adhe'rence, Adhe'rency, *s.* fidelity; tenacity
 Adhe'rent, *a.* united with; sticking
 Adhe'rent, Adhe'rent, *s.* follower; partisan
 Adhe'rently, *ad.* in an adherent manner
 Adhe'sion, *s.* act of sticking to something
 Adhe'sive, *a.* sticking; tenacious
 Adhe'sively, *ad.* in an adhesive manner
 Adhe'siveness, *s.* tenacity; viscosity
 Adhorta'tion, *s.* advice earnestly given
 Adhort'atory, *a.* advisory; containing counsel
 Adiaph'orous, *a.* neutral, indifferent
 Adieu', *ad.* [Fr.] a word expressive of good wishes, used at parting with a friend, or in concluding a letter; farewell
 Ad'ipocere, *s.* a soft or waxy substance, into which the flesh of human beings and animals, under peculiar circumstances, is converted
 Ad'ipose, Ad'ipous, *a.* fat, greasy
 Ad'it, *s.* (in mines), a passage or entry
 Adja'cency, *s.* nearness
 Adja'cent, *a.* contiguous, near, adjoining
 —*s.* that which lies next another
 Adja'cently, *ad.* so as to adjoin
 Adject', *v. a.* to add to, to put to
 Adjective, *s. a.* (in Grammar), a word used attributively to define or describe any subject, or as a predicate to express a quality
 Adjectively, *ad.* as an adjective

Adjoin', *v. a.* to join or unite
 Adjoin'ing, *part. a.* being close to, near to
 Adjourn', *v. a.* to put off, to defer
 Adjourn'ment, *s.* putting off to another day
 Adjud'ge, *v. a.* to decree, to pass sentence
 Adju'dicate, *v. a.* to determine by law
 Adjudica'tion, Adjudg'ment, *s.* act of judging
 Adjunct, *s.* something added to another—*a.* united with, joined to
 Adjura'tion, *s.* a form of administering an oath
 Adju're, *v. a.* to charge or command an oath, to conjure
 Adju'rer, *s.* one that adjures
 Adjust', *v. a.* to regulate; put in order; settle
 Adjust'er, *s.* he who places in due order
 Adjust'ing, Adjust'ment, *s.* act of regulating
 Adju'tage, *s.* a tube fitted to an artificial fountain
 Adjutantcy, *s.* the office of an adjutant
 Adjutant, *s.* a military officer, whose duty is to assist the superior officers
 Admensura'tion, *s.* practice of measuring
 Admeas'ure, *v. a.* to measure by a standard
 Admeas'urement, *s.* the act of measuring
 Admin'ister, *v. a.* to give, to supply; to perform the office of administrator
 Administe'rial, *a.* pertaining to administration, or the executive part of government
 Admin'istrable, *a.* capable of administration
 Administra'tion, *s.* the act of administering; the executive part of government
 Admin'istrative, *a.* that administers, or by which one administers
 Administra'tor, *s. masc.* Administra'trix, *s. fem.* one who manages the affairs of a person dying without a will
 Administra'torship, *s.* office of administrator
 Admirabil'ity, Ad'mirableness, *s.* the state or quality of being admirable
 Ad'mirable, *a.* to be admired; good, rare
 Ad'mirably, *ad.* wonderfully, excellently
 Ad'miral, *s.* chief commander of a fleet
 Ad'miralship, *s.* the office of an admiral
 Ad'miralty, *s.* the office for naval affairs
 Admira'tion, *s.* act of admiring; wonder
 Admi're, *v. a.* to be surprised at; to esteem
 Admi'rer, *s.* one that admires; a lover
 Admi'ringly, *ad.* with admiration [ble
 Admissibil'ity, *s.* quality of being admissi-
 Admis'sible, *a.* that may be admitted
 Admis'sibly, *ad.* so as to be admitted
 Admis'sion, *s.* access; the state of being admitted; allowance of an argument
 Admit', *v. a.* to grant entrance; to allow
 Admit'tance, *s.* the act of admitting; permission to enter; entrance
 Admit'ter, *s.* one who admits
 Admix', *v. a.* to mingle or mix with
 Admix'ture, *s.* substance of bodies mixed
 Admon'ish, *v. a.* to reprove, caution
 Admon'isher, *s.* an adviser, a reprover
 Admon'ishment, *s.* admonition
 Admoni'tion, *s.* reproof, advice, counsel
 Admoni'tive, *a.* that admonishes
 Admoni'tively, *ad.* by admonition
 Admon'itor, *s.* See Monitor
 Admon'itory, *a.* warning, admonishing
 Ad'noun, *s.* an adjective

AGAINST FORTUNE, OPPOSE COURAGE; AGAINST PASSION, REASON.

[ADO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AER]

Ado', *s.* trouble, confusion, bustle [youth
Adoles'cence, Adoles'cency, *s.* prime of
Adoles'cent, *a.* advancing to manhood
Adopt', *v. a.* to take a son or daughter by
choice, who was not so by birth; to em-
brace any particular method or manner
Adop'ted, *a.* taken as one's own
Adop'ter, *s.* he that makes the adoption
Adop'tion, *s.* the making that our own
which does not naturally belong to us
Adop'tive, *a.* he who adopts, or that is
adopted—*s.* the person or thing adopted
Ado'rabl, *a.* worthy of adoration; divine
Ado'rability, *s.* quality of exciting adora-
tion
Ado'rably, *ad.* in a manner to be adored
Adora'tion, *s.* divine worship; homage
Ado're, *v. a.* to worship; to honour highly
Ado'rer, *s.* he that adores; a worshipper
Adorn, *v. a.* to dress, decorate
Adorn'ment, Adorn'ing, *s.* embellishment
Adow'n, *prep.* down; towards the ground
Adrift, *ad.* floating at random, at fault
Adroit', *a.* active, skilful, dexterous [ly
Adroit'ly, *ad.* dexterously, nimbly, skilful-
Adroit'ness, *s.* dexterity, skill, activity
Adry', *a.* thirsty, desirous of drink
Adsciti'tious, *a.* supplemental, added
Ad'script, *s.* a serf, or prædial slave
Adstric'tion, *s.* the act of binding together
Adula'tion, *s.* high compliment, flattery
Ad'ulator, *s.* a flatterer
Ad'ulatory, *a.* flattering, highly compli-
mental
Ad'ulatrix, *s.* a female flatterer
Adult', *s.* a person arrived at maturity—*a.*
grown up, arrived at the age of puberty
Adul'terate, *v.* to lower in quality—*a.*
tainted
Adultera'tion, *s.* a state of being contami-
nated; mixture with some foreign body
Adul'terant, *s.* that which adulterates
Adul'terately, *ad.* in an adulterate manner
Adul'terateness, *s.* state of being adulterate
Adul'terer, *s.* a person guilty of adultery
Adul'teress, *s.* a woman guilty of adultery
Adul'terine, *s.* the child of an adulteress—
a. spurious
Adul'terous, *a.* guilty of adultery
Adul'terously, *ad.* in an adulterous manner
Adul'tery, *s.* violation of the marriage bed;
unchastity in general
Adult'ness, *s.* the state of being adult
Adum'brant, *a.* giving a slight resemblance
Adum'brate, *v. a.* to shadow out faintly
Adumbra'tion, *s.* a slight representation
Adust', *a.* burnt up, scorched
Adus'tion, *s.* act of burning, or drying
Adva'nee, *v. a.* to bring forward; to im-
prove; to propose; to move onwards
Adva'nee, *s.* progression; improvement
Adva'nce-guard, Adva'nced-guard, *s.* the
vanguard
Adva'ncement, *s.* preferment; progression
Adva'ncer, *s.* he that advances
Adva'ntage, *s.* superiority; benefit; gain
—*v. a.* to improve; to promote
Adva'ntageable, *a.* profitable
Adva'ntaged, *a.* possessed of advantages
Advanta'geous, *a.* convenient; profitable
Advanta'geously, *ad.* conveniently, pro-
fitably
Advanta'geousness, *s.* usefulness, profit
Ad'vent, *s.* (in the calendar), the season of
four weeks before Christmas, when the
coming of our Saviour is celebrated

Adventi'tious, *a.* accidental, not natural,
casual; additional
Adventi'tiously, *ad.* accidentally
Adven'ture, *v. n.* to try the chance; to
dare—*s.* an accident; an enterprise
Adven'turer, *s.* one who hazards a chance,
or attempts extraordinary enterprises
Adven'turesome, *a.* See Venturesome
Adven'turous, *a.* courageous, daring, en-
terprising
Adven'turousness, *s.* quality of being ad-
venturous
Adven'turously, *ad.* boldly, hazardously
Ad'verb, *s.* (in Grammar), a word which
limits or modifies a condition, quality,
or action
Adver'bial, *a.* that relates to adverbs
Adver'bially, *ad.* in manner of an adverb
Adversa'ria, *s.* [Lat.], a common-place book
Ad'versary, *s.* an antagonist, enemy
Ad'versative, *a.* (in Grammar), applied to
conjunctions implying opposition
Ad'verse, *a.* contrary; counteracting
Ad'versely, *ad.* oppositely; unfortunately
Ad'verseness, *s.* opposition; misfortune
Ad'versity, *s.* misery, calamity, affliction
Advert', *v. n.* to attend to, to regard
Adver'tence, Adver'tency, *s.* attention to
Adver'tent, *a.* attentive; heedful
Adver'tently, *ad.* in an attentive manner
Adverti'se, *v. a.* to give public notice
Adverti'sement, *s.* intelligence, informa-
tion; a notice given in a newspaper
Adverti'ser, *s.* one who advertises [gence
Advi'ce, *s.* counsel, instruction, intelli-
Advi'sable, *a.* prudent, fit to be advised
Advi'sableness, *s.* fitness; propriety
Advi'sably, *ad.* with advice
Advi'se, *v. a.* to counsel, to inform [ation
Advi'sed, *part. a.* performed with deliber-
Advi'sedly, *ad.* deliberately; prudently
Advi'sedness, *s.* deliberate consideration
Advi'ser, *s.* one who advises; a counsellor
Advi'sory, *a.* having power to advise
Ad'vocacy, *s.* the act of pleading; law-suit
Ad'voate, *s.* a pleader; an intercessor—
v. a. to plead, to support, to defend
Ad'vocateship, *s.* duty of an advocate; as-
sistance of a great person in a suit
Advoca'tion, *s.* the office of pleading; plea
Advowee', *s.* he that has right of advowson
Advow'son, *s.* right to present to a benefice
Adz, Adze, *s.* an edged tool used by coopers
Ægis, *s.* the shield of Minerva; a shield
Æo'lian, *a.* belonging to, or moved by, the
wind
Æ'ra, *s.* See Era
A'erate, *v. a.* to combine with carbonic acid
Aera'tion, *s.* combination with carbonic
acid
Ae'rial, *a.* belonging to the air; high
A'erie, *s.* a nest of hawks or birds of prey
Aerifica'tion, *s.* the act of becoming, or
combining with air
A'eriform, *a.* resembling air
A'erify, *v. a.* to combine air with
A'erodynamics, *s.* the science which treats
of the effects of air in motion
Aerolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to aerology
A'erolite, *s.* a meteoric stone
Aerol'ogist, *s.* one versed in aerology
Aerol'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of
the air
Aer'onaut, *s.* one who sails in a balloon
Aeronau'tic, *a.* sailing through the air,
pertaining to ballooning

A MAN THAT BREAKS HIS WORD BIDS OTHERS BE FALSE TO HIM.

A GOOD CAUSE MAKES A STOUT HEART AND A STRONG ARM.

[AER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AFT]

ADVERSITY WILLINGLY UNDERGONE IS THE GREATEST VIRTUE.

Aeronau'tics, A'eronautism, *s.* the art of sailing through the air in a balloon
 Aerostat'ic, *a.* belonging to aerostation
 Aerostat'ics, *s.* the science of aërial navigation, or of maintaining bodies at rest in the air
 Aerosta'tion, *s.* the science of aërial navigation, and of weighing air
 Æsthe'tic, *a.* relating to taste or sentiment
 Æsthe'tics, *s. pl.* the science of the beautiful, or of taste
 Æs'tuary, *s.* See Estuary
 Æ'ther, &c. See Ether, &c. [things
 Ætiol'ogy, *s.* the science of the causes of
 Afar', *ad.* from a great distance, remotely
 Affabil'ity, *s.* condescension; courteousness
 Af'fable, *a.* easy of manners, benign, mild
 Affableness, *s.* condescension; civility
 Affably, *ad.* civilly, courteously
 Affair', *s.* transaction, business, concern—
pl. public or state business
 Affect', *v. a.* to influence or act on; to move; to aim at or assume
 Affecta'tion, *s.* an artificial show, a false pretence
 Affect'ed, *a.* conceited; disposed; influenced
 Affect'edly, *ad.* hypocritically, conceitedly
 Affect'edness, *s.* the state of being affected
 Affect'er, Affect'or, *s.* one guilty of affectation
 Affectibi'lity, *s.* state of being affected or affectible
 Affect'ible, *a.* that may be affected
 Affect'ing, *a.* moving, imitating
 Affect'ingly, *ad.* in an affecting manner
 Affec'tion, *s.* love, kindness, zeal
 Affec'tionate, *a.* warm, tender, loving, benevolent
 Affec'tionately, *ad.* tenderly, benevolently
 Affec'tionateness, *s.* fondness; tenderness
 Affec'tioned, *a.* affected; mentally disposed
 Affettuo'so, *a.* [Ital.] (in Music), tenderly
 Affiance, *s.* the marriage contract; confidence—*v. a.* to betroth, to bind
 Affi'ancer, *s.* he that makes a marriage contract
 Affida'vit, *s.* [Lat.], a deposition on oath
 Affil'iate, *v. a.* to adopt as a son, to receive into a society
 Affilia'tion, *s.* adoption, association—(in Law), the assignment of an illegitimate child to its putative father
 Affin'ity, *s.* relation by marriage; relation, resemblance; attraction
 Affirm', *v. a.* to assert, to tell confidently
 Affirm'able, *a.* that may be affirmed
 Affirm'ant, Affirm'er, *s.* one who affirms
 Affirma'tion, *s.* declaration, confirmation, a solemn assertion
 Affirm'ative, *a.* declaratory, confirmative, positive—*s.* (in Logic), a positive proposition
 Affirm'atively, *ad.* positively, absolutely
 Affix', *v. a.* to unite, to subjoin
 Af'fix, *s.* (in Grammar), a syllable or letter annexed to the end of a word
 Affla'tion, *s.* the act of breathing upon
 Affla'tus, *s.* [Lat.], the communication of the power of prophecy; a vapour; breath
 Afflict', *v. a.* to grieve, trouble, torment
 Afflict'edness, *s.* the state of affliction
 Afflict'er, *s.* one who afflicts
 Afflict'ingly, *ad.* grievous, distressing
 Afflict'ion, *s.* sorrow, misery, calamity
 Afflict'ive, *a.* painful, tormenting

Afflict'ively, *ad.* painfully
 Affluence, Affluency, *s.* riches, plenty, abundance
 Affluent, *a.* wealthy, abundant, exuberant—*s.* a river which runs into another river
 Affluently, *ad.* in an affluent manner
 Afflux, Afflux'ion, *s.* the act of flowing, or that which flows, to another place
 Affo'rd, *v. a.* to yield, or produce; to grant; to be able to bear expenses
 Affor'est, *v. a.* to turn ground into forest
 Afforesta'tion, *s.* conversion of ground into forest
 Affran'chise, *v. a.* See Enfranchise
 Affran'chisement, *s.* See Enfranchisement
 Affray', *s.* a quarrel, disturbance, tumult
 Affreight', Affreight'er, &c. See Freight, &c.
 Affri'ght, *v. a.* to alarm, terrify
 Affri'ght, Affri'ghtment, *s.* terror, fear
 Affri'ghtedly, *ad.* in a terrified manner
 Affront', *s.* outrage, insult, disgrace—*v. a.* to insult, to offend, to provoke
 Affront'ed, *a.* displeased, angry
 Affront'er, *s.* one who insults
 Affront'ing, *a.* contumelious
 Affront'ingly, *ad.* abusively
 Affu'se, *v. a.* to pour one thing on another
 Affu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring upon
 Afield', *ad.* to or in the field
 Afire, *ad.* on fire
 Afloat', *ad.* borne up by water; floating
 Afoot', *ad.* on foot; in action, in motion
 Afo're, *prep.* before, sooner in time
 Afo'regoing, *a.* going before
 Afo'rehand, *ad.* previously prepared
 Afo'rementioned, *a.* mentioned before
 Afo'renamed, *a.* before named
 Afo'resaid, *a.* said before
 Afo'rethought, *a.* premeditated
 Afo'retime, *ad.* in time past
 Afoul', *a.* entangled; not free
 Afraid', *a.* fearful, timid, terrified
 Afresh', *ad.* anew, again, once more
 Afric, African, *a.* pertaining to Africa
 Afront', *ad.* in front; opposite to the face
 Aft, *ad.* abaft; towards the stern
 After, *prep.* behind—*ad.* following another; in pursuit of; in imitation of; in succeeding time
 Afteraccepta'tion, *s.* a sense not at first admitted
 Afteraccount, *s.* future reckoning
 Afteract, *s.* a subsequent act
 Aftera'ges, *s.* succeeding ages
 Afterclap, *s.* an unexpected and unpleasant subsequent event
 Aftercomer, *s.* a successor
 Afterconduct, *s.* subsequent behaviour
 Aftercost, *s.* expenses incurred subsequently
 Aftercourse, *s.* future course [quently
 Aftercrop, *s.* the second crop
 Afterdays, *s.* subsequent life
 Afterendeavour, *s.* subsequent effort
 Aftergame, *s.* some method taken after the first turn of affairs; an expedient
 Afterhope, *s.* future hope
 Afterhours, *s.* the hours that succeed
 Afterlife, *s.* the remainder of life
 Afterlove, *s.* the second or later love
 Aftermath, *s.* the second crop of grass
 Afternoon', *s.* time from noon to evening
 Afterpart, *s.* the latter part
 Afterpiece, *s.* a farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play
 Afterproof, *s.* subsequent evidence

ADVERSITY SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME IS THE HIGHEST GLORY.

[AFT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary

[AIL]

Afterstage, *s.* a subsequent stage
 Afterstate, *s.* the future state
 Afterswarm, *s.* a later swarm of bees
 Aftertaste, *s.* the taste which remains after eating or drinking
 Afterthought, *s.* reflection after an act
 Aftentimes, *s.* succeeding times
 Afterwards, *ad.* in subsequent time
 Afterwise, *a.* wise too late
 Afterwit, *s.* wisdom that comes too late
 Afterwitness, *s.* future witness
 Afterwrath, *s.* anger when the provocation has past
 Afterwriter, *s.* one who writes subsequently
 Again', *ad.* once more; in return
 Against', *prep.* in opposition to; close to; in preparation for
 Aga'pe, *ad.* staring with surprise
 Ag'aric, *s.* a genus of funguses
 Ag'ate, *s.* a semi-pellucid, precious stone
 Ag'atine, *a.* pertaining to agate
 Ag'atized, *a.* marked like an agate
 Ag'aty, *a.* partaking of the nature of agate
 Age, *s.* any period of time; a hundred years; generation of men; maturity
 A'ged, *a.* advanced in years—*s. pl.* old persons
 A'gedly, *ad.* like an aged person
 A'gency, *s.* action, efficiency, management of another's affairs
 Agen'da, *s. pl.* [Lat.], church service; memorandum-book
 A'gent, *s.* an actor, or deputy—*a.* acting, or acting upon
 Agglom'erate, *v. a.* to gather up in a ball—*v. n.* to grow into a globular mass
 Agglomera'tion, *s.* the act of gathering, or state of being gathered into a ball
 Agglu'tinant, *s.* that which causes adhesion—*a.* uniting
 Agglu'tinate, *v. n.* to unite by causing adhesion
 Agglutina'tion, *s.* union, adhesion [ing
 Agglu'tinative, *a.* causing adhesion, uniting
 Aggrandiz'able, *a.* that may be aggrandized
 Aggrandiza'tion, *s.* the act of aggrandizing
 Ag'grandize, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exalt
 Aggran'dizement, *s.* augmentation, exaltation, advancement
 Ag'grandizer, *s.* he that aggrandizes
 Ag'gravate, *v. a.* to make worse; to exaggerate; to provoke
 Aggrava'tion, *s.* the act of making worse, exaggerating, or exciting to anger
 Ag'gregate, *a.* formed by the collection of parts into one mass—*s.* the result or sum of many particulars—*v. a.* to add or heap together
 Ag'gregately, *ad.* collectively [collected
 Aggrega'tion, *s.* the act or state of being
 Ag'gregative, *a.* taken together, collecting
 Ag'gregator, *s.* one who collects into a mass
 Aggress', *v. a.* to assault or injure first
 Aggres'sion, *s.* the first act of injury
 Aggres'sive, *a.* making the first attack
 Aggres'sor, *s.* one who first attacks
 Aggrie'vance, *s.* See Grievance
 Aggrie've, *v. a.* to injure, to harass
 Aggrie'ved, *a.* afflicted, injured
 Aggroup', *v. a.* to bring into one view
 Agha'st, *a.* struck with terror
 A'gile, *a.* nimble, ready, active
 A'gilely, *ad.* nimbly, actively
 A'gileness, Agil'ity, *s.* activity, speed

A'gio, *s.* the difference in value between one sort of money and another
 A'giotage, *s.* stockjobbing
 A'gitable, *s.* that may be put in motion
 A'gitate, *v. a.* to put in motion, to discuss
 A'gitatedly, *ad.* in a perturbed manner
 Agita'tion, *s.* the act of shaking anything; perturbation of the mind
 A'gitative, *a.* having the power to agitate
 A'gitator, *s.* one that agitates; a demagogue
 Ag'nail, *s.* a disease of the nails
 Ag'nate, *s.* a male relation by the father's side—*a.* akin by the father's side
 Agnat'ic, *a.* relating to kindred by paternal descent
 Agna'tion, *s.* relation on the father's side alone
 Agnomina'tion, *s.* allusion of one word to another by sound; a surname
 Ago', *ad.* past, gone
 Agog', *ad.* in a state of desire
 Ago'ing, *ad.* in action, moving
 Agon'e, *ad.* ago; past
 Agonist'ic, Agonist'ical, *a.* relating to prize-fighting, or athletic contests
 Agonist'ically, *ad.* in an agonistic manner
 Ag'onize, *v. n.* to be in extreme pain—*v. a.* to torture
 Ag'onizingly, *ad.* with very great pain, or distress
 Ag'ony, *s.* anguish, pangs, torment
 Agra'rian, *a.* relating to lands, or to the division of lands—*s.* one in favour of an equal division of lands
 Agra'rianism, *s.* the principle of an equal division of lands
 Agree', *v. a.* to accord, to concur, to settle
 Agreeabil'ity, Agree'ableness, *s.* the quality of pleasing
 Agree'able, *a.* conformable to; pleasing
 Agree'ably, *ad.* consistently; pleasingly
 Agreed', *a.* settled by consent
 Agree'ingly, *ad.* in conformity with
 Agree'ment, *s.* concord; compact; bargain
 Agres'tic, Agres'tical, *a.* rustic; belonging to the fields; rude
 Agricul'tural, *a.* relating to agriculture
 Agr'iculture, *s.* tillage, husbandry
 Agricul'turist, *s.* a husbandman, a farmer
 Ag'rimony, *s.* a common kind of medicinal plant
 Agrostography, *s.* a description of grasses
 Aground', *ad.* run ashore; stranded; stopped
 A'gue, *s.* the cold fit of a fever; chilliness
 A'gued, *a.* chilly; having an ague
 A'gue-fit, *s.* the paroxysm of an ague
 A'gueproof, *a.* able to resist agues
 A'guish, *a.* having the qualities of an ague
 A'guishness, *s.* shivering
 Ah, *int.* denoting pity, surprise, joy, &c.
 Aha', *int.* a word of triumph and scorn
 Ahead', *ad.* farther on; precipitantly
 Ahoy', *int.* (a sea-term), used to hail ships or persons at a distance
 Aid, *v. a.* to succour, to help, to relieve
 Aid, *s.* help, support, assistance
 Aid'-de-camp, *s.* [Fr.], military officer attending on a general to convey orders,
 Aid'er, *s.* a helper; an auxiliary [&c.
 Aid'less, *s.* friendless, unsupported
 Ai'grette, *s.* a small plume of feathers or diamonds
 Ai'gulet, *s.* a point of gold at the end of a fringe
 Ail, *v.* to be sick or troubled—*s.* a disease

AFFAIRS MUST SUFFER WHEN RECREATION IS PREFERRED TO BUSINESS.

A MAN THAT OUTLIVES HIS REPUTATION SOON BECOMES MISERABLE.

[AIL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ALI]

Ail'ing, *a.* disordered, sickly
 Ail'ment, *s.* pain, disease, affliction
 Aim, *v. n.* to endeavour to strike with a missile; to attempt to reach—*v. a.* to direct towards a mark—*s.* direction, endeavour, design, end
 Aim'er, *s.* one who aims
 Aim'less, *a.* without aim
 Air, *s.* the element in which we breathe; a tune or melody; the mien of a person—*v. a.* to expose to the air; to warm
 Air'balloo'n, *s.* See Balloon
 Air'bladder, *s.* a vesicle filled with air
 Air'born, *a.* born of the air
 Air'borne, *a.* carried in or on the air
 Air'built, *a.* having no solid foundation
 Air'cushion, *s.* a cushion inflated with air
 Air'drawn, *a.* imaginary
 Air'er, *s.* one who exposes to the air
 Air'gun, *s.* a gun discharging bullets by means of air
 Air'hole, *s.* a hole to admit air
 Air'ily, *ad.* gaily, merrily, briskly
 Air'iness, *s.* exposure to the air; gaiety
 Air'ing, *s.* a short excursion to enjoy the air
 Air'less, *a.* wanting air
 Air'pipe, *s.* a pipe for air to pass through
 Air'plant, *s.* a plant which grows without roots
 Air'poise, *s.* instrument for weighing air
 Air'pump, *s.* an air-exhausting machine
 Air'shaft, *s.* passage for the air into mines
 Air'slacked, *a.* pulverised by exposure to the air
 Air'tight, *a.* impervious to the air
 Air'trap, *s.* a contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air
 Air'vessel, *s.* a cell or tube containing or conveying air
 Air'y, *a.* belonging to the air; gay, sprightly
 Aisle, Aile, *s.* the lateral division of a church; a passage in a church
 Ai'sled, *a.* furnished with aisles
 Ait, *s.* a small island in a river
 Ajar', *ad.* half-opened
 Aj'utage, *s.* See Adjutage
 Akim'bo, *ad.* with the hands on the hips; defiantly
 Akin', *a.* related to; resembling; alike
 Al'abaster, *s.* a kind of soft white marble—*a.* made of or belonging to alabaster
 Alabas'trian, *a.* belonging to or like alabaster
 Alack', *int.* alas, an expression of sorrow
 Alack'aday, *int.* expressive of sorrow
 Alac'rity, *s.* willingness, briskness, readiness
 Alamo'de, *ad.* [Fr.] according to the fashion
 A'lar, *a.* of or belonging to wings
 Alarm', *v. a.* to surprise; to call to arms
 Alarm', *s.* a notice of danger; sudden terror
 Alarm'-bell, *s.* a bell rung to notify danger, fire, &c.
 Alarm'-clock, *s.* See Alarum
 Alarm'ing, *a.* producing alarm; frightful
 Alarm'ingly, *ad.* in an alarming manner
 Alarm'ist, *s.* he who excites alarm; one who continually foretells danger
 Alarm'-post, *s.* the spot to which each regiment is to repair in case of alarm
 Alarm'-watch, *s.* a watch which sounds an alarm at any given hour
 Alar'um, *s.* an alarm-bell; a clock or watch sounding an alarm

A'lary, *a.* of the nature of wings
 Alas', *int.* denoting pity or grief
 Alb, *s.* a Romish priest's surplice
 Al'batross, *s.* a large tropical sea-bird
 Albe'it, *ad.* although, notwithstanding
 Albes'cent, *a.* whitish; rather white
 Albi'no, *s.* a white child of black parents; the white variety of human beings, or of animals
 Albi'noism, *s.* the state of an albino
 Al'bum, *s.* a book in which autographs, &c. of friends, or visitors, are inserted
 Albu'men, *s.* [Lat.], the white of an egg
 Albu'minous, *a.* of the nature of albumen
 Alchem'ic, Alchem'ical, *a.* relating to alchemy
 Alchem'ically, *ad.* like an alchemist
 Al'chemist, *s.* one who professes alchemy
 Alchemis'tical, *a.* like an alchemist
 Al'chemize, *v. a.* to transmute
 Al'chemy, *s.* an occult science, formerly regarded as real, which pretended to teach the art of transmuting metals, &c.
 Al'cohol, *s.* a pure rectified spirit
 Alcoh'ic, *a.* partaking of alcohol
 Alcoholiza'tion, *s.* act of rectifying spirits
 Al'coholize, *v. a.* to turn into alcohol
 A'lcoran. See Koran
 Al'cove, *s.* a recess to sit or lie in
 Al'der, *s.* a tree resembling the hazel
 Al'derman, *s.* a magistrate of a corporate town
 Al'dermanlike, Al'dermanly, *a.* like an alderman
 Al'dern, *a.* made of alderwood
 Alc, *s.* a fermented liquor made by infusing malt with hops in hot water
 Alebench, *s.* the seat before or in an ale-house
 Aleberry, *s.* a beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread
 Alebrewer, *s.* one who brews ale
 Aleconner, *s.* an officer whose duty it was to inspect the measures of public-houses
 Alee', *ad.* (a nautical term), on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows
 A'legar, *s.* an acid made from ale
 Alehoof, *s.* ground-ivy, once used for hops
 Alehouse, *s.* a house where malt liquor is sold; a public-house
 Alem'bic, *s.* a vessel used in distilling
 Alert', *a.* watchful, vigilant, brisk
 Alert'ness, *s.* sprightliness, briskness
 A'levat, *s.* tub in which ale is fermented
 Alexan'drian, *a.* pertaining to Alexandria
 Alexan'drine, Alexan'drian, *s.* a verse of twelve syllables
 Al'ga, *s.* sea-weed
 Al'gebra, *s.* the science of universal arithmetic
 Algebra'ic, Algebra'ical, *a.* pertaining to algebra
 Algebra'ically, *ad.* by means of algebra
 Algebra'ist, *s.* one versed in algebra
 Al'gous, *a.* pertaining to or like sea-weed
 A'lias, *ad.* [Lat.], otherwise
 Al'ibi, *s.* [Lat.], elsewhere; in another place
 A'lien, *s.* a foreigner; a stranger—*a.* foreign, estranged, averse to
 Alienabil'ity, *s.* capability of being transferred
 A'lienable, *a.* that may be alienated, or transferred
 A'lienate, *v. a.* to transfer to another; to estrange, to misapply—*a.* estranged

AFFECTATION IN DRESS IMPLIES A FLAW IN THE UNDERSTANDING.

AFFECTATION OF WISDOM OFTEN PREVENTS OUR BECOMING WISE.

ALI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ALL]

Aliena'tion, *s.* act of transferring; change of affection; mental derangement
 A'lienator, *s.* he who alienates or transfers
 Alienee', *s.* one to whom the title to property is transferred
 Ali'ght, *v. n.* to descend, to dismount
 Ali'ght, *ad.* lighted, on fire
 Ali'gn, *v. a.* to form, or lay out, by a line
 Ali'gnment, *s.* regulation by a line, the line of adjustment
 Ali'ke, *ad.* with resemblance; equally
 Al'i'ment, *s.* nutriment, food, support
 Alimen'tal, *a.* nutritive; nourishing
 Alimen'tally, *ad.* to serve for nourishment
 Alimen'tariness, *s.* quality of being alimentary
 Alimen'tary, *a.* belonging to food
 Alimenta'tion, *s.* the power of affording aliment; the state of being nourished
 Alimen'tiveness, *s.* the source of the gratification of eating and drinking
 Al'imony, *s.* proportion of the husband's estate allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.
 Al'iquant, *a.* (in Arithmetic), that which does not measure another quantity exactly or without remainder
 Al'iquot, *s.* (in Arithmetic), that which does measure another quantity exactly
 Ali've, *a.* existing; active, sprightly, susceptible
 Al'kahest, *s.* a supposed universal solvent
 Alkales'cent, *a.* slightly alkaline
 Al'kali, *s.* (in Chemistry), potash, soda, ammonia, and other substances having similar properties
 Alka'lify, *v. a.* to convert into an alkali; —*n.* to become an alkali
 Alkali'meter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength, &c. of alkalies.
 Alkali'metry, *s.* the art of finding the strength of alkalies
 Al'kaline, *a.* having the quality of alkali
 Alkalin'ity, *s.* that which constitutes alkali
 Alkaliza'tion, *s.* impregnation with alkali
 Al'kalize, *v. a.* to render alkaline
 Al'kanet, *s.* the name of a plant
 Al'koran. See Koran
 All, *a.* the whole of—*s.* the whole number or quantity; every one—*ad.* wholly, completely
 All-absorb'ing, *a.* completely engrossing
 All-accomplished, *a.* elegantly and completely educated
 Al'la, Al'lah, *s.* the name of God amongst the Mohammedans
 Allay', *v. a.* to compose, to pacify
 Allay', *s.* See Alloy [allaying
 Allay'er, *s.* that which has the power of
 All-bea'ring, *a.* producing all things
 All-behol'ding, *a.* seeing all things
 All-boun'teous, All-boun'tiful, *a.* of infinite bounty
 All-chee'ring, *a.* cheering all, or at all times
 All-comman'ding, *a.* possessed of universal authority
 All-comply'ing, *a.* universally complaisant
 All-comprehen'sive, *a.* comprising all things
 All-concea'ling, *a.* hiding all things
 All-con'quering, *a.* subjugating all
 All-consu'ming, *a.* destroying all things
 All-destroy'ing, *a.* that destroys everything
 All-devou'ring, *a.* consuming all things
 All-direc'ting, *a.* guiding all things

All-discern'ing, *a.* that perceives all things
 Allega'tion, *s.* affirmation; plea
 Alleg'e, *v. a.* to declare, maintain, plead
 Alleg'er, *s.* one who alleges or affirms
 Alle'giance, *s.* duty of subjects to government
 Allegoric, Allegorical, *a.* not real; not literal
 Allegorically, *ad.* in an allegorical manner
 Allegoricalness, *s.* quality of being allegorical
 Al'legorist, Al'legorizer, *s.* one who uses allegory
 Al'legorize, *v. a.* to turn into allegory—*v. n.* to use allegory
 Al'legory, *s.* (in Rhetoric), a figurative manner of speech, in which what is intended is communicated by means of something else, the parts of which are related to each other analogically to all parts
 Allegret'to, *ad.* (in Music), less quick than *allegro*
 Alle'gro, *ad.* (in Music), sprightly, quick
 Allelu'jah, *s.* See Hallelujah
 All-enli'ghtening, *a.* that illuminates everything
 All-essen'tial, *a.* quintessential
 Alle'viate, *v. a.* to ease, to soften
 Allevia'tion, *s.* that by which any pain is lessened, or any fault extenuated
 Alle'viative, *a.* palliative
 Al'ley, *s.* a narrow passage or walk
 All-fool's'-day, *s.* the first of April
 All-forgiv'ing, *a.* pardoning all offences, or offenders
 All-four's, *s.* a game at cards—*ad.* on feet and hands
 All-glo'rious, *a.* supremely glorious
 All-goo'd, *a.* perfectly good
 All-gra'cious, *a.* gracious to all
 All-ha'il, *int.* expressing joyful gratulation
 All-hal'low's, *s.* All Saints' day
 All-hallowti'de, *s.* the end of October and beginning of November
 All-hon'oured, *a.* honoured by all [garlic
 Allia'cious, *a.* having the properties of
 All'i'ance, *s.* relation by marriage or kindred; a league with foreign powers
 All'igate, *v. a.* to tie or bind together
 Alliga'tion, the act of tying together—(in Arithmetic), a rule for finding the value of compounds
 Al'ligator, *s.* a kind of crocodile
 All-impor'tant, *a.* of the highest concern
 All-infor'ming, *a.* vitally influencing all things
 Allitera'tion, *s.* the beginning of two or more words with the same letter
 Allit'erative, *a.* beginning with the same letter
 All-ju'st, *a.* perfectly just
 All-ki'nd, *a.* completely benevolent to all
 All-know'ing, *a.* possessing perfect knowledge
 All-mer'ciful, *a.* of infinite compassion
 All-obey'ing, *a.* giving complete obedience, or to all
 Alloca'tion, *s.* act of putting one thing to another
 Allocu'tion, *s.* the act of speaking to another; a formal address by a general to
 Alloo', *v. a.* See Halloo [his army
 Allopa'thic, *a.* belonging to allopathy
 Allopa'thically, *ad.* according to the principles of Allopathy

A FALSE-GROUNDED HOPE IS BUT A WAKING MAN'S DREAM.

A GOOD PAYMASTER IS LORD OF ANOTHER MAN'S PURSE.

[ALL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ALU]

A GOOD WORD FOR A BAD ONE, IS WORTH MUCH, AND COSTS LITTLE.

Al'lopathy, *s.* the common medical system, as opposed to homœopathy
 Allot', *v. a.* to parcel out; to distribute; grant
 Allot'ment, *s.* the part allotted to any one
 Allow', *v. a.* to admit; to permit, yield, or grant; to abate in selling
 Allow'able, *a.* that may be permitted, law-
 Allow'ableness, *s.* lawfulness [ful
 Allow'ably, *ad.* with claim of allowance
 Allow'ance, *s.* indulgence, sanction, li-
 cense; (in food, or expenditure), a de-
 duction; a limited quantity allowed for
 eating or spending—*v. a.* to restrain or
 limit.
 Allow'er, *s.* one who allows
 Alloy', baser metal mixed in coinage;
 abatement, diminution—*v. a.* (in Coin-
 ing), to reduce the purity of a metal
 All-per'fect, *a.* perfect in every respect
 All-pie'cing, *a.* penetrating everything
 All-pow'erful, *a.* almighty
 All-pres'ent, *a.* having all things present
 All-protect'ing, *a.* defending all, or against
 all
 All Saints' day, *s.* the first of November
 All-search'ing, *a.* discovering everything
 All-see'ing, *a.* perceiving all things
 All'spice, *s.* Jamaica pepper or pimento
 All-sufficiency, *s.* the quality of being all-
 sufficient
 All-suffi'cient, *a.* never requiring company
 or coöperation
 All-surround'ing, *a.* encompassing all
 All-survey'ing, *a.* beholding all things
 All-sustain'ing, *a.* keeping all things in
 being
 Allu'de, *v. a.* to hint at, insinuate, refer to
 Allu're, *v. a.* to entice, to decoy, seduce
 Allu'rement, *s.* enticement, temptation
 Allu'rer, *s.* he that allures or entices
 Allu'ringly, *ad.* in an enticing manner
 Allu'ringness, *s.* attractiveness, seductive-
 ness
 Allu'sion, *s.* a reference, hint, implication
 Allu'sive, *a.* hinting at something
 Allu'sively, *ad.* in an allusive manner
 Allu'siveness, *s.* the quality of being allu-
 sive
 Allu'vial, *a.* deposited by running water
 Allu'vion, Allu'vium, *s.* earth deposited
 by running water
 All-wi'se, *a.* infinite in wisdom
 All-wo'rthy, *a.* infinite in desert
 Ally', *v. a.* to unite by friendship or kindred
 —*s.* a friend, a confederate, a relation
 Al'magest, *s.* the name of an ancient trea-
 tise of astronomy and geometry
 Al'manac, *s.* an annual calendar
 Almi'ghtiness, *s.* omnipotence
 Almi'ghty, *a.* of unlimited power, omnipo-
 tent—*s.* the Divine Being; God
 Al'mond, *s.* the fruit of the almond-tree.
 See Tonsils
 Al'mond-oil, *s.* oil expressed from almonds
 Al'mond-tree, *s.* the tree yielding almonds
 Al'moner, *s.* an officer employed in the
 distribution of charity
 Al'monry, *s.* the place where alms are given
 Almo'st, *ad.* nearly, near, well nigh
 Alms, *s.* anything given to the poor
 Alms'basket, Alms'chest, *s.* the basket or
 box in which alms are put
 Alms'deed, *s.* an act of charity
 Alms'folk, *s. pl.* persons who live on alms
 Alms'giver, *s.* one who gives alms

Alms'giving, *s.* the giving of alms
 Alms'house, *s.* a free dwelling for the poor
 Alms'man, *s.* a man who lives upon alms
 Al'nager, *s.* an officer formerly employed
 in the regulation of cloth manufactures
 Al'oe, *s.* a kind of succulent plant, grow-
 ing in the warmer parts of the earth,
 much used in medicine
 Al'oes, *s. pl.* the medicinal gum of the aloe
 Aloet'ic, Aloet'ical, *a.* consisting of aloes
 Aloft', *ad.* on high; in the air; above
 Alo'ne, *a.* without company, solitary
 Along', *ad.* at length; onward; forward
 Alongsi'de, *ad.* by the side of
 Aloof', *ad.* at a distance; remotely
 Alou'd, *ad.* loudly, with much noise
 Alp, Alps, *s.* any lofty mountains. [See
 Gazetteer]
 Alpac'a, *s.* a species of sheep found in
 South America, whose wool is of very
 fine quality; any cloth made of this wool
 Alpha, *s.* the first letter in the Greek al-
 phabet
 Al'phabet, *s.* the letters of any language—
v. a. to arrange in alphabetical order
 Alphabet'ic, Alphabet'ical, *a.* in the order
 of the alphabet
 Alphabet'ically, *ad.* in alphabetical order
 Al'pine, *a.* relating to Alps; very high;
 growing on Alpine regions
 Ahead'y, *ad.* now, at this time; so soon
 Al'so, *ad.* likewise; in the same manner
 Alt. See Alto
 Al'tar, *s.* a construction of wood, stone, or
 earth, on which sacrifices were offered;
 the communion table; a church or
 temple
 Al'tarcloth, *s.* the cloth laid on the altar
 Al'tarpiece, *s.* a painting over the altar
 Al'tarwise, *ad.* in the manner of an altar
 Al'ter, *v.* to change, to reform, to vary
 Alterability, Alterableness, *s.* suscepti-
 bility of alteration
 Alterable, *a.* that may be altered
 Alterably, *ad.* as may be altered
 Alterant, *a.* that which produces a change
 Altera'tion, *s.* act of altering or changing
 Alterative, *a.* having a tendency to alter
 Altercate, *v. n.* to wrangle; to contend
 with
 Alterca'tion, *s.* debate, controversy,
 wrangle
 Altern'ate, *a.* by turns, one after another
 —*s.* what happens alternately—*v. a.* to
 perform alternately
 Altern'ately, *ad.* by turns
 Altern'ateness, *s.* state of being alternate
 Alterna'tion, Altern'ity, *s.* reciprocal suc-
 cession
 Altern'ative, *s.* the choice given of one of
 two things—*a.* that may be chosen or not
 Altern'atively, *ad.* so as to admit, the
 choice of one out of two
 Altern'ativeness, *s.* the being alternative
 Althou'gh, *ad.* notwithstanding, however
 Al'titude, *s.* height; elevation above the
 horizon; excellence
 Altiv'olant, *a.* high-flying
 Al'to, *a.* [Ital.], high—*s.* (in vocal Music),
 the counter-tenor part; (in instrumental
 Music), the tenor part
 Altogeth'er, *ad.* completely, entirely
 Al'to-relie'vo, *s.* [Ital.], that kind of sculp-
 ture in which the figures project almost
 as much as if they were detached
 Al'um, *s.* mineral salt of an astringent taste

A PASSIONATE MAN RIDES A HORSE THAT RUNS AWAY WITH HIM.

[ALU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AIM]

Alumed, *a.* mixed with alum
 Alu'mina, Al'umine, *s.* the essential element of all kinds of clay
 Alumin'ium, *s.* the metal obtainable from all kinds of clay
 Al'umish, *a.* having the nature of alum
 Al'umnus, *s.* [Lat.] a pupil or student
 Al'umwater, *s.* water impregnated with alum
 Al'umworks, *s.* apparatus for making alum
 Al'veolar, Al'veolate, *a.* resembling honeycomb
 Al'way, Al'ways, *ad.* perpetually; constantly
 Am, *v.* See Be
 Am'adou, *s.* German tinder
 Amain', *ad.* with vehemence, fiercely
 Amal'gam, *s.* a mixture of a metal with quicksilver
 Amal'gamate, *v. a.* to make amalgam; to mix or unite
 Amalgama'tion, *s.* act of mixing metals with quicksilver; effecting a mixture
 Amanuen'sis, *s.* one who writes what another dictates, or copies in writing
 Am'aranth, *s.* the name of a plant; an imaginary flower that never fades
 Amaran'thine, *a.* unfading, never decaying
 Amaryl'lis, *s.* the asphodel, a lily-like plant
 Amass', *v. a.* to heap up
 Amat'eur, *s.* an unprofessional cultivator of the arts or sciences
 Am'ativeness, *s.* (in Phrenology), the propensity to love
 Amato'rial, Amato'rian, Amato'rious, Am'atory, *a.* relating to love
 Amato'rially, *s.* in a loving manner
 Ama'ze, *v. a.* to surprise, astonish, confuse—*s.* astonishment; confusion
 Ama'zedly, *ad.* confusedly, with amazement
 Ama'zedness, *s.* astonishment [fear
 Ama'zement, *s.* wonder; apprehension;
 Ama'zing, *a.* wonderful, astonishing
 Ama'zingly, *ad.* astonishingly, wonderfully
 Am'azon, *s.* a warlike or courageous woman. [See the *Classical Dictionary*]
 Amazo'nian, *a.* like an Amazon
 Amba'ges, *s.* [Lat.], circumlocution; indirect courses
 Amba'gious, *a.* circumlocutory; circuitous
 Ambas'sador, *s.* the representative of a prince or state in a foreign country; an envoy
 Ambas'sadress, *s.* the lady of an ambassador
 Ambassado'rial, *a.* pertaining to an ambassador
 Am'ber, *s.* a fossil yellow semi-transparent gum or resin—*a.* of the colour of amber—*v. a.* to scent with amber
 Am'bergris, *s.* an animal substance found in tropical seas, much used as a perfume
 Ambidex'ter, *s.* one who can use both hands alike; a double-dealing rogue
 Ambidexter'ity, Ambidex'trousness, *s.* ability to use both hands alike; double-dealing
 Ambidex'trous, *a.* using both hands alike; double-dealing
 Am'bient, *a.* encompassing, surrounding
 Am'bigu, *s.* [Fr.] a medley of dishes set on together
 Ambigu'ity, *s.* obscurity of words; double meaning; uncertainty of signification
 Ambig'uous, *a.* equivocal, indeterminate

Ambig'uously, *ad.* in a doubtful manner
 Ambig'uousness, *s.* uncertainty of meaning
 Am'bit, *s.* compass or circuit of anything
 Ambi'tion, *s.* desire of preferment, honour, or power; excessive eagerness in seeking honour
 Ambi'tious, *a.* aspiring, proud, vain
 Ambi'tiously, *ad.* in an ambitious manner
 Ambi'tiousness, *s.* the being ambitious
 Am'ble, *v. a.* to move easily, to pace, to trip—*s.* pace between a walk and a trot
 Am'bler, *s.* an ambling horse; a pacer
 Am'bling, *a.* moving easily; pacing trip-pingly
 Am'blingly, *ad.* with an ambling movement
 Ambro'sia, *s.* (in Poetry), the food of the gods; anything delightful as food, or for scent
 Ambro'siac, Ambro'sial, *a.* possessing the qualities of ambrosia; fragrant, delicious
 Ambro'sially, *ad.* as ambrosia
 Ambro'sian, *a.* introduced by St Ambrose
 Am'bry, *s.* an almonry; a cupboard
 Am'balance, *s.* [Fr.], a movable military hospital
 Am'bulatory, *s.* a place for walking—*a.* not stationary
 Ambusca'de, *s.* a private post to surprise an enemy—*v. a.* to lie in wait for
 Am'bush, *s.* a concealed station to watch from—*v. a.* to place in ambush—*v. n.* to lie in wait
 Am'bushed, *a.* placed in ambush
 Am'bushment, *s.* an ambush
 Ame'liorate, *v. a.* See Meliorate
 Ame'lora'tion, *s.* See Melioration
 A'men, *ad.* [Chald.], may it be so; verily
 Ame'nable, *a.* responsible, answerable to
 Ame'nably, *ad.* as amenable
 Amend', *v.* to reform, grow better, correct
 Amend'atory, *a.* providing reparation, or correction
 Amen'de, *s.* [Fr.], reparation, withdrawal
 Amend'er, *s.* a corrector [satisfaction
 Amend'ing, *s.* the act of correcting
 Amend'ment, *s.* reformation; a change for the better; recovery of health
 Amend's, *s. pl.* satisfaction; compensation
 Amen'ity, *s.* pleasantness of situation; suavity of manners
 Amer'ee, *v. a.* to punish by fine or penalty
 Amer'cement, Amer'eiamment, *s.* a pecuniary fine
 Amer'cer, *s.* one who sets a fine
 American, *s.* a native of America—*a.* pertaining to America, North or South
 Americanism, *s.* an idiom of the United States
 Americanize, *v. a.* to render American
 Am'ethyst, *s.* violet-coloured quartz
 Amethyst'ine, *a.* resembling an amethyst
 Amiability, A'miableness, *s.* agreeableness, loveliness
 A'miable, *a.* lovely, pleasing, charming
 A'miably, *ad.* in an amiable manner
 Amian'thus, *s.* an incombustible mineral substance, somewhat resembling flax
 Am'icable, *a.* friendly, kind, obliging
 Am'icableness, *s.* friendliness: goodwill
 Am'icably, *ad.* in a friendly way
 Am'ice, *s.* a linen cloth worn round the neck and about the shoulders, under the alb, by Roman Catholic priests

A PRECIPITATE CHOICE MAKES WAY FOR A LONG REPENTANCE.

ANGER IS LIKE A RUIN, WHICH BREAKS ITSELF UPON WHAT IT FALLS.

[AMI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANA]

A BAD MAN, WHATEVER HIS RANK, HAS A BLOT IN HIS ESCUTCHEON.

Amid', Amidst', *ad.* in the middle, amongst
 Amid'ships, *ad.* (with seamen), in the middle of a ship's length
 Amiss', *ad.* faultily, criminally
 Am'ity, *s.* friendship, love, harmony
 Ammo'nia, *s.* volatile alkali, or hartshorn
 Ammo'niac, Ammoni'acal, *a.* having the properties of ammonia
 Ammuni'tion, *s.* military stores, particularly powder, shot, &c.
 Ammuni'tion-bread, *s.* bread for armies
 Am'nesty, *s.* an act of general pardon
 Among', Amongst', *prep.* mingled with
 Am'orist, Amoro'so, *s.* [Ital.], a lover
 Am'orous, *a.* disposed to love, enamoured
 Am'orously, *ad.* lovingly, fondly, kindly
 Am'orousness, *s.* fondness; lovingness
 Amor'phous, *a.* shapeless
 Amort', *a.* dull, heavy, dejected, spiritless
 Amou'nt, *v. n.* to come to in the whole—
s. the sum total, whole result
 Amour', *s.* an affair of gallantry
 Amphib'ious, *a.* able to live in air or water, partaking of two natures
 Amphib'iousness, *s.* the quality of being amphibious
 Amphibol'ogy, *s.* (in Rhetoric), discourse of doubtful meaning
 Amphis'cii, *s.* the inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall half the year to the north, and half to the south
 Amphithe'atre, *s.* (among the ancient Romans), a place for the exhibition of gladiatorial shows, &c., surrounded by seats for spectators, rising one above another, arranged in an oval form
 Amphitheat'rical, *a.* pertaining to an amphitheatre
 Am'ple, *a.* large, wide, liberal, diffusive
 Am'pleness, *s.* largeness, extent, liberality
 Amplif'icate, *v. a.* to enlarge, to spread out
 Amplifica'tion, *s.* enlargement, extension
 Am'plifier, *s.* one who exaggerates
 Am'plify, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exaggerate
 Am'plitude, *s.* extent, largeness, capacity; (in Astronomy) an arch intercepted between the east or west point of the horizon, and the point of the rising or setting of a heavenly body
 Am'ply, *ad.* largely, liberally, copiously
 Am'putate, *v. a.* to cut off, to prune
 Amputa'tion, *s.* a cutting off or separation
 Am'ulet, *s.* anything worn as a charm against sickness or calamity
 Amulet'ic, *a.* belonging to an amulet
 Amu'se, *v. a.* to entertain, divert, deceive
 Amu'sement, *s.* diversion, entertainment
 Amu'ser, *s.* one who amuses
 Amu'sing, *a.* entertaining, pleasing
 Amu'singly, *ad.* in an amusing manner
 Amu'sive, *a.* having the power of amusing
 Amu'sively, *ad.* in an amusive manner
 Amyg'daline, *a.* resembling almonds
 An, *art.* (the full form, used before a vowel or *h* mute), one; some; any
 A'na, *s.* a collection of the apothegms of distinguished men
 Anabap'tism, *s.* the doctrine of Anabaptists
 Anabap'tist, *s.* one who holds that a person ought to be baptized again, if he has not been baptized in a particular way
 Anabaptis'tical, *a.* relating to Anabaptists
 Anac'horet, Anac'horite, *s.* See Anchorite
 Anach'ronism, *s.* the misplacing of events with regard to the order or state of their occurrence

Anachronis'tic, *a.* containing an anachronism
 Anacolu'thon, Anaco'luth, *s.* (in Grammar), want of connexion between the parts of a sentence
 Anacreon'tic, *a.* after the manner of Anacreon
 Anadiplo'sis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), a repetition of words or phrases; reduplication
 Anæsthe'tic, *a.* producing insensibility to pain
 An'aglyph, *s.* a sculptured ornament
 Anaglyp'tic, *a.* sculptured in relief
 An'agram, *s.* transposition of the letters of words so as to form other words
 Anagrammat'ical, *a.* forming an anagram
 Anagrammat'ically, *ad.* like an anagram
 Anagram'matism, *s.* the art of making anagrams
 Anagram'matist, *s.* composer of anagrams
 Anagram'matize, *v. a.* to make anagrams
 Analo'gical, *a.* used by way of analogy
 Analo'gically, *ad.* in an analogous manner
 Analo'gicalness, *s.* quality of being analogical
 Anal'ogism, *s.* (in Rhetoric), argument from analogy
 Anal'ogize, *v. a.* to explain by analogy
 Anal'ogous, *a.* resembling, having analogy
 Anal'ogously, *ad.* in an analogous manner
 An'alogue, *s.* that which is analogous
 Anal'ogy, *s.* resemblance of relations
 Anal'yis, *s.* separation of anything into its original parts or elements; outline of an argument or discourse
 An'alyst, *s.* one who analyzes
 Analyt'ic, Analyt'ical, *a.* that analyzes
 Analyt'ically, *ad.* in an analytic manner
 Analy'zable, *a.* that can be analyzed
 Analy'zableness, *s.* capability of being analyzed
 An'alyze, *v. a.* to separate into parts or elements
 An'alyzer, *s.* one who analyzes
 Anam'nesis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), that which calls to mind what has been omitted
 Anamne'stic, *a.* helpful to the memory
 Anamor'phosis, *s.* a perspective drawing, which from all but one point of view presents a distorted view of the object
 Ana'nas, *s.* the pine-apple
 An'apest, *s.* (in Poetry), a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and one long
 Anape'stic, *a.* composed of anapests
 Anaph'ora, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the commencement of several clauses of a sentence, or verses of a poem, with the same word
 Anar'chic, Anar'chical, *a.* confused; without rule
 An'archist, *s.* one who fomented anarchy
 An'archy, *s.* want of government; disorder, confusion, chaos, tumult
 Anasta'tic, *a.* applied to a mode of printing from a plate of zinc, a facsimile of an engraving, &c.
 Anast'omose, *v. a.* to inosculate; to unite
 Anas'trophe, *s.* (in Rhetoric and Grammar), inverted construction
 Anath'e'ma, *s.* excommunication, a solemn curse
 Anathemat'ical, *a.* related to an anathema
 Anathemat'ically, *ad.* in an anathematical manner
 Anathematiza'tion, *s.* pronouncing an anathema

AN HONEST EMPLOYMENT IS A MOST EXCELLENT PATRIMONY.

ANA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANN

Anathematize, *v. a.* to pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority
 Anathematizer, *s.* he who anathematizes
 Anatomical, *a.* relating to anatomy
 Anatomically, *ad.* in an anatomical manner
 Anatomist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy
 Anatomize, *v. a.* to dissect an animal
 Anatomy, *s.* the art of dissecting animals; a skeleton, a very lean person
 Ancestor, *s.* a forefather, a predecessor
 Ancestral, *a.* relating to or claimed from ancestors
 Ancestress, *s.* a female predecessor
 Ancestry, *s.* lineage, descent, birth
 Anchor, *s.* an iron instrument for preventing a ship from driving before winds and currents; (in Architecture), the external end of a tie-beam—*v. a.* to drop the anchor, to fix on
 Anchorable, *a.* fit for anchorage
 Anchorage, *s.* ground for anchoring in
 Anchoret, Anchoret, *s.* a religious recluse, or hermit
 Anchoretic, Anchoretical, *a.* relating to the life of a hermit
 Anchor-ground, *s.* anchorage
 Anchor-smith, *s.* a maker of anchors
 Anchovy, *s.* a small sea-fish pickled
 Ancient, *a.* old, of old time, long since—*s.* the bearer of a flag, an ensign
 Anciently, *ad.* formerly, in old times
 Ancientness, *s.* antiquity
 Ancientry, *s.* dignity of birth, high lineage
 Ancients, *s. pl.* men who lived in old times
 Ancillary, *a.* subordinatedly cooperative
 Ancipital, *a.* doubtful
 Ankle. See Ankle
 And, *conj.* joining sentences and parts of sentences together
 Andante, *ad.* (in Music), moderately
 Andiron, *s.* an iron to support the ends of logs in a wood-fire, or the end of a spit
 Anecdotal, Anecdotal, *a.* relating to anecdotes
 Anecdote, *s.* a biographical incident
 Anecdotalist, *s.* one who relates anecdotes
 Anetle, *v. a.* to give extreme unction
 Anemography, *s.* a description of the wind
 Anemology, *s.* the doctrine of winds
 Anemone, Anemony, *s.* the wind-flower
 Anemometer, *s.* an instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind
 Anemoscope, *s.* a machine to show the changes of the wind
 Anent, *prep.* [Scot.], concerning; about
 Anew, *ad.* over again, repeatedly
 Angel, *s.* a spiritual being; a gold coin formerly current, worth 10s.—*a.* resembling angels, angelical
 Angelic, Angelical, *a.* heavenly, like an angel
 Angelically, *ad.* like an angel [angel
 Angelicalness, *s.* resemblance of angels
 Angellike, *a.* resembling an angel
 Angelolatry, Angelworship, *s.* adoration of angels
 Angelworld, *s.* heaven
 Anger, *s.* resentment, rage, displeasure—*v. a.* to provoke, to enrage
 Angered, Angred, *a.* provoked, made angry
 Angerly, *ad.* in an angry manner, angrily
 Angle, *s.* a point where two lines meet, a corner; a rod and line with a hook for fishing—*v. a.* to fish with an angle

Angler, *s.* he who fishes with an angle
 Anglican, *a.* English
 Anglicise, *v. a.* to convert into English
 Anglicism, *s.* an idiom or expression peculiar to the English language
 Angling, *s.* the art of fishing with a rod
 Anglo-American, *a.* relating to the English settlers in America—*s.* an American of English ancestry
 Anglo-Dane, *s.* a Dane of England
 Anglo-Danish, *a.* relating to the Danish settlers in England
 Anglo-Norman, *a.* relating to the Norman settlers in England—*s.* a Norman of England
 Anglo-Saxon, *a.* relating to the Saxons of England—*s.* a Saxon of England
 Angriely, *ad.* in an angry manner
 Angry, *a.* provoked, enraged; inflamed
 Anguish, *s.* excessive pain of mind or body
 Angular, *a.* having corners or angles
 Angularity, Angularness, *s.* quality of being angular
 Angularly, *ad.* with angles or corners
 Angulated, *a.* formed with angles
 Anhelation, *s.* the act of panting
 Anights, *ad.* frequently by night
 Anile, *a.* doting, childish from old age
 Anility, *s.* female dotage
 Animadversion, *s.* observation; reproof
 Animadvert, *v. a.* to consider, remark or criticise, to reprehend
 Animadvert'er, *s.* one who censures
 Animal, *s.* a corporeal living creature—*a.* belonging to animals
 Animalcular, Animalculine, *a.* belonging to animalcules
 Animalcule, *s.* a very small animal
 Animalization, *s.* conversion into animal matter or nature
 Animalize, *v. a.* to convert into an animal
 Animal-magnetism, *s.* a species of nervous influence, which one person, under particular conditions, can exert upon another
 Animalness, *s.* the state of animal existence
 Animate, *a.* living, possessing life—*v. a.* to make alive, to cheer, to instigate
 Animated, *a.* lively, brisk, vigorous
 Animatingly, *ad.* so as to excite feeling
 Animation, *s.* the act of animating; the state of being animated
 Animative, *a.* tending to animate
 Animator, *s.* that which gives life
 Animosity, *s.* active hatred, or enmity
 Anise-seed, *s.* the seed of a kind of parsley; a cordial flavoured with it
 Anker, *s.* a vessel containing ten wine gallons
 Ankle, *s.* the joint between the foot and leg
 Ankle-bone, *s.* the bone of the ankle
 Annalist, *s.* a writer of annals
 Annalize, *v. a.* to record
 Annals, *s. pl.* historical events recorded year by year
 Annals, *s. pl.* the first fruits of a benefice
 Anneal, *v. a.* to temper glass, &c. by heat
 Annealed, *a.* tempered, made malleable
 Annealing, *s.* the art of tempering glass; the rendering malleable
 Annex, *v. a.* to subjoin, to connect with—*s.* the thing subjoined or annexed
 Annexation, *s.* conjunction; addition
 Annihilable, *a.* which may be annihilated
 Annihilate, *v. a.* to bring to nothing

ANN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANT

ANGER BEGINS WITH FOLLY, AND ENDS WITH REPENTANCE.

Annihila'tion, *s.* the act of bringing, or the state of being brought, to nothing
 Anniver'sary, *s.* that which returns yearly, or is commemorated yearly—*a.* annual
 An'notate, *v. a.* to make annotations
 Annota'tion, *s.* an explanation, a note
 An'notator, *s.* a commentator, a critic
 Anno'tatory, *a.* containing comments
 Announ'ce, *v. a.* to publish, to declare
 Announ'cement, *s.* a declaration; a notice
 Announ'cer, *s.* a declarer; a proclaimer
 Annoy', *v. a.* to injure, to molest
 Annoy'ance, *s.* that which vexes or annoys; state of being annoyed
 Annoy'er, *s.* one who injures or molests
 Annoy'ing, *a.* troublesome, causing annoy
 An'nual, *a.* that which comes once a year—*s.* a plant that lives but one year; a publication designed for the year
 An'nually, *ad.* year by year; yearly
 Annu'itant, *s.* one who has an annuity
 Annu'ity, *s.* a yearly payment, allowance
 Annul', *v. a.* to abrogate, abolish, repeal
 An'nular, *a.* having the form of a ring
 An'nularly, *ad.* in an annular manner
 An'nulary, *a.* in the form of rings
 An'nulate, An'nulated, *a.* furnished with rings or belts
 An'nulet, *s.* a little ring
 Annul'ling, *s.* the act of annulling
 An'nulose, *a.* made of rings
 Annun'ciate, *v. a.* to relate, bring tidings
 Annun'ciator, *s.* one who announces
 Annuncia'tion, *s.* the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary
 An'odyne, *a.* mitigating pain, assuaging—*s.* any medicine that assuages pain
 Anoint', *v. a.* to pour oil over, to rub with oil, to consecrate
 Anoint'ed, *s.* the Messiah, our Lord Jesus Christ
 Anoint'er, *s.* one who anoints [anointed
 Anoint'ing, Anoint'ment, *s.* the being
 Anom'alous, *a.* irregular, out of rule
 Anom'alously, *ad.* irregularly [rule
 Anom'aly, *s.* irregularity; deviation from
 Anon', *ad.* quickly, soon, shortly
 Anon'ymous, *a.* nameless; wanting a name
 Anon'ymously, *ad.* without a name
 Ano'ther, *a.* not the same; one more
 Anot'ta, *s.* a fine red colour, used to tinge cheese and butter
 An'swer, *v. a.* to reply to; resolve; succeed—*s.* a reply, confutation, solution
 An'swerable, *a.* that to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account
 An'swerableness, *s.* quality of being an-
 An'swerably, *ad.* suitably [swerable
 An'swerer, *s.* the person who answers
 Ant, *s.* an emmet, a pismire
 Anta'cid, *a.* correcting acidity
 Antag'onism, *s.* a contest
 Antag'onist, *s.* an opponent, an adversary
 Antagonis'tic, *a.* contending as an antag-
 onist
 Antag'onize, *v. a.* to contend against
 Antal'gic, *a.* mitigating pain; anodyne
 Antanacla'sis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the repeti-
 tion of a word in a different signification
 Antarc'tic, *a.* relating to the southern pole
 An'tbear, An'teater, *s.* an animal which
 eats ants
 An'teact, *s.* a former act
 Antece'dence, *s.* the act of going before

Antece'dent, *a.* going before, preceding—*s.* that which goes before; (in Grammar), the noun to which the relative refers
 Antece'dently, *ad.* previously
 Antecce'ssor, *s.* one who goes before another
 An'techamber, *s.* the chamber adjoining, or leading to, the chief apartments
 An'techapel, *s.* that part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir
 Antecur'sor, *s.* one who runs before
 An'tedate, *v. a.* to date before the time—*s.* anticipation
 Antedilu'vian, *a.* existing before the deluge—*s.* one who lived before the flood
 An'telope, *s.* an elegant genus of animals allied to the deer and the goat
 Antemerid'ian, *a.* before noon, morning
 Antemun'dane, *a.* before the world
 Anten'næ, *s.* the horns or feelers of insects
 Antenu'p'tial, *a.* being before marriage
 Antepas'chal, *a.* before Easter
 An'tepast, *s.* anticipation, foretaste
 Antepenult', Antepenul'timate, *s.* the last syllable but two in a word
 Anteposi'tion, *s.* inversion; transposition
 Anterior, *a.* going before, previous, prior
 Anterior'ity, *s.* priority in time or situation
 An'teroom, *s.* a room serving as an en-
 trance to another
 An'them, *s.* vocal sacred music, to be sung by a choir in public worship
 An'thill, *s.* a little mound of earth raised by ants
 Antholo'gical, *a.* relating to anthology
 Anthology, *s.* a collection of flowers or poems
 An'thracite, *s.* an unbituminous kind of coal
 Anthracit'ic, *a.* resembling anthracite
 Anthropog'raphy, *s.* a description of the human race
 Anthropol'ogist, *s.* one versed in anthro-
 pology
 Anthropol'ogy, *s.* the scientific description of man
 Anthropomor'phism, *s.* the ascription of human form, passions, &c. to the Deity
 Anthropomor'phist, *s.* one who ascribes human affections, &c. to the Deity
 Anthropomor'phous, *a.* having resemblance to man
 Anthropop'athy, *s.* human emotion
 Anthropoph'agi, *s. pl.* [Lat.], cannibals, men-eaters
 Anthropoph'agous, *a.* eating human flesh
 Anthropoph'agy, *s.* cannibalism
 An'tic, *a.* odd, whimsical—*s.* a buffoon; he who uses antics—*v. a.* to make antics
 An'tichrist, *s.* the adversary of Christ
 Antichris'tian, *a.* pertaining to antichrist
 Antichris'tianism, Antichristian'ity, *s.* opposition to Christianity
 Antichris'tianize, *v. a.* to change into an opponent of Christianity
 Antichron'ical, *a.* wrongly dated [date
 Antichron'ically, *ad.* erroneously as to
 Antich'ronism, *s.* a deviation from the right order of time
 Antic'ipate, *v. a.* to be beforehand with; to expect
 Anticipa'tion, *s.* prevention, preconcep-
 tion, expectation
 Antic'ipative, *a.* involving anticipation
 Antic'ipator, *s.* a forestaller
 Antic'ipatory, *a.* taking up before the time

APPLICATION IN YOUTH MAKES OLD AGE COMFORTABLE.

[ANT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ANT]

Anticli'max, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the arrangement of thoughts, &c. in the inverse order of their gravity and dignity
 An'ticly, *ad.* drolly, with odd gestures
 Anticonstitu'tional, *a.* opposed to the spirit of the constitution
 Anticonstitu'tionalist, *s.* one opposed to the constitution
 Anticonta'gious, *a.* destroying contagion
 Anticonvul'sive, *a.* good against convulsions
 Antidot'al, Antido'tical, *a.* that which counteracts poison
 Antido'tary, *a.* serving for a counterpoison
 An'tidote, *s.* a medicine to counteract poison
 Antido'tically, *ad.* as an antidote
 Antiëpis'copal, *a.* adverse to episcopacy
 Antiëvangel'ical, *a.* contrary to gospel doctrine
 Antifanat'ic, *s.* an enemy to fanatics
 Antifed'eral, *a.* opposed to the constitution of the United States
 Antifed'eralism, *s.* opposition to the federal constitution
 Antifed'eralist, *s.* an opponent of the constitution
 Antilog'arithm, *s.* the number to a logarithm
 Antil'ogy, *s.* (in Rhetoric), contradiction in an author's writings
 Antimeta'thesis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), an inversion of the parts of an antithesis
 Antimetab'ole, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the opposition of one word or subject to another
 Antimet'rical, *a.* contrary to the rules of verse
 Antiministe'rial, *a.* opposed to the ministry
 Antiministe'rialist, *s.* one who opposes the existing administration
 Antimonar'chical, *a.* against monarchy
 Antimonar'chist, *s.* an enemy to monarchy
 Antimo'nial, *a.* made of antimony
 Antimo'niated, *a.* prepared with antimony
 An'timony, *s.* a white metal, extensively employed in medicine and the arts
 Antino'mian, *s.* one who holds that the moral law has no authority over him who believes the gospel—*a.* substituting faith for practical morality
 Antino'mianism, *s.* tenets of Antinomians
 Antin'omy, *s.* a contradiction between two laws, or in a law
 Antipædobap'tist, *s.* one who is against infant baptism
 Antipa'pal, Antipapis'tical, *a.* opposing popery
 Antipa'r'allel, *a.* running in a contrary direction
 Antiparalyt'ic, *a.* good against palsy
 Antipathet'ic, Antipathet'ical, *a.* naturally contrary to; adverse
 Antip'athy, *s.* a natural aversion, or dislike
 Antipatriot'ic, *a.* opposed to one's country
 Antipestilen'tial, *a.* preventing infection
 An'tiphon, Antiph'ony, *s.* a hymn or chant sung in alternate parts
 Antipho'nal, Antipho'nic, Antipho'nical, *a.* relating to the antiphony, or alternate singing
 Antiph'enary, *s.* a book containing antiphonies, used by the Roman Catholics
 Antiph'rasis, *s.* the use of words in opposition to their meaning

Antiphras'tic, Antiphras'tical, *a.* belonging to antiphrasis
 Antiphras'tically, *ad.* in the manner of an antiphrasis
 Antip'odal, Antipo'dean, *a.* relating to the antipodes
 Antip'odes, *s. pl.* people who live on exactly the opposite part of the globe to us
 An'tipope, *s.* a usurper of the popedom
 Antiprelat'ical, *a.* adverse to prelacy
 An'tipriest, *s.* an enemy to priests
 Antipto'sis, *s.* (in Grammar), the substitution of one case for another
 Antipu'ritan, *s.* an opposer of puritans
 Antiqua'rian, *a.* pertaining to antiquity
 Antiqua'rianism, *s.* love of antiquities
 An'tiquary, *s.* one who studies antiquity
 An'tiquate, *v. a.* to make obsolete
 An'tiquated, *a.* old; obsolete; old-fashioned
 An'tiquatedness, An'tiquateness, Antiqua'tion, *s.* the state of being old or obsolete
 Anti'que, *a.* ancient, old-fashioned, odd—*s.* a piece of antiquity, a relic
 Anti'quely, *ad.* in an ancient manner [ty
 Anti'queness, *s.* an appearance of antiquity
 Anti'quity, *s.* old times; ancientness; the people of old times—(in *pl.*) relics, manners, customs, &c., of former times
 Antirevo'lutionary, *a.* adverse to revolutions
 Antirevolu'tionist, *s.* he who opposes revolution
 Antisabbata'rian, *s.* one opposed to the Judaic observance of a sabbath
 Antisacerdo'tal, *a.* hostile to priests
 Antis'cii, *s. pl.* (in Geography), they who live on different sides of the equator
 Antiscrip'tural, *a.* opposed to, or not accordant with, the Scriptures
 Antiscrip'turism, *s.* opposition to the Scriptures
 Antiscrip'turist, *s.* one who denies revelation
 Antisept'ic, *s.* medicine to prevent putrefaction—*a.* preventive of putrefaction
 Antisla'very, *s.* opposition to negro slavery—*a.* in opposition to negro slavery
 Antiso'cial, *a.* averse to society; misanthropic
 Antis'trophe, *s.* the second stanza of an ode
 Antis'trophon, *s.* (in Grammar), a figure by which two words mutually dependent on each other are changed
 Antith'esis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), opposition of words or sentences; contrast
 Antithet'ic, Antithet'ical, *a.* placed in contrast
 Antithet'ically, *ad.* by way of antithesis
 Antitrinita'rian, *s.* one who denies the Trinity
 Antitrinita'rianism, *s.* denial of the Trinity
 An'titype, *s.* the original represented by the type
 Antityp'ical, *a.* that which explains the Antityp'ically, *ad.* as an antitype [type
 Ant'ler, *s.* a branch of a stag's horn
 Ant'lered, *a.* furnished with antlers
 Ant'like, *a.* like ants
 Antoe'ci, *s. pl.* (in Geography), they who live in the same longitude and latitude, but in different hemispheres
 Antonoma'sia, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the substitution of a common name for a proper one, or the reverse
 Antonomas'tically, *ad.* by way of antonomasia

AN EVIL HEART CAN MAKE ANY DOCTRINE HERETICAL.

A GENTLE DISPOSITION IS LIKE AN UNRUFFLED STREAM.

[ANV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[APP]

An'vil, *s.* an iron block, on which smiths hammer the iron they are working
 Anxi'ety, An'xiousness, *s.* perplexity; solicitude about any future event; uneasiness
 An'xious, *a.* solicitous, much concerned
 An'xiously, *ad.* in an anxious manner
 An'y, *a.* every, either, whosoever, some
 An'ywise, *ad.* in any manner
 A'orist, *s.* (in Grammar), a tense which expresses time indefinitely
 Aorist'ic, *a.* indefinite as to time
 Apa'ce, *ad.* quickly, speedily, with haste
 Apago'ge, *s.* (in Logic), demonstration by showing that the contrary is absurd
 Apago'gical, *a.* proving by apogoe
 Apart', *ad.* separately, privately
 Apart'ment, *s.* a part of a house, a room
 Apathetic, Apathet'ical, *a.* having no feeling
 Ap'athy, *s.* a want of sensibility
 Ape, *s.* a kind of monkey, a mimic—*v. a.* to imitate ludicrously, to mimic
 Ape'ak, *ad.* in a posture to pierce; (among seamen), perpendicularly
 A'per, *s.* a ridiculous imitator, one who apes
 Ape'rient, Aper'itive, *a.* having deobstruent properties
 Apert', *a.* open, without disguise
 Apert'ly, *ad.* openly
 Apert'ness, *s.* openness
 Ap'erture, *s.* an opening, a hole, a gap
 A'pery, *s.* the practice of absurd imitation
 A'pex, *s.* tip or angular point of a thing
 Aphæ'resis, *s.* (in Grammar), the taking away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word
 Aphe'lion, Aphe'lium, *s.* (in Astronomy), that point of a planet's orbit which is most remote from the sun
 Aphilan'thropy, *s.* want of love to mankind
 A'phis, *s.* the plant-louse
 Aphlogis'tic, *a.* without flame
 Aph'orism, *s.* maxim, precept, general rule
 Aph'orist, *s.* a dealer in aphorisms
 Aphorist'ic, Aphorist'ical, *a.* in separate and unconnected sentences
 Aphorist'ically, *ad.* in form of an aphorism
 Aph'thong, *s.* (in Grammar), a letter which is not sounded
 A'piary, *s.* a place where bees are kept
 Apie'ce, *ad.* to each one a share, separately
 A'pish, *a.* foppish, silly, insignificant
 A'pishly, *ad.* in an apish manner
 A'pishness, *s.* mimicry, foppery
 Apoc'alyse, *s.* the book in the New Testament commonly called the Revelation
 Apocalyp'tic, Apocalyp'tical, *a.* concerning revelation, or the Apocalypse
 Apocalyp'tically, *ad.* in the manner of a revelation, or the Apocalypse
 Apo'copate, *v. a.* to cut off the end of a word
 Apo'copated, *a.* shortened by apocope
 Apo'cope, *s.* (in Grammar), the cutting off the last syllable or letter of a word
 Apoc'rypha, *s.* the uncanonical books of the Old Testament
 Apoc'ryphal, *a.* not canonical; fictitious
 Apoc'ryphally, *ad.* doubtfully
 Apoc'ryphalness, *s.* uncanonicity; want of authenticity
 Apod'osis, *s.* (in Grammar), the principal sentence, as distinguished from a conditional accessory sentence
 Ap'ogee, *s.* (in Astronomy), that point in

the moon's orbit which is at the greatest distance from the earth
 Apologet'ic, Apologet'ical, *a.* excusing, defending
 Apologet'ically, *ad.* by way of apology
 Apol'ogist, Apologi'zer, *s.* one who apologizes
 Apol'ogize, *v. a.* to plead for, to excuse
 Ap'ologue, *s.* a moral tale, a fable
 Apol'ogy, *s.* a defence, an excuse
 Apoph'asis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the waiving of what one would plainly insinuate
 Ap'ophthegm, *s.* See Apothegm
 Apophthegmat'ic, *a.* See Apothegmatic
 Apoplec'tic, Apoplec'tical, *a.* relating or subject to apoplexy
 Ap'oplexy, *s.* a sudden suspension of the functions of the brain and nerves
 Apo'ria, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the doubting where to begin or what to say
 Aposiope'sis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), suppression or silence, as from love, fear, or any violent emotion
 Apos'tasy, *s.* desertion or abandonment of one's faith; dereliction
 Apos'tate, *s.* one who renounces his religion or deserts his party—*a.* false, traitorous
 Apostat'ical, *a.* like an apostate
 Apos'tatize, *v. a.* to abandon one's religion
 Apos'tle, *s.* one commissioned by our Lord to preach the gospel; one who first preaches the gospel to any nation
 Apos'tleship, Apos'tolate, *s.* the mission or office of an apostle
 Apostol'ic, Apostol'ical, *a.* delivered by or resembling the apostles
 Apostol'ically, *ad.* like the apostles [tolie
 Apostol'icalness, *s.* quality of being apos-
 Apos'trophe, *s.* (in Grammar), a comma marking a contraction or omission;—
 (in Rhetoric), a sudden personal address
 Apostroph'ic, *a.* denoting an apostrophe
 Apos'trophize, *v. a.* to address by apostrophe; to mark with an apostrophe
 Apoth'ecary, *s.* a person who prepares medicines for sale
 Ap'othegm, Apothegmat'ic, Ap'ophthegm, *s.* a remarkable saying; a valuable maxim
 Apothegmat'ical, *a.* like an apothegm
 Apotheg'matist, *s.* collector of apothegms
 Apotheg'matize, *v. a.* to utter remarkable sayings
 Apothe'osis, *s.* deification, consecration
 Appa'll, *v. a.* to fright, to daunt, to terrify
 Appa'llingly, *ad.* so as to appall
 Appa'llment, *s.* impression of fear
 Ap'panage, *s.* territorial provision for a sovereign's younger sons
 Appara'tus, *s.* tools; furniture; equipage
 Appa'rel, *s.* dress, clothing, vestments—
v. a. to dress, to deck, to cover
 Appa'rent, *a.* plain, evident, certain
 Appa'rently, *ad.* evidently, visibly, openly
 Appari'tion, *s.* appearance; a spectre
 Appa'ritor, *s.* an inferior officer of the ecclesiastical courts
 Appe'al, *s.* reference to another tribunal—
v. a. to refer to another as judge
 Appe'alable, *a.* subject to an appeal
 Appe'aler, *s.* one who makes an appeal
 Appe'ar, *v. a.* to become visible
 Appe'arance, *s.* act of appearing; show
 Appe'arer, *s.* the person who appears
 Appe'aring, *s.* the act of appearing
 Appe'asable, *a.* reconcilable
 Appe'ase, *v. a.* to pacify, to reconcile

AN EVIL CONSCIENCE IS THE MOST UNQUIET COMPANION.

A SMART REPROOF IS BETTER THAN SMOOTH DECEIT.

[APP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AQU]

Appe'aseableness, *s.* reconcilableness
 Appe'aser, *s.* he who pacifies others
 Appe'asive, *a.* that mitigates or appeases
 Appel'lant, *s.* an appellant, or challenger
 Appel'late, *a.* having cognizance of appeals
 Appella'tion, *s.* a name, title, term
 Appel'lative, *s.* a common name—*a.* be-
 longing to a common name
 Appel'lative, *ad.* like a common name
 Appel'latory, *a.* containing an appeal
 Appellee', *s.* one who is appealed against
 Appellor', *s.* a prosecutor; an appellant
 Append', *v. a.* to hang or join to, to add to
 Appen'dage, *s.* something added
 Appen'dancy, *s.* a thing annexed
 Appen'dant, *a.* appending, belonging to—
s. that which appends
 Appen'dix, *s.* addition made; supplement
 Apperception, *s.* (in Metaphysics), source
 of consciousness
 Appertain', *v. n.* to belong, to relate to
 Appertain'ment, *s.* that which belongs
 Ap'petency, Ap'petency, *s.* strong sensual
 Ap'petent, *a.* strongly desirous [desire
 Ap'petite, *s.* desire, longing, hunger
 Ap'petitive, *a.* that which desires
 Ap'petizing, *a.* provocative of appetite
 Applau'd, *v. a.* to praise, or commend by
 applause
 Applau'der, *s.* one who applauds
 Applau'se, *s.* approbation expressed by
 acclamation, &c.
 Ap'ple, *s.* a common fruit; the pupil of
 the eye
 Ap'ple-pie, Ap'ple-tart, *s.* a pie made of
 apples
 Ap'ple-sauce, *s.* sauce made of apples
 Ap'ple-tree, *s.* a tree producing apples
 Ap'ple-woman, *s.* a woman who sells
 apples
 Ap'ple-yard, *s.* an apple-orchard
 Appli'ance, *s.* the act of applying, what is
 or can be applied
 Applicability, Ap'plicableness, *s.* fitness
 to be applied
 Ap'plicable, *a.* suitable, proper; that may
 be applied
 Ap'plicably, *ad.* so as to be applied
 Ap'plicant, *s.* one who applies
 Applica'tion, *s.* the act of applying, study
 Ap'plicatory, *a.* that applies
 Appli'er, *s.* one that applies
 Apply', *v. a.* to put near to; to study; to
 address—*v. n.* to fit or pertain to
 Appoggiatu'ra, *e.* [Ital.] (in Music), a small
 note to indicate an embellishment
 Appoint', *v. a.* to determine, settle, equip
 Appoint'able, *a.* that may be appointed
 Appoint'ed, *a.* settled, agreed on, chosen
 Appointee', *s.* a person appointed
 Appoint'er, *s.* one who appoints
 Appoint'ment, *s.* designation, direction,
 situation, equipment
 Appor'tion, *v. a.* to divide into just parts
 Appor'tioner, *s.* a limiter; a bounder
 Appor'tionment, *s.* a dividing into just
 parts
 Ap'posite, *a.* suitable, fit, well adapted to
 Ap'positely, *ad.* suitably, fitly, timely
 Ap'positeness, *s.* fitness; suitableness
 Apposi'tion, *s.* (in Grammar), the addition
 of a substantive attributively to an-
 other substantive
 Apprai'se, *v. a.* to estimate the worth of
 Apprai'sement, *s.* the act of valuing
 Apprai'ser, *s.* one who values or appraises

Appre'ciable, *a.* capable of being estimated
 Appre'ciate, *v. a.* to estimate, to value
 Appre'ciation, *s.* estimation, valuation
 Apprehend', *v. a.* to seize, perceive, fear
 Apprehen'der, *s.* one who captures; one
 who perceives; one who fears
 Apprehen'sible, *a.* which may be appre-
 hended
 Apprehen'sion, *s.* seizure, perception, fear
 Apprehen'sive, *a.* fearful
 Apprehen'sively, *ad.* in an apprehensive
 manner
 Apprehen'siveness, *s.* fearfulness
 Appren'tice, *s.* one bound to a master to
 learn a trade—*v. a.* to bind to, or put
 under a master
 Appren'ticeship, *s.* term for an apprentice
 Appri'ze, *v. a.* to inform, acquaint
 Appro'ach, *s.* the act of drawing near to—
v. to draw or go near to
 Appro'achable, *a.* accessible
 Appro'achableness, *s.* condition of being
 approachable
 Appro'acher, *s.* he who approaches
 Ap'probate, *v. n.* to approve
 Approba'tion, *s.* approval, liking, sanction
 Ap'probative, *a.* approving
 Appro'priable, *a.* what may be appro-
 priated
 Appro'priate, *v. a.* to assign to any parti-
 cular use; to take as one's own—*a.* pe-
 culiar; suitable
 Appro'priately, *ad.* fitly, suitably
 Appro'priateness, *s.* peculiar fitness
 Appropria'tion, *s.* the allotting to a parti-
 cular use or purpose; the taking as
 one's own
 Appro'priator, *s.* one possessed of an ap-
 propriated benefice
 Appro'vable, *a.* worthy of approbation
 Appro'val, Appro'vement, *s.* approbation
 Appro've, *v. a.* to like, to favour
 Appro'ved, *a.* liked, examined, tried
 Appro'vingly, *ad.* in the way of approba-
 tion
 Approx'imate, *a.* near to—*v.* to come near
 Approxima'tion, *s.* approach to anything
 Approx'imative, *a.* that approaches
 Appul'se, Appul'sion, *s.* the act of striking
 against
 Appur'tenance, *s.* that which appertains
 Appur'tenant, *a.* pertaining to, of right
 Ap'ricot, *s.* a wall-fruit of the plum kind
 April, *s.* the fourth month of the year
 Aprilfoo'l, *s.* one who allows himself to be
 hoaxed on the first of April
 A'pron, *s.* a part of dress worn in front,
 below the waist, to keep the clothes
 clean
 A'proned, *a.* wearing an apron [purpose
 Apropos, *ad.* [Fr.], opportunely; to the
 Apt, *a.* fit, ready, quick, qualified, inclined
 Ap'titude, *s.* fitness, tendency, disposition
 Apt'ly, *ad.* properly, justly, readily,
 acutely
 Apt'ness, *s.* quickness of conception; fit-
 Aqua-for'tis, *s.* nitric acid [ness
 Aqua-mari'ne, *s.* a kind of beryl
 Aqua-re'gia, *s.* nitro-muriatic acid
 Aqua'rium, Aquaviva'rium, *s.* [Lat.], a
 tank for keeping aquatic animals and
 plants in
 Aqua'rius, *s.* the eleventh sign in the
 Zodiac
 Aquat'ic, Aquat'ical, or Aq'uatile, *a.* that
 inhabits the water

A FAULT IS MADE WORSE BY ENDEAVOURING TO CONCEAL IT.

ATTEMPT NOT TOO HASTILY NOR PURSUE TOO EAGERLY.

[AQU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ARG]

ACTIONS MEASURED BY TIME SELDOM PROVE BETTER BY REPENTANCE.

Aquatin'ta, *s.* a method of engraving on copper
 Aqua-vi'tæ, *s.* spirits of wine; brandy
 A'queduct, *s.* conduit for conveying water
 A'queous, *a.* watery, like water, thin
 A'queousness, *s.* wateriness
 Aq'uiline, *a.* resembling an eagle, or an eagle's beak
 Ar'ab, Ara'bian, *s.* a native of Arabia
 Ar'abesque, *s.* fanciful ornamental foliage
 Ara'bian, *a.* pertaining to Arabia
 Ar'abic, *s.* the language of the Arabians—
a. relating to Arabia
 Ar'abist, *s.* one skilled in Arabic literature
 Ar'able, *a.* fit for tillage, tilled
 Ar'balist, *s.* a crossbow
 Ar'balister, *s.* a crossbow-man
 Ar'biter, *s.* [Lat.], an arbitrator
 Ar'bitrable, *ad.* arbitrary, determinable
 Ar'bitral, *a.* belonging to arbitration
 Arbit'rument, Arbit'rement, *s.* decision, will, choice
 Ar'bitrarily, *ad.* absolutely, without control
 Ar'bitrariness, *s.* tyranny, despotism
 Ar'bitrary, *a.* absolute, despotic, unlimited
 Ar'bitrate, *v. a.* to decide, judge, determine
 Arbitra'tion, *s.* termination of a dispute by persons chosen by the disputants
 Ar'bitrator, *s.* a person chosen by disputants to decide between them; an umpire; a judge
 Ar'bitress, *s.* a female arbiter
 Ar'bor, *s.* a spindle, an axis
 Arbo'reous, *a.* belonging to trees
 Arbore'scence, Arboriza'tion, *s.* resemblance to a tree
 Arbore'scent, *a.* growing like a tree
 Arbore'tum, *s.* [Lat.], a place where trees and shrubs are cultivated
 Arbor'iculture, *s.* the cultivation of trees and shrubs
 Arbor'iform, *a.* like a tree [a tree
 Ar'borize, *v.* to assume the appearance of
 Ar'bour, *s.* a seat shaded with trees, a bower
 Ar'bute, *s.* the strawberry tree
 Arc, Arch, *s.* part of a circle; the sky
 Area'de, *s.* a continuation of arches
 Area'num, *s.* [Lat.], a secret
 Arch, *a.* chief; mirthful, waggish, lively
 —*v. a.* to build or cover with arches, to form into an arch
 Archæolog'ical, *a.* relating to discourse on antiquity
 Archæol'ogist, *s.* one versed in antiquity
 Archæol'ogy, *s.* the study or knowledge of antiquities; antiquities
 Archa'ic, Archa'ical, *a.* relating to antiquity
 Ar'chaism, *s.* an antique word or phrase
 Archan'gel, *s.* a chief angel; a plant
 Archangel'ic, Archangel'ical, *a.* belonging to archangels
 Archapos'tate, *s.* a leader of apostates
 Archapos'tle, *s.* chief apostle
 Archbish'op, *s.* the principal of the bishops
 Archbish'opric, *s.* the state of an archbishop
 Archde'acon, *s.* a dignitary of the church next below the bishop
 Archde'aconry, Archde'aconship, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon
 Archdu'cal, *a.* belonging to an archduke
 Archduch'ess, *s.* the wife of an archduke
 Archduch'y, *s.* the territory of an archduke

Archdu'ke, *s.* a sovereign prince, grand duke
 Arch'ed, *a.* vaulted, formed like an arch
 Arch-en'emy, *s.* a chief enemy
 Ar'cher, *s.* one who uses a bow
 Ar'cheress, *s.* a female archer
 Ar'chery, *s.* the use of the bow and arrow
 Ar'ches-court, *s.* the principal ecclesiastical court in the province of Canterbury
 Ar'chetypal, *a.* belonging to or being an archetype
 Ar'chetype, *s.* the original pattern, model
 Arch-fie'nd, *s.* the chief of fiends
 Arch-her'etic, *s.* a chief heretic
 Arch-hyp'ocrite, *s.* a great hypocrite
 Archidiacon'al, *a.* belonging to an archdeacon
 Archiepiscopacy, *s.* state, dignity, and office of an archbishop
 Archiepiscop'al, *a.* belonging to an archbishop
 Ar'chil, *s.* a lichen which yields a rich purple colour
 Archimede'an, *a.* invented by Archimedes
 Ar'ching, *ad.* bent like an arch
 Archipel'ago, *s.* a group of small islands
 Ar'chitect, *s.* a professor of building, a constructor
 Architecton'ic, Architecton'ical, *a.* having skill in architecture
 Architecton'ics, *s.* the science of architecture
 Architec'tural, *a.* relating to architecture
 Ar'chitecture, *s.* the science of building
 Architrave, *s.* the main beam of a building; ornamental part of a pillar
 Ar'chives, *s.* records; a place for records
 Archivist, *s.* a keeper of archives
 Arch'like, *a.* built like an arch
 Arch'ly, *ad.* jocosely, wittily
 Arch'ness, *s.* shrewdness; sly humour
 Arch-philos'opher, *s.* chief philosopher
 Arch-po'et, *s.* the chief poet [tician
 Arch-politi'eian, *s.* a transcendent poli-
 Arch-pon'tiff, *s.* the supreme pontiff
 Arch-prel'ate, *s.* a leading or chief prelate
 Arch-pres'byter, *s.* a chief presbyter
 Arch-proph'et, *s.* chief prophet
 Arch-tra'i'tor, *s.* any distinguished traitor
 Arch-ty'rant, *s.* the principal tyrant
 Arch-villany, *s.* extraordinary villany
 Arch'way, *s.* an arched entrance or passage
 Arch'wise, *ad.* in the form of an arch
 Are'tic, *a.* northern, towards the north
 Ar'euate, *v. a.* to bend like an arch
 Areua'tion, *s.* an arching, an incurvation
 Ar'cubalist, *s.* See Arbalist
 Ar'dency, *s.* eagerness, zeal
 Ar'dent, *a.* zealous, affectionate; fierce
 Ar'dently, *ad.* eagerly, affectionately
 Ar'dour, *s.* warmth, affection, zeal, fervency
 Ar'duous, *a.* difficult, laborious
 Ar'duously, *ad.* with difficulty
 Ar'duousness, *s.* height, difficulty
 A'rea, *s.* a superficies; an open surface
 Are'na, *s.* the space for combats of gladiators; any field for contest or effort
 Arena'eous, *a.* sandy, full of sand
 Areom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the specific gravity of any liquid
 Areomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to areometry
 Areom'etry, *s.* the use of the areometer
 Ar'gent, *a.* silvery, white, shining like silver
 Argentiferous, *a.* producing silver

ADVISE NOT WHAT IS MOST PLEASANT, BUT WHAT IS MOST USEFUL.

[ARG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ART]

- Ar'gentine, *a.* having the appearance of silver
 Ar'gil, *s.* potter's clay; fat, soft earth
 Argilla'ceous, *a.* consisting of clay
 Argillif'erous, *a.* producing clay
 Ar'gosity, *s.* a large merchant ship
 Ar'gue, *v. a.* to reason, to dispute, to debate
 Ar'guer, *s.* a disputer, a controvertist
 Ar'guing, *s.* reasoning, argumentation
 Ar'gument, *s.* a reason or proof; a controversy; the subject of any discourse or writing
 Argumenta'tion, *s.* the act of reasoning
 Argumen'tative, *a.* replete with argument
 Argumen'tatively, *ad.* in an argumentative manner
 Argumen'tativeness, *s.* disposition to argue
 A'ria, *s.* [Ital.], an air, song, or tune
 A'rian, *s.* one of the sect of Arius—*a.* belonging to Arianism
 A'rianism, *s.* the doctrine of those who regard our Lord as the foremost of created beings only
 Ar'id, *a.* dry, parched up, ploughed up
 Arid'ity, Ar'idness, *s.* dryness; insensibility in devotion
 A'ries, *s.* [Lat.], the first sign of the zodiac
 Ariet'ta, *s.* [Ital.], a short air or song
 Ari'ght, *ad.* rightly, without mistake
 Ario'so, *a.* [Ital.], light and airy
 Ari'sc, *v. a.* to rise up, to mount up
 Aristoc'racy, *s.* the government of a state by a privileged class; the nobility collectively
 Aristocrat, *s.* a favourer or member of an aristocracy
 Aristocrat'ic, Aristocrat'ical, *a.* relating to or partaking of aristocracy
 Aristocrat'ically, *ad.* in an aristocratical manner
 Aristote'lian, *a.* founded on the opinion of Aristotle—*s.* a follower of Aristotle
 Aristote'lianism, *s.* doctrines of Aristotle
 Aristotel'ic, *a.* relating to Aristotle
 Arith'metic, *s.* the science of computation
 Arithmet'ical, *a.* according to arithmetic
 Arithmet'ically, *ad.* in an arithmetical manner
 Arithmeti'cian, *s.* one skilled in arithmetic
 Ark, *s.* a chest or coffer
 Arm, *s.* the limb from the hand to the shoulder; an inlet of the sea; the bough of a tree; a weapon—*v.* to take up arms
 Arma'da, *s.* [Span.], a large fleet of ships
 Ar'mament, *s.* forces prepared for war; the offensive equipment of a ship of war
 Ar'mature, *s.* armour, weapons
 Arm'-chair, Arm'ed chair, *s.* a chair with rests for the arms
 Arm'ful, *s.* as much as the arm can hold
 Arm'hole, *s.* place in a garment for the passage of the arm
 Ar'millary, *a.* resembling a bracelet, ringed
 Armin'ian, *s.* a follower of Arminius—*a.* relating to the sect of Arminius
 Armin'ianism, *s.* the doctrine of those who maintain freewill in opposition to election
 Ar'mistice, *s.* short cessation of hostilities
 Arm'less, *a.* without weapons or arms
 Arm'let, *s.* bracelet; small arm of the sea
 Ar'morer, *s.* one who makes or sells arms
 Armo'rial, *a.* belonging to the arms of a family
 Ar'mory, *s.* a place in which arms are deposited
 Arm'pit, *s.* the hollow under the shoulder
 Ar'mour, Ar'mor, *s.* defensive covering
 Ar'mour-bearer, *s.* one who carries the armour of another
 Arms, *s. pl.* warlike weapons; war in general; the ensigns armorial of a family
 Arms'length, Arms'reach, *s.* the distance to which the hand may be extended; nearness or vicinity
 Ar'my, *s.* a body of men organized for war; a great number
 Arnat'to, Arnott'to, *s.* See Anatto
 Aro'ma, *s.* [Lat.], the odorous quality of plants; any spicy fragrant
 Aromatic, Aromat'ical, *a.* spicy, fragrant
 Aromatics, *s. pl.* spices or fragrant drugs
 Aromatiza'tion, *s.* the mingling of aromatic spices with anything
 Arom'atize, *v. a.* to scent, to perfume
 Arou'nd, *prep.* round about, encompassing
 Arou'se, *v. a.* to awake, raise up, excite
 Arow', *ad.* in a row, in a straight line
 Arpe'ggio, *s.* [Ital.] (in Music), a passage formed of the notes of a chord, taken in rapid succession, to imitate a harp
 Ar'quebuse, *s.* a hand-gun [arquebuse
 Arquebusie'r, *s.* a soldier armed with an
 Arrack', Arack', *s.* a kind of spirituous liquor
 Arrai'gn, *v. a.* to indict, charge, accuse
 Arrai'gner, *s.* one who arraigns
 Arrai'gnment, *s.* the act of accusing
 Arra'nge, *v. a.* to set in order or place
 Arra'ngement, *s.* act of putting in order
 Arra'nger, *s.* he who plans or contrives
 Arrant, *a.* very bad, notorious, real
 Arrant'ly, *ad.* notoriously, scandalously
 Ar'ras, *s.* rich tapestry or hangings
 Array', *s.* order of battle; dress—*v. a.* to put in order, to deck, to dress
 Arrea'r, Arrea'rage, *s.* that which remains unpaid, though due
 Arrest', *v. a.* to stop, to obstruct; to seize on—*s.* a seizure or apprehension of the person
 Arrest'er, Arrest'or, *s.* one who arrests
 Arri'val, *s.* the act of coming to a place
 Arri've, *v. a.* to come to or reach a place
 Ar'rogance, Ar'rogancy, Ar'rogantness, *s.* great pride, presumption
 Ar'rogant, *a.* very proud, presumptuous
 Ar'rogantly, *ad.* haughtily, saucily, proudly
 Ar'rogate, *v. a.* to claim unjustly; to assume, boast
 Arro'gation, *s.* a presumptuous claim
 Ar'row, *s.* a pointed weapon shot from a bow
 Ar'row-head, *s.* the head of an arrow; a water plant
 Ar'row-root, *s.* a nutritive medicinal food obtained from the root of the maranta
 Ar'rowy, *a.* consisting of or resembling arrows
 Ar'senal, *s.* a magazine for military stores
 Ar'senic, *s.* a poisonous mineral
 Arsen'ical, *a.* containing arsenic
 Arsen'icate, *v. a.* to combine with arsenic
 Arsen'icated, *a.* combined with arsenic
 Ar'son, *s.* the crime of houseburning
 Art, *s.* science, skill, dexterity, cunning
 Arte'rial, *a.* conveyed in or resembling arteries
 Ar'tery, *s.* a bloodvessel proceeding from the heart to the surface of the body
 Art'ful, *a.* cunning, dexterous, artificial
 Art'fully, *ad.* cunningly, sily, with art

APPREHENSION OF EVIL IS OFTTIMES WORSE THAN THE EVIL ITSELF.

A JEST IS NO ARGUMENT, AND LOUD LAUGHTER NO DEMONSTRATION.

ART]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ASS

AS A BIRD IS KNOWN BY HIS NOTE, SO IS A MAN BY HIS DISCOURSE.

Art'fulness, *s.* skill, cunning
 Art'choke, *s.* an esculent plant
 Ar'ticle, *s.* a part, particular, clause, or paragraph; (in Grammar), a word used demonstratively, or to individualize substantives—*v. a.* to draw up in articles
 Articled, *a.* apprenticed
 Artic'ular, *a.* belonging to the joints
 Artic'ularly, *ad.* sounding every syllable
 Artic'ulate, *v. a.* to utter words distinctly
 —*a.* distinct, plain, divided
 Artic'ulately, *ad.* distinctly, clearly
 Artic'ulateness, *s.* distinctness; the quality of being articulate
 Articula'tion, *s.* a joint or knot; the act of forming words
 Ar'tifice, *s.* trick, fraud, art or trade
 Artificer, *s.* an artisan, or artist
 Artifi'cial, *a.* made by art; not natural
 Artificial'ity, Artifi'cialness, *s.* appearance of art
 Artifi'cially, *ad.* artfully; craftily; unnatur-
 Artill'lerist, *s.* one skilled in gunnery [ally
 Artill'ery, *s.* weapons of war, cannon
 Artill'eryman, *s.* a soldier who manages the artillery
 Ar'tisan, Ar'tizan, *s.* a mechanic or handi-
 craftsman
 Ar'tist, *s.* a proficient in art; a draughts-
 man or painter; a skilful man
 Artis'tic, Artis'tical, *a.* agreeable to the
 principles of art
 Artis'tically, *ad.* according to art
 Art'less, *a.* unskilful, without art or fraud
 Art'lessly, *ad.* without art, naturally
 Artlessness, *s.* want of art; sincerity
 As, *conj.* in the same manner, because
 Asbes'tine, *a.* incombustible, like asbestos
 Asbes'tos, *s.* an incombustible filamentous
 mineral
 Ascend', *v. a.* to mount, to rise, to move
 higher, to advance in excellence
 Ascend'able, *a.* that may be ascended
 Ascend'ant, *s.* height, superiority—*a.* pre-
 dominant, superior, overpowering
 Ascend'ency, *s.* influence, superiority
 Ascen'sion, *s.* act of ascending or rising;
 a festival commemorating our Saviour's
 ascension into heaven
 Ascen'sive, *a.* in a state of ascent
 Ascen't, *s.* a rising, an upward slope, an
 eminence
 Ascertain', *v. a.* to make certain, establish
 Ascertain'able, *a.* that may be ascertained
 Ascertain'er, *s.* one who ascertains
 Ascertain'ment, *s.* the making certain
 Ascet'ic, *s.* a hermit, a devout person—*a.*
 rigidly devout, recluse
 Ascet'icism, *s.* the state of an ascetic
 A'scii, *s. pl.* the inhabitants of the torrid
 zone, who have no shadows, when the
 sun is vertical at noon
 Asciti'tious, *a.* See Adscititious
 Ascri'bable, *a.* that which may be ascribed
 Ascri'be, *v. a.* to attribute to, to impute to
 Ascrip'tion, *s.* the act of ascribing
 Ash, *s.* a well-known tree so called
 Asha'med, *a.* abashed, confounded
 Ashi'-coloured, *a.* between brown and gray
 Ash'en, *a.* made of ash
 Ash'es, *s.* the dusty remains of anything
 burnt
 Ash'-hole, *s.* a repository for ashes
 Ash'lar, Ash'ler, *s.* stones as they come
 from the quarry; the wrought stone
 facing of buildings

Asho're, *ad.* on shore, on the land, in
 safety
 Ash'pan, *s.* a receptacle for the ashes of a
 stove
 Ash-Wed'nesday, *s.* the first day of Lent
 Ash'y, *a.* whitish gray, of the colour of
 ashes
 A'sian, Asiat'ic, *a.* pertaining to Asia
 Asiat'ic, *s.* a native of any part of Asia
 Asiat'icism, *s.* orientalism; imitation of
 the names of Asiatics
 Asi'de, *ad.* to one side, apart from the rest
 As'inine, *a.* resembling an ass
 Ask, *v. a.* to beg, to claim, to seek, to re-
 quire
 Aska'nce, Aska'nt, *ad.* obliquely, on one
 Ask'er, *s.* an inquirer [side
 Askew', *ad.* sideways, contemptuously
 Asla'nt, *ad.* obliquely, on one side
 Aslee'p, *ad.* sleeping, at rest
 Aslo'pe, *ad.* obliquely, with declivity
 Asp, As'pen, *s.* a kind of poplar-tree, the
 leaves of which always tremble
 Asp, As'pic, *s.* a venomous serpent
 Aspar'agus, *s.* an esculent plant
 As'pect, *s.* look, air, appearance, view
 Asper'ity, *s.* roughness; harshness of
 speech
 Asper'se, *v. a.* to slander, to censure
 Asper'ser, *s.* he who vilifies another
 Asper'sion, *s.* a sprinkling; calumny
 Aspha't, Aspha'tum, *s.* a bituminous
 substance, used now for paving, roof-
 ing, &c.
 Aspha'tic, *a.* resembling asphalt, bitu-
 minous
 As'phodel, *s.* a kind of day lily [fainting
 Asphyx'ia, Asphyx'y, *s.* a swooning; a
 Asphyx'iate, *v. a.* to choke, to suffocate
 Aspi'rant, *s.* a candidate
 As'pirate, *s.* the mark to denote an aspir-
 ated pronunciation—*v. a.* to pronounce
 fully or strong
 As'pirated, *a.* marked with an aspirate
 Aspira'tion, *s.* an ardent wish or desire;
 the act of pronouncing with full breath
 Aspi'ratory, *a.* relating to breathing
 Aspi're, *v. a.* to aim at, to desire eagerly
 Aspi'rer, *s.* one who is ambitious
 Aspi'ring, *a.* ambitious
 Asquint', *ad.* obliquely [fellow
 Ass, *s.* an animal of burden; a stupid
 Assai'l, *v. a.* to attack, to assault; to ad-
 dress
 Assai'lable, *a.* that may be attacked
 Assai'lant, *s.* one who attacks or invades
 —*a.* invading or attacking with violence
 Assai'ler, *s.* one who attacks
 Assas'sin, Assas'sinator, *s.* a secret mur-
 derer; a follower of the Old Man of the
 Mountain
 Assas'sinate, *v. a.* to murder openly, with
 treachery
 Assassina'tion, *s.* act of assassinating
 Assau'lt, *s.* attack, hostile onset, storm—
v. a. to attack, to invade
 Assau'ltable, *a.* capable of assault
 Assau'lter, *s.* one who violently assaults
 Assay', *s.* trial, examination—*v. a.* to try
 Assay'er, *s.* one who assays metals, &c.
 Assay'ing, *s.* the chemical examination
 and testing of ores and metals
 Assem'blage, *s.* a collection of persons
 Assem'ble, *v. a.* to meet or call together
 Assem'bler, *s.* one who assembles
 Assem'bling, *a.* meeting together

ALL COMPLAIN OF WANT OF MEMORY, BUT NONE OF WANT OF JUDGMENT.

[ASS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ASY]

- Assem'bly, *s.* a company assembled, a ball
 Assem'bly-room, *s.* a room for public meet-
 ings, balls, &c.
 Assent', *v. n.* to agree to, to yield—*s.*
 agreement, approbation
 Assen'ter, *s.* the person who consents
 Assen'tingly, *ad.* by agreement
 Assert', *v. a.* to affirm, to maintain
 Assertion, *s.* act of asserting, matter as-
 Ser'tive, *a.* positive; dogmatical [serted
 Asser'tively, *ad.* affirmatively
 Asser'ter, *s.* one who affirms; a vindicator
 Asser'tory, *a.* affirming; supporting
 Assess', *v. a.* to charge with, or value at a
 certain sum
 Assess'able, *a.* that may be assessed
 Assess'ment, *s.* the act of assessing
 Assess'or, *s.* one appointed to assess
 Assets', *s. pl.* goods to discharge a debt
 Assev'er, Assev'erate, *v. a.* to affirm so-
 lemnly
 Assevera'tion, *s.* a solemn affirmation
 Assidu'ity, *s.* diligence, care, constancy
 Assid'uous, *a.* constant, diligent
 Assid'uously, *ad.* diligently, constantly
 Assid'uousness, *s.* diligence
 Assign, *v. n.* to mark out, to make over—
s. one to whom property is assigned
 Assignable, *a.* that may be assigned
 As'signats, *s. pl.* [Fr.], the paper-money of
 France during the Revolution
 Assigna'tion, *s.* an appointment, a trans-
 ference
 Assigned, *a.* allotted, transferred
 Assignee', *s.* one to whom an assignment
 is made
 Assigner, Assignor, *s.* one who assigns or
 appoints
 Assignment, *s.* an appointment, a transfer
 Assim'ilable, *a.* that may be assimilated
 Assim'ilate, *v. a.* to bring to a likeness—*v.*
n. to become similar
 Assimila'tion, *s.* act of converting to the
 nature of another
 Assim'ilative, *a.* having the power to as-
 similate
 Assist', *v.* to help, to succour, to aid
 Assis'tance, *s.* help, aid, relief, support
 Assis'ter, Assis'tant, *s.* one who helps
 Assi'ze, *v. a.* to fix weight or price
 Assi'ze, Assi'zes, *s.* the sitting of judges to
 determine causes and try criminals
 Assi'zer, *s.* one who has the care of
 weights, &c.
 Asso'ciate, *v. a.* to unite, to join with—*s.*
 a partner, companion—*a.* confederate
 Associa'tion, *s.* union of persons, or things;
 a confederacy, a partnership
 Asso'ciative, *a.* capable of associating
 Assoi'l, *v. a.* to absolve, or free
 As'sonance, *s.* resemblance of sounds;
 (in Poetry), the termination of two or
 more lines in words having the same
 vowel-sounds
 As'sonant, *a.* resembling in sound — *s.* a
 word having the same vowel-sounds as
 another
 Assort', *v. a.* to range in order, to class
 Assort'ment, *s.* art of arranging; a quan-
 tity properly arranged; a selection
 Assua'ge, *v. a.* to soften, to ease, to pacify
 Assua'gement, *s.* what mitigates or softens
 Assua'ger, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases
 Assua'sive, *a.* softening, mitigating, mild
 As'suetude, *s.* custom, use, habit
 Assu'me, *v. a.* to take, to claim, to arrogate
 Assu'mer, *s.* an arrogant person
 Assu'ming, *a.* arrogant, haughty
 Assump'tion, *s.* the taking to one's self;
 a postulate; undertaking
 Assump'tive, *a.* that is assumed
 Assu'rance, *s.* confidence; want of mo-
 desty; security; firmness. See Insurance
 Assu're, *v. a.* to assert; secure. insure
 Assu'red, *a.* certain; indubitable
 Assu'redly, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly
 Assu'redness, *s.* certainty, confidence
 Assu'rer, *s.* he who assures
 Assu'ring, *a.* giving confidence
 Assu'ringly, *ad.* so as to give confidence
 Assy'rian, *a.* belonging to Assyria
 Aste'riated, *a.* radiated like a star
 As'terisk, *s.* a mark like a star (*)
 As'terism, *s.* a small cluster of stars
 Aster'n, *ad.* (a sea term) signifying behind
 Asteroi'dal, *a.* pertaining to the asteroids
 As'teroids, *s.* the general name of the
 small planets revolving between the
 orbits of Mars and Jupiter
 As'thma, *s.* permanent difficulty of breath-
 ing, attended with a cough
 Asthma'tic, Asthma'tical, *a.* affected with
 asthma
 Aston'ish, *v. a.* to amaze, to confound
 Aston'ishing, *a.* very wonderful; amazing
 Aston'ishingly, *ad.* so as to excite wonder
 Aston'ishingness, *s.* quality of astonishing
 Aston'ishment, *s.* amazement, surprise
 Astou'nd, *v. a.* to astonish
 Astou'nding, *a.* prodigious
 Astrad'dle, *ad.* astride
 As'tral, *a.* relating to the stars, bright
 Astray', *ad.* out of the right way, wrong
 Astric'tion, *s.* the act of contracting
 Astri'de, *ad.* with the legs across anything
 Astrin'ge, *v. a.* to draw together, to bind
 Astrin'gency, *s.* the power of contracting
 Astrin'gent, *a.* binding, contracting — *s.*
 that which binds, or contracts
 Astrog'raphy, *s.* description of the stars
 As'trolabe, *s.* an ancient astronomical in-
 strument for taking altitudes
 Astrol'o'ger, Astrol'o'gian, *s.* one who prac-
 tises astrology
 Astrol'o'gie, Astrol'o'gical, *a.* belonging or
 relating to astrology
 Astrol'o'gically, *ad.* in an astrological
 manner
 Astrol'o'gize, *v. a.* to practise astrology
 Astrol'o'gy, *s.* the art of foretelling events
 by the aspects of the planets, &c.
 Astron'o'mer, *s.* one who studies astronomy
 Astronom'ic, Astronom'ical, *a.* belonging
 to astronomy
 Astronom'ically, *ad.* in an astronomical
 manner
 Astron'o'mize, *v. n.* to study astronomy
 Astron'o'my, *s.* the science which investi-
 gates the phænomena and laws of the
 heavenly bodies
 As'tro-theol'o'gy, *s.* the astronomical branch
 of natural theology
 Astrut', *ad.* in a strutting manner
 Astu'te, *a.* cunning; penetrating
 Astu'tely, *ad.* with shrewdness, or cunning
 Astu'teness, *s.* craft, cunning, subtlety
 Asun'der, *ad.* separately, in two parts
 Asylum, *s.* [Lat.], a place of refuge or pro-
 tection
 Asynarte'te, *a.* (in Grammar), connected
 in sense and position, but not by par-
 ticles

A MAN'S OWN MANNERS COMMONLY FRAME HIS FORTUNE.

AN ANGRY MAN OPENS HIS MOUTH AND SHUTS HIS EYES.

ASY]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AUD

APPOINT A TIME FOR EVERYTHING, AND DO EVERYTHING IN ITS TIME.

Asyn'deton, *s.* [Gr.] (in Grammar), the omission of particles between sentences connected in position and meaning
At, *prep.* near to, in, by, on, with
At'aghan, *s.* a small Turkish dagger
Athana'sian, *a.* relating to St Athanasius
A'theism, *s.* the disbelief of a God
A'theist, *s.* one who denies the existence of God [ism
Atheist'ic, *Atheist'ical*, *a.* containing athe-
Atheist'ically, *ad.* in an atheistic manner
Atheist'icalness, *s.* disbelief in the Divine Being
A'theize, *v. a.* to make atheistic
Athe'nian, *a.* relating to Athens—*s.* a native of Athens
Athir'st, *a.* dry, thirsty, in want of drink
Athle'te, *s.* one who contended in the public games in Greece; any one who strives or labours
Athlet'ic, *a.* strong, lusty, bony, vigorous
Athlet'ically, *ad.* like an athlete
Athlet'icism, *s.* muscular strength
Athwa'rt, *prep.* across, through—*ad.* transversely, wrongly
Atilt', *ad.* like a barrel raised behind, or like one who tilts
Atlant'ean, *a.* resembling Atlas; huge
Atlan'tes, *s.* [Lat.] (in Architecture), the figures of men used for pillars
Atlan'tic, *a.* pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean
At'las, *s.* a collection of maps; a rich kind of silk or stuff
Atmom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure evaporation
At'mosphere, *s.* the air enveloping the earth; anything which pervades imperceptibly
Atmospher'ic, *Atmospher'ical*, *a.* relating to the air
At'om, *At'omy*, *s.* extremely small particle
Atom'ic, *Atom'ical*, *a.* consisting of atoms, minute
At'omism, *Atomol'ogy*, *s.* doctrine of atoms
At'omist, *s.* one who holds the atomic theory
Ato'ne, *v. a.* to make amends for; expiate
Ato'nement, *s.* agreement; expiation
Ato'ner, *s.* he who reconciles
Aton'ic, *a.* wanting energy
Atop', *ad.* on the summit
Atrabil'iar, *Atrabil'iary*, *a.* melancholy
Atro'cious, *a.* wicked, enormous, heinous
Atro'ciously, *ad.* very wickedly, heinously
Atro'ciousness, *s.* enormous criminality
Atroc'ity, *s.* horrible wickedness
At'rophy, *s.* incapability of being nourished by food
Attach', *v. a.* to seize or lay hold on; to win or gain over; to fix or connect
Attach'able, *a.* that may be attached
Attach'ed, *a.* united by love or friendship
Attach'ment, *s.* adherence, fidelity, regard
Attack', *s.* an assault on an enemy—*v. a.* to assault, or impugn in any manner
Attack'able, *a.* that can be attacked
Attack'er, *s.* one who attacks
Attai'n, *v.* to gain, to overtake, to arrive at
Attainabil'ity, *Attai'nableness*, *s.* the being attainable
Attai'nable, *a.* that which may be attained
Attai'nder, *s.* taint, soil, disgrace
Attai'nment, *s.* an acquisition, an acquiring
Attai'nt, *v. a.* to dishonour—*s.* a stain

At'tar, *s.* [Hind.], a fragrant extract from rose-leaves
Attem'per, *v. a.* to mingle, to soften, to regulate, to proportion
Attem'perate, *Atte'mpered*, *a.* moderated, suited
Attempt', *v. a.* to try, to essay—*s.* an effort
Attempt'able, *a.* liable to attempts
Attempt'er, *s.* one who attempts or attacks
Attend', *v.* to wait for, or give attendance to; regard with attention; accompany
Attend'ance, *s.* act of waiting on another
Attend'ant, *s.* one who attends another—*a.* accompanying as subordinate
Attend'er, *s.* one who attends
Attent', *a.* attentive, intent, regardful
Atten'tion, *s.* the act of attending, close application of the mind, care
Atten'tive, *a.* heedful, regardful, intent
Atten'tively, *ad.* heedfully
Atten'tiveness, *s.* heedfulness, attention
Atten'uate, *v. a.* to make thin, to dilute
Attenua'tion, *s.* state of being made thin
Attest', *v. a.* to bear witness to, to invoke
Attesta'tion, *s.* testimony, witness, evidence
Attest'er, *Attest'or*, *s.* a witness
At'tic, *a.* pertaining to Attica—*s.* the story of a house above the level of the walls
At'ticise, *v. n.* to affect atticism
At'ticism, *s.* the idioms of the Greek language of Athens
Atti're, *s.* clothes, dress, ornaments—*v. a.* to dress, to habit, to array
Atti'rer, *s.* one who attires
At'titude, *s.* posture, gesture, action
Attorney, *s.* one deputed to act for another, one legally qualified to act for another in legal affairs
Attorneyship, *s.* office of an attorney
Attract', *v. a.* to allure; draw to; to entice
Attrac'tile, *a.* having power to attract
Attrac'tingly, *ad.* in an attracting manner
Attrac'tion, *s.* the power of drawing, alluringness, charm
Attrac'tive, *a.* inviting, alluring, enticing
Attrac'tively, *ad.* with the power of attracting
Attrac'tiveness, *s.* the quality of attraction
Attrac'tor, *s.* that which attracts
Attra'hent, *s.* that which draws—*a.* drawing
Attrib'utable, *a.* that may be ascribed
Attribute, *s.* inherent quality, a property
Attrib'ute, *v. a.* to impute or ascribe
Attribu'tion, *s.* ascription; the quality ascribed
Attrib'utive, *a.* pertaining to or expressing an attribute—*s.* (in Grammar), a word or phrase describing or characterizing a subject
Attri'tion, *s.* act of wearing by rubbing; the being so worn; (amongst Roman Catholics), an inferior kind of repentance
Attu'ne, *v. a.* to tune, to make musical
Au'burn, *a.* brownish, nearly brown
Auc'tion, *s.* a public sale of goods to the highest bidders
Auctioneer', *s.* one who sells by auction
Auda'cious, *a.* impudent, daring, bold, saucy
Auda'ciously, *ad.* boldly; impudently
Auda'ciousness, *Audac'ity*, *s.* impudence
Au'dible, *a.* that may be distinctly heard
Au'diblencss, *s.* capableness of being heard
Au'dibly, *ad.* so as to be heard

APPLICATION AND INDUSTRY ARE THE BEST PRESERVATIVES OF INNOCENCE.

AUD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[AVE

ART AND SCIENCE HAVE NO ENEMIES BUT THOSE WHO ARE IGNORANT.

Au'dience, *s.* the act of hearing; an interview with a sovereign or prime minister; an auditory
 Au'dit, *s.* an examination and settling of accounts—*v.* to examine, and settle accounts
 Au'ditor, *s.* [Lat.], a hearer; an examiner of accounts
 Au'ditorship, *s.* the office of auditor
 Au'ditory, *s.* an assembly of hearers; a place where lectures, &c., are heard—*a.* pertaining to the organ of hearing
 Au'ditress, *s.* a female hearer
 Au'ger, *s.* a tool to bore large holes with
 Aught, *s.* anything
 Augment', *v. a.* to increase, add, enlarge
 Augmenta'tion, *s.* the act of increasing
 Augmen'tative, *a.* having the quality of augmenting; capable of increasing
 Augmen'ter, *s.* he who enlarges
 Au'gur, *s.* [Lat.], a soothsayer or diviner—*v.* to guess, to conjecture by signs
 Au'gural, Au'gural, *a.* relating to auguries or augurs
 Au'gurship, *s.* the office of an augur
 Au'gury, *s.* the foretelling of events, a prediction or omen
 August', *a.* noble, grand, magnificent, holy
 Au'gust, *s.* the eighth month of the year
 Augus'tan, *a.* pertaining to Augustus
 Augustin'ian, *s.* a follower of St Augustine's doctrines
 Augus'tins, *s.* monks of the Order of St Augustin, Austin Friars
 August'ness, *s.* elevation of look; dignity
 Auk, *s.* a sea-bird
 Aunt, *s.* a father's or mother's sister
 Aure'lia, *s.* a chrysalis
 Aure'lian, *a.* pertaining to or like the aurelia—*s.* a collector of moths and butterflies
 Aure'ola, *s.* [Lat.], the circle of rays round the heads of the Saviour, &c., in pictures
 Au'ric, *a.* pertaining to gold
 Au'ricle, *s.* the external ear; the name of the cavities in the heart which receive the blood from the veins
 Aurie'ula, *s.* a flower of the primrose kind, the bear's ear
 Auric'ular, *a.* connected with hearing, or with the ear, told in secret
 Aurie'ularly, *ad.* in a secret manner
 Auriferous, *a.* having or producing gold
 Aurig'raphy, *s.* a writing with gold
 Au'rist, *s.* a curer of disorders in the ear
 Auro'ra, *s.* [Lat.], dawn, the morning
 Auro'ra Borea'lis, *s.* [Lat.], the streamers, or northern lights
 Auro'ral, *a.* resembling the aurora
 Auseulta'tion, *s.* act of listening
 Aus'pice, *s.* an omen; protection, influence
 Aus'pices, *s. pl.* patronage, protection
 Auspi'cious, *a.* prosperous, fortunate, happy
 Auspi'ciously, *ad.* prosperously, favourably
 Auspi'ciousness, *s.* prosperity [ably
 Auste're, *a.* severe, rigid, harsh, stern
 Auste'rely, *ad.* rigidly [cipline
 Auster'ity, *s.* severity, cruelty; harsh discipline
 Aus'tral, *a.* southern
 Austra'lian, *a.* pertaining to Australia
 Aus'trian, *a.* pertaining to the Austrian empire—*s.* a native of Austria
 Authen'tic, *a.* genuine, original, provable
 Authen'tically, *ad.* in an authentic manner

Authen'ticalness, *s.* authenticity
 Authen'ticate, *v. a.* to establish by proof
 Authentica'tion, *s.* establishing by proof
 Authenti'city, *s.* authority, genuineness
 Au'thor, *s.* the writer of a book; an inventor
 Au'thress, *s.* a female author [tive
 Author'itative, *a.* having authority, positively
 Author'itatively, *ad.* in an authoritative manner; with due authority
 Author'itiveness, *s.* acting by authority
 Author'ity, *s.* legal power, influence, rule
 Authoriza'tion, *s.* gift of authority
 Au'thorize, *v. a.* to give authority, justify
 Au'thorized, *a.* justified, or derived from authority
 Au'thorship, *s.* quality of being an author
 Au'to-biog'rapher, *s.* one who writes memoirs of himself
 Au'to-biog'raphical, *a.* in the manner of an auto-biography
 Au'to-biog'raphically, *ad.* as an auto-biography
 Au'to-biog'raphy, *s.* the history of a person written by himself
 Autoc'raey, *s.* independent power
 Au'tocrat, *s.* a despotic prince
 Autoeratic, Autocrat'ical, *a.* absolutely supreme
 Au'tograph, *s.* original hand-writing
 Autograph'ic, Autograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to one's own writing
 Autog'raphy, *s.* process of printing from an original writing transferred to a stone
 Automat'ic, Autom'atous, *a.* moving by secret machinery, regulating its own movements
 Autom'aton, *s.* a machine moved by springs, &c. within it
 Auton'omous, *a.* self-governing
 Auton'omy, *s.* self-government
 Au'topsy, *s.* ocular demonstration
 Au'tumn, *s.* the third season of the year
 Autum'nal, *a.* belonging to autumn
 Aux'e'sis, *s.* [Gr.] (in Rhetoric), the substitution of too grand a word for the proper one
 Auxil'iar, Auxil'iary, *a.* assistant—*s.* a helper; (in Grammar), a verb employed as a substitute for deficient inflections of other verbs
 Auxil'iariness, *s. pl.* foreign troops serving a nation in war
 Avail', *v. a.* to profit, to promote, to assist
 Avail'ability, Avail'ableness, *s.* competent power, validity
 Avail'able, *a.* profitable, advantageous, valid
 Avail'ably, *ad.* powerfully, profitably
 Av'alanche, *s.* [Fr.], a mass of snow falling down the side of a mountain
 Avan't-courie'r, *s.* [Fr.], one despatched before the rest to notify their approach
 Av'arice, Avari'eiousness, *s.* covetousness, niggardliness
 Avari'cious, *a.* covetous, greedy
 Avari'eiously, *ad.* in a covetous manner
 Ava'st, *int.* hold, stop, stay, enough
 Ava'tar, *s.* (in India), an incarnation
 Avau'nt, *int.* begone
 A've Ma'ry, *s.* (amongst Roman Catholics), a form of devotion to the Virgin Mary
 Aven'ge, *v. a.* to revenge, to punish
 Aven'gement, *s.* vengeance, satisfaction taken
 Aven'ger, *s.* a punisher; revenger

ARROGANCE IS A WEED THAT GROWS MOSTLY ON A DUNGHILL.

[AVE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAC]

AS IN LIFE, SO IN STUDY, IT IS DANGEROUS TO DO MORE THINGS THAN ONE AT A TIME.

Av'enué, *s.* an entrance to a place; an alley of trees leading to a house
 Aver', *v. a.* to affirm, to assert, to declare
 Av'erage, *s.* the medium of several unequal quantities; (in commerce), a duty paid by merchants—*v. a.* to find or reduce to a medium—*a.* containing a medial proportion
 Aver'ment, *s.* act of averring, establishment by evidence
 Aver'se, *a.* contrary to, not favourable to
 Aver'sely, *ad.* unwillingly; backwardly
 Aver'seness, *s.* unwillingness
 Aver'sion, *s.* hatred, dislike, antipathy
 Avert', *v. a.* to turn aside, to keep off
 Avert'er, *s.* that which turns away; a preventer
 A'viary, *s.* a place to keep birds in
 Avid'ity, *s.* greediness, eagerness, anxiousness
 Avoca'tion, *s.* See Vocation
 Avoid', *v.* to shun, to escape, to retire
 Avoid'able, *a.* that which may be avoided
 Avoid'ance, *s.* the act of avoiding
 Avoid'er, *s.* one who avoids, shuns, or escapes
 Avoid'less, *a.* inevitable; unavoidable
 Avoirdupois', *s.* the weight most commonly in use, in which the pound contains 16 ounces
 Avouch', *v. a.* See Vouch
 Avow', *v. a.* to declare, to assert, to profess
 Avow'al, *s.* a positive or open declaration
 Avow'edly, *ad.* in an open manner
 Avowee', *s.* he to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs; the advowee
 Avow'er, *s.* one who avows or justifies
 Await', *v. a.* to expect, to wait for, to attend
 Awake, *v. a.* to rouse from sleep, to put into new action—*v. n.* to leave off sleeping—*a.* not sleeping, vigilant, active
 Awake'n, *v.* to awake
 Awake'ner, *s.* that which awakens
 Awake'ning, *s.* a religious revival
 Award', *v.* to adjudge, to determine, to give—*s.* a sentence, a determination
 Awake', *a.* vigilant, attentive, cautious
 Away', *ad.* absent; let us go; begone
 Awe, *s.* dread, fear, respect, reverence—*v. a.* to strike with fear and reverence
 Aweath'er, *ad.* (a nautical term), on the weather side; towards the wind
 Awe'less, *a.* without awe
 Awe'struck, *a.* impressed with awe
 Aw'ful, *a.* causing awe, or filling with reverence; impressed with awe, timorous; worshipful
 Aw'fully, *ad.* in a reverential manner
 Aw'fulness, *s.* quality of striking with awe
 Awli'le, *ad.* for some space of time
 Awk'ward, *a.* clumsy, inelegant, unpolite
 Awk'wardly, *ad.* clumsily, inelegantly
 Awk'wardness, *s.* inelegance, clumsiness
 Awl, *s.* a sharp instrument to make holes
 Awn, *s.* the beard of corn or grass
 Awn'ing, *s.* any covering spread over a ship or boat, to keep off the heat or wet
 Awry', *ad.* obliquely, askew, unevenly
 Axe, *s.* an instrument used to chop with
 Axe'head, *s.* the blade of an axe
 Ax'iom, *s.* a self-evident truth; that which cannot be made plainer by demonstration

Axiomat'ic, Axiomat'ical, *a.* relating to an axiom
 Axiomat'ically, *ad.* by means of axioms
 Ax'is, *s.* a line passing directly through the centre of anything about which it might revolve
 Ax'le, Ax'letree, *s.* the timber or iron on which the wheel turns
 Ay, *ad.* yes; certainly; even so
 Aye, *ad.* always; for ever
 Az'imuth, *s.* (in Astronomy), an arch of the horizon between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line
 Azo'te, *s.* nitrogen gas
 Azot'ic, *a.* of or relating to azote
 Az'otized, *a.* impregnated with nitrogen
 Azure, *a.* of a bright blue colour—*v. a.* to colour blue—*s.* the sky

B.

B, THE second letter in the alphabet, is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath; or by bringing them together firmly, so as to cut off the breathing;—as *but, tub*.
 Baa', *v. n.* to bleat or cry like a sheep—*s.* the bleating or natural cry of a sheep
 Bab'ble, Bab'bling, *s.* idle discourse
 Bab'ble, *v. n.* to talk idly, to tell secrets
 Bab'blement, *s.* unmeaning words, prate
 Bab'bler, *s.* an idle talkative person
 Bab'bling, *s.* irrational talk
 Babe, *s.* a young child of either sex
 Ba'bel, *s.* [Heb.], disorder; tumult; confusion
 Baboon, *s.* a large species of monkey
 Ba'by, *s.* a babe, an infant—*a.* like a young child—*v. a.* to treat like a baby
 Ba'byhood, *s.* infancy; childhood
 Ba'by-house, *s.* a toy; a place for dolls, &c.
 Ba'byish, *a.* childish
 Ba'byishly, *ad.* like a child
 Ba'byism, *s.* likeness to a child
 Babylo'nian, Babylo'nish, Babylo'nic, *a.* pertaining to Babylon; disorderly, confused
 Bac, Back, *s.* a large flat tub in which wort is cooled; a ferry-boat or praam
 Bac'cated, *a.* set with pearls; having berries
 Bac'chanal, *s.* a devotee to Bacchus—*a.* drunken, revelling
 Bacchana'lian, *s.* a drunken riotous person—*a.* relating to revelry
 Bac'chanals, *s. pl.* drunken revels
 Bac'chant, Bac'chante, *s.* a bacchanalian man or woman
 Bac'chic, *a.* drunken; mad with intoxication
 Bach'elor, *s.* an unmarried man; a graduate of the first degree at a university
 Bach'elor's but'tons, *s.* the name of several double-flowered plants
 Bach'elors'hip, *s.* the state of a bachelor
 Back, *s.* the hinder part; the part of the body next the spinal column—*v. a.* to mount a horse; to second, to maintain—*v. n.* to go backwards—*ad.* retrogressively, behind
 Back'bite, *v. a.* to censure an absent person
 Back'biter, *s.* one who slanders secretly
 Back'biting, *s.* secret detraction
 Back'board, *s.* a board for persons to lean

A WISE MAN ENDEAVOURS TO SHINE IN HIMSELF; A FOOL, TO OUTSHINE OTHERS.

[BAC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAL]

BEWARE TO WHOM YOU COMMIT THE SECRETS OF YOUR MIND.

against when sitting; a board fastened to the back
 Backbo'ne, *s.* the spinal column
 Backdoo'r, *s.* hinder door; private entrance
 Back'ed, *a.* with or on a back; supported
 Back'friend, *s.* a secret enemy
 Backgam'mon, *s.* a game played by two persons with dice and tables
 Back'ground, *s.* ground in the rear; obscurity
 Back'handed, *a.* with the hand turned back
 Back'house, *s.* a building in the rear of a house
 Back'piece, *s.* a piece of armour for the back
 Back'room, *s.* room in the rear of a house
 Back'side, *s.* the hinder part of anything
 Backsli'de, *v. n.* to fall off; to apostatize
 Backsli'der, *s.* an apostate
 Backsli'ding, *s.* apostasy, transgression
 Back'stairs, *s. pl.* stairs in a retired part of a house—*a.* underhand
 Back'stays, *s.* ropes from the topmasts to the vessel's sides
 Back'sword, *s.* a sword with one sharp edge; a basket-hilted stick used in rustic games
 Back'ward, Back'wards, *a.* unwilling, dull, sluggish—*ad.* retrogressively, with the back in advance
 Back'wardly, *ad.* unwillingly, sluggishly
 Back'wardness, *s.* unwillingness; tardiness
 Back'water, *s.* water flowing against the general set of the current
 Back'woods, *s. pl.* the forests to the west of the Atlantic settlements in N. America
 Backwoods'man, *s.* a settler in the backwoods
 Ba'con, *s.* flesh of a hog, salted and dried
 Bacon'ian, *a.* originating with Lord Bacon
 Baculom'etry, *s.* art of measuring distances by staves
 Bad, *a.* ill, wicked, hurtful, vicious, sick
 Badge, *s.* a mark or token of distinction
 Bad'ger, *s.* an animal which it was customary to bait with dogs—*v. a.* to worry, to annoy
 Bad'inage, *s.* [Fr.], light or playful dis-
 Bad'ly, *ad.* in a bad manner [course
 Bad'ness, *s.* want of good qualities
 Baffle, *v. a.* to elude, deceive; to confound
 Baffler, *s.* one that baffles or eludes
 Bag, *s.* sack; purse—*v. a.* to put into a bag—*v. n.* to swell or hang down like a bag
 Bagatell'e, *s.* a thing of no import, a trifle; a game played with balls and cues, on a board
 Bag'gage, *s.* the luggage of an army, luggage; a worthless woman
 Bag'ging, *s.* the cloth or material for bags
 Bag'pipe, *s.* a Scotch musical instrument
 Bag'piper, *s.* one that plays on a bagpipe
 Bail, *s.* surety given for another's appearance—*v. a.* to give bail, to admit to bail
 Bail'able, *a.* that may be set at liberty by bail
 Bail'bond, *s.* the bond given by one liberated on bail
 Bailee', *s.* one who receives goods in trust
 Bail'er, Bail'or, *s.* one who delivers goods in trust
 Bail'iff, *s.* an officer who puts in force an arrest; a land steward
 Bail'iwick, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff

Bail'ment, *s.* a delivery of goods in trust
 Bail'piece, *s.* a recognisance of bail
 Bait, *s.* temptation; refreshment; lure—*v.* to bait the hook in angling; take refreshment on a journey; set dogs upon
 Bai'ting, *s.* the act of taking refreshment; act of worrying by dogs, or like a dog
 Baize, *s.* a coarse kind of open cloth
 Bake, *v.* to harden by fire; dress in an oven
 Ba'kehouse, *s.* a place for baking bread
 Ba'ker, *s.* one who bakes and sells bread, &c.
 Ba'kery, *s.* bakehouse or trade of a baker
 Ba'king, *s.* the quantity baked at one time
 Bal'ance, *s.* a pair of scales; the difference of an account—*v.* to make equal, to settle; to hesitate, to fluctuate
 Bal'ance-han'dled-knife, *a.* one having the handle weighted and made heavier than the blade
 Bal'ancer, *s.* the person that weighs anything; one who poises a weight
 Bal'ancing, *s.* equilibrium; poise
 Bal'cony, *s.* a small gallery of wood or stone on the outside of a house
 Bald, *a.* without hair; inelegant, undorned
 Bald'achin, *s.* a canopy, supported with columns
 Bal'derdash, *s.* anything jumbled; ribald talk—*v. a.* to adulterate any liquor
 Bald'ly, *ad.* nakedly; meanly
 Bald'ness, *s.* the want or loss of hair; meanness of writing; inelegance
 Bald'pate, *s.* one without hair
 Bald'pated, *a.* destitute of hair on the head
 Bald'ric, *s.* a girdle, a belt; the zodiac
 Bale, *s.* goods packed for carriage; misery—*v.* to pack up for carriage; to empty water out by a bucket or a cup
 Ba'lefire, *s.* a bonfire, or signal-fire
 Ba'leful, *a.* full of misery, sorrowful, sad
 Ba'lefully, *ad.* calamitously; perniciously
 Ba'ling, *s.* the act of emptying out water by a bucket, or small vessel
 Balk, *s.* disappointment; a beam or rafter
 Baulk, *v.* to disappoint
 Ba'lker, *s.* one who balks
 Ba'lkingly, *ad.* so as to disappoint
 Ball, *s.* any kind of globe; an entertainment of dancing—*v. n.* to form into balls
 Bal'lad, *s.* a common or trifling song, an air
 Bal'lad-maker, Bal'lad-writer, *s.* one who writes popular songs
 Bal'lad-monger, *s.* a trader in ballads
 Bal'ladry, *s.* the style of ballads
 Bal'lad-singer, *s.* one who sings ballads
 Bal'last, *s.* weight placed in the bottom of a ship, to prevent its oversetting; gravel laid on a railroad—*v.* to supply with ballast
 Bal'lasting, *s.* material used for ballast
 Bal'lcartridge, *s.* a cartridge with a bullet in it
 Ba'llcock, *s.* a tap which opens when a cistern is empty, and closes when it is full
 Bal'let, *s.* [Fr.], a mimetic dance
 Balloo'n, *s.* a globe of silk, &c., inflated with gas, which rises into the air; a large vessel used in chemistry
 Balloo'ning, *s.* the practice of aërostation
 Balloo'nist, *s.* an aëronaut
 Bal'lot, *s.* a ball or ticket used in giving

BE READY TO HEAR, CAREFUL TO CONTRIVE, AND SLOW TO ADVISE.

[BAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAR]

BUFFONERY IS THE CORRUPTION OF WIT, AS KNAVERY IS OF WISDOM.

votes; act of so voting—*v. a.* to choose by ballot
 Bal'lot-box, *s.* a box for receiving ballots
 Bal'loting, *s.* act of voting by ballot
 Balm, *s.* an aromatic plant—*v. a.* to soothe
 Balm'y, *a.* soothing, soft; fragrant
 Bal'sam, *s.* a peculiar vegetable product, fragrant and medicinal in its nature, which exudes from certain kinds of plants
 Balsama'tion, *s.* the act of rendering balsamic
 Balsam'ic, *a.* mitigating, softening, healing
 Bal'samine, *s.* the plant called touch-me-not
 Bal'tic, *s.* relating to the sea so named
 Bal'uster, *s.* a small pillar or column
 Bal'ustered, *a.* having balusters
 Balustra'de, *s.* a row of small pillars
 Bamboo', *s.* a large Indian cane or reed
 Bambooz'le, *v. a.* to trick, cheat, deceive
 Bambooz'ler, *s.* a tricking fellow
 Ban, *s.* a public notice; a curse, interdiction—*v. a.* to curse, or excommunicate
 Bana'na, *s.* a kind of plantain-tree
 Band, *s.* a bandage or tie; a company—*v. a.* to bind together, to unite in a troop
 Band'age, *s.* a fillet; a ligature for a wound
 Bandan'a, *s.* a handkerchief of silk or cotton, with white figures on a coloured ground
 Band'box, *s.* a thin slight box
 Band'elet, Band'let, *s.* a flat moulding; a little band or fillet
 Band'er, *s.* he who unites with others
 Ban'dit, *s.* an outlaw, a robber
 Ban'dog, *s.* a large dog; a mastiff
 Band'rol, Ban'nerol, *s.* a little flag or streamer
 Ban'dy, *v. a.* to strike or toss to and fro—*a.* crooked—*s.* a crooked stick
 Ban'dy-leg, *s.* a crooked leg
 Ban'dy-legged, *a.* having crooked legs
 Banc, *s.* mischief, ruin, poison
 Ba'neful, *a.* poisonous, hurtful
 Ba'nefully, *ad.* perniciously, destructively
 Ba'nefulness, *s.* destructiveness
 Bang, *s.* a blow, a thump—*v.* to beat
 Ba'ngle, *s.* a kind of bracelet or anklet
 Bangué, Bang, *s.* a narcotic used in the east
 Ban'ian, Ban'yan, *s.* a loose morning gown; an Indian tree
 Ban'ian-days (a naval expression), days when the men have no meat
 Ban'ish, *v. a.* to exile, to drive away
 Ban'isher, *s.* he who exiles another
 Ban'ishment, *s.* transportation, exile
 Ban'ister. See Baluster
 Bank, *s.* the side of a river; a little hill; a shoal in the sea; a repository for money; the proprietors of a banking house—*v.* to construct a bank; to place money in a bank
 Bank able, *a.* discountable; receivable at a bank
 Bank'-bill, Bank'-note, *a.* a promissory note issued by a banking company
 Bank'-book, *s.* the account kept by a customer of a bank
 Ban'ker, *s.* one who receives money in trust
 Ban'king, *s.* the business of a banker
 Bank'rupt, *s.* one who, unable to pay his

debts, surrenders his effects—*a.* insolvent, unable to pay debts
 Bank'ruptcy, *s.* the state of a bankrupt
 Bank'-stock, *s.* shares in the stock of a bank
 Ban'ner, *s.* a military standard or flag
 Ban'nered, *a.* furnished with banners
 Ban'neret, *s.* a knight created in the field of battle
 Ban'nock, *s.* a loaf or cake of oatmeal
 Ban'quet, *s.* a sumptuous feast—*v. n.* to feast; to regale [feasts
 Ban'queter, *s.* a feaster; he that makes
 Ban'queting, *s.* the act of feasting
 Ban'queting-house, Ban'queting-room, *s.* the place where banquets are held
 Ban'tam, *s.* a small kind of chicken
 Ban'ter, *v. a.* to rally, play upon—*s.* ridicule
 Ban'terer, *s.* one that banters
 Ban'tering, *s.* act of rallying
 Bant'ling, *s.* a young child, an infant
 Bap'tism, *s.* a sacrament of the Christian church, performed by applying water to the person
 Baptis'mal, *a.* relating to baptism
 Bap'tist, *s.* one who baptizes; one who baptizes by immersion
 Bap'tistery, *s.* place for performing baptism
 Bap'tizable, *a.* that may be baptized
 Bap'tize, *v. a.* to administer baptism, to christen
 Bap'tizer, *s.* one who baptizes or christens
 Bar, *v. a.* to secure or fasten anything with a bar; to hinder or obstruct—*s.* a long piece of wood or iron; the place assigned for lawyers to plead; the place at which criminals stand during trial; a hindrance; the landlord's room in a tavern
 Barb, *s.* a Barbary horse; a beard; the reversed points of an arrow or a hook—*v. a.* to furnish points with barbs, or horses with armour
 Bar'bacan, Bar'bican, *s.* outwork of a fortress
 Barba'rian, *s.* a rude, uncivilized person, a savage—*a.* uncivilized, rude
 Barbar'ic, *a.* foreign, far-fetched
 Bar'barism, *s.* ignorance, inhumanity; an uncouth manner of speaking or writing
 Barbar'ity, *s.* inhumanity, cruelty
 Bar'barize, *v. a.* to render men savage
 Bar'barous, *a.* rude, uncivilized, ignorant, inhuman, cruel; unacquainted with arts
 Bar'barously, *ad.* ignorantly; cruelly
 Bar'barousness, *s.* rudeness; impurity of language
 Bar'becue, *s.* an animal dressed whole—*v. a.* to dress whole on a gridiron
 Bar'bed, *a.* furnished with armour; bearded or jagged with points
 Bar'bel, *s.* a bearded river-fish
 Bar'ber, *s.* one whose trade is to shave
 Bar'berry, *s.* the name of a prickly shrub
 Bard, *s.* a poet, ancient or modern
 Bard'ic, *a.* relating to bards or poets
 Bard'ism, *s.* the lore of the Celtic bards
 Bare, *a.* naked, unadorned
 Ba'reboned, *a.* having the bones bare
 Ba'red, *a.* stripped, uncovered
 Ba'refaced, *a.* shameless, impudent
 Ba'refacedly, *ad.* impudently; without disguise
 Ba'refacedness, *s.* effrontery; assurance
 Ba'refoot, Barefoot'ed, *a.* without shoes

BURY NOT YOUR FACULTIES IN THE SEPULCHRE OF IDLENESS.

[BAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BAS]

Barehead'ed, *a.* having the head uncovered
 Ba'relegged, *a.* having the legs naked
 Ba'rely, *ad.* nakedly, openly, poorly, scarcely, merely
 Ba'renecked, *a.* with the neck bare
 Ba'reness, *s.* nakedness; poverty; indigence
 Bar'gain, *s.* contract or agreement; thing bought or sold—*v. n.* to make a contract
 Bargainee', *s.* he who accepts a bargain
 Bar'gainer, *s.* he who makes a bargain
 Barge, *s.* a large boat for pleasure or trade
 Ba'rgeboard, *s.* the boards at the gables of a building
 Bar'geman, *s.* the manager of a barge
 Bar'gemaster, *s.* the owner of a barge
 Baril'la, *s.* potashes used in making glass
 Bar'iron, *s.* wrought iron in bars
 Bark, *s.* rind of a tree; cry of a dog, wolf, eagle, &c.—*v.* to make a noise like a dog; clamour at; to strip trees of their bark
 Bark, Barque, *s.* a small ship
 Bark'bed, *s.* a hotbed made of refuse tan
 Bark'bound, *a.* having the bark too firm
 Bark'er, *s.* one who barks, a snarler; one who takes the bark off trees
 Bark'ing, *s.* noise like that made by a dog
 Bar'ky, *a.* consisting of bark
 Bar'ley, *s.* corn used for making malt
 Bar'ley-brake, *s.* a kind of rural play
 Bar'ley-corn, *s.* a grain of barley; the third part of an inch
 Bar'ley-mow, *s.* a place where barley is stowed
 Bar'ley-sugar, *s.* sugar boiled till it becomes brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley
 Bar'ley-water, *s.* a drink made from barley
 Barm, *s.* yeast
 Bar'maid, *s.* a female waiter at an inn, &c.
 Bar'my, *a.* containing barm
 Barn, *s.* a storehouse for corn, &c.
 Bar'naele, *s.* a marine shell-fish which adheres to wood, &c.; a kind of goose
 Barn'door, *s.* the door of a barn
 Barom'eter, *s.* an instrument to indicate the weight of the atmosphere
 Baromet'rical, *a.* relating to a barometer
 Baromet'rically, *ad.* by means of a barometer
 Bar'on, *s.* a rank in nobility next to a viscount; two sirloins of beef
 Bar'onage, *s.* the dignity of a baron; the peerage
 Bar'oness, *s.* a baron's lady
 Bar'onet, *s.* the lowest hereditary title
 Bar'onetcy, *s.* the dignity of a baronet
 Bar'onetage, *s.* the whole body of baronets
 Baro'nial, *a.* relating to a baron or barony
 Bar'ony, *s.* the possessions of a baron
 Barou'ehe, *s.* a kind of open coach
 Bar'racan, *s.* a strong thick kind of camlet
 Bar'rack, *s.* building to quarter soldiers in
 Bar'rack-master, *s.* the superintendent of soldiers' barracks
 Bar'rel, *s.* a cask, hollow cylinder or tube; part of a gun; 36 gallons of ale or beer
 Bar'reled, *a.* having a barrel, or packed in one
 Bar'ren, *a.* unfruitful, unmeaning, dull
 Bar'renly, *ad.* unfruitfully
 Bar'renness, *s.* sterility, want of invention
 Bar'rica'de, *v. a.* to secure a place, to fortify
 Bar'ricade, Bar'rica'do, *s.* a fortification, an obstruction, a bar to prevent admittance
 Bar'rier, *s.* a boundary, a defence

Bar'ring out, *s.* the locking of a school-master out of the school by the boys
 Bar'rister, *s.* pleader at the bar, advocate
 Bar'row, *s.* a small hand or wheel carriage; an ancient burial mound; a hog
 Bar'shot, *s.* bar with half a ball at each end
 Bar'ter, *v. a.* to give anything in exchange—*s.* the art or practice of trafficking
 Bar'terer, *s.* he that exchanges goods
 Bar'ytone, *s.* a male voice, ranging between the base and the tenor; (in Grammar), a word unaccented on the last syllable
 Basalt', *s.* a hard rock, of igneous origin, which frequently assumes the appearance of jointed columns
 Basalt'ic, *a.* relating to basalt
 Basalt'iform, *s.* in the form of basalt
 Base, *s.* foundation of anything; a rustic play; the pedestal of a statue—*a.* vile, mean, low; metal below the standard; (in Music) deep, grave—*v. a.* to found
 Ba'se-born, *a.* vile; of low parentage
 Ba'seless, *a.* without foundation
 Ba'sely, *ad.* in a base manner; meanly
 Ba'sement, *s.* the lowest part of a building, the ground floor
 Ba'se-mi'nded, *a.* mean-spirited
 Ba'se-mi'ndedly, *ad.* with baseness of mind
 Ba'se-mi'ndedness, *s.* meanness of spirit
 Ba'seness, *s.* vileness, meanness; bastardy
 Ba'sesouled, Ba'sespir'ited, *a.* cowardly, mean
 Bashaw', *s.* a Turkish governor; an overbearing man
 Bash'ful, *a.* timid, modest, coy, shamefaced
 Bash'fully, *ad.* modestly, timorously
 Bash'fulness, *s.* appearance of modesty
 Bas'il, *s.* a plant; the edge of a joiner's tool; a kind of leather—*v. a.* to grind a tool
 Bas'ilisk, *s.* a fabulous kind of serpent, a coekatricee
 Ba'sin, *s.* a small vessel for water; a dock where ships float in safety; a small pond
 Ba'sis, *s.* [Lat.], the base or foundation of anything
 Bask, *v. n.* to lie in the heat of sun or fire
 Bask'et, *s.* a vessel made of twigs or rushes
 Bask'et-hilt, *s.* a latticed guard to a sword, enveloping the whole hand
 Bask'et-hilted, *a.* with a basket-hilt
 Bask'etwoman, *s.* a market woman
 Bas-relie'f, or Bas'so-relie'vo, *s.* [Ital.], sculpture which is but slightly raised above the background
 Bass, *s.* a kind of mat; (in Music), the lowest part of a harmonized composition, the deepest male voice
 Bas'set, *s.* a game at cards
 Bas'set-horn, *s.* a musical instrument of the clarionet kind
 Bas'sinet, *s.* a child's cradle
 Bass'mat, Bast'mat, *s.* matting formed of the liber, or inner bark of trees
 Bassoo'n, *s.* a musical wind instrument
 Bassoo'nist, *s.* a performer on the bassoon
 Bass-vi'ol, *s.* a musical instrument
 Bas'tard, *s.* a child born out of wedlock—*a.* illegitimate; spurious; not genuine
 Bas'tardism, *s.* the state of a bastard
 Bas'tardize, *v.* to declare a child illegitimate
 Bas'tardly, *ad.* spuriously, suppositiously
 Bas'tardy, *s.* state of being illegitimate
 Baste, *v. a.* to beat; to pour butter on meat whilst roasting; to sew slightly

BY AGGRAVATING AN INJURY, SOME PERSONS PERSUADE THEMSELVES THEY JUSTIFY IT.

BEAUTY AND CHASTITY ARE APT TO HAVE A MORTAL QUARREL BETWEEN THEM.

[BAS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BEA]

BEGIN YOUR WEB PROPERLY, AND GOD WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH THREAD.

Bastile, *s.* a prison, a dungeon, a gaol
 Bastina'de, Bastina'do, *s.* act of beating with a cudgel—*v. a.* to inflict a beating
 Ba'sting, *s.* act of beating with a stick; a rough sewing together
 Bas'tion, *s.* a projecting work defending the walls of a fortress; a bulwark, a fortress
 Bat, *s.* a club to strike a ball with; a winged animal somewhat resembling a mouse—*v. n.* to play with or manage a bat
 Batch, *s.* a quantity made or baked at once
 Bate, *v.* to lower the price; to cheapen; to deduct, or except
 Bat'-fowling, *s.* bird-catching in the night
 Bath, *s.* a place to bathe in; the title of an order of knighthood
 Bathe, *v. a.* to wash in a bath
 Ba'ther, *s.* one who bathes
 Ba'thing, *s.* immersion, washing, fomentation
 Ba'thos, *s.* [Gr.] (in Rhetoric), the employment of a style below the dignity of the subject-matter of a discourse
 Bat'let, *s.* a little bat for beating linen
 Bat'on, Batoo'n, *s.* a staff; a marshal's truncheon
 Bats'man, *s.* one who uses a bat, in play
 Batta'lia, *s.* battle-array, order of battle
 Battal'ion, *s.* a body of from 500 to 800 foot-soldiers
 Bat'ten, *s.* a narrow board; a scantling—*v.* to fatten, to fertilize, to grow fat; to case a wall with lath and plaster
 Ba'ttening, *s.* lath-and-plaster casing to a wall
 Bat'ter, *s.* a mixture of flour, eggs, milk, and salt—*v.* to beat, bruise, beat down
 Ba'tterer, *s.* one who batters
 Bat'tering-ram, *s.* a military engine, formerly used to batter down walls
 Bat'tery, *s.* a number of guns, with or without a parapet, in position; a number of electric jars or cells brought into action together
 Bat'tle, *s.* a fight—*v. n.* to contend in fight
 Bat'tle-array', *s.* a form or order of battle
 Bat'tleaxe, *s.* a weapon like an axe
 Bat'tle-door, *s.* a flat instrument used to strike shuttlecocks with
 Bat'tlement, *s.* a wall with embrasures; a breastwork
 Battol'ogy, *s.* (in Rhetoric), a needless repetition of words
 Battue', *s.* [Fr.], a wholesale slaughter of game
 Bau'ble, *s.* a trifle, a trinket, a plaything
 Bav'in, *s.* a bundle of small wood, a faggot
 Bawd, *s.* a procurer, or procuress—*v. n.* to procure unhastily
 Bawd'ily, *ad.* obscenely; lewdly
 Bawd'iness, Bawd'ry, *s.* obscenity or lewdness
 Bawd'y, *a.* unchaste, foul, lewd
 Bawl, *v.* to call out, cry out, to speak loud
 Baw'ler, *s.* one who makes an outcry
 Baw'ling, *s.* the act of loudly calling
 Bay, *s.* a small gulf; a tree—*a.* inclining to a chestnut colour—*v.* to bark as a dog
 Bay'onet, *s.* a dagger fixed to a musket—*v. a.* to stab with a bayonet
 Bayou', *s.* a narrow creek
 Bays, *s. pl.* an honorary crown or garland
 Bay'-salt, *s.* salt made from sea-water exposed to the sun
 Bay'-tree, *s.* a kind of laurel

Bay'-win'dow, *s.* a window jutting outward
 Bazaar', Bazar', *s.* [Pers.], a market-place; a place where goods are sold at stalls
 Be, *v. n.* to have existence, to exist [coast
 Beach, *s.* the sea-shore, the strand, the
 Bea'ched, *a.* driven on shore
 Bea'chy, *a.* having a beach or strand
 Bea'con, *s.* a signal by fire made from an eminence, or from a vessel, to warn against danger
 Bead, *s.* a small perforated ornament, of which necklaces and rosaries are made; the sight on a gun-barrel
 Bea'dle, *s.* an inferior officer in a parish, university, or trading company
 Bea'dleship, *s.* the office of a beadle
 Bea'droll, *s.* See Bederoll
 Bea'dsman, *s.* See Bedesman
 Bea'gle, *s.* a small hound to hunt hares
 Beak, *s.* the bill of a bird; a promontory
 Bea'ked, *a.* having a beak; pointed
 Bea'ker, *s.* a kind of drinking glass
 Beam, *s.* the principal piece of timber which supports a building; the balance of a pair of scales; ray of light; pole of a chariot;—*v. n.* to emit rays or beams
 Bea'ming, *a.* radiant
 Bea'mless, *a.* yielding no ray of light
 Bea'my, *a.* radiant; shining; resplendent
 Bean, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse
 Bear, *s.* a rough, savage animal; a rude, unpolished man; the name of two constellations—*v.* to carry a load, to support, to keep from falling; to carry in remembrance; to endure; to press; to be fruitful
 Bea'nable, *a.* enduring
 Bea'rably, *ad.* enduringly
 Bea'r-baiting, *s.* baiting bears with dogs
 Beard, *s.* hair which grows on the chin and lips; barb of an arrow or hook—*v. a.* to take by the beard, oppose to one's face
 Bea'arded, *a.* having a beard; barbed
 Bea'ardless, *a.* having no beard; youthful
 Bea'ardlessness, *s.* state of being without a beard
 Bea'r'er, *s.* a person employed as the carrier of anything; a supporter
 Bea'r-garden, *s.* any place of tumult
 Bea'rherd, Bea'ward, *s.* a man that tends bears
 Bea'ring, *s.* situation of any place, both as to distance and direction; gesture
 Bea'rish, *a.* having the qualities of a bear
 Bea'rlike, *a.* resembling a bear; rude
 Bea'rsfoot, *s.* a species of hellebore
 Bea'rsgrease, *s.* a preparation of animal fat used for the hair
 Beast, *s.* an irrational animal; a brutal man
 Bea'stlike, Bea'stly, *a.* nasty, filthy, obscene
 Bea'stliness, *s.* brutality, vulgarity
 Beat, *v.* to strike; to conquer; to throb—*s.* a stroke; a pulsation; a regular walk
 Bea'ten, *a.* trodden, frequented
 Be'a'ter, *s.* one who beats or strikes
 Beatif'ic, Beatifical, *a.* blissful, able to make blessed, belonging to the happy
 Beatif'ically, *ad.* blissfully; heavenly
 Beatifica'tion, *s.* (amongst Roman Catholics,) a preparatory step to canonization
 Beati'fy, *v.* to bless with celestial enjoyment
 Be'a'ting, *s.* correction by blows; act of proving inferior

BAD AS IT IS TO BE FAWNED UPON, IT IS BETTER THAN TO BE BITTEN.

[BEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BEG

BE SLOW IN CLOSING A FRIEND, BUT SLOWER IN CHANGING

Beat'itude, *s.* blessedness, happiness, felicity; the pronunciation of a blessing
 Beau, *s.* [Fr.], a fop, a man of dress
 Beau-ide'al, *s.* [Fr.], ideal model of perfection
 Beau'ish, *a.* foppish; dressed showily
 Beau-mon'de, *s.* [Fr.], the fashionable world
 Beau'teous, *a.* fair, elegant, beautiful
 Beau'teously, *ad.* in a beauteous manner
 Beau'teousness, Beau'tifulness, *s.* beauty, loveliness
 Beau'tifier, *s.* that which beautifies
 Beau'tiful, *a.* elegant in form and feature
 Beau'tifully, *ad.* in a beautiful manner
 Beau'tify, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Beau'ty, *s.* elegance, grace, loveliness, charmingness; a beautiful person
 Beau'ty-spot, *s.* a black patch; a foil
 Bea'ver, *s.* an amphibious animal much hunted for his fur; a hat made of this fur; the part of a helmet which covers the face
 Bea'vered, *a.* wearing a beaver
 Bea'verteen, *s.* a kind of fustian cloth
 Beca'lm, *v. a.* to still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind
 Beca'lmed, *a.* left at rest
 Beca'lining, *s.* a calm at sea
 Beca'use, *conj.* on this account; for
 Bechan'ce, *v. a.* to befall; to happen
 Becha'rm, *v. a.* to captivate
 Beck, *s.* a sign with the hand or head, nod
 Beck'on, *v. n.* to make a sign with the hand
 Beclou'd, *v. a.* to dim; to make dull
 Becom'e, *v. n.* to be fit, to be suitable to the person; to enter into some state
 Becom'ing, *a.* graceful, pleasing, elegant
 Becom'ingly, *ad.* in a becoming manner
 Becom'ingness, *s.* propriety, suitableness
 Becrip'ple, *v. a.* to make lame
 Bed, *s.* a place to sleep on; a garden-plot in which seeds are sown; the channel of a river; a layer, a stratum
 Bed, *v. a.* to place in a bed; to cohabit
 Bedab'ble, *v. a.* to besprinkle, to wet
 Bedar'kened, *a.* made dark [spatter
 Bedash', *v. a.* to throw water on; to be-
 Bedau'b, *v. a.* to daub, to besmear
 Bedaz'zle, *v. a.* to dim the sight by a light too brilliant
 Bed'chamber, *s.* a room to sleep in
 Bed'clothes, *s.* the coverings of a bed [bed
 Bed'ded, *a.* placed in a bed, made into a
 Bed'ding, *s.* materials belonging to a bed
 Bedeck', *v. a.* to deck, adorn, embellish
 Be'de-house, *s.* an hospital or alms-house
 Be'del, *s.* See Beadle [persons
 Be'deroll, *s.* list of benefactors, or eminent
 Be'desman, Be'deswoman, *s.* inmates of an alms-house
 Bedev'il, *v.* to throw into utter confusion
 Bedew', *v. a.* to moisten gently as with dew
 Bed'fellow, *s.* one lying in the same bed
 Bed'hangings, *s. pl.* the curtains to a bed
 Bedi'ght, *a.* adorned, dressed
 Bedim', *v. a.* to make dim
 Bedi'zen, *v. a.* to dress out gaily
 Bed'lam, *s.* an hospital for lunatics
 Bed'lamite, *s.* a madman, a noisy person
 Bed'maker, *s.* a person whose office it is to make the beds
 Bed'mate, *s.* a bedfellow
 Be'douin, *s.* an Arab
 Bed'post, *s.* the post of a bedstead

Bed'presser, *s.* a heavy lazy fellow
 Bedrag'gle, *v. a.* to trail in the dirt
 Bedrench', *v. a.* to drench; to saturate
 Bed'rid, Bed'ridden, *a.* confined to bed by sickness or age
 Bed'room, *s.* a bedchamber
 Bed'rite, *s.* privilege of the marriage bed
 Bedrop', *v. a.* to besprinkle
 Bedsi'de, *s.* the side of the bed
 Bed'stead, *s.* frame which supports a bed
 Bed'time, *s.* the hour of rest
 Beduck', *v. a.* to put under water
 Bedwa'rf, *v. a.* to make little
 Bed'work, *s.* work easily performed
 Bee, *s.* the insect which produces honey
 Bee'-bread, *s.* the pollen of flowers collect-
 ed by bees, as food for their young
 Beech, Beech'-tree, *s.* a large forest tree
 Beech'en, *a.* made of beech wood
 Beech'-mast, *s.* the nuts of the beech
 Beech'-nut, *s.* the fruit of the beech
 Beech'-oil, *s.* oil expressed from beech-nuts
 Bee'-eater, *s.* a bird that feeds upon bees
 Beef, *s.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow
 Beef'-eater, Buffetie'r [Fr.], *s.* a yeoman of the guard
 Bee'-flower, *s.* an orchis whose flower re-
 sembles a bee
 Beef'-steak, *s.* a slice of beef for broiling
 Bee'hive, *s.* the case in which bees are kept
 Bee'master, *s.* a proprietor of bees
 Beer, *s.* a liquor made of malt and hops
 Beer'-barrel, *s.* a barrel for holding beer
 Beer'-house, Beer'-shop, *s.* a place where beer is sold
 Bees'wax, *s.* wax formed by bees
 Beet, *s.* a sweetish esculent root, of great value in agriculture
 Bee'tle, *s.* an insect; a large heavy mallet
 —*v.* to hang over as a cliff
 Bee'tle-browed, *a.* having a prominent
 Bee'tle-headed, *a.* dull, stupid [brow
 Bee'tle-stock, *s.* the handle of a beetle
 Bee'tling, *a.* overhanging; suspending
 Beeves, *s. pl.* black cattle, oxen
 Befall', *v. n.* to happen, to come to pass—
v. a. to happen to any one
 Befit', *v. a.* to be suitable to, to suit
 Befit'ting, *a.* appropriate, suitable
 Befit'tingly, *ad.* suitably, fitly
 Befool', *v. a.* to lead into an error
 Befo're, *prep.* not behind; in advance of; in the presence of; prior to, sooner
 Befo'recited, *a.* appealed to or quoted al-
 ready
 Befo'rehand, *ad.* in a state of anticipation
 Befo'remen'tioned, *a.* mentioned already
 Befo'retime, *ad.* formerly, of old time
 Befoul', *v. a.* to soil, to dirty, to make foul
 Befriend', *v. a.* to favour, to be kind to
 Befrin'ge, *v. a.* to decorate with fringes
 Befur'ed, *a.* clothed in furs
 Beg, *v. a.* to ask alms, entreat, petition
 Beget', *v. a.* to generate, to produce
 Beget'ter, *s.* he that procreates
 Beg'gar, *s.* one who lives by begging—*v. a.*
 to reduce to beggary, to impoverish
 Beg'garliness, *s.* beggary
 Beg'garly, *a.* in want, stingy—*ad.* meanly
 Beg'garman, Beg'garwoman, *s.* one who lives by begging
 Beg'gary, *s.* great want, indigence, po-
 Beg'ging, *s.* the asking of alms [vety
 Begin', *v.* to enter upon, to commence
 Begin'ner, *s.* one who is commencing any-
 thing

BE ALWAYS MORE READY TO FORGIVE THAN TO RETURN AN INJURY.

[BEG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BEN]

BY GOOD-NATURE HALF THE MISERY OF HUMAN LIFE MIGHT BE ASSUAGED.

Begin'ning, *s.* the first original or cause, the first part, rudiments or first ground
 Begird', *v. a.* to gird, bind round, shut up
 Begon'e, *interj.* get away! go hence!
 Begre'ase, *v. a.* to soil with fat matter
 Begri'me, *v. a.* to soil, to dirty with soot
 Begrud'ge, *v. a.* to envy the possession of
 Begui'le, *v. a.* to cheat, to impose on, to amuse, to deceive pleasingly, to evade
 Begui'lement, *s.* act of beguiling
 Begui'ler, *s.* one who beguiles
 Begui'ling, *a.* delusive, leading astray
 Begui'lingly, *ad.* so as to beguile
 Behalf', *s.* favour, support, vindication
 Beha've, *v. n.* to demean, act, conduct
 Beha'viour, *s.* conduct, course of life
 Behead', *v. a.* to cut off the head
 Behead'ing, *s.* the cutting off of the head
 Behest', *s.* a command, order, precept
 Behi'nd, *prep.* at the back of, following another, remaining after another
 Behi'ndhand, *ad.* late in time; in arrears
 Beho'ld, *v. a.* to look upon—*interj.* see! lo!
 Beho'lden, *a.* obliged, bound in gratitude
 Beho'lder, *s.* a spectator
 Behoo'f, *s.* profit, advantage
 Behoo've, Beho've, *v. n.* to be fit, become
 Be'ing, *s.* existence; a particular state or condition; the person existing
 Bela'bour, *v. a.* to beat soundly, to thump
 Bela'ce, *v. a.* to fasten; a sea term
 Bela'ted, *a.* benighted, late out
 Belay', *v. a.* to lay wait for; (with seamen), to make fast a rope
 Belch, *v. n.* to eructate; to cast forth vio-
 Bel'ching, *s.* eructation [lently
 Bel'dam, *s.* a hag, a scolding woman
 Bele'aguer, *v. a.* to besiege, to block up
 Bele'aguerer, *s.* one who beleaguers
 Bel'fry, *s.* a bell tower
 Bel'gian, *s.* a native of Belgium—*a.* relat-
 ing to Belgium
 Bel'gic, *a.* pertaining to the Belgians
 Belie', *v. a.* to slander, to misrepresent
 Belie'f, *s.* persuasion, opinion; creed
 Belie've, *v.* to credit, trust, think true
 Belie'vable, *a.* credible
 Belie'ver, *s.* one who gives credence or trust to; a professor of Christianity
 Belie'vingly, *ad.* in a believing manner
 Beli'ke, *ad.* probably, perhaps, likely
 Bell, *s.* a hollow sounding metallic vessel—*v. a.* to put a bell on any one
 Belle, *s.* [Fr.], a young lady who is admired for her beauty
 Bell'ed, *a.* hung about with bells
 Belles-lett'res, *s. pl.* [Fr.], polite literature
 Bell'-fashioned, *a.* of the form of a bell
 Bell'-flower, *s.* the name of several plants, whose flowers are bell-shaped
 Bell'-founder, *s.* one who casts bells
 Bell'-foundry, *s.* a foundry for bells
 Bell'-hanger, *s.* one who fixes bells
 Bel'licose, *s.* inclined for war
 Belli'gerent, *s.* a state carrying on war—*a.* waging war
 Bell'ing, *s.* the noise made by deer at certain seasons
 Bell'man, *s.* a town-crier
 Bell'-metal, *s.* a mixture of copper and tin
 Bel'low, *v. n.* to roar like a bull; to clamour—*s.* a loud roar
 Bel'lower, *s.* one who bellows
 Bel'lowing, *s.* loud noise; roaring [fire
 Bel'lows, *s. pl.* an instrument to blow the
 Bel'lows-maker, *s.* a maker of bellows

Bell'pull, *s.* a means of sounding a house-
 bell
 Bell'ringer, *s.* one who rings church bells
 Bell'rope, *s.* a rope for ringing bells with
 Bell'shaped, *a.* in the form of a bell
 Bel'tuine, *a.* beastly; brutal; savage
 Bell'-wether, *s.* a sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck
 Bel'y, *s.* the lower part of the body
 Bel'lyache, *s.* the colic
 Bel'lyband, *s.* the girth which fastens the saddle of a horse in harness
 Bel'lyful, *s.* as much food as fills the belly
 Bel'lygod, *s.* a glutton; a gourmand
 Bel'lying, *a.* swelling out, protuberant
 Bel'y-pinched, *a.* suffering from hunger
 Bel'y-slave, *s.* a slave to the appetite
 Belong', *v. n.* to appertain to, to be the property of, to have relation to
 Belov'ed, *a.* greatly loved, valued much
 Below', *ad.* lower in place, inferior
 Belt, *s.* a girdle, a sash—*v. a.* to encircle
 Bel'ted, *a.* wearing a belt or baudrick
 Bel'vedere, *s.* [Ital.], a chamber construct-
 ed for the sake of the prospect
 Bemask', *v. a.* to hide, to conceal
 Bemire, *v. a.* to soil, to daub with mire
 Bemo'an, *v. a.* to lament, to bewail
 Bemo'aner, *s.* one who laments
 Bemock', *v. n.* to deride; to laugh at
 Bemo'urn, *v. a.* to weep over; to bewail
 Bemused, *a.* stultified from over-musing
 Bench, *s.* a seat to sit on; a tribunal of justice; justices sitting on the bench
 Ben'cher, *s.* a senior in the inns of court
 Bend, *s.* a curve; a crook—*v. a.* to crook, to bow; to subdue—*v. n.* to bow, to be
 Ben'dable, *a.* that may be bent [crooked
 Ben'der, *s.* one who bends
 Bene'ath, *prep.* under, lower in place, in-
 ferior to, unworthy of
 Ben'edict, *s.* a man newly married
 Benedic'tine, *s.* a monk of the order of St Benedict
 Benedic'tion, *s.* a blessing; an acknow-
 ledgment for blessings received
 Benefac'tion, *s.* a charitable gift, the con-
 ferring of a benefit
 Benefac'tor, Benefac'tress, *s.* one who does acts of kindness; a patron
 Ben'efice, *s.* a church living
 Ben'eficed, *a.* having church preferment
 Beneficence, *s.* generosity, active good-
 ness
 Benef'icent, *a.* kind, obliging, doing good
 Benef'icently, *ad.* in a beneficent manner
 Benef'icial, *a.* advantageous, useful
 Benef'icially, *ad.* advantageously
 Benef'icialness, *s.* usefulness
 Benef'iciary, *s.* one who holds a benefice—*a.* holding a benefice
 Ben'efit, *s.* kindness, advantage, use—*v. n.* to gain advantage by—*v. a.* to do good to
 Benev'olence, *s.* disposition to do good; charity
 Benev'olent, *a.* kind, good, affectionate
 Benev'olently, *ad.* in a kind manner
 Benga'l, *s.* a slight Indian cotton stuff [gal
 Benga'lee, *s.* the language spoken in Ben-
 Bengale'se, *s.* a native or natives of Bengal
 Beni'ght, *v. a.* to involve in darkness
 Beni'ghted, *a.* overtaken by the night; in darkness
 Beni'gn, *a.* kind, generous, wholesome
 Benig'nant, *a.* kind; gracious; good
 Benig'nity, *s.* graciousness, kindness

BY READING WE ENRICH THE MIND, BY CONVERSATION WE POLISH IT.

[BEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BIA

Beni'gnly, *ad.* kindly, graciously
 Bent, *s.* flexure; inclination, disposition, fixed purpose
 Bent'-grass, *s.* a kind of grass
 Benumb', *v. a.* to make torpid, to stupify
 Benumb'edness, *s.* state of being benumb-
 Benumb'ment, *s.* act of benumbing [ed
 Ben'zoin, *s.* gum benjamin, a medicinal kind of resin
 Repaint', *v. a.* to cover with paint
 Bepinch', *v. a.* to mark with pinches
 Bepla'ster, *v. a.* to cover as with plasters
 Bepow'der, *v. a.* to sprinkle over with powder
 Beprai'se, *v. a.* to praise greatly [colour
 Bepur'ple, *v. a.* to dye with a purple
 Beque'ath, *v. a.* to give by will, to leave
 Beque'ather, *s.* one who leaves by will
 Bequest', *s.* something left by will
 Bequo'te, *v.* to quote often
 Bera'te, *v. a.* to chide vehemently; to scold
 Bere'ave, *v. a.* to deprive of; to take away
 Bere'aved, *a.* deprived of
 Bere'avement, *s.* deprivation; great loss
 Bere'aver, *s.* one who takes away
 Ber'gamot, *s.* a kind of pear; an essence or perfume; a scented snuff
 Berhy'me, *v. a.* to mention in rhyme
 Berlin', *s.* a vehicle, a kind of chariot
 Ber'nardines, *s. pl.* an order of monks, named from St Bernard
 Ber'ried, *a.* furnished with berries [seeds
 Ber'ry, *s.* a small pulpy fruit containing
 Berth, *s.* a room or a sleeping place on board a ship; a ship's station when at anchor; any office or employment—*v.* to place a ship in deep anchorage
 Ber'yl, *s.* precious stone of a greenish cast
 Ber'yline, *a.* like a beryl; of a pale green
 Besca'wl, *v. a.* to scrawl over
 Bescree'n, *v. a.* to shelter; to conceal
 Bescrib'ble, *v. a.* to scribble over
 Besce'ch, *v. a.* to beg, to entreat, to implore
 Besce'cher, *s.* he who makes request
 Besce'm, *v. n.* to become, to befit
 Besce'ming, *s.* comeliness
 Besce'mingly, *ad.* in a becoming manner
 Besce'mingness, *s.* becomingness
 Besce'mly, *a.* fit; becoming; suitable
 Beset', *v. a.* to waylay, to perplex, to harass
 Beset'ting, *a.* habitually attending
 Beshrew', *v. a.* to curse, to happen ill to
 Beshrou'ded, *a.* enveloped
 Besi'de, Besi'des, *prep.* over and above, near; moreover
 Besie'ge, *v. a.* to surround, to lay siege to
 Besie'ged, *a.* beset or surrounded
 Besie'ger, *s.* one employed in a siege
 Besie'ging, *a.* besetting, surrounding
 Besla'ver, *v. a.* to wet with saliva; to flat-ter grossly
 Beslob'ber, Besme'ar, *v. a.* to soil, to daub or smear over
 Besme'arer, *s.* he who soils anything
 Besmir'ch, *v. a.* to besmear or besmut
 Besmo'ked, *a.* smoke-dried
 Besmut', *v. a.* to blacken with smut
 Besnuff', *v. a.* to foul with snuff
 Bes'om, *s.* a broom—*v. a.* to sweep
 Besort', *v. a.* to suit; to fit; to become
 Besot', *v. a.* to infatuate, to stupefy with liquor
 Besot'ted, *a.* infatuated
 Besot'tedly, *ad.* as if besotted [ation
 Besot'tedness, *s.* arrant stupidity; infatu-
 Besot'tingly, *ad.* so as to stupefy

Bespan'gle, *v. a.* to decorate with spangles
 Bespat'ter, *v. a.* to splash with dirt; to slander, to asperse with reproach
 Bespe'ak, *v. a.* to order, to address, to show
 Bespe'aker, *s.* one who bespeaks
 Bespe'aking, *s.* previous address or apology
 Bespec'kle, *v. a.* to mark with speckles
 Bespot', *v. a.* to mark with spots, to varie-
 Bespread', *v. a.* to spread over [gate
 Besprin'kle, *v. a.* to sprinkle over
 Best, *a.* most good, most preferable
 Bestai'n, *v. a.* to stain
 Best'ial, *a.* like a beast, brutish, carnal
 Bestial'ity, *s.* the quality of beasts
 Bestialize, *v. a.* to make like a beast
 Best'ially, *ad.* as a beast
 Bestir', *v. a.* to move quickly, to hasten
 Bestow', *v. a.* to apply, to confer upon
 Bestow'al, Bestow'ment, *s.* disposal
 Bestow'er, *s.* a giver; a disposer
 Bestrew', *v. a.* to strew or scatter about
 Bestri'de, *v. a.* to get across anything
 Bestud', *v. a.* to adorn with studs
 Bet, *s.* a wager—*v. a.* to lay a wager
 Beta'ke, *v. a.* to take, to have recourse to
 Bethink', *v. n.* to recollect, to reflect
 Beti'de, *v. n.* to happen, to befall, to come
 Beti'mes, *ad.* early, soon, seasonably
 Beto'ken, *v. a.* to signify, to foreshow
 Bet'ony, *s.* the name of a plant
 Betoss', *v. a.* to toss about; to agitate
 Betray', *v. a.* to deliver up treacherously; to divulge a secret, to discover
 Betray'al, Betray'ment, *s.* act of betraying
 Betray'er, *s.* a traitor; one that betrays
 Betrim', *v. a.* to dress; to adorn; to deck
 Betro'th, *v. a.* to give or receive a contract of marriage; to affiancé
 Betro'tment, *s.* a mutual promise of mar-riage
 Bet'ter, *a.* superior, improved, more good—*v. a.* to improve, correct, advance—*s.* one who bets
 Bet'tering, Bet'terment, *s.* act of improving
 Bet'terness, *s.* superiority in excellence
 Bet'ters, *s. pl.* our superiors
 Bet'ting, *s.* the act of making a wager
 Bet'ting man, *s.* one that lays wagers
 Betum'bled, *a.* disordered in dress and ap-pearance
 Betwee'n, Betwixt', *prep.* in the middle
 Bevel, *s.* a rule by which angles may be drawn; an obtuse or acute angle—*a.* oblique—*v. a.* to cut to a bevel angle or edge
 Bev'eling, *a.* slanting, tending to an angle—*s.* the forming of a bevel
 Bev'erage, *s.* drink, liquor to be drunk
 Bev'y, *s.* a flock of birds; a company
 Bewai'l, *v. a.* to bemoan, to lament
 Bewai'ling, *s.* audible sorrow, lamentation
 Bewa're, *v. n.* to be cautious, take care of
 Bewil'der, *v. a.* to mislead, to puzzle
 Bewitch', *v. a.* to injure by witchcraft, to charm, to fascinate, to please irresistibly
 Bewitch'er, *s.* one who bewitches
 Bewitch'ery, Bewitch'ment, *s.* fascination
 Bewitch'ing, *a.* alluring, fascinating
 Bewitch'ingly, *ad.* in an alluring manner
 Beyond', *prep.* farther onward than, re-mote from, on the farther side of, above
 Bez'el, *s.* that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed
 Bi'as, *s.* inclination, bent; a weight lodged on one side of a bowl; propension—*v. a.* to prejudice, to incline partially

BEAUTY IS NO LONGER AMIABLE THAN WHILE VIRTUE ADORNS IT.

BELIEVE NOT ALL YOU HEAR, AND REPORT NOT ALL YOU BELIEVE

[BIB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BIR]

BY SEEING THE BIAS AND PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, WE MAY BE LED TO CORRECT OUR OWN.

Bib, *s.* a small apron worn by children at meals
 Bib'ber, *s.* a tippler, a toper, a sot
 Bi'ble, *s.* the Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments
 Bib'lical, *a.* relating to the Bible
 Bib'lically, *ad.* in accordance with the Scriptures
 Bib'licist, *s.* one learned in respect of the Bible
 Bibliog'rapher, *s.* one skilled in bibliography
 Bibliograph'ic, Bibliograph'ical, *a.* relating to bibliography
 Bibliog'raphy, *s.* the history, &c., of books
 Biblioma'nia, *s.* fondness for curious books
 Bibloma'niac, *s.* a zealous collector of rare books
 Bib'liopole, Bibliop'olist, *s.* a bookseller
 Bib'ulous, *a.* spongy, that absorbs
 Bice, *s.* a light blue pigment
 Bick'er, *v. n.* to quarrel, to wrangle
 Bick'erer, *s.* a skirmisher, a wrangler
 Bick'ering, *s.* a quarrel; skirmish
 Bicus'pid, *a.* having two points
 Bid, *v. a.* to command; to offer a price
 Bid'der, *s.* one who offers a price
 Bid'ding, *s.* a command, order, charge
 Bide, *v. n.* to dwell, to continue, to endure
 Bidet', *s.* [Fr.], a washing utensil
 Bi'ding, *s.* an abode, residence, stop, stay
 Bien'nial, *a.* continuing for two years
 Bien'nially, *ad.* every two years
 Bier, *s.* a frame on which the dead are carried to the grave
 Bic'stings, *s.* the first milk after calving
 Bif'fin, *s.* a kind of apple, baked twice and flattened
 Bi'form, Bi'formed, *a.* having two forms
 Bifor'mity, *s.* a double form
 Bifron'ted, *a.* having two fronts
 Bi'furcated, *a.* forked
 Bifurca'tion, *s.* division into two
 Big, *a.* large, great, swollen, pregnant
 Big'amist, *s.* one guilty of bigamy [at once]
 Big'amy, *s.* having two wives or husbands
 Bight, *s.* a creek; a small bay; one round in a coil of rope
 Big'ness, *s.* bulk; size; dimensions
 Big'ot, *s.* a zealot, one devoted to a party
 Big'oted, *a.* irrationally zealous
 Big'otedly, *ad.* pertinaciously; obstinately
 Big'otry, *s.* blind zeal; superstition
 Big'sounding, *a.* sounding pompously
 Big'swolln, *a.* greatly swelled
 Bijou', *s.* [Fr.], an elegant trinket
 Bilat'eral, *a.* having two sides
 Bil'berry, *s.* a small purple-coloured berry
 Bil'boes, *s. pl.* shackles for the feet, for punishing offenders at sea
 Bil'boquet, *s.* [Fr.], the toy called a cup and ball
 Bile, *s.* (in Anatomy), the secretion of the liver; anger, rage
 Bilge, *s.* the breadth of a ship's bottom—*v. n.* to spring a leak
 Bil'ge-water, *s.* water which enters a ship by a leak, and lies on her bilge
 Bilin'guar, *a.* in two languages
 Bilin'guous, *a.* knowing two languages
 Bil'ious, *a.* pertaining to bile, choleric
 Bilit'eral, *a.* consisting of two letters
 Bilk, *v. a.* to cheat, overreach, defraud
 Bill, *s.* the beak of a bird; a kind of hatchet; a statement of money owing for goods purchased; an order to pay a sum

of money at a specified time and place; an act of parliament; an advertisement—*v. a.* to kiss.
 Bill'book, *s.* an account-book of bills of exchange, &c.
 Bil'let, *s.* a small log of wood; a note, a letter, a small paper—*v. a.* to quarter soldiers
 Billet-dou'x, *s.* [Fr.], a love-letter
 Bil'liards, *s. pl.* a game played with balls and maces on a table
 Bil'lingsgate, *s.* foul language, ribaldry
 Bil'lion, *s.* a million of millions
 Bil'low, *s.* a great wave of the sea—*v. n.* to rise and roll like huge waves
 Bil'lowy, *a.* swelling, like large waves
 Bin, *s.* a repository for wine, corn, &c.
 Bi'nary, Bi'nal, *a.* twofold, double
 Bi'nate, *a.* growing in pairs
 Bind, *v.* to confine with bonds, to oblige by stipulation; to contract
 Bi'nder, *s.* one who binds anything, particularly books
 Bi'nding, *s.* the covering of books; a bandage—*a.* obligatory; that obliges
 Bi'ndweed, *s.* a name of the convolvulus
 Bine, *s.* a name of the hop, or any climbing plant
 Bin'nacle, *s.* the box in which the compass of a ship is placed
 Bin'ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes, for looking at an object with both eyes
 Binoc'ular, *a.* having two eyes, or two tubes
 Biog'rapher, *s.* a writer of lives
 Biograph'ic, Biograph'ical, *a.* relating to biography
 Biograph'ically, *ad.* in the manner of a biography
 Biog'raphy, *s.* a history of the life of any person
 Biol'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of the phenomena of life
 Bi'partite, *a.* divided into two parts
 Biparti'tion, *s.* the act of dividing in two
 Bi'ped, *s.* an animal having only two feet
 Birch, *s.* a tree common in England; a rod
 Birch, Bir'chen, *a.* made of birch
 Bird, *s.* a name applied to all fowls—*v. a.* to catch birds
 Bird'-bolt, *s.* an arrow for shooting birds
 Bird'cage, *s.* a cage to keep birds in
 Bird'-call, *s.* an instrument with which the notes of birds can be imitated
 Bird'-catcher, *s.* one who catches birds
 Bird'catching, *s.* the art or practice of catching birds
 Bird'like, *a.* resembling a bird
 Bird'lime, *s.* a viscous substance used to catch small birds with
 Bird'-organ, *s.* a small organ for teaching birds to sing certain tunes
 Bird's-eye, *a.* resembling birds' eyes
 Bird's-eye view, *s.* one taken from above, as by a bird flying; a general view of a subject
 Bird's-nest, *s.* the nest in which a bird rears its young
 Bird'-witted, *a.* incapable of close attention
 Birth, *s.* the act of coming into life; lineage, extraction; rank inherited by descent
 Birth'day, *s.* the anniversary of the day on which one was born
 Birth'night, *s.* anniversary of one's birth
 Birth'place, *s.* place where one was born

BE AS CAREFUL OF THE PROPERTY OF OTHERS AS YOU WOULD OF YOUR OWN.

[BIR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BLA

BRAVE ACTIONS ARE THE SUBSTANCE OF LIFE, AND GOOD SAYINGS THE ORNAMENT OF IT.

Birth'right, *s.* the right or privilege to which a person is born
 Bis'cuit, *s.* a kind of hard flat bread; a cake; unglazed pottery
 Bisect', *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts
 Bisec'tion, *s.* division into two equal parts
 Bish'op, *s.* a prelate, one of the highest order of the clergy, who has the spiritual government of a diocese
 Bish'opric, *s.* a diocese
 Bis'muth, *s.* a reddish white brittle metal
 Bi'son, *s.* a kind of wild ox
 Bissex'tile, *s.* leap-year; every fourth year
 Bis'tre, *s.* a pigment made from soot
 Bis'tort, *s.* the plant also called snakeweed
 Bit, *s.* a small piece of anything; the iron part of an auger; that part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth
 Bitch, *s.* the female of the dog
 Bite, *s.* seizure by the teeth, a piece bitten from anything—*v. a.* to separate or pierce with the teeth; to cut; wound; cheat; trick
 Bi'ter, *s.* he who bites; a sharper
 Bi'ting, *a.* sharp, severe, acrid
 Bi'tingly, *ad.* sarcastically, reproachfully
 Bit'ted, *a.* having a bit in its mouth
 Bit'ter, *a.* hot, acrid, or biting to the taste; sharp, cruel, severe, keen, satirical
 Bit'terish, *a.* rather bitter
 Bit'terly, *ad.* with a bitter taste; severely
 Bit'tern, *s.* a bird of the heron kind
 Bit'terness, *s.* a bitter taste; malice; grief
 Bit'ters, *s. pl.* a liquor in which bitter herbs have been steeped
 Bit'tersweet, *s.* the name of a kind of nightshade
 Bitts, *s. pl.* a frame fixed in the fore-part of a ship on which to fasten the cables
 Bitu'men, *s.* a combustible mineral substance, like asphalt or naphtha, &c.
 Bitu'minate, *v. a.* to impregnate with bitumen
 Bituminif'erous, *a.* producing bitumen
 Bitu'minous, *a.* compounded of bitumen
 Bi'valve, *s.* a molluscous animal, whose shell consists of two parts united by a hinge
 Biv'ouac, *s.* [Fr.], an encampment under arms, without tents—*v. n.* to rest for the night under arms
 Biza'rre, *a.* [Fr.], fantastic, odd
 Blab, *v.* to tell a secret, to tell tales [crets
 Blab, Blab'ber, *s.* telltale; revealer of secrets
 Black, *a.* dark, mournful, wicked—*s.* a negro; a dark colour, mourning—*v.* to blacken
 Black'amoor, Black'moor, *s.* a moor or negro
 Black'art, *s.* magic, witchcraft
 Black'ball, *v. a.* to reject by putting black balls into a ballot-box
 Black'bird, *s.* name of a common song bird
 Black'berry, *s.* the fruit of the bramble
 Black'browed, *a.* gloomy, threatening
 Black'cap, *s.* a bird, also called the mock-nightingale
 Black'cattle, *s.* oxen, as distinguished from other cattle
 Black'cock, *s.* the heath-cock
 Black'en, *v. a.* to make black; to defame
 Black'ener, *s.* he who blackens anything
 Black'eyed, *a.* having black eyes
 Black'guard, *s.* a dirty fellow, a scoundrel
 Black'guardism, *s.* the conduct or language of a blackguard

Black'ing, *s.* liquid, &c., for blacking shoes
 Black'ish, *a.* somewhat black
 Black'jack, *s.* an old-fashioned leathern bottle
 Black'-lead, *s.* plumbago
 Black'leg, *s.* a swindler, a low cheater
 Black'letter, *s.* old English letter
 Black'ly, *ad.* darkly, horribly
 Black'mail, *s.* payments made to robbers, in old time, to escape pillage
 Black'ness, *s.* a black colour; atrocity
 Black'pudding, *s.* a pudding prepared with blood
 Black'-rod, *s.* the usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; usher of Parliament
 Black'sheep, *s.* a doubtful character
 Black'smith, *s.* a smith who works in iron
 Black'strap, *s.* any dark-coloured strong
 Black'thorn, *s.* the sloe [drink
 Blad'der, *s.* urinary vessel; bag; pustule
 Blad'dered, *a.* swollen like a bladder
 Blad'dery, *a.* resembling a bladder
 Blade, *s.* the leaf of grass or corn; the cutting part of an instrument; a stylish and impudent man
 Bla'debone, *s.* the scapular bone
 Blain, *s.* an ulcer, a blister
 Bla'mable, *a.* deserving censure; faulty
 Bla'mableness, *s.* fault; culpableness
 Bla'mably, *ad.* culpably
 Blame, *s.* imputation of a fault; censure—*v. a.* to censure, to reproach
 Bla'melss, *a.* innocent, guiltless, upright
 Bla'melessly, *ad.* innocently; without fault
 Bla'melessness, *s.* a state undeserving blame
 Bla'meworthy, *a.* culpable, blamable
 Blanch, *v.* to whiten, to obliterate; to peel almonds
 Blan'cher, *s.* one who whitens or cleanses
 Blan'ching, *a.* whitening
 Blancma'ngc, Blancma'nger, *s.* [Fr.], a jelly made of isinglass, milk, &c.
 Bland, *a.* soft, mild, gentle, kind
 Blandil'quence, *s.* flattering speech
 Blan'dish, *v. a.* to smooth, to soften
 Blan'disher, *s.* an insinuating flatterer
 Blan'dishment, *s.* soft speeches, flattery
 Blank, *s.* a void space; a disappointment—*a.* white, unwritten; dull, confused
 Blan'kcartridge, *s.* cartridges without ball
 Blan'ket, *s.* a woollen cover for a bed
 Blan'keting, *s.* cloth made for blankets
 Blan'kly, *ad.* in a blank manner
 Blan'knss, *s.* state of being blank
 Blan'k-verse, *s.* verse without rhyme
 Blare, *v.* to bellow; to roar
 Blar'ney, *s.* flattery, wheedling talk
 Blasph'e'me, *v. a.* to speak blasphemy
 Blasph'e'mer, *s.* one who speaks irreverently of sacred things
 Blasph'e'ming, *s.* the act of blasphemy
 Blas'phemous, *a.* impiously profane, very wicked
 Blas'phemously, *ad.* impiously, irreverently
 Blas'phemy, *s.* impious and irreverent speech of sacred things
 Blast, *s.* a gust of wind, the sound of a trumpet—*v. a.* to blight
 Blast-furnacc, *s.* a furnace for smelting ores, in which the heat is raised by a strong and constant stream of air
 Blast'ing, *s.* a blast or sudden explosion
 Blat'ter, *v. n.* to make a senseless noise
 Blat'tering, *s.* senseless noise

BETTER TO SUFFER WITHOUT CAUSE, THAN TO HAVE CAUSE FOR SUFFERING.

[BLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BLO]

BETTER FACE A DANGER ONCE THAN BE ALWAYS IN FEAR.

Blaze, *s.* a flame, the light of a flame; a white mark on a horse's face—*v.* to flame; to publish, to blazon
 Bla'zing, *a.* emitting flame or light
 Bla'zing-star, *s.* a comet
 Bla'zon, Bla'zonry, *s.* the art of heraldry
 Bla'zon, *v. a.* to describe armorial bearings heraldically; to deck, to embellish; to make public; to celebrate
 Bla'zoner, *s.* a herald; an evil speaker
 Bleach, *v.* to whiten, grow white—*s.* the ground on which clothes are bleached
 Ble'acher, *s.* one who bleaches cloth
 Ble'achery, *s.* a place for bleaching
 Ble'aching, *s.* art of whitening cloth, &c.
 Bleak, *a.* cold; open; exposed—*s.* a small river fish
 Ble'akish, *a.* moderately bleak; rather open
 Ble'akly, *ad.* in a chilly manner [wind
 Ble'akness, *s.* coldness; exposure to the
 Blear, *a.* watery, dim, obscure, weak
 Ble'aredness, *s.* the state of being bleared, or dimmed
 Ble'ar-eyed, *a.* having sore eyes; inflamed
 Bleat, *v. n.* to cry like a sheep—*s.* the cry of a sheep
 Ble'ating, *s.* the cry of lambs or sheep
 Bleed, *v.* to lose blood; let blood
 Bleed'ing, *s.* a discharge of blood; blood-letting
 Blem'ish, *s.* a spot or stain—*v. a.* to defame
 Ble'mished, *a.* injured, stained, tarnished
 Blem'ishless, *a.* without blemish or spot
 Ble'ch, *v. n.* to shrink or fly off
 Ble'nching, *s.* act of shrinking through fear
 Blend, *v. a.* to mix, to mingle, to confound
 Blend'er, *s.* one who mingles
 Bless, *v. a.* to wish or make another happy; to praise; to consecrate
 Bless'ed, Blest, *a.* happy, tasting felicity
 Bless'edly, *ad.* in a felicitous manner
 Bless'edness, *s.* beatitude, felicity, joy
 Bless'er, *s.* one who gives a blessing
 Bless'ing, *s.* benediction, divine favour
 Blight, *s.* a disease incident to plants—*v. a.* to blast; to hinder growth; to spoil
 Bligh'ted, *a.* withered, blasted
 Bligh'ting, *s.* a blasting or withering
 Blind, *a.* dark, deprived of sight, obscure—*s.* anything which intercepts the sight, a screen; a pretence
 Bli'ndfold, *v. a.* to hinder from seeing—*a.* having the eyes covered
 Bli'nding, *a.* perverting from seeing
 Bli'ndly, *ad.* without sight; implicitly
 Bli'ndman's-buff, *s.* a game in which one who is blindfolded tries to catch others
 Bli'ndness, *s.* a want of sight; ignorance
 Bli'ndside, *s.* weakness; weak part
 Bli'nd-worm, *s.* a small harmless snake
 Blink, *s.* a wink or glance. See Ice-blink—*v. n.* to wink; to see obscurely—*v. a.* to evade as if not seeing
 Blin'kard, *s.* one who has weak eyes
 Blin'kers, *s. pl.* blinds to prevent a carriage horse from seeing what it draws
 Bliss, *s.* blessedness, happiness, complete delight
 Bliss'ful, *a.* very happy, full of joy, glad
 Bliss'fully, *ad.* happily
 Bliss'fulness, *s.* happiness, fulness of joy
 Blis'ter, *s.* a bladder formed beneath the skin, and filled with a watery fluid; a plaster to raise a blister—*v.* to apply a blister; to rise in blisters

Blithe, Bli'theful, Bli'thesome, *a.* gay, merry, sprightly
 Bli'thely, *ad.* in a blithe manner
 Bli'theness, Bli'thesomeness, *s.* quality of being blithe
 Bloat, *v. n.* to swell, to grow puffy
 Blo'atedness, *s.* turgidness, swelling
 Blo'ater, *s.* a herring very slightly salted and smoked
 Blob'berlip, *s.* a thick lip
 Block, *s.* a short thick piece of wood; a rough piece of marble; a wood engraving; an isolated mass of houses; a stupid fellow; a pulley—*v. a.* to shut up, to enclose
 Blocka'de, *s.* prevention of ingress or egress from a place by land or sea—*v.* to shut up a place with troops or ships so as to prevent all ingress or egress
 Block'head, *s.* a stupid person, a dunce
 Block'headed, Block'ish, *a.* stupid; dull
 Block'house, *s.* a building, or small fort, constructed of timber
 Block'ishness, *s.* stupidity, dulness
 Block'like, *a.* like a block, stupid
 Block'tin, *s.* unadulterated or unwrought tin
 Blo'mary, Bloom'ery, *s.* a refining forge for iron
 Blonde, *s.* [Fr.], a fair-complexioned person
 Blond'lace, *s.* lace made of silk
 Blood, *s.* the red fluid that circulates through the bodies of animals; kindred, lineage; murder; angry passion
 Blood-guilt'iness, *s.* murder
 Blood'-heat, *s.* the temperature of blood
 Blood'horse, *s.* a horse of high breeding
 Blood'hound, *s.* a kind of dog, remarkable for its keen scent
 Blood'ied, *a.* stained with blood
 Blood'ily, *ad.* in a bloody manner; cruelly
 Blood'iness, *s.* the state of being bloody
 Blood'less, *a.* without blood; heartless
 Blood'lessly, *ad.* without shedding blood
 Blood'letter, *s.* a phlebotomist
 Blood'letting, *s.* the act of opening a vein
 Blood'pudding, *s.* See Blackpudding
 Blood'-red, *a.* red as blood
 Blood'shed, *s.* murder, slaughter
 Blood'shedder, *s.* a murderer
 Blood'shedding, *s.* the shedding of blood
 Blood'shot, *a.* filled with blood; inflamed
 Blood'stained, *a.* stained with blood
 Blood'stone, *s.* a green kind of agate, spotted with red
 Blood'sucker, *s.* a leech; a cruel man
 Blood'sucking, *a.* that sucks or draws blood
 Blood'thirsty, *a.* addicted to bloodshed
 Blood'vessel, *s.* a vein or artery
 Blood'warm, *a.* lukewarm
 Blood'y, *a.* stained with blood; sanguinary
 Blood'y-minded, *a.* cruel; implacable
 Bloom, *s.* the blossom or flower of a plant; the prime of life; a flush of health and youth on the cheek; the blue on freshly gathered plums, &c.; a mass of iron taking from the puddling furnace—*v. n.* to produce blossoms; to be in the beauty of youth
 Bloo'ming, *a.* flowery; youthful
 Bloo'mingly, *ad.* in a blooming manner
 Bos'som, *s.* the flower of a plant—*v. n.* to put forth blossoms
 Bos'soming, *s.* the flowering of plants
 Blot, *s.* a blur, a spot—*v.* to disgrace, stain
 Blotch, *s.* an eruption on the skin

BY LEARNING TO OBEY WE KNOW HOW TO COMMAND.

[BLO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BOI]

BE MINDFUL OF THINGS PAST, AND PROVIDENT OF THINGS TO COME.

Blot'ter, *s.* anything to take off superfluous ink from writing
 Blot'ting-paper, *s.* paper unsized, used for removing superfluous ink from writing
 Blouse, *s.* a light linen coat or jacket
 Blow, *s.* a stroke; a sudden event—*v.* to pant or breathe hard; to put forth flowers; to sound a wind instrument; to drive by wind; to fashion glass into any shape
 Blow'er, *s.* one who blows; that which quickens the draft in a chimney
 Blow-fly, *s.* the common blue-bottle fly
 Blow-pipe, *s.* a tube used to intensify the heat of flame so as to melt metals, glass, &c.
 Blow'zy, *a.* sunburnt, ruddy-faced
 Blub'ber, *s.* the fat of the whale, &c.—*v.* to swell the cheeks with weeping
 Blud'geon, *s.* a short thick stick to be used as a weapon of offence
 Blu'e, *a.* sky-coloured—*v. n.* to make blue
 Blu'eblood, *s.* aristocratic birth
 Blu'ebottle, *s.* a common field-flower; a kind of house-fly
 Bluedev'ls, *s.* melancholy, despondency
 Blu'e-eyed, *a.* having blue eyes
 Blu'e-light, *s.* a kind of signal fire
 Blu'ely, *ad.* with a blue colour
 Blu'emantle, *s.* one of the pursuivants at arms of the Heralds' College
 Blu'eness, *s.* the quality of being blue
 Blue-pe'ter, *s.* the signal flag for sailing
 Blu'estocking, *s.* a lady devoted to literature
 Blu'e-veined, *a.* having blue veins or
 Blu'ey, *a.* rather blue (streaks)
 Bluff, *s.* a high and steep inland bank—*a.* stern, blustering, looking big
 Bluff'ness, *s.* surliness; roughness of manner
 Blu'ish, *a.* blue in a small degree
 Blu'ishness, *s.* a small degree of blue colour
 Blun'der, *s.* a mistake, a careless error—*v. n.* to mistake grossly; to err carelessly
 Blun'derbuss, *s.* a short wide-mouthed gun to discharge many bullets at a time
 Blun'derbuss, Blun'derer, Blun'derhead, *s.* a stupid fellow who commits blunders
 Blun'dering, *a.* ridiculously erring
 Blun'deringly, *ad.* in a blundering manner
 Blunt, *a.* dull, rough, rude, unpolite, abrupt—*v. a.* to dull the point or edge
 Blunt'ly, *ad.* rudely, plainly, roughly
 Blunt'ness, *s.* a want of edge; rudeness
 Blunt'witted, *a.* dull; stupid
 Blur, *s.* a spot, imperfection—*v. a.* to blot
 Blurt, *v. a.* to blab out, speak heedlessly
 Blush, *v. n.* to be suddenly suffused with a red colour in the cheeks—*s.* red or purple colour; sudden appearance
 Blush'fully, *ad.* with blushes, modestly
 Blush'less, *a.* impudent, past blushing
 Blus'ter, *v. n.* to roar, hector, swagger
 Blus'terer, *s.* a noisy person: a swaggerer
 Blus'tering, *s.* tumult; noise
 Blus'trous, *a.* noisy, tumultuous
 Bo, *interj.* used to frighten children
 Bo'a, *s.* a large species of serpent; a fur tippet worn round the neck
 Boar, *s.* the male of swine
 Board, *s.* a flat piece of wood; a court or council—*v.* to cover with boards; to enter a ship by force; to live with a family for payment, to keep a lodger for payment
 Bo'arder, *s.* one who lives in another's fa-

mily for payment; one who has to fight his way on board a hostile ship
 Bo'arding, *s.* covering with boards; the boards used to cover with; the act of fighting one's way on board a ship
 Bo'arding-school, *s.* a school in which the pupils live with the teacher
 Board-wa'ges, *s.* an allowance for victuals
 Boast, *s.* a proud speech, a brag, a bounce—*v.* to brag, to glory in, to exult
 Bo'aster, *s.* a braggart, a puffer, a swag-
 Bo'astful, *a.* proud, haughty, vain [gerer
 Bo'asting, *s.* an expression of ostentation
 Bo'astingly, *ad.* ostentatiously, vainly
 Boat, *s.* a small vessel used on rivers, &c.
 Bo'at-hook, *s.* a hook fixed to a long pole, used to push or pull a boat
 Bo'ating, *s.* practice of navigating a boat
 Bo'atman, Bo'atsman, *s.* manager of a boat
 Bo'at-rope, *s.* a rope to fasten a boat; the painter
 Bo'at-shaped, *a.* shaped like a boat
 Bo'atswain, *s.* the petty officer of a ship who has charge of the boats, &c., and overlooks the men in their duties
 Bob, *s.* any little loosely hung pendant; the weight of a carpenter's level, or of a pendulum; a jerking nod—*v.* to dodge, to cheat, to dangle
 Bob'bin, *s.* a small wooden spool on which thread is wound
 Bob'binwork, *s.* work woven with bobbins
 Bob'cherry, *s.* a child's game, in which a cherry is hung up, and has to be caught in the mouth
 Bob'stays, *s.* ropes to confine a ship's bowsprit downwards
 Bob'tail, *s.* a short tail; the rabble
 Bob'tailed, *a.* having the tail cut short
 Bode, *v. a.* to foreshow, portend
 Bod'ice, *s.* a sort of stays for women
 Bod'ied, *a.* See Embodied [pure
 Bod'iless, *a.* without a body; spiritual;
 Bod'ily, *a.* relating to the body; actual; real
 Bod'kin, *s.* a large and blunt kind of needle
 Bod'y, *s.* the human or animal organism; matter as opposed to spirit; a person; a collective mass; a corporation—*v. a.* to embody
 Bod'y-clothes, *s.* clothing for the body
 Bod'y-guard, *s.* the king's personal guard
 Body-pol'itic, *s.* the nation regarded politically
 Bod'ysnatcher, *s.* one who disinters bodies for dissection
 Bog, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a morass, a swamp—*v. n.* to whelm, as in mud or mire
 Bog'bean, *s.* a beautiful marsh plant
 Bog'berry, *s.* the cranberry
 Bog'gle, *v. n.* to start, to hesitate, to waver
 Bog'gler, *s.* a doubter, a timorous man
 Bog'gy, *a.* marshy; swampy
 Bog'land, *s.* a boggy country
 Bo'gle, *s.* a bugbear; a goblin [bogs
 Bog'-moss, *s.* a kind of moss growing in
 Bog'-trotter, *s.* one who lives in a boggy country
 Bohe'a, *s.* a species of coarse black tea
 Boil, *v.* to be agitated by heat; to dress by boiling in water; to be agitated by rage—*s.* an inflamed tumour
 Boi'ler, *s.* a vessel for boiling water, &c.
 Boil'ing, *s.* ebullition from heat
 Boi'sterous, *a.* loud, furious, stormy
 Boi'sterously, *ad.* violently; very loudly

BEFORE YOU GIVE WAY TO ANGER, TRY TO FIND A REASON FOR NOT BEING ANGRY.

[BOI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BOR]

BY A TIMELY RESISTANCE THE GREATEST EVILS MAY BE OVERCOME.

Boi'sterousness, *s.* turbulence
 Bold, *a.* daring, impudent, licentious, stout
 Bo'ld-faced, *a.* impudent
 Bo'ldly, *ad.* in a bold manner, bravely
 Bo'ldness, *s.* courage, impudence, confidence
 Bole, *s.* a fine sort of clay; the trunk of
 Bole'tus, *s.* a genus of funguses [a tree
 Boll, *v. n.* to form a seed-vessel [sausage
 Bolo'gna sausage, *s.* a large and well-spiced
 Bo'lster, *s.* a large pillow; a long cushion
 Bo'lster, *v. a.* to support; to pad; to eom-
 Bo'lstered, *a.* swelled out [press
 Bo'lsterer, *s.* a supporter; a maintainer
 Bolt, *s.* the bar of a door; an arrow—*v. a.*
 to fasten; sift; swallow hastily—*v. n.*
 to run away suddenly and seeretly
 Bo'lt-auger, *s.* a borer used in ship-building
 Bo'lter, *s.* a sieve to separate meal from
 bran
 Bo'lting, *s.* the process of separating the
 meal from the bran
 Bo'lting-cloth, *s.* a cloth of which bolters
 for sifting meal are made
 Bo'lting-huteh, *s.* a tub for sifted meal
 Bo'lting-mill, *s.* an engine for sifting meal
 Bo'lt-rope, *s.* a rope sewed to the edges of
 sails
 Bo'lus, *s.* [Lat.], a large pill
 Bomb, Bomb'shell, *s.* a globe of iron con-
 taining eombustibles, &c. to be discharg-
 ed from a mortar
 Bom'bard, *s.* a piece of short thiek ord-
 nanee; a mortar of great dimensions
 Bombard', *v. a.* to attack with bombs
 Bombardie'r, *s.* an artilleryman who is
 engaged in firing bombs from mortars
 Bombard'ment, *s.* an attack with bombs
 Bombasi'n, Bombazi'ne, *s.* a stuff made of
 silk and worsted
 Bombast', *s.* big words; an inflated style
 Bombas'tic, *a.* high-sounding; ranting
 Bomb'-chest, *s.* a chest with eombustibles
 Bomb'-ketch, Bomb'-vessel, *s.* a vessel
 from which bombs are fired
 Bomb'proof, *a.* able to resist bombs
 Bomby'cinous, *a.* silken, made of silk
 Bon'bon, *s.* [Fr.], a sugar plum
 Bond, *s.* a chain or fetter, anything which
 binds or unites; any written obligation;
 eaptivity—*a.* enslaved, captive
 Bond'age, *s.* captivity, slavery, imprison-
 ment
 Bon'ded, *a.* applied to goods, the payment
 of the duties on which are secured by
 Bond'maid, *s.* a female slave [bond
 Bond'man, *s.* a male slave or serf
 Bond'servant, *s.* a slave
 Bond'service, *s.* slavery
 Bond'slave, *s.* a slave
 Bonds'man, *s.* one bound for another
 Bond'woman, *s.* a female slave or serf
 Bone, *s.* the substance which forms the
 skeletons of men, beasts, birds, &c.—*v.*
a. to take out bones from the flesh in
 cookery
 Bo'ne-ache, *s.* pain in the bones
 Bo'nedust, *s.* ground bones used as manure
 Bo'ned, *a.* having the bones removed
 Bo'nelace, *s.* a coarse kind of lace; flaxen
 lace
 Bo'neless, *a.* having no bones; tender
 Bones, *s. pl.* a dead body
 Bon'fire, *s.* a fire made for triumph
 Bon'mot, *s.* [Fr.], a joke, a witticism
 Bon'net, *s.* a covering for the head

Bon'nily, *ad.* prettily, gaily, handsomely
 Bon'ny, *a.* handsome, beautiful, merry,
 gay
 Bo'nus, *s.* [Lat.], a premium; a benefit, an
 advantage
 Bo'ny, *a.* consisting of, or pertaining to,
 bones; strong, stout
 Boo'by, *s.* dull stupid fellow; large bird
 Boo'byish, *a.* like a booby
 Book, *s.* a printed volume; a part or divi-
 sion of a work—*v. a.* to enter or register
 in a book
 Book'binder, *s.* one who binds books
 Book'binding, *s.* the art of binding books
 Book'ease, *s.* a case for holding books
 Book'debt, *s.* an account entered by a
 creditor in a book
 Book'ish, *a.* much given to books, studious
 Book'ishly, *ad.* in a studious manner
 Book'ishness, *s.* much application to books
 Book'keeper, *s.* one who keeps accounts
 Book'keeping, *s.* art of keeping accounts
 Book'knowledge, *s.* knowledge of books,
 or gained from books
 Book'learned, *a.* versed in books [books
 Book'learning, *s.* learning gained from
 Book'making, *s.* art or praetice of making
 Book'man, *s.* a student [books
 Book'oath, *s.* an oath made on the Bible
 Book'seller, *s.* a vender of books by pro-
 fession
 Book'selling, *s.* the trade of a bookseller
 Book'stall, *s.* a stall where books are sold
 Book'worm, *s.* an insect which eats holes
 in books; a elose student
 Boom, *s.* a spar used to set out the bottom
 of a sail; a bar or chain across the mouth
 of a harbour—*v. n.* to make a noise like
 the sea
 Boo'merang, *s.* a flat and curved stiek,
 used as a weapon by the natives of
 Australia, and as a plaything in England
 Boon, *s.* a gift, a present, a grant; a prayer
 —*a.* gay, merry, pleasant, cheerful
 Boor, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rude man
 Boo'rish, *a.* rustie, clownish, rude
 Boo'rishly, *ad.* in a clownish manner
 Boo'rishness, *s.* clownishness; rustieity
 Boot, *v.* to profit; to put on boots—*s.* part
 of a coach in which luggage is placed;
 coverings for the legs and feet
 Boot'ed, *a.* wearing boots
 Bootee', *s.* a short boot
 Booth, *s.* a stall or tent [boots on
 Boot'hook, *s.* an implement for pulling
 Boot'hose, *s.* stockings to serve for boots
 Boot'jack, *s.* impiement for pulling boots
 Boot'less, *a.* useless, unavailing, vain [off
 Boot'lessly, *ad.* without use or profit
 Boot'tree, *s.* a last for stretching boots
 Boo'ty, *s.* plunder, pillage, spoil
 Bopeep', *s.* act of looking out, and draw-
 ing back, as children in play
 Bor'age, *s.* a common rough-leaved plant
 Bo'rax, *s.* a salt compounded of soda and
 boracic acid, much used in the arts,
 found native in Tuscany and several
 parts of Asia
 Bor'der, *s.* an edging; a side, a boundary
 —*v. a.* to adorn with a border—*v. n.* to
 approach near to
 Bor'derer, *s.* inhabitant near the borders
 Bore, *s.* the hollow of a gun, &c.; a trouble-
 some fellow; an annoyance of any kind
 —*v. a.* to make a hole; to annoy, pester
 Bo'real, *a.* northern, tending to the north

BY THE APPROVAL OF EVIL WE BECOME GUILTY OF IT.

[BOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BRA

Bo'reas, *s.* [Lat.], the north wind
 Bo'recole, *s.* brocoli, a kind of cauliflower
 Bo'rer, *s.* a gimlet; one who bores
 Bornou'se, Burnoo'se, *s.* a woollen cloak
 Bo'rough, *s.* a town which is represented in parliament
 Bo'rough-en'glish, *s.* descent of lands, &c. to the youngest son
 Bo'roughmonger, *s.* one who traffics in the patronage or representation of bo'roughs
 Bor'row, *v. a.* to ask a loan; take on credit
 Bor'rower, *s.* one who borrows from another
 Bos'cage, *s.* a wood, a grove, woodlands
 Bos'ky, *a.* woody, rough with thickets
 Bo'som, *s.* the breast; the heart; an enclosure—*v. a.* to enclose in the bosom
 Bo'som-friend, *s.* an intimate and beloved friend
 Boss, *s.* a stud, a knob, a raised work
 Bos'sed, Bos'sy, *a.* prominent; studded
 Bot, *s.* the larva of a fly, bred in the skin or intestines of the horse, sheep, &c.
 Botan'ic, Botan'ical, *a.* relating to herbs
 Botan'ically, *ad.* according to botanical laws
 Bot'anist, *s.* a person skilled in herbs
 Bot'anize, *v. a.* to gather and arrange plants
 Bot'any, *s.* the science which treats of the physiology and classification of plants
 Botch, *s.* a patch—*v. a.* to patch
 Botch'er, *s.* one who mends old clothes
 Botch'y, *a.* marked with botches
 Both, *a.* the two, the one and the other—*ad.* as well
 Both'er, *v. a.* to tease and perplex
 Bot'tle, *s.* a vessel with a narrow neck to contain liquids; a bottleful; a bundle—*v. a.* to put into bottles
 Bot'tleglass, *s.* the coarse kind of glass of which bottles are made
 Bot'tlenosed, *a.* having a swollen nose
 Bot'tler, *s.* one whose trade it is to bottle wine, beer, &c.
 Bot'tle-screw, *s.* See Corkscrew
 Bot'tom, *s.* the lowest part of anything; a dale; ball of string, &c.; a small quantity of liquor in a glass—*v. a.* to found or build upon
 Bot'tomed, *a.* having a bottom or foundation
 Bot'tomless, *a.* without any foundation
 Bot'tomry, *s.* the borrowing of money on a ship
 Bou'doir, *s.* [Fr.], a lady's own room
 Bough, *s.* an arm of a tree, a branch
 Boulder, Bow'lder, *s.* a large stone, the angles of which have been worn off in water
 Bounce, *v. n.* to leap, to spring; to make a sudden explosion—*s.* a sudden noise;
 Boun'cer, *s.* a boaster; a lie [a boast
 Boun'cing, *a.* stout, large
 Bound, *s.* limit; mark; leap—*v.* to jump, spring, fly back; to limit—*a.* destined
 Bound'ary, *s.* a visible limit or bound
 Bound'-bailiff, *s.* a sheriff's officer
 Bound'en, *a.* that we are obliged by
 Bound'er, *s.* that which limits or bounds
 Bound'less, *a.* unlimited, unconfined
 Bound'lessly, *ad.* unendingly
 Bound'lessness, *s.* exemption from limits
 Boun'teous, Boun'tiful, *a.* liberal, generous
 Boun'teously, Boun'tifully, *ad.* liberally

Boun'teousness, Boun'tifulness, Boun'ty, *s.* generosity, liberality, munificence
 Bouque't, *s.* [Fr.], a nosegay
 Bour'geois, *s.* a middle-sized printing-type
 Bourn, *s.* a bound, limit
 Bout, *s.* a trial, an essay, an attempt
 Bow, *s.* an inclination of the body; an instrument to shoot arrows; a knot made with a riband; the forepart of a ship—*v.* to bend, to stoop
 Bow'elless, *a.* cruel, unfeeling, merciless
 Bow'els, *s. pl.* the intestines
 Bow'er, *s.* arbour in a garden; anchor
 Bow'ery, *a.* shady, retired, cool
 Bow'-hand, *s.* the hand that draws a bow
 Bo'wie-knife, *s.* broad-bladed sharp-pointed knife, commonly carried as a weapon in the Slave States of N. America
 Bowl, *s.* a wide hollow basin; the hollow of any vessel; a wooden ball—*v.* to play at bowls; throw the ball to the batsman at cricket; roll, trundle
 Bow'legged, *a.* having crooked legs
 Bowl'er, *s.* one who bowls
 Bow'line, *s.* the name of a ship's rope
 Bow'ling, *s.* the art of rolling bowls
 Bow'ling-alley, *s.* a place for rolling bowls
 Bow'ling-green, *s.* level green for bowlers
 Bow'man, *s.* an archer; shooter with bows
 Bow'shot, *s.* the distance an arrow can reach
 Bow'sprit, *s.* the mast that projects in a sloping direction from a ship's head
 Bow'string, *s.* the string used for a bow
 Bow-win'dow. See Bay-window [fish
 Bow'net, *s.* a net of twigs bowed to catch
 Bow'pen, *s.* an instrument for drawing lines of uniform thickness
 Bow'yer, *s.* an archer; a maker of bows
 Box, *s.* a chest or case; a blow with the open hand; a small country-house; the seat of the driver of a coach; a small evergreen tree, with fine and hard wood; a compartment in a theatre or public room—*v. a.* to fight with the fists, strike with the palm; pack in a box
 Box'en, *a.* made of box; resembling box'
 Box'er, *s.* one who fights with the fist
 Box'ing, *s.* a fighting with the fists
 Boy, *s.* a male child, a youth
 Boy'hood, *s.* the state of a boy; youth
 Boy'ish, *a.* childish; simple; like a boy
 Boy'ishly, *ad.* in a boyish manner
 Boy'ishness, *s.* resemblance to a boy
 Brace, *s.* a bandage; coupling tie; pair—*v.* *a.* to bind, tighten, to couple with braces
 Bra'celet, *s.* an ornament for the arms
 Bra'cer, *s.* bandage, anything that tightens
 Bra'ces, *s. pl.* straps passing over the shoulders and supporting the trowsers
 Brachy'graphy, *s.* stenography; shorthand writing
 Brachyl'ogy, *s.* (in Rhetoric), conciseness of expression
 Brack'et, *s.* a small angular support for a shelf, &c.; anything shaped like a bracket; (in Grammar), hooks [] enclosing words not required by the sense of a passage
 Brack'ish, *a.* saltish, like sea water
 Brack'ishness, *s.* saltiness in a small degree
 Brad, *s.* a nail almost without a head
 Brag, *s.* a boast; a game at cards—*v. n.* to boast, to swagger, to puff
 Braggado'cio, Brag'ger, *s.* a boaster, a
 Brag'ging, *s.* swaggering talk [swaggerer

BE CIRCUMSPECT AND CAUTIOUS IN WHATEVER YOU UNDERTAKE.

BEGIN NOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE CONSIDERED HOW IT IS TO BE FINISHED

[BRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BRE]

BY FORGETFULNESS OF INJURIES, WE SHOW OURSELVES SUPERIOR TO THEM.

Brag'gingly, *ad.* boastingly
 Braid, *v. a.* to weave together, to plait—
s. a sort of lace; a knot; false hair
 Brain, *s.* the mass of nervous matter
 which in man and vertebrate animals
 fills the skull; sense; understanding—
v. to kill by beating out the brains
 Brain-fe'ver, *s.* inflammation of the
 brain
 Brain'less, *a.* silly, foolish, weak, thought-
 less
 Brainpan, *s.* the skull containing the
 brains
 Brain'sick, *a.* diseased in the understand-
 ing
 Brake, *s.* a thicket; an instrument for
 dressing flax; a kind of fern. See Break
 Bra'ky, *a.* full of brakes, thorny
 Bram'ble, *s.* the shrub which bears black-
 berries
 Bram'ble-bush, *s.* a shrub, or clump of
 shrubs of the bramble
 Bram'bled, *a.* overgrown with brambles
 Bram'bling, *s.* a mountain chaffinch
 Bram'in, Brah'min, Brah'man, Brach'-
 man, *s.* an Indian priest
 Bramin'ical, *a.* relating to the Bramins
 Bram'inism, *s.* the religious system of the
 Bramins
 Bran, *s.* the husks of ground corn
 Branch, *s.* a small bough, a shoot; any
 member or part of a body—*v.* to ramify;
 to divide and spread out
 Bran'cher, *s.* a young hawk or rook that
 has just left the nest
 Branch'less, *a.* without shoots or boughs
 Bran'chy, *a.* full of branches, spreading
 Brand, *v. a.* to mark with a brand—*s.* a
 mark made by a hot iron, especially one
 of infamy; a lighted stick; a sword
 Bran'died, *a.* mixed with brandy
 Bran'iron, Bran'ding iron, *s.* an iron to
 brand with; a trivet
 Bran'dish, *v. a.* to wave, shake, flourish
 Bran'disher, *s.* he who brandishes
 Brand'ling, *s.* a small worm
 Brand'new, *a.* quite new
 Bran'dy, *s.* a strong distilled liquor
 Brank, *s.* the plant called buckwheat
 Bran'ny, *a.* consisting of bran
 Bra'sier, Bra'zier, *s.* one who works in brass
 Brass, *s.* a yellow alloy of copper and zinc;
 impudence; money or cash
 Brass'band, *s.* a band of musicians playing
 on brass instruments
 Brass'iness, *s.* an appearance or sound like
 brass
 Brass'-visaged, *a.* impudent, shameless
 Brass'y, *a.* resembling brass; impudent
 Brava'do, *s.* a boast, a brag, a threat
 Brave, *a.* courageous, gallant, noble—*s.* a
 boast, a challenge—*v. a.* to challenge, to
 defy, to hector
 Bra'vely, *ad.* gallantly, nobly; generously
 Bra'very, *s.* courage, magnanimity; show
 Bra'vo, *s.* [Ital.], a hired assassin—*interj.*
 expressing applause
 Bravu'ra, *s.* [Ital.], a song requiring great
 vocal ability
 Brawl, *s.* a quarrel; a dance—*v. n.* to
 quarrel, to speak loudly
 Braw'ler, *s.* wrangler, quarrelsome person
 Braw'ling, *s.* the act of quarrelling
 Braw'lingly, *ad.* in a noisy and quarrel-
 some manner
 Brawn, *s.* muscular strength and bulk; the

flesh of the boar, the same boiled to a
 jelly
 Braw'niness, *s.* hardiness, robustness
 Braw'ny, *a.* fleshy, strong, muscular
 Bray, *s.* the noise of an ass; harsh cry—*v.*
 to bruise in a mortar; bray like an ass
 Bray'ing, *s.* clamour; noise
 Braze, *v. a.* to solder with brass
 Bra'zen, *a.* made of brass; bold—*v. n.* to
 be impudent
 Bra'zenface, *s.* a bold impudent person
 Bra'zenfaced, *a.* shameless
 Bra'zenly, *ad.* in a bold impudent manner
 Bra'zenness, *s.* shamelessness; boldness
 Brazil'ian, *a.* pertaining to Brazil
 Bra'zing, *s.* the uniting or union by brass
 solder; impudent defiance
 Breach, *s.* an opening, a gap; a quarrel—
v. a. to make a breach or opening
 Bread, *s.* food made of ground corn and
 baked; food or maintenance
 Bread'-corn, *s.* corn of which bread is
 made
 Bread'-fruit, *s.* the produce of a Polynesian
 tree
 Breadth, *s.* the measure from side to side
 Break, *v.* to part or burst by violence; to
 tame; to become bankrupt; to fall out
 —*s.* an opening, a breach, a failure
 Break, Brake, *s.* a contrivance for retard-
 ing and stopping the motion of the
 wheels of railway vehicles
 Brea'kable, *a.* fragile [fractures
 Brea'kage, *s.* fracture, compensation for
 Breaker, *s.* one who breaks; a wave
 broken on the shore
 Break'fast, *s.* the first meal in the day—*v.*
n. to make the first meal
 Brea'king, *s.* irruption; dissolution
 Breaking-in', *s.* training of a young horse
 Brea'k-neck, *a.* perilous to life or limb
 Brea'ksman, *s.* one who manages the break
 in a railway carriage
 Brea'kwater, *s.* a mole at the entrance of
 a harbour to break the force of the sea
 Bream, *s.* the name of a fish
 Breast, *s.* the thorax or chest; bosom;
 conscience or affections—*v. a.* to meet in
 front
 Breast'bone, *s.* the bone to which the ribs
 are attached in front; the sternum
 Breast'high, *a.* between 3 and 4 feet in
 height
 Breast'knot, *s.* ribands worn on the breast
 Breast'pin, *s.* an ornament for the breast
 Breast'plate, *s.* armour for the breast
 Breast'work, *s.* a parapet for defence
 breast-high
 Breath, *s.* life; air drawn in and exhaled
 from the lungs; moving air; an instant
 Bre'athable, *a.* that may be breathed
 Breathe, *v.* to draw breadth; to live; to
 rest; to exhale; to utter privately
 Bre'a'ther, *s.* one that breathes
 Bre'a'thing, *s.* the act of respiration; (in
 Grammar), aspiration
 Bre'a'thing-time, *s.* pause, relaxation
 Breath'less, *a.* out of breath, hurried; dead
 Breath'lessness, *s.* the being out of breath
 Breech, *s.* the hinder part of a gun; the
 lower part of the body—*v. a.* to put into
 breeches
 Bree'ches, *s. pl.* part of a man's apparel
 Bree'ching, *s.* part of a horse's harness;
 ropes to secure the guns in their places
 on board ship

BEAUTY WITHOUT HONESTY IS LIKE POISON KEPT IN A BOX OF GOLD.

[BRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BRO]

Breed, *v.* to generate, or originate; to bring up, train or educate—*s.* a race or progeny; offspring
 Bree'der, *s.* one who breeds
 Bree'ding, *s.* education, manners; nurture
 Breeze, *s.* a gentle gale; the gadfly
 Bree'zeless, *a.* calm, wanting a breeze
 Bree'zy, *a.* fanned with gentle gales, cool
 Breve, *s.* the longest note in music. See Brief
 Brev'et, *s.* a superior and honorary rank in the army
 Brev'iary, *s.* the book of daily service in the Roman Catholic church
 Brevie'r, *s.* a small kind of printing-letter
 Brevil'oquence, *s.* (in Rhetoric), concise and pertinent speech
 Brev'ity, *s.* conciseness, shortness
 Brew, *v.* to make ale or beer; to contrive—*s.* that which is brewed
 Brew'age, *s.* mixture of various things
 Brew'er, *s.* one who brews
 Brew'ery, *s.* place appropriated to brewing
 Brew'house, *s.* a place for brewing in
 Brew'ing, *s.* the process of making ale or beer; quantity brewed at once
 Bri'ar, Bri'er, *s.* any thorny bush
 Bri'arrose, *s.* the dogrose, or wild rose
 Bri'ary, *a.* thorny, obstructed with briars
 Bribe, *s.* a gift or favour bestowed to secure corrupt conduct—*v. a.* to gain by gifts; to hire
 Bri'ber, *s.* one who corrupts for pay
 Bri'bery, *s.* the act or crime of bribing
 Brick, *s.* a parallelopiped of burnt clay; a brick-shaped loaf—*v. a.* to lay or pave
 Brick'bat, *s.* a piece of brick [with bricks
 Brick'built, *a.* built with bricks
 Brick'dust, *s.* dust made by pounding bricks
 Brick'earth, *s.* clay or earth for bricks
 Brick'kiln, *s.* place where bricks are burnt
 Bricklayer, *s.* a brick mason
 Brick'maker, *s.* one who makes bricks
 Brick'work, *s.* a wall of bricks
 Brick'yard, *s.* a manufactory of bricks
 Bri'dal, *s.* the nuptial festival—*a.* relating to marriage, nuptial
 Bride, *s.* a newly-married woman
 Bri'de-bed, *s.* the marriage bed
 Bri'de-cake, *s.* cake distributed at a wedding
 Bri'de-chamber, *s.* the nuptial chamber
 Bri'degroom, *s.* a newly-married man
 Bri'demaid, Bri'desmaid, *s.* woman who attends a bride at the marriage ceremony
 Bri'deman, Bri'desman, *s.* he who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony
 Bri'dewell, *s.* a house of correction
 Bridge, *s.* a structure continuing a path or road over a river or any other opening; upper part of the nose; supporter of violin strings—*v.* to build a bridge; to devise means of crossing any chasm
 Bri'dle, *s.* the head reins of a horse, a check—*v. a.* to restrain; to guide; to put on a bridle—*v. n.* to hold up the head
 Bri'dle-hand, *s.* the left hand which holds the bridle
 Bri'dle-path, Bri'dle-way, *s.* a road passable only by riders on horseback
 Brief, *s.* epitome, short extract; instructions to counsel; letters patent for charitable collections—*a.* short
 Brie'fless, *a.* not having a brief
 Brie'fness, *s.* conciseness, shortness

Briefly, *ad.* concisely, shortly, in few words
 Bri'er. See Briar
 Brig, *s.* a light vessel with two masts
 Briga'de, *s.* troops detached from an army—*v. a.* to constitute a brigade
 Briga'de-major, *s.* the officer next below a brigadier
 Brigadie'r-general, *s.* commander of a brigade, next in rank to a major-general
 Brig'and, *s.* a thief, freebooter, plunderer
 Brig'andage, *s.* theft, plunder
 Brig'antine, *s.* a small vessel like a brig
 Bright, *a.* shining, clear; witty; famous
 Brighten, *v.* to polish; to grow bright
 Bri'ghteyed, *a.* having bright eyes [lour
 Bri'ghthaired, *a.* having hair of a light colour
 Brightly, *ad.* splendidly, with lustre
 Bri'ghtness, *s.* lustre; acuteness, wit
 Bri'l'iance, Bri'l'iancy, *s.* lustre, splendour
 Bri'l'iant, *a.* sparkling—*s.* a fine diamond
 Bri'l'iantly, *ad.* splendidly
 Brim, *s.* the edge or brink of anything; bank of a fountain—*v. a.* to fill to the top
 Brim'ful, *a.* full to the top
 Brim'mer, *s.* a glass full to the brim
 Brim'ming, *a.* full to the brim
 Brim'stone, *s.* sulphur [stone
 Brim'stony, *a.* impregnated with brim
 Brin'dled, *a.* streaked, spotted
 Brine, *s.* dissolved salt; the sea; tears
 Bri'ne-pan, Bri'ne-pit, *s.* a pit where salt is formed
 Bri'ne-spring, *s.* a spring of salt water
 Bring, *v. a.* to fetch, conduct, prevail on
 Bring'er, *s.* the person that brings
 Bring forth, *v. a.* to produce, to disclose
 Bri'nish, Bri'ny, *a.* saltish, like brine
 Bri'nishness, *s.* the quality of saltiness
 Brink, *s.* the edge of a river, precipice, &c.
 Brisk, *a.* quick, lively, strong, active
 Bris'ket, *s.* the breast of an animal
 Brisk'ly, *ad.* actively, quickly, nimbly
 Brisk'ness, *s.* liveliness, quickness, gaiety
 Bris'tle, *s.* the hair on a swine's back—*v. n.* to stand erect as bristles
 Bris'tling, *a.* set with bristles, or as if with bristles
 Bris'tly, *a.* set with bristles; rough; angry
 Britan'ic, *a.* relating to Great Britain
 Britan'ia metal, *s.* a white metallic alloy composed of tin, zinc, &c.
 Brit'ish, *a.* belonging to, or made in, Britain
 Brit'on, *s.* a native of Great Britain [tain
 Brit'tle, *a.* apt to break, weak, frail
 Brit'tleness, *s.* aptness to break, tenderness
 Broach, *v. a.* to tap a vessel; to give out—*s.* a spit
 Broad, *a.* wide, extended, vulgar, coarse
 Broa'd-axe, *s.* an axe used in felling trees
 Broa'd-backed, *a.* having a broad back
 Broa'd-bottomed, *a.* having a wide foundation
 Broa'd-brimmed, *a.* having a broad brim
 Broa'd-cast, *s.* a sowing with the hand at large, and not in straight lines—*a.* cast or disposed as seed by the hand
 Broa'd-chested, *a.* with a wide thorax
 Broa'dcloth, *s.* fine kind of woollen cloth
 Broa'dly, *ad.* in a broad manner
 Broa'dness, *s.* breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsomeness
 Broa'd-seal, *s.* the great seal
 Broa'd-shouldered, *a.* wide across the shoulders
 Broa'dside, *s.* the side of a ship; a discharge

BE READY TO HEAR, CAREFUL TO CONTRIVE, AND SLOW TO ADVISE.

BUSINESS WHETS THE APPETITE, AND GIVES A RELISH TO PLEASURE.

[BRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BUG]

BEWARE OF A TOO SANGUINE DEPENDENCE UPON FUTURE EXPECTATIONS.

of all the guns from one side of a ship at once; a large single sheet of paper
 Broa'dsword, *s.* a sword with a broad blade
 Broa'dwise, *ad.* in the direction of the breadth
 Broca'de, *s.* a kind of fine flowered silk
 Broca'ded, *a.* worked as brocade
 Bro'coli, *s.* a kind of cauliflower
 Brogue, *s.* corrupt dialect
 Broi'der, &c. See Embroider, &c.
 Broil, *s.* a disturbance, tumult, quarrel
 Broil, *v.* to roast on the fire; to be hot
 Broi'led, *a.* dressed by broiling
 Bro'ken, *a.* divided by violence; made a bankrupt; weakened by calamity
 Bro'kenhearted, *a.* subdued by grief; disconsolate
 Bro'kenly, *ad.* without any regular series
 Bro'kenmeat, *s.* fragments of victuals
 Bro'kenness, *s.* the state of being broken
 Brokenwind'ed, *a.* having short breath
 Bro'ker, *s.* one who does business for others
 Bro'kerage, *s.* the pay or reward of a broker
 Bron'chial, *a.* belonging to the bronchi, or branches of the windpipe
 Bronze, *s.* a metal compounded of copper and tin; a work of art in copper, brass, or bronze—*v. a.* to impart the appearance of bronze to anything
 Bron'zing, *s.* the imitation of bronze
 Brooch, *s.* an ornamental fastening for the dress—*v. a.* to fasten or adorn with a brooch
 Brood, *s.* offspring; production; the number of chickens hatched at once—*v.* to sit on eggs; to watch or think upon anxiously
 Brook, *s.* a rivulet—*v.* to endure, to bear
 Brook'lime, *s.* water speedwell
 Brook'mint, *s.* the water-mint
 Brook'weed, *s.* a water plant
 Broom, *s.* a shrub; a besom to sweep with
 Broo'mland, *s.* land that bears broom
 Broo'mrape, *s.* a parasitical plant growing on clover roots
 Broo'mstick, *s.* the handle of a besom
 Broo'my, *a.* full of or like broom
 Broth, *s.* liquor in which flesh has been boiled
 Broth'el, *s.* a house of ill fame
 Broth'er, *s.* a man born of the same parents; a very intimate friend; a member of the same society
 Broth'erhood, *s.* union, society, class
 Broth'er-in-law, *s.* husband's or wife's brother, or sister's husband
 Broth'erless, *a.* without a brother
 Broth'erly, *ad.* like a brother, very fond
 Brow, *s.* the forehead; edge of a place
 Brow'beat, *v. a.* to humble with angry words and looks
 Brow'beating, *s.* depressing another by stern looks or language
 Brown, *s.* the name of a colour
 Brown'ing, *s.* the production of a brown colour
 Brown'ish, *a.* inclining to brown, reddish
 Brown'ness, *s.* a brown colour
 Brown'stout, *s.* the better kind of London porter
 Brownstud'y, *s.* gloomy meditation [trees
 Browse, *v. n.* to crop the young shoots of
 Bru'in, *s.* a familiar name for a bear
 Bruise, *v. a.* to break, to pound, to crush—*s.* a hurt from a blow, a contusion
 Bru'ising, *s.* a breaking or crushing

Bru'ited, *a.* spread by report or rumour
 Bru'mal, *a.* cold, belonging to winter
 Brunet'te, *s.* [Fr.], a dark-complexioned woman
 Brunt, *s.* a shock, an onset, violence
 Brush, *s.* an instrument for sweeping; a slight encounter—*v.* to rub with a brush, to pass over lightly
 Brush'wood, *s.* rough shrubby thickets
 Brush'y, *a.* rough or shaggy, like a brush
 Bru'tal, *a.* savage, cruel, inhuman, churl
 Brutal'ity, *s.* savageness, inhumanity [ish
 Bru'talize, *v.* to make savage or brutal
 Bru'tally, *ad.* churlishly, inhumanly
 Brute, *s.* a creature without reason—*a.* senseless, savage, fierce, wild
 Bru'tish, *a.* resembling a beast, savage
 Bru'tishness, *s.* brutality; insensibility
 Bry'ony, *s.* the name of a common climbing plant
 Bub'ble, *s.* a small vesicle; a delusive scheme—*v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise
 Bub'bling, *a.* gurgling
 Bucaneer', Bucanier', *s.* a pirate, especially those of the Spanish Main
 Buck, *s.* the water in which clothes are washed; the male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy—*v. a.* to soak or steep in lye
 Buck'basket, *s.* the basket in which clothes are carried to the wash
 Buck'et, *s.* a vessel to draw up water in
 Buck'ing, *s.* a process in bleaching; washing
 Buck'ing-stool, *s.* a washing-block
 Buck'ish, *a.* dandyish
 Buck'le, *s.* a fastening for a strap, &c.—*v.* to fasten with a buckle; to apply oneself diligently
 Buck'ler, *s.* a shield
 Buck'ram, *s.* canvass stiffened with gum
 Buck'skin, *s.* leather made of bucks' skin, a stout kind of cloth used for trowsers
 Buck'thorn, *s.* a prickly bush
 Buck'wheat, *s.* See Brank
 Bucol'ic, Bucol'ical, *a.* pastoral
 Bud, *s.* the first fruit of a plant, a germ—*v.* to put forth buds; inoculate; graft
 Bud'dhism, *s.* the religious system of the Buddhists
 Bud'dhist, *s.* a worshipper of Buddha or Boodh
 Bud'ding, *a.* sending out buds—*s.* the insertion of buds into a stem
 Budge, *v. n.* to stir, to move off
 Bud'get, *s.* a bag, a pouch, store; financial estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer
 Buff, *s.* a stout and strong leather; a yellowish colour
 Buf'falo, *s.* a kind of wild bull
 Buf'fer, *s.* elastic surfaces at the points of contact in railway carriages, to prevent concussion
 Buffet', *s.* a cupboard to hold china
 Buf'fet, Buf'feting, *s.* a succession of blows
 Buf'fo, *s.* [Ital.], comic actor in an opera
 Buffoon', *s.* an arch fellow, a low jester
 Buffoon'ery, *s.* low jests, mimicry
 Buffoon'ish, Buffoon'like, *a.* like a buffoon
 Buffy, *a.* of a buff colour
 Bug, *s.* a large class of insects, most of which infest plants, and one attacks human beings
 Bug'bear, *s.* a frightful object; false terror
 Bug'gy, *s.* a small kind of chaise

BE CAUTIOUS OF BELIEVING ILL, BUT MORE CAUTIOUS OF REPORTING IT.

BUG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[BUR

Bu'gle, *s.* a small bead of glass, a plant
 Bu'gle, Bu'gle-horn, *s.* a hunting horn, a military musical instrument
 Bu'gloss, *s.* kind of plants useful for dyeing
 Buhl, Bu'hlwork, *s.* wood inlaid with brass, unburnished gold, &c.
 Build, *v.* to raise a building; to depend on
 Build'er, *s.* one who builds houses
 Build'ing, *s.* an edifice or fabric built
 Bulb, *s.* anything round; a round root, such as the onion
 Bul'bous, *a.* having bulbs; rounded in form
 Bulge, *s.* a protuberance—*v. n.* to jut out, or be protuberant
 Bulk, *s.* magnitude, size; the mass; a part of a building jutting out
 Bulk'head, *s.* a partition in a ship
 Bul'kiness, *s.* greatness of stature or size
 Bul'ky, *a.* lusty, large, heavy, of great size
 Bull, *s.* the male of the ox kind; an edict of the Pope; a blunder; a sign of the zodiac; one who nominally buys stock at the exchange
 Bull'ace, *s.* a small yellow plum. [dogs
 Bull'baiting, *s.* the baiting of a bull with
 Bull'calf, *s.* a male calf; a stupid fellow
 Bull'dog, *s.* a dog of great strength and courage
 Bull'et, *s.* a round ball of lead or iron
 Bull'etin, *s.* [Fr.], an official account of news
 Bull'fight, *s.* a combat of men and horses with a bull
 Bull'finch, *s.* a bird of the finch kind with a large head
 Bull'frog, *s.* a large species of frog
 Bull'head, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow; a fish
 Bull'ion, *s.* gold or silver in the mass
 Bull'ock, *s.* a young bull or steer
 Bull'seye, *s.* a round thick piece of glass, used as a window, or as the glass to a lantern; the centre of a target
 Bul'ly, *s.* a cowardly overbearing person—*v.* to hector, to swagger, to be noisy
 Bul'rush, *s.* large rush growing by rivers
 Bul'wark, *s.* a fortification, a defence
 Bum, *s.* the posteriors
 Bumbai'liff. See Boundbailiff
 Bum'bard. See Bombard
 Bum'blebee, *s.* the humble bee
 Bum'boat, *s.* a small boat in which articles are carried on shipboard for sale
 Bump, *s.* a swelling, a blow, a thump—*v.* *a.* to strike against; to thump
 Bum'per, *s.* glass full of liquor to the brim
 Bump'kin, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rustic
 Bun, *s.* a small sweet kind of cake
 Bunch, *s.* a cluster, knot, hard lump—*v.* to swell out in a bunch
 Bunch'y, *a.* growing in or full of bunches
 Bun'dle, *s.* parcel of things bound together—*v. a.* to tie up, to put up together
 Bung, *s.* stopper for a barrel—*v. a.* to stop
 Bun'galow, *s.* in India, a slightly built and thatched country-house
 Bung'hole, *s.* the opening by which a cask is filled
 Bun'gle, *v.* to perform anything clumsily—*s.* clumsy performance; a botch
 Bung'ler, *s.* a clumsy, awkward workman
 Bung'ling, *a.* clumsy, awkwardly done
 Bung'lingly, *ad.* clumsily, awkwardly
 Bun'ion, *s.* a kind of corn on the foot
 Bunt, *v. n.* to protrude, to swell out—*s.* the cavity or belly of a sail

Bun'ting, *s.* the stuff of which a ship's colours are made; a common English bird
 Bunt'lines, *s.* ropes for drawing up sails
 Buoy, *s.* a large float used to mark shoals, channels, anchors, &c.—*v. a.* to keep afloat; to uphold
 Buoy'ancy, *s.* the quality of floating
 Buoy'ant, *a.* that which will not sink; light
 Buoy'antly, *ad.* lightly; as not overwhelmed
 Bur, *s.* the prickly head of the burdock
 Bur'den, Bur'then, *s.* a load; encumbrance; cargo; words of a song or poem frequently repeated
 Bur'den, *v. a.* to load, encumber, oppress
 Bur'densome, *a.* grievous, heavy
 Bur'densomeness, *s.* oppressiveness
 Bur'dock, *s.* a broad-leaved, prickly-headed plant
 Bureau', *s.* [Fr.], a set of drawers with a desk; ambassador's or secretary's office
 Bureau'cracy, *s.* government by a minister in chief, instead of a ministry
 Bur'gess, *s.* a citizen, a representative
 Burgh, *s.* a borough town, a corporation
 Bur'gher, *s.* a freeman; one who has a right to vote, with other privileges
 Bur'ghership, *s.* the privilege of a burgher
 Burgh'mote, *s.* a borough court
 Bur'glar, *s.* a housebreaker
 Burglar'ious, *a.* relating to housebreaking
 Burglar'iously, *ad.* with burglarious intention
 Burg'lary, *s.* housebreaking and robbery
 Bur'gundy, *s.* a kind of wine made in Bur'gundy
 Bur'ial, *s.* the act of interring the dead
 Bur'ial-board, *s.* an elective body charged with the management of a cemetery
 Bur'ial-place, *s.* a church-yard, cemetery
 Bur'ial-service, *s.* the religious rites observed at a funeral
 Bu'rin, *s.* [Fr.], a tool for engraving
 Burke, *v. a.* to murder; to put down, or out of the way
 Burles'que, *v. a.* [Fr.], to ridicule, to lampoon—*s.* ludicrous language, a jest—*a.* merry, jocular, droll
 Burles'quer, *s.* he who turns into ridicule
 Burlet'ta, *s.* [Ital.], ludicrous musical farce
 Burliness, *s.* size with apparent strength and courage
 Bur'ly, *a.* blustering, falsely great
 Burn, *v.* to consume by fire; to affect strongly by fire; to be on fire; to be heated with emotion—*s.* a hurt caused by fire
 Burn'er, *s.* that part of a gas-lamp which determines the form, &c. of the flame
 Bur'net, *s.* the name of a plant
 Burn'ing, *s.* state of inflammation, combustion—*a.* vehement, powerful
 Burn'ing-glass, *s.* a convex lens, by which the sun's rays can be collected into a focus, and combustibles lighted
 Bur'nish, *s.* a gloss; a polish—*v.* to polish, to make bright
 Bur'nisher, *s.* an instrument used for burnishing; a person that burnishes
 Burnoose. See Bornouse
 Bur'row, *s.* a rabbit-hole—*v. n.* to make holes, to mine [stones
 Bur'stone, *s.* a hard stone used for mill-
 Bur'sar, *s.* the treasurer of a college; a student who has an allowance from a fund

BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT, CONSIDER WHAT YOU CAN PERFORM.

BEAUTY IS THE FLOWER, BUT VIRTUE IS THE FRUIT OF LIFE.

BUR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAC

Bur'sarship, *s.* the office of bursar
 Bur'sary, *s.* the treasury of a college; the allowance paid to a bursar
 Burst, *s.* a sudden breaking out or open; an eruption—*v.* to break asunder, to fly open
 Bur'y, *v. a.* to put into a grave; to hide; to repress
 Bur'ying, *s.* burial; a funeral [metery
 Bur'ying-ground, Bur'ying-place, *s.* a *ee*-
 Bus, *s.* See Omnibus
 Bush, *s.* a thick shrub [pecks
 Bu'shel, *s.* a dry measure containing 4
 Bu'shiness, *s.* the quality of being bushy
 Bu'shy, *a.* thick, full of small branches, &c.
 Bus'ily, *ad.* actively, officiously
 Bus'iness, *s.* an employment, trade, affair
 Bus'iness-like, *a.* as business ought to be done
 Busk, *s.* a piece of whalebone, or steel, worn in women's stays
 Buskin, *s.* a leather gaiter
 Buskined, *a.* dressed in buskins
 Buss, *s.* a fishing-boat; a kiss—*v. a.* to kiss
 Bust, *s.* the upper part of the body; a sculptured figure of the bust
 Bus'tard, *s.* a large bird of the turkey kind
 Bus'tle, *s.* a tumult, a hurry, a great stir—*v. n.* to be busy, to hurry, to stir
 Bus'tler, *s.* an active person, a busybody
 Bus'tling, *a.* active, busy
 Bus'y, *a.* actively employed; officious—*v. a.* to employ, or keep occupied
 Bus'ybody, *s.* a meddling officious person
 But, *conj.* except, nevertheless, however—*prep.* without; except—*ad.* no more than
 Bu'tcher, *s.* one who kills animals for food; one delighting in carnage—*v. a.* to kill, to slay, to murder with cruelty
 Bu'tcher-bird, *s.* the bird called also the shrike
 Bu'tcherly, *a.* cruel, barbarous, brutal
 Bu'tcher's-broom, *s.* a plant called the kneeholly
 Bu'tchery, *s.* carnage; a shambles
 But'ler, *s.* the servant who takes charge of the liquors and plate
 But'lership, *s.* the office of a butler
 Butt, *s.* a boundary or limit; a mark for shooters; object of ridicule; a cask containing 2 hogsheads—*v. a.* to strike with the head
 Butt'-end, *s.* the large end of anything
 But'ter, *s.* an unctuous substance obtained from milk by churning, much used in food—*v. a.* to spread with butter
 But'tercup, *s.* the wild ranunculus
 But'terfly, *s.* a four-winged insect of which there are many very beautiful species
 But'termilk, *s.* the whey that remains after churning
 But'terprint, *s.* a piece of carved wood, used to mark butter
 But'terwoman, *s.* a woman who sells butter at market
 But'terwort, *s.* a handsome bog plant
 But'tery, *s.* a place where provisions are kept—*a.* having the appearance of butter
 But'tock, *s.* the thickest part of the thigh
 But'ton, *v. a.* to fasten with buttons—*s.* a knob or ball used for the fastening of clothes; a fastening for a door; bud of a plant
 Button-holder, *s.* a tiresome talker, a bore
 But'tonhole, *s.* a hole to catch a button in

But'tress, *s.* a prop, or external support to a wall—*v. n.* to prop
 Bux'om, *a.* lively, gay
 Bux'omly, *ad.* briskly, gaily
 Bux'omness, *s.* liveliness, gaiety
 Buy, *v. a.* to pay a price for, to purchase
 Buy'er, *s.* one who buys, a purchaser
 Buzz, *s.* a whisper, a hum, low talk—*v. to* hum like bees; to spread secretly
 Buz'zard, *s.* a hawk; dunce, blockhead
 Buz'zing, *s.* a humming noise, low talk
 By, *ad.* near; beside; passing; in presence—*prep.* denoting the agent, way, means
 By-and-by', *ad.* in a short time, presently
 By'-blow, *s.* an incidental stroke
 Bye, *s.* a dwelling; a habitation [ation
 Bye-law, *s.* a rule in a society, or corpor-
 By'-end, *s.* secret purpose or advantage
 By'-gone, *a.* past, gone by
 By'-lane, *s.* a private or retired lane
 By'-name, *s.* nick-name
 By'-path, *s.* a private or obscure path
 By'-play, *s.* dumb show on the stage, carrying on the action of a piece during the dialogue
 By'-road, *s.* an obscure or private road
 By'-stander, *s.* a looker-on, an observer
 By'-street, *s.* a private or obscure street
 By'-the-bye', *ad.* whilst speaking, or in passing
 By'-way, *s.* a private and obscure way
 By'-word, *s.* a proverb or common saying
 Byzan'tine, *a.* relating to Byzantium (now Constantinople),

C.

C HAS two sounds; one like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, as, *call*, *clock*; the other like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as, *cession*, *cinder*. It is the numeral letter for 100
 Cab, *s.* See Cabriolet
 Cabal', *s.* an intrigue; a junto—*v. n.* to intrigue privately, to plot
 Cabalist'ic, Cabalist'ical, *a.* mysterious, secret
 Cabalist'ically, *ad.* in a cabalistie manner
 Cabal'ler, *s.* an intriguer, a plotter
 Cab'bage, *s.* a well-known vegetable—*v. a.* to steal in cutting clothes
 Cab'bage-net, *s.* a net to boil cabbage in
 Cab'bage-tree, *s.* a species of palm-tree
 Cab'in, *s.* an apartment in a ship; a cottage—*v.* to live or confine in a cabin
 Cab'in-boy, *s.* the boy who waits in the cabin on board a ship
 Cab'inet, *s.* a closet with drawers for valuables and curiosities; a small and private room; the select members of the administration
 Cab'inet-council, *s.* a select number of privy counsellors, a confidential council
 Cab'inet-maker, *s.* a maker of chairs, tables, &c.
 Ca'ble, *s.* a rope or chain of great size and strength, to hold a ship at anchor
 Cab'man, *s.* the driver of a cab
 Caboo'se, *s.* the cooking-room of a ship
 Cabriolet', *s.* [Fr.], a one-horse carriage, and, properly, an open one
 Cab'stand, *s.* a public place, where cabs are permitted to stand to be hired
 Caca'o. See Cocoa
 Cach'alot, *s.* the spermaceti whale

BY ENTERTAINING GOOD THOUGHTS, YOU WILL KEEP OUT EVIL ONES

BY INGRATITUDE THE STRICTEST COMBINATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP ARE BROKEN.

[OAC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAL]

CUSTOM AND PRACTICE MAY COUNTENANCE GUILT, BUT THEY CANNOT LESSEN IT.

Cachinna'tion, *s.* loud laughter
 Cack'le, *s.* the voice of a goose or fowl; idle talk; prattle—*v.* to make a noise as a fowl; to chatter idly
 Cack'ler, *s.* a fowl that cackles; a tatler
 Cack'ling, *s.* the noise made by a fowl
 Cacoe'thes, *s.* [Gr.], a bad custom or disposition
 Cacoph'ony, *s.* unpleasant harshness in the sound of words
 Cad, *s.* the assistant of the driver of a coach, the conductor of an omnibus
 Cadav'rous, *a.* wan, or ghastly, like a dead body
 Cad'disworm, *s.* the larva of a kind of fly, well known to anglers
 Cad'dy, *s.* a small box for keeping tea in
 Ca'dence, *s.* a fall of the voice, a sound—*v. a.* to regulate by musical measure
 Ca'dent, *a.* falling down
 Caden'za, *s.* [Ital.], the fall or modulation of the voice in singing
 Cadet', *s.* [Fr.], a student in the art of war
 Cad'ger, *s.* a huckster; a beggar
 Cadu'city, *s.* frailty; tendency to fall
 Cæsu'ra, *s.* (in Classical Poetry), the rest or pause at the close of a section of a verse
 Cæsu'ral, *a.* relating to the cæsure
 Caftan, *s.* a Persian or Turkish garment
 Cage, *s.* any enclosure, great or small, for wild animals or birds; a temporary prison, or place of detention—*v. a.* to enclose in a cage
 Caic, Caique, *s.* a skiff belonging to a galley
 Cairn, *s.* a heap of stones; a rude tomb
 Cairn-gorm, *s.* the common name of the crystals of brown quartz, found near Cairngorm in Aberdeenshire
 Caisson', *s.* [Fr.], a chest of bombs or powder; an ammunition waggon; a hollow fabric of timber
 Cai'tiff, *s.* a base fellow, a wretch, a knave—*a.* base; servile
 Cajo'le, *v. a.* to deceive, to flatter, beguile
 Cajo'ler, *s.* a deceiver, flatterer, parasite
 Cajo'lery, *s.* flattery; deceit
 Cake, *s.* sweet bread—*v. n.* to unite into a hard mass
 Cal'abash, *s.* a vessel formed from a dried gourd
 Calaman'co, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
 Cal'amint, *s.* the name of an aromatic plant
 Calam'itous, *a.* miserable, wretched, disastrous
 Calam'ity, *s.* misery, affliction, loss
 Calam'itously, *ad.* in a distressing manner
 Calash', *s.* an open carriage; a head-dress
 Calca'reous, *a.* containing or being of the nature of lime
 Calci'nable, *a.* that may be calcined
 Calcina'tion, *s.* the act of pulverizing by fire
 Calci'ne, *v. a.* to reduce to powder by heat
 Cal'culable, *a.* that which may be estimated
 Cal'culate, *v. a.* to compute, to reckon
 Cal'culating, *a.* prudent, cautious
 Calcula'tion, *s.* a computation, reckoning
 Cal'culative, Cal'culatory, *a.* belonging to calculation
 Cal'culator, *s.* a computer, a reckoner
 Cal'culous, *a.* stony, gravelly, hard, gritty
 Cal'culus, *s.* the higher department of analytical mathematics, divided into the differential and the integral calculus
 Cal'dron, *s.* a boiler, a very large kettle
 Caledo'nian, *s.* a native of Scotland

Calefa'cient, *s.* that which warms or heats—*a.* making hot
 Calefac'tion, *s.* the act of heating
 Calefac'tive, Calefac'tory, *a.* tending to warm, heating
 Cal'efy, *v.* to make hot, to be heated
 Cal'endar, *s.* an almanac, a yearly register, a list of persons, causes for trial, records, &c.—*v. a.* to enter or write in a calendar
 Cal'ender, *v. a.* to glaze linen, to smooth—*s.* a hot-press, engine to calender
 Cal'enderer, *s.* the person who calenders
 Cal'ends, *s.* the first day of every month in the Roman calendar
 Cal'enture, *s.* a kind of fever frequent in hot climates
 Calf, *s.* the young of the cow; the fleshy part of the leg
 Calf'-skin, *s.* leather made from the skin of the calf
 Cal'iber, Cal'ibre, *s.* the bore of a gun; mental capacity and intelligence
 Cal'ico, *s.* unprinted cotton cloth
 Cal'ico-printer, *s.* one who prints patterns on calico
 Cal'ico-printing, *s.* the act or process of printing patterns on calico
 Calig'inous, *a.* obscure, dark, dim, dusky
 Caligraph'ic, *a.* relating to beautiful writing
 Calig'raphist, *s.* an ornamental penman
 Calig'raphy, *s.* beautiful writing
 Calipash', Calipee', *s.* the parts adhering to the upper and lower shells of the turtle, in cookery
 Cal'iph, *s.* the head of the Mohammedan world, and successor of Mohammed
 Cal'ipers, Cal'ipers, *s.* compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters, or calibres, of round bodies
 Calisthen'ic, *a.* relating to calisthenics
 Calisthen'ics, *s.* exercises adapted to impart strength and elegance; and used by ladies
 Calk, *v.* to fill up the seams of a ship
 Calk'er, *s.* one who stops a ship's seams
 Call, *v. a.* to name, to invite, to summon—*v. n.* to utter an exclamation, to make a short visit—*s.* a demand, address, summons
 Call'ing, *s.* an employment, trade, office
 Callos'ity, *s.* hardness of the skin
 Cal'lous, *a.* hardened, brawny, insensible
 Cal'lously, *ad.* in an unfeeling manner
 Cal'lousness, *s.* induration; insensibility
 Cal'low, *a.* destitute of feathers; bare
 Calm, *v. a.* to quiet, pacify, still, compose—*s.* repose, quiet, rest, peace, serenity—*a.* unruffled, undisturbed, easy
 Cal'mer, *s.* one who calms [sion
 Cal'mly, *ad.* quietly, coolly, without pas-
 Cal'mness, *s.* tranquillity, freedom from passion, serenity, mildness
 Cal'omel, *s.* a common preparation of mer-
 Caloric, *s.* the principle of heat [cure
 Calorific, *a.* heating, causing heat
 Calorim'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the heat of bodies
 Cal'umet, *s.* the Indian pipe of peace
 Calum'niate, *v. a.* to accuse falsely, revile
 Calumnia'tion, *s.* malicious representation
 Calum'niator, *s.* a false accuser, slanderer
 Calum'niatory, Calum'nious, *a.* slanderous
 Calum'ny, *s.* slander, aspersion, false
 Calve, *v. n.* to bring forth a calf [charge
 Cal'vinism, *s.* the tenets of Calvin

CANDOUR AND OPEN DEALING ARE THE HONOUR OF MAN'S NATURE.

CAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAN

COURAGE WITHOUT CONDUCT IS LIKE A SHIP WITHOUT BALLAST.

Cal'vinist, *s.* a follower of Calvin
 Calvinis'tic, Calvinis'tical, *a.* relating to Calvinism
 Ca'lyx, *s.* the outer covering of a flower
 Cam'bist, *s.* a person experienced in commercial exchanges
 Cam'bistry, *s.* the science of exchanges, and weights and measures
 Ca'mbric, *s.* fine and white linen or cotton cloth
 Cam'el, *s.* a large animal used in Asia and Africa, as a beast of burden
 Cam'elopard, *s.* the tall African animal, also called the giraffe
 Cam'eo, *s.* [Ital.], a gem engraved in relief; a gem engraved in relief, in agate or shell, so that the subject is different in colour from the ground
 Cam'era lu'cida, *s.* [Lat.], a prism so set, as to enable a draughtsman to make an exact outline of any object he desires to delineate
 Cam'era-obscu'ra, *s.* a dark chamber, on one side of which, by means of a convex lens, an exact image of external objects is thrown
 Cam'erated, *a.* arched or vaulted [dark
 Camisa'de, *s.* [Fr.], an attack made in the
 Cam'let, *s.* stuff made of wool, silk, or hair
 Cam'omile, *s.* a bitter medicinal herb
 Camp, *s.* the order of tents for soldiers; an army encamped—*v. n.* See Encamp
 Campai'gn, *s.* the time an army keeps the field in one year—*v. n.* to serve in a campaign
 Campai'gner, *s.* an old experienced soldier
 Campanol'ogy, *s.* the art of ringing bells
 Camp'bed, Campbed'stead, *s.* a small folding bedstead
 Cam'phine, *s.* rectified turpentine, used in peculiarly constructed lamps
 Cam'phor, Cam'phire, *s.* a white semi-transparent substance, bitter, fragrant, and exceedingly volatile, obtained from the camphor laurel of Eastern Asia
 Cam'phorated, *a.* impregnated with camphor
 Cam'ping ground, *s.* a ground for playing football in
 Cam'pion, *s.* a common field plant
 Camp'stool, *s.* a small and portable folding stool
 Can, *v. n.* to be able—*s.* a vessel, a cup
 Cana'dian, *a.* pertaining to Canada—*s.* a native of Canada
 Canai'lle, *s.* [Fr.], the lowest of the people
 Canal', *s.* an artificial watercourse for the carriage of goods, &c.
 Cana'ry, *s.* a wine produced in the Canary isles
 Cana'ry-bird, *s.* a singing bird found in the Canary isles
 Cana'ry-grass, *s.* the grass also called phalaris
 Can'cel, *v. a.* to blot out, destroy, make void—*s.* a leaf to be substituted for another which is cancelled
 Cancellat'ion, *s.* act of cancelling
 Can'cer, *s.* the crab, the fourth sign of the zodiac; a glandular tumour, of an exceedingly painful and dangerous nature
 Candela'brum, *s.* [Lat.], a tall or branched candlestick
 Can'dent, *a.* hot, burning, fiery, shining
 Can'did, *a.* fair, open, honest, kind

Can'didate, *s.* one who seeks for an office or appointment
 Can'didly, *ad.* uprightly, fairly, openly
 Can'didness, *s.* ingenuousness [sugar
 Can'died, *a.* preserved or incrustated with
 Can'dle, *s.* a long and slender cylinder of tallow, wax, &c. formed round a wick, and used as a light
 Can'dleholder, *s.* an inferior coadjutor
 Can'dlelamp, *s.* a lamp constructed to burn candles in
 Can'dlelight, *s.* the light of a candle
 Can'dlemas, *s.* the feast of the Purification
 Can'dlestick, *s.* instrument to hold candles
 Can'dlestuff, *s.* tallow, wax, &c.
 Can'dour, *s.* open temper, integrity
 Can'dy, *v.* to conserve with sugar, to crystallise—*s.* a confection made of sugar
 Cane, *s.* the stem of certain palm-like and grass-like plants; the sugar-cane; a walking-stick—*v. a.* to beat with a cane
 Canic'ular, *a.* belonging to the dog-star
 Cani'ne, *a.* having the properties of a dog
 Ca'ning, *s.* a beating with a cane or stick
 Can'ister, *s.* a tin case to hold tea, &c.
 Can'ker, *s.* the grub of a fly, or other insect; a corroding disease—*v.* to grow corrupt, corrode, pollute
 Can'kered, *a.* crabbed; uncivil
 Can'kerous, *a.* corroding like a canker
 Can'kerworm, *s.* a grub that destroys fruit trees
 Can'nel-coal, *s.* a kind of coal that burns readily and with a steady flame
 Can'nibal, *s.* an eater of human flesh
 Can'nibalism, *s.* the habits of a cannibal
 Can'non, *s.* a great gun
 Cannona'de, *v. a.* to batter with cannon—*s.* an attack with heavy artillery
 Can'non-ball, *s.* a ball or shot for cannon
 Cannonie'r, *s.* one who manages cannon
 Can'non-proof, *s.* proof against cannon-shot
 Can'non-shot, *s.* a cannon-ball; the distance to which a ball can be projected from a cannon
 Canoe', *s.* a light boat used by savages
 Can'on, *s.* [Gr.], a rule, or law; the books of Holy Scripture; a dignitary of the
 Can'oness, *s.* a female canon [church
 Canon'ical, *a.* regular, ecclesiastical
 Canon'ically, *ad.* agreeably to the canons
 Canon'icalness, Canon'icity, *s.* state of being canonical
 Canon'icals, *s.* the established dress of the clergy
 Canon'icate, *s.* the office of a canon
 Can'onist, *s.* a doctor of canon law
 Canoniza'tion, *s.* the act of making a saint
 Can'onize, *v. a.* to declare any man a saint
 Can'on law, *s.* a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of the Church of Rome
 Can'onry, Can'onship, *s.* benefice of a canon
 Can'opied, *a.* covered with a canopy
 Can'opy, *s.* a covering over a throne, or above the head; any covering overhead—*v. a.* to cover with a canopy
 Cant, *s.* a whining pretension to goodness; obscure, corrupt phraseology; wheedling; inclination from the perpendicular—*v. n.* to make wordy pretension to goodness; to use cant terms—*v. a.* to incline from the perpendicular
 Can'tab, *s.* a student at Cambridge

CERTAIN GOOD SHOULD NEVER BE RELINQUISHED FOR UNCERTAIN HOPES.

CAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAR

CONVERSE NOT ON SUBJECTS WHICH LEAD TO IMPURE IDEAS.

Canta'ble, *s.* [Ital.], a graceful melodious kind of music
 Can'talivers, *s. pl.* brackets to support eaves, cornices, balconies, &c.
 Canta'ta, *s.* [Ital.], an air; a varied piece of music for a single voice
 Cantee'n, *s.* a tin vessel for carrying drink; a suttlng-house
 Can'ter, *s.* a short gallop; one who uses cant—*v. n.* to gallop easily or gently
 Can'terbury, *s.* a stand or frame for music books
 Canthar'ides, *s. pl.* [Lat.], Spanish flies for Can'ticle, *s.* a song [blisters]
 Can'ting, *a.* affectedly pious
 Can'tingly, *ad.* with pretence of goodness
 Can'tle, Can'tlet, *s.* a piece, a fragment
 Can'to, *s.* [Ital.], a section of a poem
 Can'ton, *s.* a small division of a country—*v. a.* to divide into cantons; to assign to cantonments
 Can'toned, *a.* assigned to various quarters for lodging
 Canton'ments, *s. pl.* the various quarters occupied by soldiers in a town, or amongst villages
 Can'vas, *s.* coarse stiff hempen cloth
 Can'vass, *s.* solicitation; discussion—*v.* to sift, to examine, to debate; to solicit votes, to sue for honours
 Can'vasser, *s.* one who solicits votes
 Can'vassing, *s.* the act of making a canvass
 Ca'ny, *a.* full of canes; consisting of canes
 Can'zonet, *s.* a short song or air
 Caout'chouc, *s.* Indian rubber
 Cap, *s.* a covering for the head, any covering for anything; anything in the form of a cap—*v. a.* to cover the top; to surpass, to take off the covering of the head as an expression of respect
 Capabil'ity, *s.* capacity, fitness, adequateness
 Ca'pable, *a.* intelligent, equal to, qualified
 Ca'pableness, *s.* quality of being capable
 Capa'cious, *a.* wide, vast, extended
 Capa'ciousness, *s.* largeness, width, space
 Capac'itate, *v. a.* to enable, qualify, make fit
 Capacita'tion, *s.* the act of making capable
 Capac'ity, *s.* ability, capability, condition, space or size
 Cap-a-pie', *ad.* [Fr.], from head to foot
 Capar'ison, *s.* a superb dress for a horse—*v. a.* to dress pompously
 Cape, *s.* the termination of a promontory; a small cloak, a loose covering for the shoulders attached to the collar of a coat
 Ca'per, *s.* a leap or jump; a berry, a pickle—*v. n.* to dance frolicsomenly, to frisk
 Ca'perer, *s.* one who capers; a dancer
 Capillai're, *s.* [Fr.], syrup used for liqueurs
 Cap'illary, *a.* fine, minute; resembling a hair
 Cap'ital, *a.* chief, principal, prominent; punishable with death—*s.* a principal sum; a large letter; stock; upper part of a pillar; chief city
 Cap'italist, *s.* one who possesses capital for trading
 Cap'itally, *ad.* in a capital manner
 Capita'tion, *s.* numeration by heads
 Capit'ular, *s.* a body of ecclesiastical statutes; member of a chapter
 Capit'ulary, *a.* relating to the chapter of a cathedral
 Capit'ulate, *v. n.* to yield by capitulation

Capitula'tion, *s.* the surrendering to an enemy upon certain conditions
 Capi'tulator, *s.* he who capitulates
 Ca'pon, *s.* a castrated cock
 Capri'ce, *s.* a whim, fancy, humour
 Capri'cious, *a.* whimsical, fanciful, odd
 Capri'ciously, *ad.* in an uncertain manner
 Capri'ciousness, *s.* caprice, whimsicalness
 Ca'pricorn, *s.* the tenth sign of the zodiac
 Caprio'le, *s.* [Fr.], a leap that a horse makes without advancing
 Cap'sicum, *s.* the plant from which Cayenne pepper is made
 Capsi'ze, *v. a.* to upset, to overturn
 Cap'stan, Cap'stern, *s.* an engine to draw up great weights, as anchors, &c.
 Cap'sule, *s.* a small case or receptacle
 Cap'tain, *s.* the commander of a ship of war, troop of horse, or company of foot
 Cap'taincy, Cap'tainship, *s.* rank or post of a captain
 Cap'tious, *a.* cavilling, cross, surly, insidious
 Cap'tiously, *ad.* in a captious manner
 Cap'tiousness, *s.* inclination to find fault
 Cap'tivate, *v. a.* to subdue, to charm, to fascinate
 Cap'tivating, *a.* having power to engage the affections
 Captiva'tion, *s.* the act of taking captive
 Cap'tive, *a.* made prisoner—*s.* one taken in war, a slave
 Captiv'ity, *s.* imprisonment, slavery, subjection
 Cap'tor, *s.* one who takes a prize or prisoner
 Cap'ture, *s.* act of taking, seizure, a prize, —*v. a.* to take as a prize
 Cap'tured, *a.* taken as a prize
 Capuchi'n, *s.* a Franciscan friar
 Ca'put-mor'tuum, *s.* [Lat.], utterly worth-Car, *s.* a cart, a chariot [less residuum
 Car'ac, *s.* a large Portuguese ship
 Car'acole, *s.* a half-turn made by a horse—*v. n.* to move half round
 Car'at, *s.* a weight of four grains used by goldsmiths; a twenty-fourth part of any quantity of gold
 Caravan', *s.* a large carriage; a body of travelling merchants, or pilgrims
 Caravan'sera, Caravan'sary, *s.* a building erected for caravans and travellers in the East to rest in
 Car'avel, Car'vel, *s.* a light old-fashioned ship
 Car'away, *s.* a plant whose seeds are used in medicine and confectionery
 Car'bine, Car'abine, *s.* a short musket
 Carbinier', Carabinier', *s.* a soldier armed with a carbine
 Car'bon, *s.* the basis of charcoal
 Carbona'ceous, *a.* containing carbon
 Carbona'do, *s.* [Span.], meat cut across and broiled on the coals—*v. n.* to cut or slash
 Car'bonated, *a.* combined with carbon
 Carbon'ic, *a.* obtained from carbon [ing
 Carboniza'tion, *s.* the process of carboniz-
 Car'bonize, *v. a.* to convert into carbon by the action of fire
 Car'boy, *s.* a large globular bottle, with a short neck
 Car'buncle, *s.* a precious stone; an inflamed tumour or boil
 Car'buncled, *a.* set with carbuncles
 Car'canet, *s.* a chain or collar of jewels
 Car'cass, *s.* the dead body of an animal; a

COUNSEL FROM AN INFERIOR SHOULD BE CALLED FOR, NOT OFFERED.

[CAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAR]

CRITICISM, TO BE USEFUL, SHOULD RECTIFY ERROR OR IMPROVE THE JUDGMENT.

shell filled with combustibles, for setting fire to the buildings of a besieged town
 Card, *s.* a small piece of pasteboard bearing a name, address, invitation, or complimentary message; a painted paper used in play; the paper on which the points of the compass are marked; an instrument with iron teeth to comb wool—*v.* to comb wool
 Car'damine, *s.* a plant called also cuckoo-flower
 Car'damom, *s.* a medicinal plant of the East Indies
 Car'der, *s.* one that cards wool [ing
 Car'diac, *a.* cordial, strengthening, cheer-
 Car'dinal, *a.* principal, chief, eminent—*s.* a dignitary of the highest rank in the Roman Catholic church
 Car'dinalate, Car'dinalship, *s.* the office of a cardinal
 Car'dinal-num'bers, *s.* such numbers as one, two, three, a hundred, &c.
 Car'dinal-points, *s.* east, west, north, south
 Card'ing, *s.* the dressing of wool
 Card'-maker, *s.* a maker of cards
 Card'-table, *s.* a square table consisting of two leaves, which can be folded together
 Care, *s.* solicitude, anxiety, charge—*v. n.* to be affected with, to be anxious
 Carce'n, *v.* to heave a ship over on one side for the purpose of repairing her bottom
 Carce'ning, *s.* the act of heaving a ship over for repair
 Carce'r, *s.* a course, race, swift motion—*v. n.* to run with swift motion
 Ca'reful, *a.* full of concern, diligent, anx-
 Ca'refully, *a.* heedfully, providently [ious
 Ca'refulness, *s.* vigilance, great care
 Ca'reless, *a.* negligent, heedless, unmindful
 Ca'relessly, *ad.* negligently
 Ca'relessness, *s.* heedlessness, inattention
 Caress', *s.* an act of endearment—*v. a.* to fondle
 Ca'ret, *s.* [Lat.], a mark in writing, thus (A), to denote that something written above, or in the margin, is to be inserted
 Ca'reworn, *a.* haggard or dejected by anxiety and sorrow
 Car'go, *s.* [Span.] a ship's lading, freight.
 Caricatu're, *s.* a grotesque representation of persons or facts—*v. a.* to represent grotesquely, to exaggerate, to distort
 Caricatu'rist, *s.* one who caricatures others
 Ca'riole, *s.* [Fr.], a small open vehicle
 Ca'rious, *a.* rotten, decayed, putrified
 Car'king, *a.* distressing, perplexing
 Car'lines, Car'lings, *s. pl.* timbers lying fore and aft in a ship, between the beams of the deck
 Car'man, *s.* one who drives or keeps carts
 Car'melite, *s.* a friar of the order instituted on Mt Carmel
 Carmin'ative, *a.* having the property of relieving colic and flatulence
 Carmi'ne, *s.* a bright red or crimson colour
 Car'nage, *s.* slaughter, havoc, devastation
 Car'nal, *a.* fleshly, lustful, sensual
 Carnal'ity, *s.* lust; grossness of mind
 Car'nalize, *v. a.* to debase to sensuality
 Car'nally, *ad.* in a carnal manner
 Car'nal-minded, *a.* worldly-minded [ness
 Car'nal-mindedness, *s.* grossness, worldli-
 Carna'tion, *s.* flesh colour; a garden flower of the pink kind.
 Carne'lian, *s.* a kind of chalcedony
 Car'neous, Car'nose, *a.* fleshy, plump, fat

Car'nival, *s.* a festive season, observed in Roman Catholic countries immediately before Lent
 Carniv'orous, *a.* eating of flesh, greedy
 Carnos'ity, *s.* a fleshy excrescence
 Car'ol, *s.* a song of exultation or praise—*v.* to sing; to praise, to celebrate
 Carolin'ian, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Carolina in North America—*a.* pertaining to Carolina
 Car'omel, *s.* the smell of burnt sugar
 Carot'id, *a.* belonging to the two great arteries of the throat, which convey blood to the brain
 Carou'sal, Carou'se, *s.* a feast, festival, drinking-bout
 Carou'se, *v. n.* to drink hard, revel
 Carou'ser, *s.* a hard drinker, a reveller
 Carp, *v.* to censure, to cavil—*s.* a fish
 Car'penter, *s.* an artificer in wood; builder
 Car'pentry, *s.* the trade of a carpenter
 Car'per, *s.* a caviller; a censorious person
 Car'pet, *s.* a covering for a floor or table—*v. a.* to spread with carpets
 Car'peted, *a.* covered with, or as with, a carpet
 Car'peting, *s.* carpets, stuff of which carpets are made
 Car'ping, *s.* cavil, censure, abuse—*a.* captious; censorious
 Car'pingly, *ad.* captiously; censoriously
 Car'riage, *s.* the act of carrying or conveying; a vehicle; behaviour, manners
 Car'rier, *s.* one who carries; sort of pigeon
 Car'riion, *s.* flesh not fit for human food—*a.* relating to, or feeding on carcasses
 Carrona'de, *s.* a short iron cannon
 Car'rot, *s.* a common esculent root
 Car'roty, *a.* of the colour of a carrot
 Car'ry, *v.* to convey, bear, gain, behave
 Car'ry-all, *s.* a light and spacious one-horse vehicle
 Car'rying, *a.* relating to the transport of goods—*s.* act of conveying or transporting
 Cart, *s.* carriage for luggage—*v. a.* to carry
 Cart'age, *s.* conveyance by a cart, or payment for it
 Carte-blanche, *s.* [Fr.], a blank paper with a signature to be filled up by the person to whom it is sent as he pleases; unconditional concession
 Cartel', *s.* [Fr.] an agreement between nations at war for the exchange of prisoners; any communication between hostile parties
 Carte'sian, *a.* relating to the philosophy of Descartes
 Car'ter, *s.* one who drives a cart
 Carthagin'ian, *a.* pertaining to ancient Carthage—*s.* a native of Carthage
 Cart'-horse, *s.* a horse that draws a cart
 Carthu'sian, *s.* a monk of the Chartreux—*a.* relating to the order of monks so called
 Car'tilage, *s.* gristle
 Cartila'ginous, *a.* consisting of gristle
 Cart'ing, *s.* the act of carrying in a cart
 Cart'-load, *s.* a load borne in a cart
 Carto'graphy, *s.* the art of making maps and charts
 Cartoon', *s.* a design for a painting drawn on paper; any design on paper
 Cartou'ch, *s.* a case-shot; a cartridge-box
 Car'tridge, *s.* a paper case to hold the charge for a gun
 Car'tridge-box, *s.* box containing cartridges

CENSURE IS A TAX WHICH THOSE WHO FILL EMINENT SITUATIONS MUST EXPECT TO PAY.

[CAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CAT]

Cartridge-paper, *s.* strong, gray paper, used for cartridges
 Cart-ropes, *s.* a rope for securing a load on
 Cart-rut, *s.* the tract of a wheel [a cart
 Cart-way, *s.* a road passable by carts
 Cart-wheel, *s.* the wheel of a cart
 Cartwright, *s.* a maker or seller of carts
 Caruncle, *s.* a small fleshy excrescence
 Carve, *v. a.* to cut wood, stone, or meat
 Carver, *s.* a sculptor; one who cuts the meat at table; a large knife for carving at table
 Carving, *s.* sculpture, figures carved
 Caryatides, *s. pl.* [Gr.], figures of women in long robes, used like columns or pilasters to support entablatures
 Cascade, *s.* a cataract; a waterfall
 Case, *s.* a covering, sheath, or box; a state, condition, or circumstance; matter in hand in law or physic; (in Grammar), an inflexion of nouns, pronouns, &c.—*v. a.* to cover, to put in a case
 Cascharden, *v. a.* to harden the outside
 Caschardened, *a.* having the outside hardened
 Caschardening, *s.* the process of hardening the outside
 Casknife, *s.* large kitchen or table knife
 Casemate, *s.* a vaulted chamber in the rampart of a fortress, with embrasures for artillery to be fired through
 Casement, *s.* a window opening upon hinges
 Casseous, *a.* resembling cheese [diers
 Casern, *s.* a lodging or barracks for soldiers
 Caseshot, *s.* balls, stones, iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged from cannon
 Caseworm, *s.* the caddisworm
 Cash, *s.* money, ready money—*v. a.* to exchange a bill or note for money
 Cash-account, *s.* an account of money received, paid, or on hand
 Cash-book, *s.* a book in which receipts and payments are recorded
 Cash-credit, *s.* credit granted by a bank on a cash account
 Cashier, *s.* a cash-keeper—*v. a.* to discard
 Cash-keeper, *s.* a person regularly intrusted with the care of cash
 Cashmere, *s.* a shawl made in imitation of those originally woven in Cashmere
 Casings, *s.* a case, or covering
 Cask, *s.* a barrel, a wooden vessel for holding liquors
 Casket, *s.* a small box or chest for jewels
 Casque, *s.* [Fr.], a helmet; a head-piece
 Casava, *s.* a coarse kind of tapioca
 Casimere, *s.* a kind of woollen cloth
 Cassock, *s.* the under vestment of a priest
 Casowary, *s.* a large bird of the ostrich kind, found in Asia
 Cast, *s.* a throw; mould; shade; squint—*v.* to throw; condemn; model; contrive
 Castanets, *s. pl.* small shells of ivory or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands
 Castaway, *s.* an abandoned or lost person
 Caste, *s.* a distinct order of society; the distinction between classes in society
 Castellated, *a.* surmounted with battlements
 Castellation, *s.* the fortifying of a house
 Cast'er, *s.* one who casts; a small bottle to hold condiments for use at table; a small wheel or roller on the legs of tables and chairs, to render them more moveable

Castigate, *v. a.* to chastise, punish, beat
 Castigation, *s.* discipline, punishment
 Castigator, *s.* one who corrects
 Castile-soap, *s.* a kind of refined soap
 Castilian, *a.* relating to Castile in Spain—*s.* a native of Castile
 Casting, *s.* the act of forming anything by founding, or that which is so formed
 Casting-net, *s.* a net thrown by the hand
 Casting-vote, *s.* the vote of a presiding officer, to decide a question, when the other votes are equally divided
 Cast-iron, *s.* iron which has been melted and fashioned in a mould
 Castle, *s.* a fortified house—*v. n.* to defend the king by the rook in a particular manner, in chess
 Castle-builder, *s.* one who forms visionary schemes
 Castle-building, *s.* the act of forming wild plans
 Castled, *a.* furnished with castles
 Castor-oil, *s.* a cathartic oil obtained from the vicinus
 Castrametation, *s.* the act of laying out a camp
 Castrate, *v. a.* to geld; to make imperfect
 Castrated, *a.* purified; weakened
 Cast-steel, *s.* steel that has been melted and formed in a mould
 Casual, *a.* accidental, uncertain, fortuitous
 Casually, *ad.* accidentally; without design
 Casualness, *s.* the quality of being casual
 Casualty, *s.* an accident or contingency
 Casuist, *s.* one who studies and settles cases of conscience
 Casuistical, *a.* relating to doubtful cases
 Casuistry, *s.* the science or art of a casuist; sophistry
 Cat, *s.* a domestic animal; a double tripod, having six feet; a many-lashed whip used to punish minor offences amongst soldiers and sailors
 Cataphoresis, *s.* [Gr.], (in Rhetoric) abuse of a trope
 Cataphoretic, *a.* far-fetched, forced
 Cataphoretically, *ad.* in a forced manner
 Cat'aclysm, *s.* a deluge, an inundation
 Cat'acomb, *s.* a vault for the burial of the dead
 Cat'afalque, *s.* the representation of a tomb, used in public funerals
 Cat'alepsy, *s.* a sudden suspension of the power of motion and sense of feeling
 Cataleptic, *a.* pertaining to catalepsy
 Cat'alogue, *s.* a list of names, articles, &c.—*v. a.* to make a list of
 Catamaran, *s.* a raft or float, or flat-bottomed boat; an explosive weapon
 Cat'amount, Catamoun'tain, *s.* wild cat
 Cat'apasm, *s.* a poultice, soft plaster
 Cat'apult, *s.* an engine to throw stones, &c.
 Cat'aract, *s.* waterfall; disease in the eyes
 Catar'rh, *s.* a cold in the head and throat
 Catar'rh, *a.* relating to the catarrh
 Catas'trophe, *s.* [Gr.], the denouement of a dramatic piece; an unhappy or calamitous event or conclusion
 Cat'call, *s.* a small squeaking instrument
 Catch, *v.* to stop, lay hold on, insnare, please—*s.* the act of seizing; anything caught; (in Music), a vocal piece in several parts, all sung successively by each singer
 Catch'er, *s.* he that catches

CONSULT NOT WITH A FOOL, FOR HE CAN NEITHER GIVE NOR KEEP COUNSEL.

COMPLY WITH NO VICIOUS DESIRE, HOWEVER SECRET ITS PERFORMANCE.

CAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CEI

CHERISH THY FRIEND, AND TEMPERATELY ADMONISH THY ENEMY.

Catch'fly, *s.* a species of campion
 Catch'ing, *a.* infectious, apt to catch
 Catch'penny, *s.* a worthless publication
 Catch'poll, *s.* a bailiff's follower
 Cat'chup, Cat'sup, *s.* a liquor extracted from mushrooms or walnuts
 Catch'word, *s.* the first word of a page, sometimes printed at the foot of the preceding page
 Catechet'ical, *a.* consisting of questions and answers; relating to elementary religious instruction
 Catechet'ically, *ad.* by question and answer
 Cat'echise, *v. a.* to instruct or examine by questions
 Cat'echism, *s.* a form of instruction by questions and answers
 Cat'echist, Cat'echiser, *s.* one who teaches the catechism or the rudiments of religion, or who interrogates
 Catechis'tical, *a.* belonging to the catechism, or to a catechist
 Catechu'men, Catechu'menist, *s.* one who is learning the rudiments of Christianity
 Catechumen'ical, *a.* belonging to the catechumens
 Categor'ical, *a.* absolute, positive, express
 Categor'ically, *ad.* absolutely; positively
 Cat'egory, *s.* a class, an order of ideas
 Catena'rian, Cat'enary, *a.* belonging to or like a chain
 Cat'enate, Catena'tion. See Concatenate, &c.
 Ca'ter, *v. n.* to provide food, lay in victuals
 Ca'terer, *s.* a provider of victuals
 Ca'teress, *s.* a woman who caters
 Cat'erpillar, *s.* the grub or larva of butter flies and moths
 Cat'erwaul, *v. n.* to cry like a cat
 Cat'erwauling, *s.* the cry of cats
 Cates, *s.* cakes, dainties, viands, nice food
 Cat'gut, *s.* fiddlestrings; a coarse kind of canvass
 Cathart'ic, Cathart'ical, *a.* purgative
 Cat'head, *s.* a piece of timber projecting over the bows of a ship
 Cath'e'dral, *s.* an episcopal or head church—*a.* episcopal, resembling a cathedral
 Cat'holes, *s.* two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship
 Cath'olic, *a.* universal; not bigoted; relating to the Church of Rome—*s.* a member of the Church of Rome
 Cathol'icism, Cathol'icity, *s.* adherence to the catholic church; universality; absence of bigotry
 Cath'olically, *ad.* generally, universally
 Cath'olicness, *s.* universality
 Cat'kin, *s.* the deciduous spike of flowers in such trees as poplars, willows, &c.
 Cat-of-nine-tails, *s.* an instrument of punishment for soldiers and sailors
 Cato'nian, *a.* grave; severe; like Cato
 Catop'trical, *a.* relating to reflected vision
 Cat's-eye, *s.* a peculiarly opalescent greenish grey kind of chalcedony
 Cat's-paw, *s.* the dupe of another
 Cat'tle, *s.* such animals as oxen, sheep, &c., which are used as beasts of burden, for draught, or for food
 Cauca'sian, *a.* pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Asia
 Cau'dal, *a.* relating to the tail of an animal
 Cau'dle, *s.* a kind of warm spiced drink, for sick persons

Caul, *s.* part of a cap or wig; any kind of net; a membrane covering the lower in-
 Cau'dron, *s.* See Caldron [testines
 Cau'iflower, *s.* a fine kind of cabbage
 Cau'sable, *a.* that may be caused
 Cau'sal, *a.* relating to or implying causes
 Causal'ity, *s.* the agency of a cause
 Cau'sally, *ad.* according to the series of causes
 Causa'tion, *s.* the act or agency producing an effect
 Cau'sative, *a.* that effects as an agent
 Cau'satively, *ad.* in a causative manner
 Cause, *s.* a reason, motive, party, source, whatever produces an effect; a suit in court—*v. a.* to effect, produce, occasion
 Can'seal, *a.* having no just reason; original
 Cau'seal, *ad.* without cause or reason
 Cau'sealness, *s.* unjust ground
 Cau'ser, *s.* one who causes; the agent
 Cau'sey, Cau'seway, *s.* a raised paved way
 Causid'ical, *a.* relating to a pleader
 Caus'tic, *a.* burning, corroding, pungent, severe
 Caus'ticity, Caus'ticness, *s.* quality of being caustic
 Caute'rizat'ion, *s.* act of burning or searing by fire
 Cau'terize, *v. a.* to burn with irons; sear
 Cau'tery, *s.* a burning or searing with fire
 Cau'tion, *s.* prudence, care, warning—*v. a.* to warn, give notice, tell
 Cau'tionary, *a.* warning; given as a pledge
 Cau'tious, *a.* wary, watchful, prudent
 Cau'tiously, *ad.* in a prudent, wary manner
 Cau'tiousness, *s.* vigilance, circumspection
 Cavalca'de, *s.* a procession on horseback
 Cavalie'r, *s.* a horseman or knight, an adherent of Charles I.—*a.* gay, brave; haughty, proud
 Cavalie'rly, *ad.* haughtily, arrogantly
 Cavalie'mess, *s.* a haughty manner
 Cav'alry, *s.* horse troops, horse soldiers
 Cavati'na, *s.* [Ital.], a short air in music, without a return or second part
 Cave, *s.* a den, a cell, hollow place
 Ca'veat, *s.* [Lat.], a caution; admonition
 Cav'ern, *s.* a cave, den, hollow place
 Cav'erned, Cav'ernous, *a.* full of caverns
 Cavet'to, *s.* [Ital.], (in Architecture), a hollowed moulding
 Cav'iar, Cavi'are, *s.* the roes of certain fish prepared and salted
 Cav'il, *s.* false or frivolous objections—*v. n.* to raise objections, to wrangle
 Cav'iller, *s.* a captious disputant
 Cav'illing, *s.* the raising of false or frivolous objections
 Cav'illingly, *ad.* in a cavilling manner
 Cav'ity, *s.* a hollow place, a cavern
 Caw, *v. n.* to cry as a rook or crow
 Caw'ing, Caw, *s.* the cry of a rook, &c.
 Cay'enne-pepper, *s.* a very pungent pepper
 Cay'man, Cai'man, *s.* American alligator
 Cease, *v.* to leave off; stop; be extinct
 Ce'aseless, *a.* never ceasing, perpetual
 Ce'aselessly, *ad.* perpetually, incessantly
 Ce'asing, *s.* pause, cessation
 Ce'dar, *s.* a large evergreen tree
 Ce'dared, *a.* covered with cedar-wood, or trees
 Ce'darn, Ce'drine, *a.* belonging to the cedar-tree
 Cede, *v. a.* to yield, to surrender
 Ceil, *v. a.* to overlay or cover the inner roof

COMBAT VICE IN ITS FIRST ATTACKS, AND YOU WILL COME OFF CONQUEROR.

Ce'iling, *s.* the inner roof, the upper part
 Cel'andine, *s.* a plant also called pilewort
 Cel'ebate, *v. a.* to praise; to commend
 Celebra'tion, *s.* solemn remembrance; praise
 Celeb'rity, *s.* fame, celebration, renown
 Celcr'ity, *s.* swiftness, velocity, haste, speed
 Cel'ery, *s.* the name of a salad herb
 Celes'tial, *s.* an inhabitant of heaven—*a.* heavenly; supremely happy
 Celes'tially, *ad.* in a heavenly manner
 Cel'estins, *s.* an order of monks founded by Pope Celestine V.
 Cel'ibacy, *s.* a single life
 Cel'ibate, *s.* single life; an unmarried man
 Cell, *s.* a small room in a prison or monastery; a small cavity
 Cel'lar, Cel'larage, *s.* room under ground for liquors or stores
 Cel'laret, *s.* an ornamental case or drawer for holding wines and liquors
 Cel'lular, *a.* made up of cavities, hollow
 Celt, *s.* one of the aborigines of Gaul or Britain; an ancient stone or bronze axe
 Cel'tic, *a.* relating to the Celts
 Cement', *s.* that which unites; mortar—*v. a.* to join together, to solder
 Cement'er, *s.* that which unites
 Cement'ing, *s.* the act of joining together
 Cem'e'tery, *s.* a burial-place, a churchyard
 Ce'nobite, *s.* a monk, a recluse
 Cenobit'ic, Cenobit'ical, *a.* living in community
 Cen'otaph, *s.* an empty or honorary tomb
 Cen'ser, *s.* a perfuming or incense pan
 Cen'sor, *s.* an officer appointed to examine books or journals before they are printed or published
 Censo'rial, *a.* full of censure; severe
 Censo'rious, *a.* addicted to censure, severe
 Censo'riousness, *s.* disposition to reproach
 Cen'sorlike, *a.* censorious; austere
 Cen'sorship, *s.* the office of a censor
 Cen'surable, *a.* deserving censure, culpable
 Cen'surableness, *s.* blamableness
 Cen'surably, *ad.* in a blamable manner
 Cen'sure, *s.* blame, reproach, judgment—*v. a.* to blame, revile, condemn
 Cen'sus, *s.* [Lat.], an enumeration of the population by the government
 Cent, *s.* an abbreviation of the Latin word *centum*, a hundred; a small copper coin in some countries
 Cen'taur. See *Classical Dictionary*
 Cen'taurlike, *a.* resembling a Centaur
 Cen'taury, *s.* a common field plant
 Cen'tenary, *s.* the number of a hundred—*a.* consisting of a hundred
 Centen'ial, *a.* consisting of a hundred years
 Centes'imal, *a.* the hundredth
 Centesima'tion, *s.* a military punishment, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution
 Cen'tigrade, *a.* consisting of 100 degrees
 Cen'tipede, *s.* a long and slender insect with many feet
 Cen'to, *s.* a composition consisting of passages from various authors
 Central, *a.* relating to the centre
 Central'ity, *s.* the state of being central
 Cen'trally, *ad.* in a central manner
 Cen'tre, *s.* the middle, the chief place—*v.* to place on a centre, to rest on
 Cen'tre-bit, *s.* a tool used for boring holes

Cen'tric, *a.* placed in the centre
 Cen'trically, *ad.* in a central position
 Cen'tricalness, *s.* a situation in the centre
 Centrif'ugal, *a.* flying from the centre
 Centrip'etal, *a.* tending to the centre
 Cen'tuple, *a.* a hundred-fold—*v. a.* to multiply a hundred-fold
 Centu'plicate, *v. a.* to make a hundred-fold
 Centu'rial, *a.* relating to a century
 Centu'riate, *v. a.* to divide into hundreds
 Centu'riator, Cen'turist, *s.* a historian who distinguishes time by centuries
 Centu'riou, *s.* the commander of a hundred men among the Romans
 Cen'tury, *s.* a hundred years
 Cephal'ic, *a.* medicinal for the head
 Cera'mie, *a.* made by a potter, fictile
 Ce'rate, *s.* unguent made of wax and oil
 Ce'rated, *a.* covered with wax
 Cere, *v. a.* to cover with wax
 Ce'real, *a.* pertaining to corn
 Ce'reals, *s. pl.* wheat, barley, oats, and rye
 Cere'bral, *a.* belonging to the brain
 Ce'recloth, Ce'rement, *s.* cloth dipped in wax in which dead bodies were wrapped
 Ceremo'nial, *s.* outward form; external rite—*a.* ritual
 Ceremo'nially, *ad.* according to ceremony
 Ceremo'nious, *a.* formal [nies]
 Ceremo'niously, *ad.* with due forms
 Ceremo'niousness, *s.* fondness of ceremony
 Cer'e'mony, *s.* outward rite; external form in religion; forms of civility
 Cer'tain, *a.* sure, resolved, unfailing; some
 Cer'tainly, *ad.* indubitably, without fail
 Cer'tainty, *s.* a fulness of assurance, exemption from doubt
 Cer'tes, *ad.* certainly; verily; in truth
 Certificate, *s.* a testimony in writing—*v. a.* to give a certificate
 Certifica'tion, *s.* the act or means of certifying
 Cer'tifier, *s.* an assurer; an ascertainer
 Cer'tify, *v. a.* to give certain information
 Cer'titude, *s.* certainty; freedom from
 Ceru'lean, Ceru'leous, *a.* blue [doubt]
 Cer'vical, *a.* belonging to the neck
 Cess, *s.* a rate or tax levied according to an assessment of property
 Cessa'tion, *s.* a stop, rest; intermission; recess; respite
 Cession, *s.* act of giving up; compliance
 Cess'pool, *s.* a receptacle for the sediment from water in rains
 Cesu'ra. See *Cæsura*
 Ceta'ceous, *a.* of the whale kind
 Chafe, *s.* passion, fret, heat, rage—*v.* to rage, fret, make angry; warm by rubbing
 Cha'fer, *s.* an insect of the beetle kind
 Chaff, *s.* the husks of corn; a worthless thing
 Chaff'-cutter, *s.* a machine for cutting up chaff
 Chaffer, *v.* to haggle, bargain, exchange
 Chafferer, *s.* a dealer; a hard bargainer
 Chaf'finch, *s.* a small common bird
 Chaff'y, *a.* full of chaff; foul, light, bad
 Cha'fingdish, *s.* a portable grate for coals
 Chagri'n, *s.* [Fr.], ill humour, vexation—*v. a.* to vex, to hurt, to tease
 Chain, *s.* a line of links, a series; a fetter; a measure for land, 22 yards long—*v. a.* to fasten with a chain, enslave
 Chai'ned, *a.* bound, fettered, enslaved
 Chai'npump, *s.* a pump used in ships

CHA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CHA

COMPREHEND NOT FEW THINGS IN MANY WORDS, BUT MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS.

Chai'nshot, *s.* bullets fastened by a chain
 Chai'nwork, *s.* work with open spaces like the links of a chain
 Chair, *s.* a moveable seat, a sedan; the position of president in a public assembly; the office of a professor of learning or science
 Chair'man, *s.* the president of a public meeting; one who carries a sedan
 Chaise, *s.* a kind of light carriage [dony
 Chalcedon'ic, *a.* of the nature of chalce-
 Chal'cedony, *s.* one of the many varieties of quartz
 Chalcog'raper, *s.* an engraver
 Chalcog'raphy, *s.* art of engraving
 Chalda'ic, Chal'dec, *a.* belonging to the Chaldeans
 Chalde'an, *s.* an inhabitant of Chaldea
 Cha'ldron, *s.* a coal measure of 36 bushels
 Chal'ice, *s.* a cup standing on a foot
 Chal'iced, *a.* having a cell or cup
 Chalk, *s.* a well-known white fossil earth
 —*v. a.* to mark or manure with chalk
 Chalk'cutter, *s.* one who digs chalk
 Chalk'iness, *s.* the state of being chalky
 Chalk'pit, *s.* a place where chalk is dug
 Chalk'stone, *s.* a small piece of chalk
 Chalk'y, *a.* consisting of chalk, white
 Challenge, *v. a.* to call to fight, to reply, or to fulfil engagements; to claim—*s. a* summons to combat
 Chal'engeable, *a.* that may be challenged
 Chal'lenger, *s.* one that defies another to combat; a claimant
 Chal'lis, *s.* [Fr.], a fine kind of woollen material for ladies' dresses
 Chalyb'eate, *a.* impregnated with iron
 Chama'de, *s.* [Fr.], a signal to the enemy of a desire to parley
 Cha'mber, *s.* an apartment in an upper story; the place where a public body meets, and the body so meeting; any retired place or cavity
 Cha'mber-counsel, *s.* a barrister who gives advice, but does not plead
 Cha'mberlain, *s.* one who takes care of the private apartments of a king or a nobleman
 Cha'mberlainship, *s.* the office of chamberlain
 Cha'mber-lye, *s.* urine [care of bedrooms
 Cha'mber-maid, *s.* a servant who has the
 Cha'mber-pot, *s.* vessel used in chambers
 Cha'mber-practice, *s.* the practice of barristers who give opinions at their rooms
 Chame'leon, *s.* a peculiar kind of lizard, whose skin changes its colour in a very remarkable manner
 Cham'fer, *s.* a small groove, or bevel
 Cham'ois, *s.* [Fr.], an animal of the goat kind; leather made of the goat's skin
 Champ, *v. a.* to gnaw, to bite, to devour
 Champa'gne, *s.* [Fr.], a brisk, sparkling
 Cham'paign, *s.* a flat open country [wine
 Champ'er, *s.* a biter, or nibbler
 Cham'pion, *s.* a single combatant; a bold defender; a hero
 Cham'pionship, *s.* state of being a champion
 Chance, *s.* fortune, event, luck, misfortune—*v. n.* to happen—*a.* casual
 Chan'cel, *s.* the eastern portion of a church, where the altar stands
 Chan'cellor, *s.* the highest officer of the crown, and keeper of the great seal; the first law-officer of a bishop or a university

Chan'cellorship, *s.* the office of chancellor
 Chan'ce-mcd'ley, *s.* casual slaughter of a man
 Chan'cery, *s.* the highest court of equity
 Chandelie'r, *s.* [Fr.], a branched pendant to hold candles
 Chand'ler, *s.* a person who sells candles, &c.
 Chand'lery, *s.* articles sold by a chandler
 Change, *s.* alteration, novelty, small money
 —*v. a.* to alter, amend, exchange
 Cha'ngeable, Cha'ngeful, *a.* inconsistent, fickle; subject to frequent changes
 Cha'ngeableness, *s.* inconstancy; susceptibility of change
 Cha'ngeably, *ad.* inconstantly
 Cha'nged, *a.* altered, turned, different
 Cha'ngeful, *a.* inconstant, mutable, fickle
 Cha'ngeless, *a.* constant
 Cha'ngeling, *s.* a child changed for another; an idiot, a waverer
 Cha'nger, *s.* one who effects changes
 Cha'nging, *a.* altering, varying, inconstant
 Chan'nel, *s.* a watercourse, a narrow sea; a groove in a pillar—*v. a.* to cut in channels
 Chan'nelled, *a.* grooved, furrowed lengthwise
 Chant, *s.* a song, a melody; a peculiar kind of sacred music—*v. a.* to sing a chant, or as a chant
 Chan'ter, *s.* singer in a cathedral, songster
 Chan'ticleer, *s.* the cock
 Chan'ting, *s.* the act of singing a chant
 Chan'try, *s.* a chapel for priests to sing mass in
 Cha'os, *s.* [Lat.] the confusion which was supposed to have preceded the present order of things; any state of confusion and disorder
 Chaot'ic, *a.* confused, unorganized, mixed
 Chap, *s.* a cleft, an opening; a beast's jaw
 —*v. a.* to open, to crack, to divide
 Chaparral', *s.* [Span.], a thicket of low evergreen trees
 Chap'book, *s.* a cheap book sold by hawkers
 Chape, *s.* [Fr.], the metallic tip of a scabbard; part of a buckle
 Chapeau', *s.* [Fr.], a hat; a cap or bonnet
 Chap'el, *s.* a place of worship subordinate to a church; any place of worship
 Chap'elry, *s.* the district assigned to a chapel
 Chap'eron, *s.* [Fr.], the cap worn by knights of the garter; the gentleman who attends on a lady in public—*v. a.* to attend on a lady in a public assembly
 Chap'fallen, *a.* dispirited, silent
 Chap'lain, *s.* a clergyman who stately performs divine service elsewhere than in a parish church
 Chap'laincy, Chap'lainship, *s.* the office of a chaplain
 Chap'let, *s.* a wreath for the head
 Chap'man, *s.* a small or retail tradesman
 Chaps, *s. pl.* that part of the face which is about the mouth
 Chap'ter, *s.* a division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral
 Chap'ter-house, *s.* a house where a chapter meets
 Char, *s.* a small fish—*v.* to burn wood to a black cinder; to do house-work by the day
 Char'acter, *s.* a mark or letter; the qualities distinguishing any man; reputa-

CONTEMPT OF INJURIOUS WORDS STIFLES THEM; RESENTMENT REVIVES THEM.

[CHA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CHE

CONDESCEND TO COMPLIANCE, RATHER THAN CONTINUE AN ANGRY DISPUTE.

COUNSEL AND WISDOM ACHIEVE MORE AND GREATER EXPLOITS THAN FORCE.

tion; an eccentric person—*v. a.* to inscribe; to describe
 Characterism, *s.* distinction of character
 Characteris'tic, *a.* peculiar to, distinguishing—*s.* that which constitutes the character
 Characteris'tically, *ad.* in a manner that distinguishes character
 Characteris'ticalness, *s.* the state or quality of being characteristic
 Characteriza'tion, *s.* the act of characterizing
 Char'acterize, *v. a.* to give a character of a person; to distinguish, or designate
 Char'acterless, *a.* void of character
 Chara'de, *s.* [Fr.], a peculiar kind of riddle
 Char'coal, *s.* coal made by burning wood under turf
 Charge, *s.* custody; trust; that which is intrusted; expense; onset; command; the quantity of powder used in loading a gun—*v. a.* to intrust; to impute as a debt; accuse; load a gun; command; to rush upon an enemy
 Char'geable, *a.* expensive, costly; accountable
 Char'geableness, *s.* expense; cost
 Chargé d'affai'res, *s.* [Fr.], a diplomatic agent of inferior rank
 Char'ger, *s.* a large dish; a war horse
 Cha'rily, *ad.* warily, frugally
 Char'iot, *s.* a carriage of pleasure or state
 Charioteer', *s.* a chariot driver, a coachman
 Char'itable, *a.* kind, bountiful, candid
 Char'itableness, *s.* the exercise of charity; disposition to charity
 Char'itably, *ad.* kindly, benevolently
 Char'ity, *s.* tenderness, love, good-will; alms
 Char'ity-school, *s.* a school for the poor, supported by charity
 Chariva'ri, *s.* [Fr.], a cats' concert [cheat
 Char'latan, *s.* [Fr.], a mountebank, quack,
 Char'latanism, *s.* deceit; quackery
 Charles's-Wain, *s.* the seven principal stars of the Great Bear, also called the Plough
 Char'lock, *s.* a too common weed with a yellow flower
 Charm, *s.* a spell or enchantment; whatever delights or inspires affection—*v. a.* to bewitch, delight, captivate
 Char'mer, *s.* one who charms [lightful
 Char'ming, *a.* enchanting, captivating, de-
 Char'mingly, *ad.* in a delightful manner
 Char'mingness, *s.* the power to please
 Char'mless, *a.* destitute of charms
 Char'nel-house, *s.* a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a vault for dead bodies
 Char'ned, *a.* reduced to charcoal
 Chart, *s.* a delineation of coasts, &c.; a map
 Char'ter, *s.* a privilege, immunity, or exemption, by royal grant, in writing; any similar instrument—*v. a.* to grant, or hire (as a ship), by charter
 Char'tered, *a.* privileged; granted by charter
 Char'ter-party, *s.* an agreement respecting the chartering of a ship
 Char'tism, *s.* the principles of the chartists
 Char'tist, *s.* one who held the political principles of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, &c.
 Char'tulary, *s.* a register of charters belonging to a religious community
 Char'woman, *s.* a woman hired by the day
 Cha'ry, *a.* careful, cautious, diligent

Chase, *s.* eager pursuit; hunting; the object of pursuit; a tract of open country for hunting in; the forward end of a cannon—*v. a.* to hunt, to pursue, to drive; to emboss metals
 Cha'ser, *s.* hunter; pursuer; an enchanter
 Chasm, *s.* a cleft, an opening, a vacuity
 Chas'seur, *s.* [Fr.], a horse or foot soldier trained for rapid evolutions
 Chaste, *a.* pure, uncorrupt, honest
 Cha'ste-eyed, *a.* having modest eyes
 Cha'stely, *a.* with chastity, purely
 Cha'sten, *v. a.* to punish, correct, purify
 Cha'stener, *s.* one who corrects
 Cha'stening, *s.* the infliction of suffering—*a.* inflicting suffering or pain
 Chasti'sable, *a.* deserving chastisement
 Chasti'se, *v. a.* to correct by punishing
 Chas'tisement, *s.* correction, punishment
 Chasti'ser, *s.* he who chastises
 Chas'tity, Cha'steness, *s.* purity
 Chas'uble, *s.* the outer vestment worn by a Roman Catholic priest when he says mass
 Chat, *v. n.* to prate, to talk idly, to prattle—*s.* idle talk, prattle, conversation
 Chat'tel, *s.* any movable property
 Chat'ter, *s.* noisy and idle prattle—*v. n.* to utter sounds without meaning
 Chat'ter-box, Chat'terer, *s.* an idle talker
 Chat'tering, *s.* rapid inarticulate sounds; idle noisy talk
 Chat'ty, *a.* conversing freely [to be had
 Cheap, *a.* low priced; of small value; easy
 Che'apen, *v. a.* to attempt to purchase, to bid for anything; to lessen the value
 Che'apener, *s.* a bargainer
 Che'aply, *ad.* at a small price
 Che'apness, *s.* lowness of price
 Cheat, *s.* a fraud, a trick; a deceiver—*v. a.* to impose on; to deceive, to outwit
 Che'ater, *s.* one that practises fraud
 Che'ating, *a.* defrauding, imposing on—*s.* the act of deceiving
 Check, *v.* to repress, curb, chide, control; to compare particulars in accounts, lists, &c.—*s.* a stop, curb, restraint, reproof; an order on a banker for money to be paid to the bearer; a counter-ticket; any kind of cloth with a checkered pattern; an attack on the king, in chess
 Check'book, *s.* a book of blank forms for drafts on a bank
 Check'ered, *a.* variegated like a chess-board; diversified with joy and sorrow, pleasure and pain
 Check'erwork, *s.* variegation as in a chess-board
 Check'mate, *s.* a combination of attacks on the king, in chess, which finishes the game—*v. a.* to finish the game, in chess; to counterwork, arrest, and defeat
 Cheek, *s.* the side of the face below the eye; any part of a machine, &c., which has a counterpart exactly like it
 Chee'kbone, *s.* the bone of the cheek
 Chee'ktooth, *s.* the hinder tooth or tusk
 Cheep, *v. n.* to chirp like a small bird
 Cheer, *s.* applause; entertainment, gaiety, jollity—*v.* to incite, comfort, applaud
 Chee'rcr, *s.* one who promotes mirth
 Chee'rful, *a.* gay, full of life, merry
 Chee'rfulness, *s.* alacrity, liveliness, mirth
 Chee'rfully, *ad.* without dejection; gaily
 Chee'rily, Chee'rly, *ad.* cheerfully
 Chee'rless, *a.* sad, gloomy, comfortless

[CHE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CHI]

COURTIERS ARE LIKE JUGGLERS: THEY CONFEDERATE WITH KNAVES TO IMPOSE ON FOOLS.

Chee'ry, *a.* having power to make gay
 Cheese, *s.* curds of milk pressed in a form
 Chee'secake, *s.* a cake of curds, sugar, &c.
 Cnee'semonger, *s.* one who sells cheese
 Chee'separings, *s. pl.* worthless remnants
 Chee'sevat, *s.* a vat in which cheese is made
 Chee'sy, *a.* having the nature of cheese
 Chem'ical, *a.* relating to, or explained by, chemistry
 Chem'ically, *ad.* in a manner explained by chemistry
 Chem'ise, *s.* [Fr.], an undergarment worn by females
 Chem'ist, *s.* one who studies, or is skilled in, chemistry
 Chem'istry, *s.* the science which treats of the elementary constituents of bodies, and the laws of their combination
 Cheque, *s.* See Cheek
 Cheq'uer, *v. a.* See Checker
 Cheq'uers, Chec'kers, *s.* a chess-board
 Cher'ish, *v. a.* to support, nurse up, shelter
 Cher'ished, *a.* fostered, entertained, comforted
 Cher'isher, *s.* an encourager, a supporter
 Cher'ishing, *s.* fostering, comforting
 Cheroo't, *s.* a roll of tobacco for smoking, of which the choicest are from Manilla
 Cher'ry, *s.* a fruit—*a.* ruddy, blooming
 Cher'ry-cheeked, *a.* having blooming cheeks
 Cher'ry-tree, *s.* a fruit tree producing
 Chert, *s.* a kind of flint [cherries]
 Cher'ty, *a.* flinty; resembling chert
 Cher'ub, *s.* a celestial spirit, a blooming infant
 Cheru'bic, Cheru'bical, *a.* angelical
 Cher'vil, *s.* a common wild plant of the parsley kind
 Ches'nut, Chest'nut, *s.* the fruit of the chesnut-tree—*a.* of the colour of a chesnut
 Chess, *s.* a well-known game, played on a checkered board, with two sets of pieces, which are moved against each other
 Chess'-board, *s.* a board to play chess on
 Chess'-man, *s.* a piece used in chess
 Chess'-player, *s.* one who plays chess
 Chest, *s.* a large box or coffer; the part of the body containing the lungs, &c.
 Cheval'-glass, *s.* a large swinging looking glass
 Cheval-de-fri'se, *s.* [Fr.], a piece of timber traversed with spikes to form a defence against cavalry, &c.
 Chevalie'r, *s.* [Fr.], a knight, a gallant man
 Chev'eril, *s.* a kid; kid leather
 Chew, *v.* to grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate on, to ruminate
 Chia'ro-oscu'ro, *a.* [Ital.], lights and shades in painting
 Chica'ne, Chica'nery, *s.* sophistry, quibble, stratagem, artifice
 Chica'ne, *v. a.* to use chicanery
 Chica'ner, *s.* one who employs chicanery
 Chick, Chick'en, *s.* the young of fowls
 Chick'en-hearted, *a.* fearful, timorous
 Chick'en-pox, *s.* a disease attended with pustules, common to children
 Chick'ling, *s.* a small chicken
 Chick'peas, *s.* a kind of pea used for feeding chickens
 Chick'weed, *s.* the name of a very common plant
 Chic'ory, *s.* the endive; British coffee
 Chide, *v.* to reprove, to blame, to reproach; to clamour

Chi'der, *s.* one who elides
 Chi'ding, *s.* the act of reproof, a rebuke
 Chi'dingly, *ad.* in a reproof manner
 Chief, *a.* principal, eminent—*s.* a leader, the principal person or part
 Chief Jus'tice, *s.* the presiding judge in the Queen's Bench and Court of Common Pleas
 Chie'fly, *ad.* principally, eminently, above all
 Chie'ftain, *s.* a leader, a commander
 Chie'ftainship, *s.* headship
 Chiffonie'r, *s.* [Fr.], an ornamental cupboard for a drawing-room
 Chil'blain, *s.* a sore caused by cold
 Child, *s.* an infant; offspring
 Childbearing, Childbed, Childbirth, *s.* parturition, travail, labour
 Chil'dermas-day, *s.* the feast of the Holy Innocents
 Childhood, *s.* infancy, the state of a child
 Childish, *a.* trivial, puerile, like a child
 Childishly, *ad.* in the manner of a child
 Childishness, *s.* puerility, harmlessness
 Childless, *a.* having no children
 Childlessness, *s.* the state of being without children
 Childlike, *a.* becoming or like a child
 Childlikeness, *s.* quality of being childlike
 Chil'iad, *s.* a thousand in number
 Chill, *a.* cool, distant, depressed—*s.* chilliness—*v. a.* to make cold, discourage; blast
 Chil'li, *s.* the seed vessel of Cayenne or Guinea pepper
 Chil'liness, *s.* a sensation of cold
 Chil'ly, *a.* somewhat cold, frosty, raw
 Chill'ness, *s.* coldness; want of warmth
 Chime, *s.* a sound of bells, concord of sound—*v.* to sound in harmony, to agree, to indicate the hour by a particular mode of sounding
 Chime'ra, *s.* [Lat.], an odd fancy, feigned monster
 Chimer'ical, *a.* imaginary, whimsical
 Chimer'ically, *ad.* wildly, fantastically
 Chimes, *s. pl.* tunes played on bells, at particular hours
 Chin'ney, *s.* a funnel for smoke
 Chim'ney-board, *s.* a fireboard
 Chim'ney-corner, *s.* the seat next the fire, on each side
 Chim'ney-piece, *s.* an ornamental frame of marble, stone, &c. round a fire-place
 Chim'ney-pot, *s.* a large earthen pipe, placed on the top of a chimney to increase the draught
 Chim'ney-sweeper, *s.* one who sweeps chimneys
 Chimpan'zee, *s.* an animal of the ape kind
 Chin, *s.* the lowest part of the human face
 Chi'na, *s.* a kind of porcelain originally made in China
 Chi'na-orange, *s.* the sweet orange
 Chin'chil'la, *s.* a small South American animal, or its fur
 Chine, *s.* the backbone—*v. a.* to cut in chines
 Chine'se, *a.* belonging to China
 Chink, *s.* a small aperture or fissure—*v.* to jingle like money; to crack, or gape
 Chintz, *s.* fine printed calico
 Chip, *s.* a fragment cut off—*v. a.* to cut in to small pieces, to hack
 Chip'ping, *s.* a chip

CIVIL WAR IS A DELUGE THAT LEVELS ALIKE THE COTTAGE AND THE PALACE.

[CHI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CHR]

CONSENT TO COMMON CUSTOM, BUT NOT TO COMMON FOLLY.

CONTEMN NOT POOR ACQUAINTANCE, NOR FLATTER RICH FRIENDS.

- Chirog'rapher, *s.* one who practises writing as a profession; an officer in the Common Pleas, who engrosses fines
- Chirograph'ic, Chirograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to chirography
- Chi'romancer, *s.* one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the hands
- Chirp, *v. n.* to imitate the noise of birds—*s.* the voice of birds or insects
- Chir'per, *s.* one that chirps
- Chir'ping, *s.* the gentle noise of birds
- Chir'rup, *v. n.* to utter a chirping sound; to animate or cheer
- Chis'el, *s.* a carpenter's tool to pare with—*v. a.* to cut with a chisel
- Chis'elled, *a.* cut or engraved
- Chis'elling, *s.* the carving or engraving
- Chit, *s.* a baby, a child
- Chit'chat, *s.* prattle, common trifling talk
- Chit'terlings, *s.* the intestines of swine prepared for food
- Chiv'alrous, *a.* warlike; adventurous gallant
- Chiv'alrously, *ad.* in a chivalrous spirit and manner
- Chiv'alry, *s.* knighthood; feats of arms; the military part of the feudal system, the body of knights of a country
- Chlo'rinc, *s.* (in Chemistry), a gaseous body; bleaching agent and disinfectant
- Chlo'roform, *s.* a compound liquid the most considerable ingredient of which is chlorine, and a most powerful anæsthetic agent
- Choc'olate, *s.* a preparation of cacao, or cocoa; an agreeable beverage prepared from it; a reddish brown colour
- Choice, *s.* a thing chosen; power of choosing; variety, plenty; best part of anything—*a.* select, of great value; careful
- Choi'celess, *a.* without power to choose
- Choi'cely, *ad.* with great care; valuably
- Choi'ceness, *s.* nicety, of particular value
- Choir, *s.* a body of singers in a church or elsewhere; the eastern portion of a cathedral church
- Choir-service, *s.* divine service performed by the choir
- Choke, *v. a.* to suffocate, suppress, block up
- Cho'kedamp, *s.* carbonic acid gas in mines, wells, &c.
- Cho'kefull, *a.* as full as possible
- Chol'er, *s.* anger, rage, irascibility
- Chol'era, *s.* the name of two diseases, one a violent diarrhœa, the other a highly dangerous epidemic
- Chol'eric, *a.* full of cholera, angry, offensive
- Chol'eriness, *s.* irascibility; anger
- Choose, *v.* to select, to pick out, prefer, adopt
- Choo'ser, *s.* one who chooses; an elector
- Chop, *v.* to cut with a blow, to mince; to change—*s.* a small piece of meat; a cleft
- Chop'house, *s.* an eatinghouse
- Chop'per, *s.* a butcher's cleaver
- Chop'ping, *a.* large, lusty, healthy, jolly
- Chop'ping-block, *s.* a log of wood, on which anything is cut in pieces
- Chop'ping-knife, *s.* a knife to mince meat
- Chops, *s. pl.* See Chaps
- Chop'sticks, *s.* small sticks used by the Chinese instead of a fork or spoon
- Cho'ral, *a.* belonging to or singing in a choir
- Cho'rally, *ad.* in the manner of a chorus
- Chord, *s.* the string of a musical instrument; a harmonious combination of sounds
- Chor'ister, *s.* a singer in a choir
- Chorog'rapher, *s.* one who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country
- Chorograph'ical, *a.* belonging to chorography
- Chorog'raphy, *s.* the description of a particular region or country; the making a map of it
- Cho'rus, *s.* [Lat.], a number of singers in concert; a musical composition in several parts sung by a band of singers
- Chough, *s.* a sea bird resembling a crow
- Chouse, *v. a.* to cheat, to trick
- Chresto'mathy, *s.* a collection of extracts for the use of those learning a language
- Chrism, *s.* consecrated oil used by Roman Catholics in baptism
- Chris'mal, *a.* relating to chrism
- Chris'matory, *s.* a vessel for the chrism
- Chris'ten, *v. a.* to baptize, to name
- Chris'tendom, *s.* the whole body of Christians
- Chris'tening, *s.* the act of baptizing infants
- Chris'tian, *s.* a disciple of Christ—*a.* belonging to the religion of Christ
- Christian'ity, Chris'tianism, *s.* the religion taught by Christ
- Chris'tianize, *v. a.* to make Christian
- Chris'tianlike, *a.* befitting a Christian
- Chris'tianly, *a.* in a Christian manner—*ad.* as a Christian
- Chris'tian name, *s.* the name conferred at baptism
- Christ'mas, Christ'mas-day, *s.* the festival of the Birth of Christ, December 25
- Christ'mas-box, *s.* a present given at Christmas-time
- Christ'mas-rose, *s.* a kind of hellebore, which flowers at midwinter
- Christ'mas-tide, Christ'mas-time, *s.* the season in which Christmas occurs
- Chromatic, *s.* music which proceeds by semitones—*a.* relating to colours; proceeding by semitones
- Chromatic's, *s.* the science of colours
- Chromatog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on colours
- Chro'matrope, *s.* a contrivance for exhibiting beautiful combinations and gyrations of colour by the magic lantern
- Chrome yellow, *s.* a beautiful yellow paint
- Chronic, *a.* of long continuance
- Chron'icle, *s.* history, register, record—*v. a.* to record in history
- Chron'icler, *s.* historian, recorder of events
- Chron'o'gram, *s.* an inscription, the numeral letters of which make up a date
- Chronogrammat'ical, *a.* containing a chronogram
- Chronogram'matist, *s.* a writer of chronograms
- Chronog'rapher, *s.* a chronologist
- Chronog'raphy, *s.* description of past time
- Chronolo'gical, *a.* relating to chronology
- Chronolo'gically, *ad.* in a chronological manner
- Chronol'ogist, Chronol'oger, *s.* one skilled in chronology
- Chronol'ogy, *s.* the methods for determining the dates of events; events recorded in order of time; the date of an event or events
- Chronom'eter, *s.* a clock or watch so constructed as to show mean time

CHR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CIR

CONTENTMENT IS TO THE MIND AS LIGHT TO THE EYE.

Chronomet'rical, *a.* relating to, chronometry or chronometers
 Chronom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring time
 Chrys'alis, *s.* [Lat.], the form taken by butterflies, moths, &c. in passing from the caterpillar state to the perfect insect
 Chrys'olite, *s.* a green crystal, with a brown or yellow cast, used for jewellery; a topaz
 Chryso'prusus, *s.* a greenish yellow kind of chalcedony
 Chub, *s.* the fish also named the cheven
 Chub'bed, *a.* big-headed like a chub, stupid
 Chub'by, *a.* plump, fat
 Chub'faced, *a.* having a large fat face
 Chuck, *v.* to call as a hen calls her young; to jeer; to throw—*s.* a word of endearment; a sudden small noise; a pat under the chin
 Chuck'le, *v.* to laugh in a suppressed manner—*s.* a suppressed laugh
 Chuff, *s.* a blunt clownish person—*a.* surly
 Chuf'finess, *s.* clownishness; surliness
 Chuf'fy, *s.* blunt; surly; fat
 Chum, *s.* a chamber fellow; a messmate
 Chump, *s.* a short heavy piece of wood
 Church, *s.* a place of divine worship; the collective body of Christians; a religious body united in creed, discipline, &c.—*v.* *a.* publicly to read the service of thanks after child-birth
 Church-dis'cipline, *s.* the maintenance of order and Christian conduct in a church
 Church'goer, *s.* one who usually attends church
 Church'going, *s.* customary attendance at church
 Church'-history, *s.* the history of the Christian church
 Church'ing, *s.* thanksgiving after child-birth
 Church'like, *a.* befitting a churchman
 Church'living, *s.* a benefice in the church
 Church'man, *s.* a clergyman; a member of the church of England
 Church'manship, *s.* state of being a churchman
 Church'member, *s.* one who is in communion with a church
 Churchmen'bership, *s.* the state of being a churchmember
 Church'path, Church'way, *s.* the way leading to church
 Churchpro'ferment, *s.* promotion to more valuable benefices in the church
 Church'ship, *s.* institution of the church
 Churchwar'den, *s.* a parish officer, who has the care of the building, furniture, &c. of a church
 Church'yard, *s.* the cemetery adjoining the church
 Churl, *s.* a niggard; a rustic, rude person
 Chur'lish, *a.* rude, surly, selfish
 Chur'lishly, *ad.* rudely, surly, brutally
 Chur'lishness, *s.* rudeness, ill-nature
 Churn, *v.* *a.* to make butter; to agitate—*s.* a vessel used to make butter in
 Chur'ning, *s.* the act of making butter
 Chym'ical, Chym'ist, &c. See Chemical, &c.
 Cic'atrice, *s.* a scar left by a wound
 Cicatriza'tion, *s.* the healing of a wound
 Cic'atrize, *v.* *a.* to heal a wound, skin over
 Cicero'ne, *s.* [Ital.], a guide; a conductor
 Cicero'nian, *a.* resembling the style of Cicero
 Cicero'nianism, *s.* the style of Cicero

Ci'der, *s.* a liquor made from apple juice
 Cigar', *s.* a roll of tobacco for smoking; of which the best kinds are from Havana
 Cigaret'te, *s.* tobacco folded in a piece of thin paper for smoking
 Cim'eter, *s.* See Scymitar
 Cinc'ture, *s.* a belt, sash, girdle, ring [ing
 Cin'der, *s.* the remains of coal after burn-
 Cin'erary, *s.* pertaining to ashes
 Cine'reous, *a.* resembling ashes in colour
 Ciner'itious, *a.* having the form of ashes
 Cin'gle, *s.* See Surcingle
 Cin'nabar, *s.* vermilion
 Cin'namon, *s.* a kind of aromatic bark
 Cinque, *s.* [Fr.], five
 Cin'que-foil, *s.* a kind of five-leaved plant
 Ci'pher, *s.* the character (0) in numbers; the initials of a person's name interwoven; a secret manner of writing—*v.* *n.* to cast accounts; to write in secret characters
 Ci'phering, *s.* the art of casting accounts
 Circas'sian, *s.* a native of Circassia
 Cir'cle, *s.* a ring, an orb; a compass, a circuit, a company—*v.* *a.* to move round anything; to enclose; to confine; to move circularly
 Cir'cled, *a.* in the form of a circle
 Cir'clet, *s.* a small circle or orb
 Cir'cuit, *s.* space, extent, act of moving round anything; visitation of the judges—*v.* *n.* to move in a circle
 Circu'itous, *a.* going round in a circuit
 Circu'itously, *ad.* in a circuitous manner
 Cir'culable, *a.* that which may be circulated
 Cir'cular, *s.* a letter or paper sent round—*a.* like a circle, round
 Circular'ity, *s.* a circular form
 Cir'cularly, *ad.* ending in itself; in the form of a circle
 Cir'culate, *v.* *a.* to move round, to pass about, to diffuse
 Circula'tion, *s.* a circular motion, return; currency, whether coin or paper; the sale of a periodical publication
 Cir'culatory, *a.* circular, circulating [ing
 Circumam'biency, *s.* the act of encompass-
 Circumam'bient, *a.* surrounding
 Circumam'bulate, *v.* *n.* to pass round about
 Cir'cumcise, *v.* *a.* to cut off the foreskin
 Cir'cumciser, *s.* one who circumcises
 Circumcis'ion, *s.* the religious rite of cutting off the fore-skin
 Circum'ference, *s.* a compass; a circle; the periphery or limit of a circle
 Circumferen'tial, *a.* circular, enclosing round
 Cir'cumflect, *v.* *a.* to place the circumflex on words
 Cir'cumflex, *s.* an accent marked thus (ˆ) denoting a rise and a fall of the voice on the same syllable—*a.* bent; turned round
 Circum'fluent, Circum'fluous, *a.* flowing round anything
 Circumfu'se, *v.* *a.* to diffuse, to spread everywhere; to pour round
 Circumja'cent, *a.* lying round anything
 Circumlocu'tion, *s.* the use of indirect expressions, a circuit of words
 Circumlocu'tory, *a.* periphrastical, verbose, diffused
 Circumnavigable, *a.* that may be sailed round
 Circumnavigate, *v.* *a.* to sail round

CORRECT JUDGMENT IS THE MIND'S MOST RESPLENDENT ORNAMENT.

CIR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CLA

CONVENIENCES HAVE THEIR INCONVENIENCES, AND COMFORTS THEIR CROSSES.

Circumnaviga'tion, *s.* the sailing round the globe
 Circumnaviga'tor, *s.* one who sails round the world
 Circumpo'lar, *a.* round the pole [round
 Circumrota'tion, *s.* the act of whirling
 Circumro'tatory, *a.* whirling round
 Circumscri'be, *v. a.* to enclose, limit, confine
 Circumscrip'tible, *a.* that which may be limited or contained within bounds
 Circumscrip'tion, *s.* a limitation; determination of form or magnitude
 Circumscrip'tive, *a.* limiting or bounding the form or extent
 Circumscrip'tively, *ad.* in a limited manner
 Circumspect, Circumspec'tive, *a.* cautious, watchful, wary
 Circumspec'tion, Circumspectness, *s.* caution, watchfulness
 Circumspectly, Circumspec'tively, *ad.* vigilantly, watchfully
 Circumstance, *s.* an accident, event; a fact connected with something else—*v. a.* to place in a particular situation
 Circumstanced, *a.* situated or placed
 Circumstances, *s. pl.* worldly condition and position
 Circumstan'tiable, *a.* capable of being circumstantiated
 Circumstan'tial, *a.* minute
 Circumstantiality, *s.* the appendage of circumstances
 Circumstan'tially, *ad.* minutely
 Circumvalla'tion, *s.* a fortification surrounding a place
 Circumvent, *v. a.* to overreach, to deceive
 Circumven'tion, *s.* deceit, fraud, prevention
 Circumven'tive, *a.* deluding; cheating
 Circumvolu'tion, *s.* a turning or rolling round
 Cir'cus, *s.* [Lat.], area for sports, with circular seats
 Cisal'pine, *a.* on the side of the Alps next Rome
 Cister'cian, *s.* a monk of the reformed Benedictine order
 Cis'tern, *s.* a vessel to catch or hold water
 Cis'tus, *s.* the rock-rose
 Cit, *s.* a pragmatistical townsman [arms
 Cit'adel, *s.* a fortress, a castle, a place of
 Cita'tion, *s.* summons to appear before a judge; a quotation from another author
 Citatory, *a.* having the power of citation
 Cite, *v. a.* to summon, to quote, to enjoin
 Citer, *s.* one who quotes; a summoner
 Cit'izen, *s.* one inhabiting a city; a free-man—*a.* having qualities of a citizen
 Cit'izenship, *s.* the freedom of a city
 Cit'ric, *a.* pertaining to lemons
 Cit'rine, *a.* like a citron; of a lemon colour
 Cit'ron, *s.* a fruit resembling a lemon
 City, *s.* a corporate and cathedral town; the inhabitants of a city; any large and important town
 Civ'et, *s.* a perfume obtained from the civet cat
 Civ'ic, *a.* relating to a city
 Civil, *a.* political, civilized; kind, polite
 Civil enginee'r, *s.* one skilled in constructing roads, railroads, canals, docks, &c.
 Civil'ian, *s.* a professor of civil law; one not engaged in military, clerical, nor legal affairs
 Civil'ity, *s.* politeness, kindness, freedom

Civiliza'tion, *s.* the state of being civilized
 Civ'ilize, *v. a.* to polish, instruct, reclaim
 Civ'ilized, *a.* polished, civil, improved
 Civ'ilizer, *s.* whatever civilizes
 Civ'il law, *s.* the law of a country
 Civ'illy, *ad.* politely, complaisantly
 Civ'il service, *s.* government service distinct from the army and navy
 Civ'il war, *s.* intestine war
 Civ'ism, *s.* the privileges or state of a citizen
 Clack, *s.* a part of a mill; a continued noise—*v. n.* to talk fast, to let the tongue run
 Claim, *s.* a demand for anything right or due, a title—*v. a.* to require, to demand of right
 Claim'able, *a.* that which may be claimed
 Claim'ant, *s.* one who owns or demands
 Claim'er, *s.* one who demands as due
 Clairvoy'ant, *a.* [Fr.], perceiving objects not present to the senses
 Clam, *s.* a great bivalve marine shell-fish
 Clam'ber, *v. n.* to climb with difficulty
 Clam'miness, *s.* stickiness, viscosity [ous
 Clam'my, *s.* viscous, sticky, moist, glutin-
 Clam'orous, *a.* noisy, loud, importunate
 Clam'orously, *ad.* in a noisy manner
 Clam'our, *v.* to vociferate; to stun with noise—*s.* noise, outcry, vociferation
 Clam'ourer, *s.* he who makes an outcry
 Clamp, *s.* an instrument to hold pieces of wood together; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a pile of bricks for burning—*v.* to strengthen by means of a clamp
 Clan, *s.* a family; sect of persons; a race
 Clandes'tine, *a.* secret, sly, hidden
 Clandes'tinely, *ad.* secretly, craftily
 Clandes'tininess, *s.* an act of privacy
 Clang, Clang'our, Clank, *s.* a loud metallic noise
 Clang, Clank, *v.* to make a loud metallic
 Clan'nish, *a.* united, like a clan [noise
 Clan'ship, *s.* an association of families
 Clap, *v.* to strike together; to applaud—*s.* a loud noise; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause
 Clap'net, *s.* a net for catching birds
 Clap'per, *s.* the tongue of a bell, &c.
 Clap'perclaw, *v. a.* to scold and fight
 Clap'ping, *s.* the act of striking together or applauding
 Clap'trap, *s.* artifices for gaining applause or approbation
 Clar'ence, *s.* a two-horse chaise
 Clarencieu'x, *s.* the second king at arms: so named from the duchy of Clarence
 Clare-obscu're. See Chiaro-oscuro.
 Clar'et, *s.* a light French wine
 Clarifica'tion, *s.* the act of making clear
 Clar'ifier, *s.* that which makes clear
 Clar'ify, *v. a.* to make clear, to purify
 Clar'ion, *s.* martial instrument, a trumpet
 Clar'ionet, Clar'inet, *s.* a kind of hautboy
 Cla'ry, *s.* the wild sage
 Clash, *v.* to strike against; to oppose—*s.* a noisy collision of two bodies
 Clash'ing, *s.* opposition; enmity
 Clasp, *v. a.* to embrace, to hold fast, to hug—*s.* a kind of hook, a holdfast
 Clasp'er, *s.* the tendril of climbing plants
 Clasp'knife, *s.* a knife which shuts up
 Class, *v. a.* to arrange in classes—*s.* a rank, order, degree; a set
 Clas'sic, Clas'sical, *a.* relating to authors of the first rank; learned; elegant

CUNNING AND TREACHERY OFTEN PROCEED FROM WANT OF CAPACITY.

[CLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CLO]

CONSECRATE TO GOD THE FIRST FRUITS OF YOUR DAILY THOUGHTS.

Classical'ity, Clas'sicalness, *s.* classical purity of style
 Clas'sically, *ad.* in a classical manner
 Clas'sics, *s. pl.* the Greek and Latin writers of the first rank; any writers of the first rank
 Classifica'tion, *s.* the ranging into classes
 Clas'sificatory, *a.* relating to classification
 Clas'sify, *v. a.* to arrange in classes
 Clat'ter, *s.* a rattling confused noise—*v.* to make a confused noise
 Clat'terer, *s.* he who clatters
 Clat'tering, *s.* a noise; rattle
 Clause, *s.* one part of a sentence or paragraph; an article or paragraph in a charter or writing
 Clay'icle, *s.* the collar bone
 Claw, *s.* the foot or nail of an animal—*v. a.* to tear with claws, to scratch
 Claw'back, *s.* a flatterer, a sycophant
 Claw'ed, *a.* furnished with claws
 Claw'less, *a.* destitute of claws
 Clay, *s.* a common sort of earth—*v. a.* to cover with clay
 Clay'-built, *a.* constructed of clay
 Clay'-cold, *a.* cold as earth, lifeless, dead
 Clay'ey, Clay'ish, *a.* having the nature of clay
 Clay'land, *s.* land of a clayey quality
 Clay'marl, *s.* whitish, smooth, chalky clay
 Claymo're, *s.* a large sword formerly used by the Highlanders
 Clay'-pit, *s.* a pit where clay is dug
 Clay'slate, *s.* a clayey kind of slate
 Clay'stone, *s.* a kind of limestone
 Clean, *a.* free from dirt; pure, innocent—*v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify—*ad.* quite, perfectly, completely
 Cle'aner, *s.* one who cleans
 Cle'aning, *s.* a cleansing, a scouring
 Clean'liness, Clean'ness, *s.* neatness, purity
 Clean'ly, *ad.* elegantly; neatly; purely
 Cleans'able, *a.* that which may be cleansed
 Cleanse, *v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify
 Cleans'er, *s.* that which cleanses anything
 Cleans'ing, *s.* a purification
 Clear, *v.* to brighten, to gain, to remove—*a.* bright; guiltless; plain; unentangled—*ad.* manifestly; not obscurely
 Cle'arance, *s.* the act of clearing; acquittal
 Cle'arer, *s.* a purifier, an enlightener
 Cle'aring, *s.* justification; defence; a place in a wood cleared of trees
 Cle'aring-house, *s.* an office where banks and railways meet to settle their accounts against each other
 Cle'arly, *ad.* plainly, honestly, evidently
 Cle'arness, *s.* transparency; perspicuity
 Cle'arseeing, *a.* clearsighted
 Cle'arsighted, *a.* discerning, judicious
 Clearsi'ghtedness, *s.* discernment
 Cle'arstarch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch
 Cle'arstarcher, *s.* one who clearstarches
 Cleats, *s. pl.* pieces of wood in a ship, to fasten ropes upon
 Cle'avage, *s.* the act of splitting
 Cleave, *v.* to adhere, stick to; divide, split
 Cle'aver, *s.* a butcher's chopper
 Clef, *s.* [Fr.], a mark to determine the name and pitch of the notes in music
 Cleft, *s.* a crack
 Clem'ency, *s.* mercy, humanity, tenderness
 Clem'ent, *a.* mild, merciful, gentle
 Clem'ently, *ad.* in a merciful manner
 Clench. See Clinch

Cler'gy, *s.* the whole order or body of divines
 Cler'gyable, *a.* entitled to benefit of clergy
 Cler'gyman, *s.* a person in holy orders
 Cler'ic, *s.* a clergyman—*a.* relating to the character of a clergyman
 Cler'ical, *a.* relating to the clergy, orthodox
 Clerk, *s.* a clergyman; a scholar; man of letters; a secretary or bookkeeper
 Clerk'ly, Clerk'like, *a.* accomplished as a learned person
 Clerk'ship, *s.* scholarship, employ of a clerk
 Clev'er, *a.* skilful, quick of comprehension, Clev'erly, *ad.* dexterously [expert
 Clev'erness, *s.* skill, knowledge, art
 Clew, *s.* a ball of thread, &c.; a guide—*v. a.* to draw up the sails to be furled
 Clew'-lines, *s.* ropes fastened to the sails
 Click, *v. n.* to make a sharp noise
 Cli'ent, *s.* one who employs a lawyer; a dependent
 Cli'entship, *s.* the condition of a client
 Cliff, *s.* a steep rock; a precipice
 Clif'fy, *a.* broken, craggy
 Climac'teric, *s.* a period of life at which a great change was supposed to befall the constitution
 Cli'mate, Clime, *s.* the meteorological condition of a country
 Climat'ic, Climat'ical, *a.* pertaining to a climate
 Cli'max, *s.* (in Rhetoric), a gradual rise of successive sentences in importance, dignity, or force
 Climb, *v. a.* to ascend any place with difficulty, or by using the hands as well as the feet
 Cli'mbable, *a.* that may be climbed
 Cli'mber, *s.* one that climbs; a plant
 Clinch, *v. a.* to hold fast; contract; bend—*s.* a pun, witty saying; part of a cable
 Clin'cher, *s.* a cramp, holdfast; full answer
 Clin'cherbuilt, Clin'kerbuilt, *a.* (with seamen), built with the planks of its sides overlapping
 Cling, *v. n.* to twine round; to dry up
 Cling'y, *a.* adhesive, apt to cling
 Clin'ic, Clin'ical, *a.* relating to a sick person in bed
 Clin'ically, *ad.* in a clinical manner
 Clink, *s.* a sharp sound produced by the collision of small sonorous bodies—*v. a.* to ring sharply, or jingle
 Clink'er, *s.* a paving brick; bad cinders
 Clink'ing, *a.* jingling, ringing sharply
 Clink'stone, *s.* a close-grained slaty stone
 Clip, *v. a.* to cut short, or off—*s.* a cut with a pair of scissors
 Clip'per, *s.* a finely built, fast sailing vessel
 Clip'ping, *s.* the part cut off—*a.* cutting
 Clique, *s.* [Fr.], a party, gang, or set
 Cloak, *v. a.* to hide, conceal, cover over—*s.* a loose outer garment, cover, blind
 Clock, *s.* a machine for measuring time; the name of a kind of beetle; the figure on the side of a stocking
 Clock'work, *s.* movement by weights or springs like that of a clock
 Clod, *s.* a lump of earth or clay; a dolt; a clown. See Clot
 Clod'dy, *a.* consisting of earth or clods
 Clod'hopper, Clod'pate, Clod'pole, *s.* a stupid fellow
 Clod'pated, *a.* stupid; dull
 Clog, *s.* a hinderance; a wooden-soled

CLOSE NOT YOUR EYES AT NIGHT TILL YOU HAVE OPENED YOUR LIPS IN PRAYER.

[CLO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COA]

CAREFULLY STUDY NATURE, AND LOOK THROUGH NATURE UP TO NATURE'S GOD.

CALAMITIES WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED. IT IS USELESS TO LAMENT OVER

- over-shoe—*v.* to hinder, obstruct, load, adhere
 Clog'giness, *s.* the state of being clogged
 Clog'gy, *a.* that has the power of clogging up
 Cloi'ster, *s.* a place of religious retirement; a square surrounded by an arcade—*v. a.* to shut up in a cloister or from the world
 Cloi'steral, Cloi'stral, *a.* retired from the world
 Cloi'stered, *a.* inhabiting a monastery
 Close, *v.* to shut, conclude, confine, join—*s.* a small field enclosed; pause, end—*a.* shut fast; private; sly; cloudy
 Clo'se-barred, *a.* closed firmly by bars
 Clo'se-bodied, *a.* sitting close to the body
 Close-commu'nion, *s.* the admission of none who differ in creed to the Lord's Supper
 Close-corpora'tion, *s.* a corporated body not responsible nor accessible to the
 Clo'se-fisted, *a.* penurious [public
 Clo'sely, *ad.* in a close, compact manner
 Clo'seness, *s.* nearness, privacy, compactness, penuriousness
 Clo'se-quarters, *s.* hand-to-hand combat
 Clo'ser, *s.* a finisher; a concluder [sick
 Clo'se-stool, *s.* chamber convenience for the
 Clos'et, *s.* a small private room, a large cupboard—*v. a.* to shut up in a closet; to conceal
 Clo'sing, *s.* period; conclusion
 Clo'sure, *s.* the act of closing
 Clot, *v. n.* to form elots, to coagulate—*s.* anything clotted; a concretion
 Cloth, *s.* linen or woollen textile fabrics; the covering for a table
 Clothe, *v. a.* to cover with garments; to dress; to invest
 Clothes, *s. pl.* any kind of raiment or dress; bed coverings
 Clo'thes-brush, *s.* brush for woollen clothes
 Clo'thes-line, *s.* line to hang linen on to dry
 Clo'thes-prop, *s.* a long and light pole to raise clothes-lines with
 Clo'thier, *s.* a maker of woollen cloth
 Clo'thing, *s.* clothes
 Cloth'shearer, *s.* one who trims cloth
 Cloth'worker, *s.* a maker of cloth
 Clot'ted, *a.* congealed, curdled
 Clot'ty, *a.* full of elots or concretions
 Cloud, *v. a.* to grow cloudy; to obscure—*s.* a collection of vapours high in the air; a great and loosely arrayed multitude; anything which darkens or obscures
 Cloud'capt, *a.* capped with clouds
 Clon'ded, *a.* darkened, overcast, gloomy
 Clou'dily, *ad.* with clouds; obscurely
 Clou'diness, *s.* being covered with clouds
 Clou'dless, *a.* free from clouds, clear, pure
 Clou'dlessly, *ad.* not obscured by clouds
 Clou'dlet, *s.* a small cloud
 Clou'dy, *a.* obscure, gloomy, sullen, clouded
 Clout, *s.* a cloth for any mean use; a patch—*v.* to patch; to beat; to strike
 Clove, *s.* a kind of spice; a root of garlic
 Clo'ven, *a.* cleft, divided, separated
 Clo'ven-foot, *s.* foot divided into two parts
 Clo'ven-footed, Clo'ven-hoofed, *a.* having the foot divided into two parts
 Clo'ver, *s.* a species of trefoil, kind of grass
 Clo'vered, *a.* covered with clover
 Clown, *s.* a rustic, ill-bred man; a churl; a buffoon
 Clown'ish, *a.* uncivil, awkward, ill-bred
 Clown'ishly, *ad.* coarsely; rudely
 Clown'ishness, *s.* rusticity; coarseness
 Cloy, *v. a.* to surfeit, glut, satiate
 Cloy'less, *a.* that cannot surfeit or glut
 Club, *s.* a heavy stick; a society; suit of cards—*v.* to join in common expense; to use as a club
 Club'ber, Club'bist, *s.* he who belongs to a particular association
 Club'footed, *a.* deformed in the foot
 Club'-house, *s.* a house built for the use of the members of a club
 Club'-law, *s.* the law of arms, law of force
 Club'-room, *s.* the room a club meets in
 Cluck, *v. a.* to call as a hen calls chickens
 Clue, *s.* See Clew.
 Clump, *s.* a shapeless mass; cluster of trees
 Clum'sily, *ad.* awkwardly, without grace
 Clum'siness, *s.* awkwardness, unhandiness
 Clum'sy, *s.* awkward, heavy, thick, bad
 Clung, *a.* wasted with leanness
 Clus'ter, *s.* a bunch, group, collection—*v.* to grow or collect in bunches
 Clus'tering, Clus'tery, *a.* growing in clusters
 Clutch, *s.* a grasp or firm hold—*v. a.* to gripe, hold fast, clench
 Clutch'es, *s. pl.* the grasp, hands; the paws or claws of a beast; the power of a man
 Clut'ter, *s.* noise, hurry, bustle, clamour—*v. n.* to make a noise or bustle
 Clut'tering, *a.* hurried, indistinct, but noisy
 Cly'ster, *s.* an injection
 Coach, *s.* a carriage of state or pleasure—*v. a.* to carry or travel in a coach
 Coach'box, *s.* the driver's seat on a coach
 Coach'ful, *s.* number of persons filling a coach
 Coach'hire, *s.* money paid for use of a coach
 Coach'horse, *s.* a horse that draws a coach
 Coach'house, *s.* a house in which a coach is kept
 Coach'maker, *s.* he who makes coaches
 Coach'man, *s.* the driver of a coach
 Coach'manship, *s.* the skill of a coachman
 Coäd'jutant, *a.* helping, coöperating
 Coädju'tor, Coädju'trix, *s.* an assistant, helper, ally, partner
 Coädju'torship, *s.* joint assistance
 Coæ'val, *a.* coëxistent, of the same age
 Coä'gent, *s.* one acting with another
 Coägulabil'ity, *s.* capacity of coägulating
 Coägulable, *a.* capable of concretion
 Coä'gulant, Coä'gulator, *s.* that which produces coägulation
 Coä'gulate, *v. a.* to curdle, to run into clots
 Coägula'tion, *s.* concretion; congelation; the process or the product of curdling or clotting
 Coä'gulative, *a.* having power to coägulate
 Coä'gulum, *s.* a thick mass or clot
 Coal, *s.* an inflammable mineral substance, obtained by mining, and used for firing; charcoal—*v. a.* to burn wood to charcoal, to become coal
 Co'al-black, *a.* black in the highest degree
 Co'albox, Coal'scoop, Coal'scuttle, *s.* a receptacle for coals in a room
 Coäles'ce, *v. n.* to unite, to join together
 Coäles'cence, *s.* act of uniting together
 Co'alfield, *s.* a district in which coal is procured
 Co'alheaver, *s.* one employed in the loading or carting of coal
 Co'alhouse, *s.* a shed for keeping coal

COA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COG

CIVILITY IS A KIND OF CHARM THAT ATTRACTS THE LOVE OF ALL MEN.

Coali'tion, *s.* a union in one mass; junction
 Co'almeasures, *s.* the strata yielding coal
 Co'al-meter, *s.* one who superintends the measuring of coals
 Co'al-mine, Co'al-pit, *s.* a mine or pit, in which coal is dug
 Co'aly, *a.* like coal, containing coal
 Coarse, *a.* rude, gross, not fine, rough
 Co'arsely, *ad.* meanly; rudely; inclegantly
 Co'arseness, *s.* meanness, rudeness, roughness, want of delicacy
 Co'assessor, *s.* a joint assessor
 Coast, *s.* limit, shore, land near the shore
 —*v. n.* to sail along or near to the coast
 Co'aster, *s.* one who sails near the shore; a vessel trading from port to port of the same country
 Co'asting, *s.* sailing near the land
 Co'asting-trade, *s.* trade carried on between different ports of the same state
 Co'asting-vessel, *s.* a ship engaged in the coasting trade
 Co'astwise, *ad.* along the coast
 Coat, *s.* a man's upper garment; a petticoat; the outer covering of all animals; any integument—*v. a.* to cover; to invest
 Co'at-armor, *s.* armorial bearings
 Co'atcard, Court'card, *s.* a king, queen, or knave in playing cards
 Co'ating, *s.* any covering; cloth for coats
 Coax, *v. a.* to wheedle, flatter, soothe, caress
 Co'axer, *s.* a wheedler
 Cob, *s.* a sea-mew; a strong pony
 Co'balt, *s.* a reddish-gray, brittle metal
 Cob'ble, *v. a.* to mend coarsely or clumsily
 —*s.* a small rounded stone
 Cob'bler, *s.* a mender of shoes; a bungler
 Cob'iron, *s.* an iron with a knob at one end
 Co'ble, *s.* a small open fishing-boat
 Cob'nut, *s.* a large kind of nut
 Cob'web, *s.* spider's web—*a.* trifling, weak
 Cob'webbed, *a.* covered with spiders' webs
 Coch'ineal, *s.* an insect yielding a scarlet dye
 Cock, *v. a.* to set or turn anything up, or erect—*s.* the male of birds; a spout, or tap; part of a gun; heap of hay
 Cocka'de, *s.* a riband worn on the hat
 Cock'ahoop, *ad.* in high mirth and jollity
 Cockatoo', *s.* a bird of the parrot kind
 Cock'atrice, *s.* a fabulous kind of serpent
 Cock'boat, *s.* a small boat
 Cock'chafer, *s.* the May-bug
 Cock'crowing, *s.* the break of day
 Co'cker, *v. a.* to fondle, caress, indulge—*s.* one who follows cockfighting
 Cock'erel, *s.* a young cock
 Cock'ering, *s.* indulgence [gamecocks
 Cock'fight, Cock'ing, *s.* a fight between
 Cock'fighting, *s.* contests of gamecocks
 Cock'horse, *a.* on horseback; triumphant
 Cock'le, *s.* a shellfish; the weed cornrose—*v. a.* to contract into wrinkles
 Cock'loft, *s.* a room over a garret
 Cock'match, *s.* a battle of cocks
 Cock'ney, *s.* a Londoner; a mean citizen
 Cock'pit, *s.* a place where cocks fight
 Cock'roach, *s.* the domestic black beetle
 Cocks'comb, *s.* the comb on a cock's head; a plant; a pert, empty-headed fellow
 Cock'swain, *s.* commander of the cock-boat
 Co'coa, *s.* the cacao-nut, or beverage made from it
 Co'coanut, *s.* the fruit of the cocoa-palm
 Cocoo'n, *s.* the envelope of a chrysalis

Cod, *s.* a sea-fish; a pod containing seeds
 Code, *s.* a methodical collection of laws
 Cod'ger, *s.* a rustic or penurious fellow
 Cod'icil, *s.* addition or supplement to a will
 Codifica'tion, *s.* the process of forming a code of laws
 Co'difier, *s.* one who makes a digest of laws
 Co'dify, *v. a.* to make a code of laws
 Cod'ling, *s.* a sort of early apple; a small codfish
 Coëffi'ciency, *s.* coöperation
 Coëffi'cient, *a.* producing in conjunction with something else—*s.* a term in algebra
 Coëffi'ciently, *ad.* by coöperation
 Cœ'nobite. See Cenobite
 Coë'qual, *a.* equal with, in the same state
 Coëqual'ity, *s.* the state of being equal
 Coë'qually, *ad.* equally with another
 Coër'ce, *v. a.* to restrain by force, to check
 Coër'cible, *a.* that may be restrained
 Coër'cion, *s.* a restraint, force, check, &c
 Coër'cive, *a.* serving to restrain, forcible
 Coër'cively, *ad.* by constraint
 Coëssen'tial, *a.* partaking of the same essence
 Coëssential'ity, *s.* participation of the same essence
 Coëssen'tially, *ad.* in a coëssential manner
 Coëstab'lishment, *s.* joint establishment
 Coëta'neous, *a.* coæval
 Coëter'nal, *a.* equally eternal with another
 Coëter'nity, *s.* existence from eternity equally with that of another
 Coë'val. See Coæval
 Coëxec'utor, *s.* a joint executor [time
 Coëxist', *v. n.* to exist together or at one
 Coëxist'ence, *s.* existence at the same time
 Coëxist'ent, *a.* existing at the same time
 Coëxtend', *v. a.* to make of equal extent
 Coëxten'sion, *s.* extending to the same space or duration with another
 Coëxten'sive, *a.* having the same extent
 Coff'ee, *s.* the berry of a tree growing in Asia and America; the beverage prepared from that berry
 Coff'ee-cup, *s.* a cup for coffee
 Coff'eehouse, *s.* a restaurant, a hotel
 Coff'ecmill, *s.* a mill for grinding coffee
 Coff'ee-pot, *s.* a pot for making or serving coffee in
 Coff'er, *s.* a money-chest, a treasure—*v. a.* to treasure up
 Coff'erdam, *s.* a water-tight range of piles used in laying foundations in the bed of a river
 Coff'in, *s.* a chest to enclose a dead body for burial; part of a horse's foot—*v. a.* to enclose in a coffin
 Cog, *v.* to flatter, to wheedle, to cheat, to lie—*s.* tooth of a wheel
 Cog'ged, *a.* loaded with lead, so as always to fall with one side up (applied to dice only)
 Co'gency, *s.* force, strength, power
 Co'gent, *a.* forcible, resistless, convincing
 Co'gently, *ad.* forcibly; irresistibly
 Cog'itable, *a.* that which may be thought
 Cog'itate, *v.* to think, to meditate [on
 Cogita'tion, *s.* thought, meditation, care
 Cogitative, *a.* having the power of thinking
 Cog'nate, *a.* born together, alike, allied
 Cogna'tion, *s.* kindred, relationship

CONVERSE SO AS TO PLEASE OTHERS, NOT IN ORDER TO PLEASE YOURSELF.

COG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COL

Co'gniac, Co'gnac, *s.* [Fr.], the best kind of brandyCogni'tion, *s.* knowledge, conviction, trial
Cogn'izable, *a.* that may be known or judged ofCogn'izance, *s.* a judicial notice; a family badgeCogn'izant, *a.* having knowledge ofCogn'o'men, *s.* [Lat.], a surname; a family nameCognoscen'te, *s.* [Ital.], a connoisseurCog'wheel, *s.* a wheel with cogs or teethCohab'it, *v. n.* to live together as husband and wifeCohab'itant, *s.* one who dwells with anotherCohabita'tion, *s.* living with another as husband or wifeCoheir', Coheir'ess, *s.* a joint heir with other personsCohe're, *v. n.* to stick together, agree, fitCohe'rence, Cohe'rency, *s.* connexion; consistencyCohe'rent, *a.* sticking together, consistentCohe'rently, *ad.* in a coherent mannerCohe'sion, *s.* a state of connexionCohe'sive, *a.* having a sticking qualityCohe'sively, *ad.* in a connected mannerCohe'siveness, *s.* quality of being cohe'siveCo'hort, *s.* a troop of soldiersCoif, *s.* a headdress; the legal professionCoigne, Coin, *s.* a corner brick or stoneCoil, *v. a.* to roll up a rope; to wind in a ring
—*s.* tumult, noise; rope wound in a ringCoin, *s.* money stamped by authority—*v. a.* to make money; to forge; inventCo'inage, *s.* the act of coining; coin; one issue of coin; inventionCo'inci'de, *v. n.* to agree with, to meet, to fitCo'inci'dence, *s.* an agreement, concurrenceCo'inci'dent, *a.* agreeing with, unitedCo'inci'der, *s.* one who agrees withCo'iner, *s.* a maker of money; an inventorCo'inher'itance, *s.* inheritance with othersCo'inher'itor, *s.* one who shares an inheritance with othersCoir, *s.* the fibres of the cocoa-nut huskCoke, *s.* a cinder made from pit-coal

Col'ander, a straining vessel; a sieve

Cold, *a.* not hot; not hasty; chaste; coy—*s.* cold weather; chilliness; a catarrhCo'ld-blooded, Co'ld-hearted, *a.* without feeling or sensibilityCold-heart'edness, *s.* want of feelingCo'ldish, *a.* rather cold; reserved; shyCo'ldly, *ad.* without animationCo'ldness, *s.* want of heat; indifferenceCo'leseed, *s.* cabbage seedCo'lewort, *s.* a sort of cabbageCo'lic, *s.* a pain in the bowelsCollap'se, *v. n.* to fall close or together—*s.* a falling together; depression of spiritsCollap'sed, *a.* withered; fallen downCol'lar, *s.* a band, ornament, article of dress, &c. worn round the neck—*v. a.* to seize by the collar; to dress meat in a particular wayCol'lar-bone, *s.* the clavicleCol'lar-day, *s.* a day on which knights appear at court in their collarsColla'te, *v. a.* to compare and examine that nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical beneficeCollat'eral, *a.* side by side; not directCollat'erally, *ad.* in collateral relationCollat'eralness, *s.* relation by descent from a common ancestorColla'tion, *s.* a repast; gift; comparisonColla'tor, *s.* one who compares, &c.Col'league, *s.* a partner in office, &c.Colleague, *v. a.* to unite withCol'leagueship, *s.* partnershipCollect', *v. a.* to gather together, to inferCol'lect, *s.* a short comprehensive prayerCollect'ed, *a.* cool, firm, preparedCollect'edly, *ad.* gathered in one view; in a cool and firm state of mindCollect'edness, *s.* recovery from surpriseCollect'ible, *a.* that which may be gatheredCollect'ion, *s.* things gathered; act of gatheringCollect'ive, *a.* accumulative, apt to gatherCollect'ively, *ad.* in a body; whollyCollect'iveness, *s.* a state of unionCollect'or, *s.* a gatherer; a tax-gathererCollect'orship, *s.* office of a collectorCol'lege, *s.* a house or school for learning; a societyColle'gial, *a.* relating to a collegeColle'gian, *s.* a member of a collegeColle'giate, *a.* instituted after the manner of a college—*s.* a collegianCol'let, *s.* the part of a ring in which the stone is setColli'de, *v. a.* to clash, to strike togetherCol'lier, *s.* a digger of coals; a coal-shipCol'liery, *s.* the place where coals are dugColliga'tion, *s.* the act of binding togetherCollima'tion, *s.* the act of directing at a markColliquant, *a.* having the power of meltingColliqua'te, *v. a.* to melt, liquefy, softenColliqua'tion, *s.* the act of meltingColliqu'ative, *a.* tending to dissolve or meltColliquefac'tion, *s.* a melting togetherCollis'ion, *s.* act of striking together, a clashCol'locate, *v. a.* to place, station, fixColloca'tion, *s.* the act or state of placingCollocu'tion, *s.* conference; conversationCollocu'tor, *s.* one who takes part in a dialogueCol'lop, *s.* a small cut or slice of meatCollo'quial, *a.* relating to conversationCollo'quialism, *s.* a familiar form of speechCollo'quially, *ad.* in familiar or common mode of speechColloquist, *s.* a speaker in a dialogueColloquy, *s.* a conference, conversation,Collu'de, *v.* to conspire in a fraud [talkCollu'der, *s.* he who conspires in a fraudCollu'sion, *s.* a deceitful agreementCollu'sive, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful, badCollu'sively, *ad.* in a fraudulent mannerCollu'siveness, *s.* fraudulent concertCollu'sory, *a.* carrying on a fraud by secret concertCol'ly, *v. a.* to grime with coal, to soilCo'lon, *s.* (in Grammar), a point (:) used to mark a pause in grammatical construction, but not in meaningCol'onel, *s.* the commander of a regimentCol'onelcy, Col'onelship, *s.* the office of a colonelColo'nial, *a.* relating to a colonyCol'onise, *v. a.* to supply with inhabitantsCol'onist, *s.* a settler in a colonyColoniza'tion, *s.* the act of forming a colonyColonna'de, *s.* a range of pillars or columnsCol'ony, *s.* a body of people from one

country inhabiting a distant place; the country so planted

COMMON SWEARING ARGUES IN A MAN A PERPETUAL DISTRUST OF HIS OWN REPUTATION.

CALLOUS HEARTS THAT ARE INSENSIBLE TO OTHERS' MISERY, ARE SUSCEPTIBLE OF NO TRUE DELIGHT.

COL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COM

CHARITY IS FRIENDSHIP IN COMMON, AND FRIENDSHIP IS CHARITY ENCLOSED.

Col'or, Col'ourable, &c. See Colour, &c.
 Col'orature, *s.* graces, trills, &c. in music
 Colos'sal, Colosse'an, *a.* gigantic
 Colos'sus, *s.* [Lat.], a very large statue; a giant
 Col'our, *s.* hue, dye, tint; a pretence
 Col'our, *v.* to dye; tinge; blush; cloak
 Col'ourable, *a.* specious, plausible
 Col'ourableness, *s.* plausibility
 Col'ourably, *ad.* speciously, plausibly
 Col'ouring, *s.* the act of imparting colour; colour; a false aspect
 Col'ourist, *s.* one who colours, or excels in colouring
 Col'ourless, *a.* without colour; transparent
 Col'ours, *s. pl.* a banner, flag, streamer
 Col'porteur, *s.* [Fr.], a hawker [son
 Colt, *s.* a young horse; inexperienced per-
 Col'tish, *a.* frisky; like a colt
 Col'ts-foot, *s.* a plant, growing in marshy places, and used in medicine
 Col'ts-tooth, *s.* youthful habits and tastes
 Col'ter, *s.* See Coulter [in an old person
 Col'umbary, *s.* a dove or pigeon house
 Colum'bian, *a.* pertaining to America
 Col'umbine, *s.* a plant; the principal female performer in a pantomime
 Col'umn, *s.* a round pillar; a longitudinal division of a page of letterpress; a compact body of soldiers drawn up with a narrow front
 Colum'nar, *a.* formed in columns
 Col'umned, *a.* having columns
 Col'matose, *a.* lethargic; inclined to sleep
 Comb, *s.* an instrument for the hair; the crest of a cock; the waxen structure in which bees deposit their honey—*v. a.* to divide, to dress, to smooth
 Com'bat, *s.* a battle, duel, contest—*v.* to fight, to resist, to oppose
 Com'batant, Com'bater, *s.* one who fights
 Com'batant, Com'bative, *a.* disposed to quarrel
 Com'bativeness, *s.* disposition to quarrel
 Co'mber, *s.* one whose trade is to comb wool
 Combi'nable, *a.* capable of combination
 Combina'tion, *s.* union, association, assemblage, cabal
 Combi'ne, *v.* to unite, agree, link, join
 Combi'ned, *a.* associated, allied, united
 Co'mbless, *a.* without a comb or crest
 Combustibil'ity, *s.* quality of catching fire
 Combust'ible, *a.* capable of taking fire—*s.* that which easily takes fire
 Combust'ion, *s.* burning, conflagration; angry tumult
 Come, *v. n.* to draw near, happen, proceed
 Come'dian, *s.* actor of comic parts, a player
 Com'edy, *s.* a dramatic piece of a light or laughable character, and with a pleasing or amusing termination
 Com'eliness, *s.* grace, beauty, dignity
 Com'ely, *a.* graceful, decent, handsome
 Com'er, *s.* one that comes
 Com'et, *s.* a nebulous body belonging to our solar system, which revolves in an exceedingly eccentric orbit
 Com'etary, Comet'ic, *a.* relating to a comet
 Com'etlike, *a.* resembling a comet
 Com'fit, Com'fiture, *s.* a dry sweetmeat—*v. a.* to preserve dry with sugar
 Com'fort, *v. a.* to cheer, revive, make glad—*s.* assistance, joy, ease, support
 Com'fortable, *a.* pleasing, dispensing comfort, giving satisfaction

Com'fortableness, *s.* a state of comfort
 Com'fortably, *ad.* in a comfortable manner
 Com'forter, *s.* one that gives consolation
 Com'forting, *a.* cheering, consoling
 Com'fortless, *a.* without comfort, forlorn
 Com'fortlessly, *ad.* in a comfortless manner
 Com'frey, *s.* a medicinal plant
 Com'ic, *a.* raising mirth, relating to com-
 Com'ical, *a.* diverting, merry, queer [edy
 Com'ically, *ad.* in a comical manner
 Com'icalness, *s.* quality of being comical
 Com'ing, *s.* an arrival, a drawing near
 Com'ing-in, *s.* entrance: commencement
 Com'ity, *s.* courtesy; good-breeding
 Com'ma, *s.* [Gr.], a point marked thus (,) indicating a very short pause in reading or speaking
 Command', *v. a.* to govern, order, overlook—*s.* act of commanding; order; control
 Commandant', *s.* [Fr.], a chief in command
 Comman'datory, *a.* having command
 Comman'der, *s.* a chief, one in authority
 Comman'ding, *a.* controlling by dignity
 Comman'dingly, *ad.* in a commanding manner
 Comman'dment, *s.* mandate; command
 Commem'orable, *a.* worthy to be remembered
 Commem'orate, *v. a.* to preserve in memory
 Commemora'tion, *s.* act of public celebration
 Commem'orative, Commem'oratory, *a.* tending to preserve the memory of anything
 Commen'ce, *v. n.* to begin, to enter upon
 Commen'cement, *s.* a beginning, origin
 Commend', *v. a.* to recommend, to intrust
 Commen'dable, *a.* laudable, praiseworthy
 Commen'dableness, *s.* state of being commendably
 Commen'dably, *ad.* laudably [mendable
 Commenda'tion, *s.* praise, recommendation
 Commen'datory, *a.* containing praise
 Commen'der, *s.* one who commends
 Commensurabil'ity, Commen'surableness, *s.* the capacity of being compared with another as to the measure
 Commen'surable, *a.* reducible to some common measure
 Commen'surate, *v. a.* to reduce to some common measure—*a.* equal, proportional
 Commen'surately, *ad.* with equal measure
 Commensura'tion, *s.* proportion; state of having a common measure
 Com'ment, *s.* annotation; note; remark—*v. a.* to write notes; to explain
 Com'mentary, *s.* an exposition, annotation
 Com'mentator, Com'menter, *s.* one who comments
 Com'merce, *v. n.* to trade, or hold intercourse with—*s.* trade, traffic; intercourse, communication
 Commer'cial, *a.* relating to trade, trading
 Commer'cially, *ad.* in a commercial view
 Commu'ation, *s.* a threat of punishment
 Commu'natory, *a.* denunciatory; threatening
 Commi'ngle, *v.* to mix or blend together
 Com'minute, *v. a.* to grind to powder
 Commi'nu'tion, *s.* act of grinding to small parts, pulverization, reduction
 Commis'erate, *v. a.* to pity; compassionate
 Commisera'tion, *s.* pity, sympathy
 Commis'eratively, *ad.* out of compassion
 Commis'erator, *s.* he who has compassion
 Commis'sarial, *a.* pertaining to a commissary

CONVERSATION, HOWEVER LIGHT, SHOULD NEVER APPROACH THE CONFINES OF IMPURITY.

COM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COM

CARNAL SINS PROCEED FROM FULNESS OF FOOD AND EMPTINESS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Commissariat, *s.* the duty of a commissary; the officers of the commissary's department in the army
Commissary, *s.* a commissioner; an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c. for an army
Commissary general, *s.* the chief officer of the commissariat
Commissaryship, *s.* a commissary's office
Commission, *s.* a trust, warrant, charge, allowance—*v. a.* to empower, to intrust
Commission agent, *s.* one who buys or sells on commission
Commissioner, *s.* one empowered to act
Commissure, *s.* a joint, a seam
Commit, *v. a.* to intrust; send to prison; give in trust; perpetrate; pledge
Commitment, Committal, *s.* order for imprisonment
Committee, *s.* a certain number of persons selected to examine or manage any matter
Committeeman, *s.* a member of a committee
Committeeship, *s.* the office of committees
Committer, *s.* perpetrator; he that commits
Commix', *v. a.* to mingle, blend, unite
Commix'tion, Commix'ture, *s.* a compound
Commo'de, *s.* [Fr.], a convenient article of bed-room furniture
Commo'dious, *a.* convenient, suitable, useful
Commo'diously, *ad.* conveniently
Commo'diousness, *s.* convenience, use
Commod'ity, *s.* what may be bought or sold, merchandise
Commodore, *s.* a captain commanding a squadron of ships of war
Com'mon, *a.* equal, vulgar, public, usual—*s.* an open country, public ground—*v. n.* to participate with others
Com'monable, *a.* held in common [mon
Com'monage, *s.* right of feeding on a com-
Com'monalty, *s.* the common people
Com'mon-carrier, *s.* one who conveys goods from to place
Com'mon-coun'cil, *s.* the council of a corporate town, from whom the mayor and alderman are chosen
Com'mon-coun'cillor, Com'mon-coun'cilman, *s.* a member of a town-council
Com'mon-cri'er, *s.* one who gives public notice of things lost, &c.
Com'moner, *s.* a member of parliament; a student of the second rank at the universities; one who is not a nobleman
Com'mon-hall, *s.* a hall for public business
Com'mon law, *s.* See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
Com'mon-look'ing, *a.* having a vulgar or mean aspect
Com'monly, *ad.* frequently, usually
Com'monness, *s.* frequency, an equal share
Commonpla'ce, *a.* trite, vulgar, mean—*s.* a memorandum, a topic of common remark
Commonpla'ce-book, *s.* a book of memoranda
Com'mons, *s. pl.* the common people; the lower house of parliament; food at a common table
Com'mon-sense, *s.* instinctive or practical judgment regarding common things
Com'monwealth, Com'monweal, *s.* a state, a free state; a republic; a community
Commo'tion, *s.* a tumult, a disturbance

Commu'ne, *v. n.* to converse, to impart sentiments mutually
Communicabil'ity, *s.* the being communicable
Communicable, *a.* that can be communicated
Communicant, *s.* one who receives the sacrament of the Lord's Supper
Communicate, *v.* to impart, to reveal; to receive the Lord's Supper
Communication, *s.* the act of imparting or exchanging; conference; conversation
Communicative, *a.* free, ready to impart
Communicativeness, *s.* being communicative
Communicatory, *a.* imparting knowledge
Communing, *s.* the act of talking together
Communion, *s.* celebration of the Lord's Supper; fellowship, union, intercourse
Communism, *s.* the principles of the socialist theorists
Communist, *s.* one who holds the socialist opinions regarding capital and labour
Commun'ity, *s.* the commonwealth, the body politic, a common possession
Communitabil'ity, *s.* being capable of exchange
Commutable, *a.* that may be exchanged
Commuta'tion, *s.* change of one thing for another; alteration, ransom
Commulative, *a.* relative to exchange
Comm'utatively, *ad.* by way of exchange
Commute, *v. a.* to exchange, to buy off
Com'pact, *s.* a contract, mutual agreement
Compact, *a.* firm, close, brief—*v. a.* to join together; to unite or league with
Compac'tion, *s.* act of making compact
Compac'tly, *ad.* closely; with neat joining
Compact'ness, Compact'edness, *s.* closeness, firmness, density
Compac'ture, *s.* close union of parts
Compan'ion, *s.* partner, associate, mate
Compan'ionable, *a.* sociable; agreeable
Compan'ionship, *s.* fellowship; association
Com'pany, *s.* a number of persons assembled together; fellowship; a corporation; body of merchants; small body of foot-soldiers—*v.* to accompany, associate with
Com'parable, *a.* of equal regard or value
Comparative, *a.* estimated by comparison—*s.* (in Grammar), the form expressing a higher or lower degree of a quality or property
Comparatively, *ad.* in a state of comparison
Compa're, *v. a.* to liken or examine one thing by another, to estimate—*s.* comparison, similitude
Compar'ison, *s.* the act of comparing, a comparative estimate; (in Rhetoric), a simile; (in Grammar), the forms by which adjectives are made to express higher or lower degrees of the same quality
Compartment, *s.* separate part of a design
Com'pass, *v. a.* to surround, grasp, obtain, contrive—*s.* circuit; extent; fitting limits; range of the voice; the circle of the horizon; an instrument for seamen to steer by, which points out the north by a magnetic needle
Com'passes, *s.* an instrument for dividing, measuring, or drawing circles

CASUAL OMISSIONS AND LITTLE SALLIES OF WIT SHOULD NEVER BE SEVERELY VISTED.

[COM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COM]

CATER FRUGALLY FOR THE BODY, IF YOU WOULD FEED THE MIND SUMPTUOUSLY.

Compas'sion, *s.* pity, commiseration, feeling
 Compas'sionate, *a.* merciful, tender—*v.* to pity
 Compas'sionately, *ad.* with compassion
 Compatibil'ity, *s.* consistency, suitableness
 Compat'ible, *a.* consistent, suitable
 Compat'ibleness, *s.* consistency
 Compat'ibly, *ad.* fitly; suitably
 Compat'riot, *s.* one of the same country
 Compee'r, *s.* an equal, companion, colleague
 Compel', *v. a.* to oblige, to constrain, to necessitate
 Compel'able, *a.* that may be forced
 Compel'ably, *ad.* by compulsion
 Compen'dious, *a.* brief, summary
 Compen'diously, *ad.* shortly; in epitome
 Compen'diousness, *s.* shortness; brevity
 Compen'dium, Com'pend, *s.* an abridgment, an epitome, a summary
 Com'pensate, *v. a.* to make amends, to recompense, to counterbalance
 Compensa'tion, *s.* a recompense, amends
 Compen'sative, Compen'satory, *a.* recompensing, tending to compensation
 Compe'te, *v. n.* to strive against another for any honour or reward
 Com'petence, Com'petency, *s.* sufficiency
 Com'petent, *a.* fit, qualified, adequate
 Com'petently, *ad.* properly, reasonably
 Competi'tion, *s.* a contest, rivalry, strife
 Compet'itor, *s.* a rival, an opponent, a foe
 Compila'tion, *s.* a collection, an assemblage
 Compi'le, *v. a.* to collect from various
 Compi'ler, *s.* one who compiles [authors
 Complac'ency, *s.* pleasure, joy, civility
 Complac'ent, *a.* civil, affable, kind
 Complacently, *ad.* in a soft or easy manner
 Complai'n, *v.* to murmur, lament; to accuse of wrong doing
 Complai'nant, *s.* a plaintiff or prosecutor
 Complai'ner, *s.* one who complains
 Complai'ning, *s.* expression of sorrow
 Complai'nt, *s.* an accusation or impeachment; lamentation; malady or disease
 Com'plaisance, *s.* [Fr.], civility, kind behaviour
 Com'plaisant, *a.* civil, obliging, kind, polite
 Com'plaisantly, *ad.* civilly; respectfully
 Com'plement, *s.* the full number, completion
 Complemen'tal, *a.* filling up, completing
 Comple'te, *a.* perfect, full, finished—*v. a.* to finish, to perfect
 Comple'tely, *ad.* fully; perfectly
 Comple'tement, *s.* the act of completing
 Comple'teness, *s.* complete state; perfection
 Comple'tion, *s.* accomplishment, fulfilling
 Com'plex, *a.* compounded of many parts
 Complex'edness, *s.* complication
 Complex'ion, *s.* the colour of the face; general aspect
 Complex'ional, Complex'ionary, *a.* depending on or pertaining to the complexion
 Complex'ioned, *a.* constituted; tempered
 Complex'ity, *s.* state of being complex
 Com'plexly, *ad.* in a complex manner
 Com'plexness, *s.* state of being involved
 Complex'ure, *s.* involution; complication
 Compli'able, *a.* that can bend or yield
 Compli'ance, *s.* submission, act of yielding
 Compli'ant, *a.* yielding, bending, civil
 Compli'antly, *ad.* in a yielding manner
 Com'plicity, *s.* the state of being intricate

Com'plicate, *v. a.* to entangle, to join
 Com'plicated, *a.* intricate, entangled
 Com'plicately, *ad.* in a complicated manner
 Com'plicateness, *s.* intricacy; perplexity
 Complica'tion, *s.* a mixture of many things
 Complic'ity, *s.* state of being an accomplice
 Compli'er, *s.* one who readily yields
 Com'pliment, *s.* an expression of civility; a present—*v.* to flatter
 Complimen'tal, Complimen'tary, *a.* expressive of respect or civility
 Complimen'tally, *ad.* by way of civility
 Com'plimenter, *s.* one given to compliments
 Com'pline, *s.* the last evening service of the Roman Catholic Church
 Complot', *v. a.* to plot, conspire, join in
 Complot'ment, Com'plot, *s.* a conspiring together
 Complot'ter, *s.* a conspirator
 Comply', *v. n.* to yield or submit, to agree
 Comply'ing, *a.* submissive, yielding
 Compo'nent, *a.* constituting, forming—*s.* a constituent part
 Comport', *v. n.* to agree or be consistent with—*v. a.* to behave oneself
 Comport'ment, *s.* behaviour
 Compor'table, *a.* consistent, suitable, fit
 Compo'se, *v. a.* to quiet, settle, constitute; arrange type for printing; write music, poetry, &c.
 Compo'sed, *a.* calm, sedate, serious
 Compo'sedly, *ad.* calmly, sedately
 Compo'sedness, *s.* sedateness; tranquillity
 Compo'ser, *s.* an author, a writer of music
 Compo'sing, *a.* quieting, settling, arranging letters for printing
 Com'posite, *a.* made up of separate parts
 Composition, *s.* act of composing, or its product and result; a writing, or piece of music; terms respecting payment of debts; act of compounding or uniting
 Compos'itive, *a.* the power of compounding
 Compos'itor, *s.* one who arranges the letters for printing
 Com'post, *s.* manure—*v. a.* to manure
 Compo'sure, *s.* sedateness, tranquillity
 Compou'nd, *v.* to mingle, unite; to pay according to agreement; to make terms with a creditor
 Com'pound, *s.* the product of composition or union—*a.* not simple, made up of more than one element or part
 Compou'ndable, *a.* fit to be compounded
 Compou'nder, *s.* one who compounds in any way
 Comprehend', *v. a.* to include, to conceive
 Comprehen'sible, *a.* intelligible, conceivable
 Comprehen'sibleness, Comprehen'sibility, *s.* capability of being understood
 Comprehen'sibly, *ad.* intelligibly
 Comprehen'sion, *s.* knowledge, capacity
 Comprehen'sive, *a.* having the power to understand, capacious, full, significant
 Comprehen'sively, *ad.* in a comprehensive manner
 Comprehen'siveness, *s.* the quality of including much in few words or small compass
 Compress', *v. a.* to squeeze, to condense
 Compressibil'ity, Compres'sibleness, *s.* the quality of being compressible
 Compres'sible, *a.* yielding to pressure

ONTRACTS SHOULD NEVER BE UNDERTAKEN UNLESS THEY CAN BE STRICTLY PERFORMED.

[COM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

CAPTIOUS PEOPLE CREATE TROUBLE FOR THEMSELVES, BY TROUBLING OTHERS

Compres'sion, *s.* act of compression, or state of being compressed
 Compres'sive, *a.* capable of compressing
 Compres'sure, *s.* the act of pressing against
 Compri'sal, *s.* the comprising of things
 Compri'se, *v. a.* to contain, to include
 Com'promise, *s.* a compact or bargain, mutual concession—*v. a.* to settle by mutual concession, to compound; to endanger
 Com'promiser, *s.* he who makes concession
 Com'promit, *v. a.* to pledge or engage by some act or declaration; to compromise
 Comptro'ller. See Controller
 Compul'satory, *a.* compelling, constraining
 Compul'sion, *s.* the act of compelling, force
 Compul'sive, Compul'sory, *a.* forcing, compelling, constraining
 Compul'sively, *ad.* by force; by violence
 Compul'siveness, *s.* force; compulsion
 Compul'sorily, *ad.* in a forcible manner
 Compunc'tion, *s.* repentance, remorse
 Compunc'tious, *a.* repentant; sorrowful
 Compu'table, *a.* that may be numbered up
 Computa'tion, *s.* a calculation, an estimate
 Compu'te, *v. a.* to calculate, to reckon, to number
 Computer, Compu'tist, *s.* a calculator
 Com'rade, *s.* a companion, an associate
 Com'radeship, *s.* the being a comrade
 Con, *s.* an argument or a partisan against anything—*v. a.* to study, to think
 Concam'erate, *v. a.* to arch over, to vault
 Concamera'tion, *s.* the act of arching over
 Concatenate, *v. a.* to link or join together
 Concatena'tion, *s.* a regular and connected series
 Concava'tion, *s.* the act of making concave
 Con'cave, *a.* hollow—*s.* a regular cavity—*v. a.* to make hollow
 Con'caveness, Concav'ity, *s.* the inside cavity; hollowness of a round body
 Conca'vo-con'cave, *a.* concave on both sides
 Conca'vo-con'vex, *a.* concave one way, and convex the other
 Conce'al, *v. a.* to hide, keep secret, cover
 Conce'alable, *a.* that which may be kept secret
 Conce'aler, *s.* he that conceals anything
 Conce'alment, *s.* the act of hiding, shelter, disguise
 Conce'de, *v. a.* to admit, to grant, to yield
 Conce'it, *s.* a fancy, idea, opinion; pride
 Conce'ited, *a.* opiniative, affected
 Conce'itedly, *ad.* fancifully; whimsically
 Conce'itedness, *s.* opiniativeness
 Conce'ivable, *a.* that may be conceived
 Conce'ivableness, *s.* the being conceivable
 Conce'ivably, *ad.* in a conceivable manner
 Conce'ive, *v.* to become pregnant; to think, to understand, to comprehend
 Conce'iver, *s.* one who comprehends
 Concen'trate, *v. a.* to bring closer together, to gather round a centre
 Concentra'tion, *s.* collection, compression
 Concen'tre, *v. n.* to bring to one point
 Concen'tric, *a.* having a common centre
 Concep'tion, *s.* the act of conceiving in the womb; a notion, idea, sentiment, thought
 Concern', *v. a.* to affect, to interest, belong to, or intermeddle—*s.* an affair, business, care
 Concern'ed, *a.* engaged or interested in; anxious

Concern'edly, *ad.* with concern
 Concern'ing, *prep.* relating to or about
 Concern'ment, *s.* a concern, business, care
 Concert', *v. a.* to contrive, to settle privately
 Con'cert, *s.* music in several parts, harmony; a musical entertainment
 Concerti'na, *s.* a musical instrument resembling an accordion
 Concer'to, *s.* [Ital.], a piece of music
 Con'cert-pitch, *s.* (in Music), the generally adopted pitch or acuteness of some one note, by which that of the others is determined
 Conces'sion, *s.* a thing yielded, a grant
 Conces'sionary, *a.* given by indulgence
 Conces'sive, *a.* implying concession
 Conces'sively, *ad.* by way of concession
 Conces'sory, *a.* conceding, granting
 Conch, *s.* a name of a shell
 Conchoi'dal, *a.* resembling impressions of bivalve shells
 Concholog'ical, *a.* pertaining to conchology
 Conchol'ogist, *s.* a connoisseur in shells
 Conchol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of shells
 Conciliate, *v. a.* to gain, reconcile, win, appease
 Concilia'tion, *s.* the act of conciliating
 Conciliator, *s.* a peace-maker, a friend
 Conciliatory, *a.* tending to conciliation
 Concin'nity, *s.* neatness, fitness, agreeableness
 Conci'se, *a.* brief, short, contracted
 Conci'sely, *ad.* briefly; shortly
 Conci'seness, *s.* shortness, brevity, force
 Con'clave, *s.* a secret meeting; an assembly of cardinals
 Conclu'de, *v. a.* to finish, determine, close; deduce
 Conclu'der, *s.* one who determines
 Conclu'ding, *a.* final, closing [inference]
 Conclu'sion, *s.* the close, end, consequence
 Conclu'sive, Conclu'sory, *a.* decisive, convincing, strong
 Conclu'sively, *ad.* convincingly
 Conclu'siveness, *s.* the quality of being conclusive
 Concoct', *v. a.* to digest by the stomach; to devise, or mature
 Concoction, *s.* digestion; maturing
 Concoct'ive, *a.* digesting, able to digest
 Concom'itance, Concom'itancy, *s.* a subsisting together; a state of joint subsistence
 Concom'itant, *a.* accompanying, joined to—*s.* that which is attendant
 Concom'itantly, *ad.* in company with others
 Con'cord, *s.* agreement, union, harmony
 Concor'dance, *s.* an index to the words of
 Concor'dancy, *s.* agreement [the Bible, &c.]
 Concor'dant, *a.* agreeing, suitable, fit
 Concor'dantly, *ad.* in conjunction
 Concor'dat, *s.* [Lat.], a treaty or agreement made with the Pope, or with the ecclesiastical authorities
 Con'course, *s.* a great number of persons assembled together, a meeting
 Concre'scence, *s.* growth by the union of separate particles
 Concre'scible, *a.* capable of coalescing into one mass
 Concre'te, *v. a.* to form into one mass
 Con'crete, *a.* united into one mass; not abstract—*s.* a mass formed by union
 Concre'ted, *a.* united into a mass

CHOLERIC MEN SIN IN HASTE AND REPENT AT LEISURE.

CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON

CUSTOM SURPASSES NATURE; BE CAREFUL, THEREFORE, WHAT YOU ACCUSTOM YOURSELF TO.

Concre'tely, *ad.* in a concrete manner
 Concre'teness, *s.* a state of being concret
 Concre'tion, *s.* a union of parts, a mass
 Concre'tional, Concre'tionary, *a.* pertaining to concretion
 Concre'tive, *a.* capable of coagulating
 Concu'binage, *s.* cohabitation without marriage
 Con'cubine, *s.* a kept mistress, an inferior wife
 Concu'piscence, *s.* irregular desire, sensuality
 Concu'piscient, *a.* libidinous
 Concur', *v. n.* to agree, unite, coincide, approve
 Concur'rence, *s.* union, help, joint claim, approbation
 Concur'rent, *a.* accompanying, coincident, associated
 Concur'rently, *ad.* coincidentally, unitedly
 Concur'ring, *a.* agreeing, consenting, meeting at one point
 Concus'sion, *s.* the act of shaking, agitation
 Condem'n, *v. a.* to sentence, blame, reprove
 Condem'nable, *a.* blamable; culpable
 Condemna'tion, *s.* act of condemning, state of being condemned
 Condem'natory, *a.* condemning
 Condem'ned, *a.* doomed, allotted to those under condemnation
 Condem'ner, *s.* one who censures
 Conden'sable, *a.* capable of condensation
 Conden'sate, *v. a.* to make thick or dark
 Condensa'tion, *s.* the act of thickening
 Conden'sative, *a.* capable of condensing
 Conden'se, *v.* to compress, crowd, thicken, grow thick
 Conden'ser, *s.* a vessel in which condensation takes place
 Condescend', *v. n.* to yield, stoop, bend, deign
 Condescend'ing, *a.* courteous; humble; kind; yielding
 Condescend'ingly, *ad.* with courtesy, affability, voluntary humility
 Condescen'sion, *s.* submission to an inferior, courtesy, affability
 Condi'gn, *a.* deserved, merited, suitable
 Condi'gnly, *ad.* deservedly; fitly
 Con'diment, *s.* seasoning, sauce, zest
 Condisci'ple, *s.* a school-fellow
 Condi'tion, *s.* quality, temper, circumstances, rank, stipulation, provision—*v.* to contract; to stipulate
 Condi'tional, *a.* depending upon, or expressive of, conditions
 Conditional'ity, *s.* limitation by conditions
 Condi'tionally, *ad.* with certain limitations
 Condi'tioned, *a.* having certain qualities
 Con'ditory, *s.* a receptacle, a repository
 Condo'latory, *a.* expressing condolence
 Condo'le, *v.* to commiserate, sympathize
 Condo'lence, *s.* commiseration, sympathy
 Condo'ler, *s.* one that condole
 Condo'ling, *s.* expression of condolence
 Condon'a'tion, *s.* a pardoning, a forgiving
 Condo'ne, *v. a.* to pardon, or forgive
 Condu'ee, *v.* to help, promote, conduct
 Condu'cement, *s.* tendency
 Condu'cent, *a.* that which may contribute
 Condu'cible, *a.* having the power of conducting, promoting, or accelerating
 Condu'cibleness, *s.* contributing to any
 Condu'cibly, *ad.* promoting an end [end
 Condu'cive, *a.* promoting, helping, &c.

Condu'civeness, *s.* the quality of conducting
 Con'duct, *s.* behaviour, management
 Conduct', *v. a.* to guide, manage, behave
 Conduc'tor, Conduc'tress, *s.* a leader, director, manager
 Con'duit, *s.* a water-pipe, a canal, a duct
 Condu'plicate, *v. a.* to double—*a.* doubled over or folded together
 Conduplica'tion, *s.* a doubling
 Cone, *s.* a solid body pointed at its extremity, and having a circular base
 Confab'ulate, *v. n.* to converse, to chat
 Confabula'tion, Con'fab., *s.* easy conversation, chat
 Confec'tion, *s.* a sweetmeat, a mixture
 Confec'tioner, *s.* one who makes or sells sweetmeats
 Confec'tionery, *s.* sweetmeats
 Confed'eracy, *s.* a league, alliance, confederation
 Confed'erate, *v. a.* to unite, combine—*s.* an ally, accomplice—*a.* united in a league
 Confedera'tion, *s.* act of confederating; alliance, league, confederacy
 Confer', *v.* to discourse with, to bestow
 Con'ference, *s.* a discourse, a parley
 Confer'rer, *s.* one who confers
 Confess', *v. a.* to acknowledge, grant, own
 Confessed, *a.* acknowledged, admitted, manifest
 Confess'edly, *ad.* avowedly, indisputably
 Confes'sion, *s.* profession, acknowledgment, avowal; a form of faith
 Confes'sional, *s.* the place where the priest hears confessions
 Confes'sionary, *a.* belonging to auricular confession
 Confess'or, *s.* one who hears confessions
 Confest', *a.* open, known, plain, evident
 Confidant', Confidante', *s.* a person trusted with a secret, a bosom friend
 Confi'de, *v. n.* to trust in, to rely upon—*v. a.* to intrust
 Con'fidence, *s.* assurance, boldness, trust, hope
 Con'fident, *a.* positive, daring, impudent
 Confiden'tial, *a.* trusty, faithful
 Con'fidently, *a.* without misgiving
 Confi'der, *s.* one who trusts in another
 Configura'tion, *s.* form or outward shape
 Config'ure, *v. a.* to fashion, dispose into form
 Confi'nable, *a.* that may be limited
 Con'fines, *s. pl.* limits, borders, boundaries
 Con'fine, *v.* to border upon, bound, restrain, immure
 Confinement, *s.* restraint, seclusion, imprisonment
 Confi'ner, *s.* that which restrains or limits
 Confirm', *v. a.* to settle, establish; to fix, to perfect, to strengthen; to administer the rite of confirmation
 Confirm'able, *a.* capable of being proved
 Confirma'tion, *s.* act of confirming; establishment, proof, convincing testimony; the rite of admitting baptized persons to all church privileges, by laying on of hands
 Confirm'ative, *a.* having power to confirm
 Confirm'atively, *ad.* so as to establish or strengthen
 Confirm'atory, *a.* affording additional strength or proof
 Confirm'edness, *s.* a fixed state
 Confirm'er, *s.* one who confirms
 Confi'scable, *a.* liable to forfeiture
 Con'fiscate, Confi'scated, *a.* forfeited, or

CHARITY OBLIGES US NOT TO MISTRUST A MAN; PRUDENCE, NOT TO TRUST BEFORE WE KNOW HIM.

[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

COMPLAIN NOT OF THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE, BUT EMPLOY THY TIME USEFULLY.

taken possession of by authority, according to law
 Con'fiscate, *v. a.* to condemn and seize as forfeited, by authority
 Con'fiscation, *s.* the declaration or seizure of private property as forfeited according to law
 Con'fiscator, *s.* one who confiscates
 Con'fiscatory, *a.* consigning to forfeiture
 Con'flagration, *s.* a general fire or burning
 Con'flict, *v. n.* to fight, contest, oppose
 Con'flict, *s.* a contest, struggle, battle, agony
 Con'flic'ting, *a.* opposing, contradictory
 Con'fluence, *s.* a meeting, or joining together; an assemblage
 Con'fluent, *a.* running into one
 Con'flux, *s.* a joining of currents, a crowd
 Conform', *v.* to comply with, yield, suit
 Conform'able, *a.* corresponding, agreeable, compliant
 Conform'ably, *ad.* agreeably; suitably
 Conforma'tion, *s.* structure or form; act of making suitable
 Conform'er, *s.* one who conforms
 Conform'ist, *s.* one who observes the rites of the established church
 Conform'ity, *s.* compliance with, similitude
 Confou'nd, *v. a.* to mix, to perplex, to disturb, to defeat
 Confou'nder, *s.* one who perplexes
 Confrater'nity, *s.* a religious brotherhood
 Confront', *v. a.* to face, oppose, compare
 Confron'ting, *a.* bringing face to face
 Confu'se, *v. a.* to confound, perplex, mix
 Confu'sedly, *ad.* indistinctly; with agitation
 Confu'sedness, *s.* want of distinctness
 Confu'sion, *s.* disorder, hurry, astonishment
 Confu'table, *a.* that which may be disproved
 Confu'tant, *s.* one who confutes
 Confuta'tion, *s.* disproof, act of confuting
 Confu'te, *v. a.* to disprove, overthrow, refute
 Confu'ter, *s.* one who confutes another
 Conge', *s.* [Fr.], a bow, act of reverence
 Conge'al, *v.* to freeze, harden, grow stiff
 Conge'alable, *a.* that which may be frozen
 Congela'tion, *s.* act or process of congealing
 Congen'eracy, *s.* sameness of origin
 Congen'erous, *a.* of the same kind
 Congen'erousness, *s.* the quality of being congenious
 Conge'nial, *a.* akin, natural, agreeable
 Congenial'ity, Conge'nialness, *s.* similarity of nature or disposition
 Congen'ital, *a.* connate
 Con'ger, *s.* a large sea eel
 Con'geries, *s.* [Lat.], a mass of small bodies
 Congest', *v. a.* to heap or lay up, to amass
 Conges'tion, *s.* unnatural collection of the blood in any organ, &c.
 Conglom'erate, *v. a.* to gather into one mass—a gathered into a round mass—*s.* a sort of pudding-stone
 Conglomera'tion, *s.* a collection, or gathering together
 Con'gou, *s.* a kind of black tea
 Congrat'ulant, *a.* rejoicing in participation
 Congrat'ulate, *v.* to wish joy to, to compliment on any happy event
 Congratula'tion, *s.* a wishing of joy
 Congrat'ulator, *s.* he who offers congratulation
 Congrat'ulatory, *a.* expressing joy

Con'gregate, *v.* to assemble; to meet
 Congrega'tion, *s.* an assembly; the act of assembling
 Congrega'tional, *a.* pertaining to a congregation
 Congrega'tionalism, *s.* independent church government
 Congrega'tionalist, *s.* one who belongs to an independent or congregational church
 Con'gress, *s.* a meeting or assembly; an encounter; the legislature of the United States
 Congres'sional, *a.* pertaining to a congress
 Congres'sive, *a.* encountering
 Con'greve, *s.* the name of rockets used in war; and of a kind of lucifer match
 Con'gruence, Congru'ency, *s.* agreement, fitness
 Con'gruent, *a.* agreeing, suitable
 Congru'ity, *s.* fitness, consistency
 Con'gruous, *a.* fit, suitable, meet, agreeable
 Con'gruously, *ad.* suitably; consistently
 Con'ic, Con'ical, *a.* like a cone
 Con'ically, *ad.* in form of a cone
 Con'icalness, *s.* the state of being conical
 Co'niform, *a.* shaped like a cone
 Conjec'turer, *s.* a guesser
 Conjec'turable, *a.* possible to be guessed
 Conjec'tural, *a.* depending on conjecture
 Conjec'turally, *ad.* by guess
 Conjec'ture, *s.* a guess, supposition, surmise—*v. n.* to guess, to suppose
 Conjoin', *v. a.* to connect, league, unite
 Conjoin'ed, Conjoin't, *a.* united; associated
 Conjoin'tly, *ad.* in union, together, jointly
 Con'jugal, *a.* belonging to marriage
 Con'jugally, *ad.* matrimonially
 Con'jugate, *v. a.* (in Grammar), to add prefixes and endings to a verb, or otherwise to change its form, for the purpose of expressing different persons, tenses, moods, &c.
 Conjuga'tion, *s.* (in Grammar), a form of inflecting verbs
 Conjunct', *a.* connected, united, conjoined
 Conjun'ction, *s.* a union, meeting together; a word used to express the union of notions or thoughts
 Conjunc'tive. See Subjunctive
 Conjunc'tively, *ad.* in union; together
 Conjunc'tiveness, *s.* the quality of joining
 Conjun'ctly, *ad.* jointly; in conjunction
 Conjun'cture, *s.* a critical or peculiar time
 Conjura'tion, *s.* a kind of enchantment
 Conju're, *v. n.* to enjoin solemnly, to conspire; to bind by an oath
 Con'jure, *v. n.* to practise enchantments, &c.
 Con'jurer, *s.* an enchanter, a fortune-teller
 Conna'te, *a.* born at the same time
 Connat'ural, *a.* suitable to nature
 Connat'urally, *ad.* by the act of nature
 Connat'uralness, *s.* natural union
 Connect', *v. a.* to join, to fasten, to unite
 Connec'tion, Connex'ion, *s.* a joining things together; union; participation
 Connec'tive, *a.* having the power of connecting; conjunctive
 Connec'tively, *ad.* together; jointly
 Conni've, *v. n.* to overlook, or tacitly permit a misdeed
 Conni'vance, *s.* tacit permission, intentional oversight
 Conni'ver, *s.* one who connives
 Connoisseur', *s.* [Fr.], a critic in the arts
 Connoisseur'ship, *s.* skill of a connoisseur

CREATE NOT IMAGINARY WANTS, LEST YOU FAIL TO SATISFY THEM.

[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

Connu'bial, *a.* relating to marriage
 Connubial'ity, *s.* conjugal endearment
 Con'quer, *v. a.* to subdue, to overcome, vanquish, surmount
 Con'querable, *a.* that may be overcome
 Con'queror, *s.* one who overcomes, a victor
 Con'quest, *s.* victory, success, fruits of victory
 Consanguin'eous, *a.* near of kin, related
 Consanguin'ity, *a.* relationship by blood
 Con'science, *s.* intuitive discernment of right and wrong, or judgment in accordance therewith; integrity, truth, justice
 Con'science-stricken, *a.* severely condemned by conscience
 Consien'tious, *a.* scrupulous, just, exact
 Consien'tiously, *ad.* according to conscience
 Consien'tiousness, *s.* strict regard to conscience
 Con'scionable, *a.* proper, reasonable [ness
 Con'scionableness, *s.* equity; reasonable-
 Con'scionably, *ad.* reasonably; justly
 Con'scious, *a.* knowing one's own thoughts and feelings; aware, knowing
 Con'sciously, *ad.* with inward persuasion
 Con'sciousness, *s.* perception, knowledge of one's own thoughts and feelings
 Conscrip'tion, *s.* an enrolling or registering
 Con'secrate, *v. a.* to make sacred, or devote—*a.* sacred; devoted
 Consecra'tion, *s.* the act of making sacred, or setting apart from common use
 Con'secrator, *s.* one who consecrates
 Consecu'tion, *s.* a train of consequences
 Consec'u'tive, *a.* following in order, succeeding each other uninterruptedly
 Consec'u'tively, *ad.* following regularly
 Consent', *s.* agreement, assent—*v. n.* to agree, yield, permit
 Consentane'ity, *s.* reciprocal agreement
 Consenta'neous, *a.* agreeable to, accordant
 Consenta'neously, *ad.* consistently
 Consenta'neousness, *s.* agreement
 Consen'ter, *s.* one who consents;
 Consen'tient, *a.* uniting in opinion
 Con'sequence, *s.* an effect; importance
 Con'sequent, *a.* following naturally—*s.* effect, inference
 Consequen'tial, *a.* important, conclusive
 Consequen'tially, *ad.* by consequence; haughtily
 Con'sequentially, *ad.* of or by consequence, therefore, necessarily, inevitably
 Conser'vable, *a.* capable of being kept
 Conser'vancy, *s.* preservation
 Conser'vant, *a.* that which preserves
 Conserva'tion, *s.* the act of preserving
 Conservatism, *s.* the political principles of the Conservative party
 Conser'vative, *a.* having power to preserve—*s.* one who in politics is opposed to rapid or radical reform
 Conserva'tor, *s.* one who preserves
 Conser'vatory, *s.* a place where anything is kept; a greenhouse—*a.* preservative
 Con'serve, *s.* a sweetmeat, preserved fruit
 Conser've, *v. a.* to preserve or candy fruit
 Conser'ver, *s.* one who lays up or preserves
 Consid'er, *v.* to ponder, study, examine
 Consid'erable, *a.* worthy of regard, great
 Consid'erableness, *s.* importance; moment
 Consid'erably, *ad.* importantly, very much
 Consid'erate, *a.* prudent, thoughtful
 Consid'erately, *ad.* prudently, calmly
 Consid'erateness, *s.* calm deliberation

Considera'tion, *s.* regard, serious thought; influence, compensation
 Consid'ering, *conj.* if allowance be made for
 Consid'eringly, *ad.* with consideration
 Consig'n, *v. a.* to commit; to make over
 Consig'nature, *s.* joint signing
 Consig'nee, *s.* the person to whom goods for sale are consigned
 Consignifica'tion, *s.* similar signification
 Consignif'icative, *a.* synonymous
 Consig'nment, *s.* the act of depositing with
 Consig'nor, Consig'ner, *s.* he who consigns goods to another for sale
 Consist', *v. n.* to subsist, to be made of; to agree
 Consis'tence, Consis'tency, *s.* natural state of bodies, agreement, substance, form
 Consis'tent, *a.* compatible, fixed, firm
 Consis'tently, *ad.* in a consistent manner
 Consisto'rial, *a.* relating to a consistory
 Con'sistory, *s.* a court where ecclesiastical causes are tried
 Conso'ciate, *v. n.* to unite, join, cement
 Consocia'tion, *s.* alliance, confederacy
 Conso'lable, *a.* that which admits comfort
 Consola'tion, *s.* alleviation of misery, comfort
 Consol'atory, *a.* tending to give comfort
 Conso'le, *v. a.* to cheer, comfort, revive
 Conso'ler, *s.* one who gives comfort
 Consol'idate, *v.* to harden, to combine
 Consol'idated, Consol'idate, *a.* formed into a compact body; combined
 Consolida'tion, *s.* uniting in a solid mass
 Conso'ling, *a.* adapted to console
 Con'sols, *s.* a government stock, consisting of various annuities at 3 per cent., consolidated in 1752
 Con'sonance, *s.* accord, consistency, agreement, concord
 Con'sonant, *a.* agreeable, suitable, fit—*s.* a letter representing a modification of the vowel sounds by means of the lips, teeth, tongue, or other organ
 Con'sonantly, *ad.* consistently; agreeably
 Con'sort, *s.* a wife or husband, companion
 Consort', *v.* to associate with
 Con'sortship, *s.* fellowship; partnership
 Conspic'u'ous, *a.* easy to be seen, eminent
 Conspic'u'ously, *ad.* so as to be clearly seen
 Conspic'u'ousness, *s.* clearness, renown
 Conspir'acy, *s.* a plot, lawless combination
 Conspi'rant, *a.* conspiring; plotting
 Conspira'tion, *s.* a plot; a conspiracy
 Conspirator, *s.* one who conspires
 Conspire, *v. n.* to plot, agree, concert
 Conspiring, *a.* uniting, agreeing, plotting
 Con'stable, *s.* a common peace-officer
 Con'stableship, *s.* the office of a constable
 Constab'ulary, *a.* relating to the civil force—*s.* the body of constables
 Con'stancy, *s.* firmness, continuance
 Con'stant, *a.* firm, unchangeable, fixed
 Con'stantly, *ad.* invariably, perpetually
 Constella'tion, *s.* a cluster of fixed stars
 Consterna'tion, *s.* fear, astonishment, wonder
 Constipa'tion, *s.* costiveness
 Constit'uent, *a.* essential, composing—*s.* one who deposes, an elector
 Con'stitute, *v. a.* to make, depute, set up
 Con'stituted, *a.* established, appointed, set up
 Constitu'tion, *s.* the frame of body or mind; established form of government

COMPETE NOT WITH PERSONS WHO HAVE MEANS BEYOND THY REACH.

COMPETENCY CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY AN ATTENTION TO FRUGALITY.

[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

CONSTANT SERENITY OF MIND CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

Constitu'tional, *a.* legal, according to the established government; radical
 Constitu'tionalist, Constitu'tionist, *s.* one who holds by any political constitution
 Constitu'tional'ity, *s.* consistency with a constitution
 Constitu'tionally, *ad.* legally
 Con'stitutive, *a.* essential, able to establish
 Constrai'n, *v. a.* to compel, force, press
 Constrai'nable, *a.* liable to constraint
 Constrai'ner, *s.* one who constrains
 Constrai'nt, *s.* compulsion, violence, confinement
 Constrict', *v. a.* to bind, to contract
 Constriction, *s.* contraction, force
 Constrict'ive, *a.* capable of contracting
 Constrin'gent, *a.* of a binding quality
 Construct', *v. a.* to build, form, compile
 Construc'tion, *s.* act of building, fabrication; meaning, interpretation; (in Grammar) the arrangement of words in sentences
 Construc'tive, *a.* capable of construction
 Construc'tively, *ad.* by construction
 Construc'tor, Construc'ter, *s.* he who forms or makes
 Con'strue, *v. a.* to explain, to translate
 Consubstan'tial, *a.* of the same substance
 Consubstantial'ity, *s.* participation in the same nature
 Consubstantia'tion, *s.* the tenet of the substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper
 Con'sul, *s.* [Lat.], an officer who superintends the trade of his nation in foreign parts
 Con'sular, *a.* belonging to a consul
 Con'sulate, Con'sulship, *s.* office of consul
 Consult', *v. a.* to ask advice, to debate, plan
 Consulta'tion, *s.* the act of consulting; a meeting for deliberation
 Consul'tative, *a.* relating to consultation
 Consul'ter, *s.* one that asks counsel
 Consum'able, *a.* capable of destruction
 Consume, *v. a.* to waste, destroy, spend
 Consum'er, *s.* one who destroys
 Consum'mate, *a.* complete; finished—*v. a.* to complete, to perfect
 Consum'mately, *ad.* perfectly; completely
 Consumma'tion, *s.* completion, perfection, end
 Consump'tion, *s.* the act of consuming or destroying; a wasting disease
 Consump'tive, *a.* destructive, wasting, tending to consumption
 Consump'tively, *ad.* tending to consumption
 Consump'tiveness, *s.* tendency to consumption
 Con'tact, *s.* a touch, juncture, close union
 Conta'gion, *s.* an infection, a pestilence
 Conta'gious, *a.* infectious, catching
 Conta'giousness, *s.* quality of being contagious
 Conta'in, *v. a.* to hold, comprise, restrain
 Conta'inable, *a.* possible to be contained
 Contam'inate, *v. a.* to defile, to corrupt—*a.* polluted, defiled
 Contamina'tion, *s.* defilement, taint
 Contem'n, *v. a.* to despise, scorn, neglect
 Contem'ner, *s.* one that contemns
 Contem'plate, *v.* to meditate, study, consider, purpose
 Contempla'tion, *s.* meditation, thought, purpose

Contem'plative, *a.* studious, thoughtful
 Contem'platively, *ad.* thoughtfully
 Con'templator, *s.* one employed in study
 Contem'poraneously, *ad.* at the same time
 Contem'porariness, *s.* existence at the same point of time
 Contem'porary, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another
 Contem'porary, Contem'poraneous, *a.* living at the same time; born in the same age
 Contempt', *s.* scorn, disdain, hate, vileness
 Contemp'tible, *a.* deserving scorn; base
 Contemp'tibleness, *s.* meanness; vileness
 Contemp'tibly, *ad.* in a contemptible manner
 Contemp'tuous, *a.* scornful, insolent [pite
 Contemp'tuously, *ad.* with scorn; with des-
 Contemp'tuousness, *s.* contempt, insolence
 Contend', *v.* to strive with, to contest
 Conten'der, *s.* a combatant, a champion
 Content', *a.* satisfied, easy, willing—*s.* moderate happiness, satisfaction, extent
 —*v. a.* to satisfy, to gratify
 Contenta'tion, *s.* satisfaction, content
 Conten'ted, *a.* satisfied, not repining
 Conten'tedly, *ad.* in a satisfied manner
 Conten'tedness, *s.* state of satisfaction
 Conten'tion, *s.* strife, debate, contest
 Conten'tious, *a.* quarrelsome, perverse
 Conten'tiously, *ad.* perversely, quarrel-
 somely
 Conten'tiousness, *s.* quarrelsomeness
 Content'less, *a.* dissatisfied, uneasy
 Content'ment, *s.* gratification, satisfaction
 Con'tents, *s. pl.* the heads of a book, an index; what is contained in anything
 Conter'minable, *a.* capable of being brought within the same bounds
 Conter'minous, *a.* bordering upon
 Con'test, *s.* a dispute, debate, quarrel, battle, war—*v.* to dispute, contend, vie with
 Contes'table, *a.* disputable, uncertain
 Contes'tableness, *s.* possibility of contest
 Contesta'tion, *s.* debate; strife
 Contes'tingly, *ad.* in a contending manner
 Con'text, *s.* adjoining parts of a connected composition
 Contigu'ity, Contig'uousness, *s.* contact, close propinquity
 Contig'uous, *a.* in contact, adjoining
 Contig'uously, *ad.* so as to touch
 Con'tinence, or Con'tinency, *s.* restraint, moderation, forbearance
 Con'tinent, *s.* the largest possible continuous extent of land—*a.* chaste, abstemious, temperate
 Continen'tal, *a.* belonging to a continent
 Con'tinently, *ad.* chastely, temperately
 Contin'gence, Contin'gency, *s.* casualty, accident, chance
 Contin'gent, *a.* accidental, uncertain—*s.* a casual event; a quota
 Contin'gently, *ad.* casually; accidentally
 Contin'ual, *a.* incessant, uninterrupted
 Contin'ually, *ad.* without pausing, ever
 Contin'uance, *s.* duration, permanence; abode in one place
 Continua'tion, *s.* prolongation, extension
 Contin'uator, *s.* he who continues a thing
 Contin'ue, *v.* to remain in the same state; to dwell, to persevere, to last, to prolong
 Contin'uous, *a.* joined together
 Contin'uously, *ad.* in an uninterrupted manner
 Continu'ity, *s.* uninterrupted connexion

COMPANIONSHIP AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP MUST NOT BE MISTAKEN FOR TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CON]

CONCESSION IS NO HUMILIATION, NOR ADMISSION OF ERROR ANY DISGRACE.

Contort', *v. a.* to twist, to writhe
 Contort'ion, *s.* a twisting, a flexure
 Contour', *s.* [Fr.], the outline of a figure
 Con'trabad, *a.* unlawful, forbidden
 Con'trabadist, *s.* a smuggler
 Con'tract, *s.* a bargain, an agreement
 Contract', *v.* to shorten; condense; affiance; betroth; bargain; shrink
 Contract'ed, *a.* drawn together; narrow
 Contract'edly, *ad.* in a contracted manner
 Contract'edness, *s.* contraction
 Contract'ible, *a.* capable of contraction
 Contractibil'ity, *s.* possibility of contracting
 Contract'ile, *a.* able to contract itself
 Contractil'ity, *s.* ability to contract
 Contract'ion, *s.* an abbreviation, the act of shortening or abridging
 Contract'or, *s.* one who makes bargains
 Contradict', *v. a.* to oppose verbally, to deny
 Contradic'ter, *s.* an opposer, a denier
 Contradic'tion, *s.* opposition, inconsistency
 Contradic'tious, *a.* filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict
 Contradic'tionsness, *s.* disposition to cavil
 Contradic'torily, *ad.* inconsistently
 Contradic'toriness, *s.* opposition, contrariety
 Contradic'tory, *a.* directly denying; opposite, contrary
 Contradistinc'tion, *s.* a distinction by opposite qualities
 Contradistin'guish, *v. a.* to distinguish by opposite qualities
 Contradistinct', Contradistinc'tive, *a.* distinguished by opposite qualities
 Contrari'ety, *s.* opposition, inconsistency
 Con'trarily, *ad.* contradictorily
 Con'trariness, *s.* contrariety; repugnance
 Contra'rious, *a.* repugnant the one to the
 Contra'riously, *ad.* contrarily [other
 Con'trariwise, *ad.* on the contrary
 Con'trary, *a.* opposite, adverse, disagreeing, inconsistent—*s.* a proposition contrary to some other
 Con'trast, *s.* opposition of qualities—*v. a.* to place in opposition
 Contravalla'tion, *s.* a fortification thrown up to prevent sallies from a garrison
 Contrave'ne, *v. a.* to hinder, to oppose
 Contraven'tion, *s.* obstruction, opposition
 Contrib'ute, *v.* to give; to bear a part; to promote; to conduce
 Contribu'tion, *s.* the act of contributing, or that which is contributed
 Contrib'utive, Contrib'utory, *a.* contributing to, or promoting the same end
 Contrib'utor, *s.* one who contributes
 Con'trite, *a.* truly penitent, very sorrowful
 Con'tritely, *ad.* penitently; with sorrow
 Contri'teness, Contri'tion, *s.* sorrow for sin; penitence; humiliation
 Contri'vable, *a.* possible to be planned
 Contri'vance, *s.* a scheme, a plan, a design
 Contri've, *v. a.* to plan, project, invent
 Contri'ver, *s.* an inventor, a schemer
 Contro'l, *s.* power, authority, restraint—*v. a.* to govern, restrain, confute
 Contro'llable, *a.* subject to control
 Contro'ller, *s.* one who has power to control
 Contro'llership, *s.* the office of a controller
 Controver'sial, *a.* relating to disputes
 Controver'sialist, *s.* a disputant
 Con'treversy, *s.* a dispute, quarrel, enmity

Controvert', *v. a.* to debate, dispute, quarrel
 Controver'tible, *a.* disputable, dubious
 Controver'tibly, *ad.* in a disputable manner
 Con'trovertist, *s.* a disputant, a reasoner
 Contuma'cious, *a.* obstinate, perverse, proud
 Contuma'ciously, *ad.* obstinately; inflexibly
 Contuma'ciousness, Con'tumacy, *s.* obstinacy, stubbornness, inflexibility
 Contume'lious, *a.* reproachful, rude, brutal
 Contume'liously, *ad.* reproachfully
 Contume'liousness, Con'tumely, *s.* rudeness; reproach; contemptuousness
 Contu'se, *v. a.* to bruise, to beat together
 Contu'sion, *s.* a bruise, act of bruising
 Conun'drum, *s.* a kind of riddle
 Conva'es'ce, *v. n.* to grow strong
 Conva'es'cence, *s.* a renewal of health
 Conva'es'cent, *a.* recovering, getting health
 Conve'ne, *v.* to call together, to assemble
 Conve'ner, *s.* one who calls together
 Conve'niency, *s.* fitness, propriety, ease
 Conve'nient, *a.* fit, suitable, well adapted
 Conve'niently, *ad.* commodiously, fitly
 Con'vent, *s.* a monastery or nunnery
 Conven'ticle, *s.* an assembly for worship, a secret assembly, a meeting-house
 Conven'ticler, *s.* one who frequents a conventicle
 Conven'tion, *s.* an union; an assembly; a contract or agreement for a limited time
 Conven'tional, *a.* stipulated, according to custom
 Conven'tionalism, *s.* what is established by convention
 Conventional'ity, *s.* a conventional course of living or acting
 Convent'ionally, *ad.* in a conventional manner
 Conven'tionary, *a.* settled by contract
 Conven'tual, *a.* belonging to a convent—*s.* one that lives in a convent
 Conver'ge, *v. n.* to tend to one point
 Conver'gence, *s.* near approach to a point
 Conver'gent, Conver'ging, *a.* tending to one point
 Convers'able, *a.* sociable, communicative
 Convers'ableness, *s.* fluency of talk
 Convers'ably, *ad.* in a conversable manner
 Con'versance, *s.* familiar knowledge of a subject
 Con'versant, *a.* acquainted with, skilled in
 Conversa'tion, *s.* familiar discourse, chat
 Conversa'tional, *a.* pertaining to conversation; colloquial; communicative
 Conversazio'ne, *s.* [Ital.], a meeting of company for the purpose of conversation
 Con'verse, *a.* contrary, opposite—*s.* conversation; (in Logic), an inverted proposition
 Conver'se, *v. n.* to discourse, to associate with
 Conver'sely, *ad.* with a change of order; reciprocally; contrarily
 Conversion, *s.* change from one state into another; transmutation
 Con'vert, *s.* one who changes his opinion
 Convert', *v. a.* to change, turn, appropriate
 Converter, *s.* one who makes converts
 Convert'ible, *a.* susceptible of change
 Convertibil'ity, Convert'ibleness, *s.* the quality of being convertible

CENSURE IS THE TAX A MAN PAYS THE PUBLIC FOR BEING EMINENT.

[CON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COQ]

CONTEMPLATE THE WORKS OF GOD, AND THOU WILT LEARN THINE OWN INSIGNIFICANCE.

CONTENT IN THE HUMBLEST DWELLING, IS BETTER THAN CARE IN THE MOST SPLENDID PALACE.

- Convertibly, *ad.* reciprocally; interchangeably
 Con'vex, *a.* jutting out globularly; opposite to concave
 Convex'ity, Con'vexness, *s.* a spherical form, rotundity
 Con'vexly, *ad.* in a convex form
 Convex'o-con'cave, *a.* See Concavo-con'vex
 Convey', *v. a.* to carry, send, transfer
 Convey'able, *a.* that may be conveyed
 Convey'ance, *s.* act or means of removing or carrying. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Convey'ancer, *s.* a lawyer who draws up conveyances
 Convey'er, *s.* one who carries or transmits
 Convict', *v. a.* to detect; to prove guilty
 Con'vict, *s.* one convicted; a convicted or sentenced criminal
 Convic'tion, *s.* detection of guilt, full proof, full persuasion
 Convic'tive, *a.* tending to convince
 Convic'tively, *ad.* in a convincing manner
 Convin'ce, *v. a.* to satisfy by evidence or reasoning; to prove
 Convin'cement, *s.* conviction, full persuasion
 Convin'cer, *s.* one who convinces
 Convin'cible, *a.* capable of conviction
 Convin'cing, *a.* persuading by evidence or reasoning; demonstrating
 Convin'cingly, *ad.* so as to convince
 Convin'cingness, *s.* the power of convincing
 Conviv'ial, *a.* social, festive, gay, jovial
 Convivial'ity, *s.* sociability, festivity, joviality
 Con'vocate, *v. a.* to call together; to summon to an assembly
 Convoca'tion, *s.* act of convoking; an assembly; an assembly of deputies from the clergy of the Church of England
 Convo'ke, *v. a.* to summon or call together
 Convol'vulus, *s.* [Lat.], the bindweed
 Con'volut, *a.* rolled up in itself, twisted
 Convolu'tion, *s.* a rolling together
 Convoy', *v. a.* to accompany for defence
 Con'voy, *s.* an attendance for defence; that which is attended
 Convul'se, *v. a.* to contract the muscles irregularly; to agitate; disturb
 Convul'sion, *s.* an involuntary contraction of the muscles; agitation, commotion
 Convul'sive, *a.* tending to convulsion
 Convul'sively, *ad.* in an agitated manner
 Coo, *v. n.* to cry as a dove or pigeon
 Coo'ing, *s.* the note of the dove
 Cook, *s.* one who dresses victuals—*v. a.* to dress or prepare victuals, &c.
 Cook'ery, *s.* the art of dressing victuals
 Cook'-maid, *s.* a maid servant that dresses victuals
 Cool, *v.* to make or grow cool; to moderate or grow indifferent—*a.* somewhat cold; dispassionate, frigid, impudent—*s.* moderate coldness
 Coo'ler, *s.* a vessel used to cool beer in
 Coo'l-headed, *a.* without passion
 Coo'ling, *a.* adapted to cool and refresh
 Coo'lish, *a.* approaching to cold
 Coo'ly, *ad.* without heat; without passion; impudently
 Coo'lness, *s.* freedom from passion, indifference, want of affection; gentle cold
 Coomb, *s.* a dry measure of four bushels
 Coop, *s.* a wooden cage for poultry; a bar-
- rel—*v. a.* to shut up, cage, confine, restrain
 Coo'per, *s.* a maker of casks and pails
 Coo'perage, *s.* a cooper's workshop
 Coö'perate, *v. n.* to labour for the same end
 Coöpera'tion, *s.* exertion for the same end, associated labour
 Coöperative, *a.* labouring for the same end
 Coöperator, *s.* one who coöperates
 Coör'dinate, *a.* holding the same rank
 Coör'dinately, *ad.* in the same rank
 Coör'dinateness, *s.* equality of rank
 Coördina'tion, *s.* the state of holding the same rank
 Coot, *s.* a small black water-fowl
 Co'pal, *s.* a gum from which a fine varnish is made
 Copart'ner, *s.* a joint partner in business
 Copart'nership, *s.* a joint partnership; the joint partners
 Copc, *s.* a priest's cloak amongst the Roman Catholics—*v.* to contend with, to strive, to oppose
 Cop'ier, *s.* one who copies, a copyist
 Co'ping, *s.* the top or covering of a wall
 Co'pious, *a.* abundant, plentiful, full
 Co'piously, *ad.* plentifully; diffusedly
 Co'piousness, *s.* plenty; diffusion
 Cop'ped, Cop'pled, *a.* rising to a top or head
 Cop'per, *s.* a very abundant and serviceable metal; a large boiler; a copper plate for engraving; a copper coin—*a.* consisting of copper—*v. a.* to cover with copper
 Cop'peras, *s.* the common name of the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc
 Cop'per-bottomed, *a.* covered beneath with copper
 Cop'per-coloured, *a.* of a tawny colour, or resembling copper
 Cop'perish, *a.* containing or resembling copper
 Cop'per-plate, *s.* an engraving on a plate of copper, a print from such an engraving
 Cop'persmith, *s.* one who works in copper
 Cop'pery, *a.* tasting of or mixed with copper
 Cop'pice, Copse, *s.* a wood of small low trees
 Cop'ple-crown, *s.* a cluster of feathers on the head of a fowl
 Copse, *s.* See Coppice
 Cop'tic, *s.* the language of the Copts
 Cop'ula, *s.* [Lat.] (in Grammar), some form of the verb *to be*, uniting the subject and the predicate
 Cop'ulate, *v.* to mix, unite, conjoin
 Copula'tion, *s.* coition
 Cop'ulative, *a.* coupling together
 Cop'y, *v.* to transcribe, imitate, write from—*s.* a manuscript, &c., used as a pattern to be copied; transcript or imitation of a writing, book, picture, &c.
 Cop'y-book, *s.* a book of copies written for learners to imitate
 Cop'yhold, *s.* tenure under the lord of a manor, by the copy of a court-roll
 Cop'yholder, *s.* one having copyhold land
 Cop'yist, *s.* a transcriber, a copier
 Cop'yright, *s.* the sole right to print a book
 Coquet', *v. a.* to try to gain admiration and love by petty artifices—*v. n.* to trifle in love, to trifle
 Co'quetry, *s.* trifling in love, affectation

COQ]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COR

COMMENDATION IS AS MUCH THE DUTY OF A FRIEND, AS REPREHENSION.

Coquet'te, *s.* [Fr.], a woman who by petty arts tries to gain admirers
 Coquet'tish, *a.* after the manner of a coquette
 Cor'acle, *s.* a small boat of wickerwork covered with leather or oilcloth, used in Wales
 Cor'al, *s.* the stony skeleton of zoophytes, some varieties of which are used in the arts—*a.* made of or resembling coral
 Cor'alline, *s.* a kind of coral—*a.* consisting of coral
 Cor'bel, *s.* (in Architecture), a projecting stone or piece of timber to support a moulding, table, &c.
 Cord, *s.* a rope; a sinew; a measure of wood—*v. a.* to tie or fasten with cords
 Cord'age, *s.* a quantity of ropes or cords
 Corded, *a.* made of ropes; bound with a cord
 Cordelie'r, *s.* [Fr.], a Franciscan friar
 Cor'dial, *a.* reviving, sincere, hearty—*s.* a sweet spirituous beverage, a dram
 Cordial'ity, *s.* sincerity, affection, esteem
 Cor'dially, *ad.* sincerely, heartily, truly
 Cor'don, *s.* [Fr.], a chain of military posts; a band, a wreath, a riband
 Corduroy', *s.* stout corded cotton cloth
 Cord'wainer, *s.* a shoemaker
 Cord'wood, *s.* wood tied up for firing
 Core, *s.* the heart or inner part of a thing
 Co-re'gent, *s.* a joint ruler
 Corf, *s.* a basket used in coal mines
 Corian'der, *s.* a highly aromatic seed
 Corin'thian, *a.* pertaining to Corinth; (in Architecture), applied to the most elegant and ornate of the classic styles
 Cork, *s.* a kind of evergreen oak, or its bark; the stopple of a bottle made of this bark—*v. a.* to stop up
 Cork'ing-pin, *s.* a pin of the largest size
 Cork'screw, *s.* a screw to draw corks with; a spiral
 Cor'morant, *s.* a voracious sea-bird; a glutton
 Corn, *s.* a grain; cereal plants, whose seeds are used for food; an excrescence on the feet—*v. a.* to salt, to granulate
 Corn'-chandler, *s.* a retailer of corn, flour, &c.
 Corn'crake, *s.* the landrail
 Corn'-cutter, *s.* one who cuts and removes corns from the feet
 Cor'nel, *s.* the dog-wood
 Cor'neous, *a.* horny, resembling horn
 Cor'ner, *s.* an angle; a secret or remote place; the extremity, or utmost limit
 Cor'nered, *a.* having angles or corners
 Cor'nerwise, *ad.* angularly, across
 Cor'net, *s.* a musical instrument; a cavalry officer who bears the colours of a troop
 Cor'netcy, *s.* the commission of a cornet
 Corn'field, *s.* a field where corn is growing
 Corn'flag, *s.* a kind of gladiolus
 Corn'flower, *s.* any plant commonly growing amongst corn
 Cor'nic, *s.* the uppermost ornament of a wall or wainscot, the top of a column
 Corn'ing-house, *s.* a house where gunpowder is granulated
 Cor'nish, *a.* belonging to Cornwall
 Corn'-laws, *s.* the statutes relating to the importation of corn
 Corn'meter, *s.* one who superintends the measuring of corn

Corn'mill, *s.* a mill to grind corn
 Cornuco'pia, *s.* [Lat.], the horn of plenty
 Cor'ollary, *s.* a proposition the demonstration of which is implied in that of another proposition; an addition
 Cor'onai, *s.* a chaplet, a garland—*a.* relating to the top of the head
 Corona'tion, *s.* the solemn act of crowning a sovereign
 Cor'oner, *s.* a civil officer, who inquires into the manner of casual deaths
 Cor'onet, *s.* a crown worn by nobility
 Cor'poral, *s.* an officer of the lowest rank in the army; a linen cloth used to cover the elements at the communion
 Corporal'ity, *s.* quality of being embodied
 Cor'porally, *ad.* bodily
 Cor'poralship, *s.* office of a corporal
 Cor'porate, *a.* united in a community
 Cor'porately, *ad.* in a corporate capacity
 Corpora'tion, *s.* a body politic, authorized by law or charter to act as an individual person
 Cor'porator, *s.* the member of a corporation
 Corpo'real, Cor'poral, *a.* bodily, material
 Corpo'realist, *s.* a denier of spiritual bodies
 Corpo'really, *ad.* in the body, in a material manner
 Corpore'ity, *s.* materiality [rial manner
 Corps, *s.* [Fr.], a body of troops
 Corpse, *s.* the dead body of a man
 Cor'pulence, *s.* bulkiness of body, fleshiness
 Cor'pulent, *a.* fleshy, bulky, gross
 Cor'puscle, *s.* a small body, an atom
 Corpus'cular, *a.* relating to corpuscles
 Correct', *v. a.* to punish, chastise, amend—*a.* free from faults
 Correc'tion, *s.* punishment, discipline, amendment
 Correc'tional, *a.* intended to correct
 Corree'tive, *a.* able to alter or correct—*s.* that which has the power of correcting
 Correct'ly, *ad.* accurately, neatly, exactly
 Correct'ness, *s.* accuracy, nicety, exactness
 Correc'tor, *s.* one who corrects
 Cor'relate, *s.* what has reciprocal relation—*v. n.* to have a reciprocal relation
 Correla'tion, *s.* reciprocal relation
 Correl'ative, *a.* having a reciprocal relation—*s.* that which has a reciprocal relation
 Correl'atively, *ad.* reciprocally
 Correl'ativeness, *s.* the being correlative
 Correspond', *v. n.* to suit, to fit, to agree, to communicate by letter
 Correspon'dence, *s.* intercourse by letters; friendship; agreement; relation
 Correspon'dent, *a.* suitable, answerable—*s.* one who communicates by letter
 Correspon'dently, *ad.* in an according manner
 Correspon'ding, *a.* agreeing, answering; communicating by letter
 Cor'ridor, *s.* a gallery or passage round a building
 Corrigen'da, *s. pl.* [Lat.], things to be altered
 Cor'rigible, *a.* punishable, corrective
 Corrob'orant, *a.* strengthening, confirming
 Corrob'orate, *v. a.* to confirm, to establish
 Corroborat'ion, *s.* the act of strengthening
 Corrob'orative, *a.* having power to confirm or strengthen
 Corro'de, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees
 Corro'dent, *a.* able to corrode
 Corrodibil'ity, Corro'sibleness, *s.* quality of being corrodible

COURTESIES, MUTUALLY EXCHANGED, ARE MATERIAL INGREDIENTS IN FRIENDSHIP.

[COR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COU]

CULTIVATE YOUR INTELLECTUAL POWERS BY HABITS OF STUDY AND REFLECTION.

Corro'dible, Corro'sible, *a.* that may be corroded
 Corro'sion, *s.* the act of eating away
 Corro'sive, *s.* that which corrodes—*a.* able to corrode
 Corro'siveness, *s.* the quality of corroding
 Cor'rugant, *a.* contracting into wrinkles
 Cor'rugate, *v. a.* to wrinkle or purse up
 Corru'ga'tion, *s.* contraction into wrinkles
 Corrupt', *v.* to infect, to defile, to pervert or vitiate—*a.* vitiated, depraved, impure, unsound
 Corrup'ter, *s.* one who corrupts or taints
 Corruptibil'ity, Corrup'tibleness, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted
 Corrup'tible, *a.* that may be corrupted
 Corrup'tibly, *ad.* in a manner to be corrupted
 Corrup'tion, *s.* the act or consequence of corrupting; putrefaction, decomposition; debasement
 Corrupt'ly, *ad.* vitiously; improperly
 Corrupt'ness, *s.* putrescence; vice
 Cor'sair, *s.* a pirate, a pirate's ship
 Cerse, *s.* a corpse
 Cor'selet, *s.* light armour for the body
 Cor'set, *s.* [Fr.], a pair of stays; a bodice
 Corte'ge, *s.* [Fr.], a train of attendants
 Corvet'te, *s.* [Fr.], a vessel of war of not above 20 guns
 Corus'cant, *a.* flashing, glittering, bright
 Cor'uscate, *v. n.* to glitter by flashes
 Corusca'tion, *s.* a flash, or sudden burst of light
 Cos, *s.* a species of lettuce
 Cosc'e'ant, *s.* (in Mathematics), the secant of the complement of an arc
 Co'sily, *ad.* comfortably, snugly
 Co'sine, *s.* (in Mathematics), the sine of the complement of an arc
 Cosmet'ic, *s.* a wash to improve the skin—*a.* beautifying or improving the skin
 Cos'mical, *a.* relating to the world, or the universe
 Cos'mically, *ad.* with the sun
 Cosmog'onist, *s.* one versed in cosmogony
 Cosmog'ony, *s.* the theory of the creation of the world
 Cosmog'raper, *s.* one who writes cosmography
 Cosmograph'ic, Cosmograph'ical, *a.* relating to cosmography
 Cosmograph'ically, *ad.* according to cosmography
 Cosmog'raphy, *s.* an account of the world and the universe
 Cosmolo'gical, *a.* relating to cosmology
 Cosmol'ogist, *s.* one who studies cosmology
 Cosmol'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of the phenomena of the universe
 Cosmopol'itan, Cosmopol'ite, *s.* a citizen of the world
 Cosmopol'itan, *a.* not restricted to one city or country
 Cosmora'ma, *s.* an exhibition of pictures by means of mirrors and magnifying glasses
 Cos'set, *s.* a lamb brought up by hand
 Cost, *s.* price, charge, loss, luxury, expense—*v. n.* to be bought for, had at a price
 Cos'termonger, *s.* an itinerant dealer in fruit and vegetables
 Cos'tive, *a.* bound in the body
 Cos'tiveness, *s.* constipation
 Cost'less, *a.* costing nothing
 Cost'liness, *s.* expensiveness, sumptuous-

[ness]

Cost'ly, *a.* expensive, dear; of great price
 Costs, *s. pl.* expenses incurred in law-suits
 Costu'me, *s.* characteristic dress, or (in the Arts) attention to it
 Co'sy, Co'zy, *a.* comfortable, snug
 Cot, Cote, *s.* a hut, or small house; a small bed; a cover for a sore finger
 Cotan'gent, *s.* (in Mathematics), the tangent of the complement of an arc
 Cote, *s.* a fold for sheep
 Cotem'porary, &c. See Contemporary, &c.
 Co-ten'ant, *s.* a tenant in common
 Coterie', *s.* [Fr.], a select party or society, club
 Co-trustee', *s.* a joint trustee
 Cot'tager, Cot'ter, Cot'tier, *s.* one who lives in a cot or cottage
 Cot'ton, *s.* a plant; the down of the cotton-tree; cloth or stuff made of cotton [ton
 Cot'ton-gin, *s.* a machine for dressing cotton
 Cot'ton-grass, *s.* a rush with cottony seeds
 Cot'ton-growing, *a.* yielding cotton
 Cot'ton-mill, *s.* a building with machinery for preparing and spinning cotton
 Cot'ton-thistle, *s.* a downy kind of thistle
 Cot'ton-weed, *s.* the plant called also cudweed
 Cot'tony, *a.* like cotton, downy
 Couch, *s.* a bed, a small sofa; a layer—*v. n.* to lie down; to hide; to express—*v. a.* to remove a cataract from the eye
 Couch'grass, *s.* See Quitchgrass
 Couch'ing, *s.* the surgical operation of removing cataract
 Cough, *s.* a convulsive effort of the lungs to expel anything from the bronchi, &c.—*v. n.* to endeavour to expel anything from the air-passages to the lungs
 Coul'ter, *s.* the cutting iron of a plough
 Coun'cil, *s.* an assembly for consultation
 Coun'cil-board, *s.* the table at which a council sits; a council
 Coun'cillor, Coun'sellor, *s.* one who officially or otherwise gives counsel
 Coun'cillorship, *s.* the office of a councillor
 Coun'sel, *s.* advice, direction; a pleader, —*v. a.* to give advice; to direct
 Coun'selable, *a.* willing to receive counsel
 Count, *s.* number, reckoning; a foreign title of nobility; one particular in an indictment—*v. a.* to number, reckon, compute
 Coun'table, *a.* which may be numbered
 Coun'tenance, *s.* form of the face; air, look; patronage; superficial appearance—*v. a.* to patronize, to support
 Coun'tenancer, *s.* he who supports another
 Coun'ter, *s.* base money, a shop table—*ad.* contrary to, in a wrong way
 Counteract', *v. a.* to act contrary to; to hinder
 Counterac'tion, *s.* prevention by opposition
 Counterac'tive, *a.* capable of preventing
 Counterattrac'tion, *s.* opposite attraction
 Counterattrac'tive, *a.* attracting, in another direction
 Counterbal'ance, *v. a.* to weigh against with an equal weight—*s.* an equal opposite weight
 Coun'terbond, *s.* a counter-surety
 Coun'terchange, *s.* an exchange—*v. a.* to interchange
 Coun'tercharm, *s.* that which breaks a charm
 Countercharm', *v. a.* to destroy the effect of a charm

COMPLIANCE WITH BAD CUSTOMS ARGUES COWARDICE, AND ENDS IN LOSS OF CHARACTER.

[COU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[COU]

CHARITY LOSES ITS BENIGN INFLUENCE WHEN HERALDED BY OSTENTATION.

Coun'tercharge, *s.* an opposite accusation
 Coun'tercheck, *s.* a stop, a check
 Countercheck', *v. a.* to oppose, to check
 Coun'ter-current, *s.* an opposite current
 Counter-ev'idence, *s.* opposite evidence
 Coun'terfeit, *s.* an imposture, an impostor, a forgery—*a.* fictitious, forged—*v.* to imitate; to forge; to feign
 Coun'terfeiter, *s.* a forger; an impostor
 Coun'terfeitly, *ad.* falsely; fictitiously
 Coun'terfoil, *s.* part of a check left in the checkbook, with the particulars of the draft noted on it
 Counter-in'fluence, *s.* opposing influence
 Coun'terlight, *s.* a light opposite to a thing which makes it appear to disadvantage
 Countermand', *v. a.* to contradict an order
 Coun'termand, *s.* repeal of a former order
 Countermarch', *v.* to march backward
 Coun'termarch, *s.* a retrograde march
 Coun'termark, *s.* a mark added to another mark for additional security
 Coun'terminate, *s.* a mine made in opposition to one of the enemy—*v. a.* to mine in opposition to the enemy's mine; to defeat secretly
 Coun'ter-motion, *s.* a contrary motion
 Coun'ter-movement, *s.* a movement in opposition
 Coun'ter-order, *s.* a repeal of a former order
 Counter-or'der, *v. a.* to repeal an order
 Coun'terpane, *s.* upper covering of a bed
 Coun'terpart, *s.* the correspondent part; a duplicate, or copy
 Coun'terplot, *s.* plot against plot [another
 Counterplot', *v. a.* to oppose one plot to
 Coun'terpoint, *s.* (in Music), the art of composition
 Coun'terpoise, *s.* an equivalence of weight—*v. a.* to counterbalance
 Coun'terpoison, *s.* an antidote to poison
 Coun'ter-practice, *s.* opposing practice
 Coun'ter-project, *s.* a project in opposition to another
 Coun'terproof, *s.* an inverted proof taken from a freshly printed engraving
 Coun'ter-revolu'tion, *s.* a political revolution which reverses the effects of a preceding one
 Coun'ter-revolu'tionary, *s.* pertaining to a counter-revolution
 Coun'terscarp, *s.* (in Fortification), the side of a ditch opposite the rampart
 Coun'tersealed, *a.* sealed with a second seal
 Coun'ter-security, *s.* security given to one who has become surety for another
 Coun'tersense, *s.* opposite meaning
 Coun'tersign, *v. a.* to sign additionally, to attest—*s.* soldier's watchword
 Coun'ter-signal, *s.* a corresponding signal
 Counter-sig'nature, *s.* a name counter-signed
 Coun'tersink, *v. a.* to sink the head of a screw level
 Counter-stat'ute, *s.* a contrary statute
 Coun'terstroke, *s.* a stroke returned
 Coun'tersway, *s.* opposite influence
 Counter-ten'or, *s.* a middle part of music
 Coun'tertide, *s.* a contrary tide
 Countervail', *v. a.* to be equivalent to; to have equal force or value
 Coun'ter-wheel, *v. a.* to wheel in an opposite direction
 Counterwork', *v. a.* to counteract
 Coun'tess, *s.* the lady of a count or earl

Coun'ting-house, *s.* the place where the accounts of a merchant, &c. are kept
 Count'less, *a.* innumerable, infinite
 Coun'trified, *a.* rustic, rude
 Coun'try, *s.* a territory, state, or region; one's native land; parts remote from towns—*a.* rural; remote from towns
 Coun'try-dance, *s.* a well-known kind of dance
 Coun'tryman, *s.* a rustic; one born in the same country
 Coun'ty, *s.* a shire: an earldom—*a.* relating to a county or shire
 Coup-de-gra'ce, *s.* [Fr.], a finishing stroke
 Coup-d'œ'il, *s.* [Fr.], a glance of the eye
 Coupé', *s.* [Fr.], the front part of a carriage or coach
 Coupee', *s.* [Fr.], a cut or caper in dancing
 Coup'le, *s.* a pair, a brace; a married or betrothed pair—*v. a.* to join together; to marry
 Coup'let, *s.* two verses; a pair of rhymes
 Coup'ling, *s.* the chain, &c. that fastens railway carriages together
 Coupo'n, *s.* [Fr.], a certificate to be presented on receiving the interest on bonds for terms of years
 Cour'age, *s.* bravery, valour, activity
 Coura'geous, *a.* brave, daring
 Coura'geously, *ad.* bravely, nobly, daringly
 Coura'geousness, *s.* bravery; boldness
 Cou'rier, *s.* a messenger sent express
 Course, *s.* a race; a career; a race-ground; track, way, route; order, succession; service of meat; method of life—*v.* to hunt, to pursue, to run about
 Cou'rser, *s.* a race-horse, a war-horse
 Cou'rsing, *s.* the pursuit of hares with greyhounds
 Court, *s.* a small area surrounded by buildings; the residence of a prince; the personal retinue of a prince; a session for hearing causes; those who sit to hear causes; flattering attention—*v. a.* to make love to, to solicit
 Cou'rt-breeding, *s.* education at a court
 Cou'rtcard. See Coatcard.
 Cou'rt-day, *s.* the day on which a court sits to administer justice
 Cou'rt-dress, *s.* a dress suitable for an appearance at court
 Cou'rteous, *a.* of elegant manners; kind
 Cou'rteously, *ad.* respectfully; civilly
 Cou'rteousness, *s.* civility; complaisance
 Cou'rtesan, *s.* a prostitute
 Cou'rtesy, *s.* civility, complaisance, favour, kindness; the act of reverence made by women—*v.* to make a courtesy
 Cou'rt-hand, *s.* the characters used in records, &c.
 Court-hall', Cou'rt-house, *s.* the place where courts sit
 Cou'rtier, *s.* an attendant on a court; a lover; one who solicits a favour
 Cou'rtierlike, *a.* resembling a courtier
 Cou'rtling, *a.* wooing, soliciting
 Cou'rtliness, *s.* elegance of manner, dignified complaisance
 Cou'rtling, *s.* a retainer of a court
 Cou'rtly, *a.* polite, elegant, flattering—*ad.* in an elegant manner
 Court-mar'tial, *s.* a court for the trial of military or naval offences
 Cou'rtship, *s.* wooing, courting
 Cous'in, *s.* the child of an aunt or uncle
 Cous'inly, *ad.* as becomes a cousin

CONTENTMENT IS OF SO GREAT A VALUE THAT IT CAN NEVER BE DEARLY PURCHASED.

COV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CRA

CONTRADICT WITH RESPECT, AND BE COMPLAISANT WITHOUT FAWNING.

Cove, *s.* a small creek or bay; a shelter—*v. a.* to arch over
 Cov'enant, *s.* bargain, contract, deed, agreement—*v.* to bargain, contract, agree
 Cov'enanter, *s.* one who makes a covenant
 Cov'er, *v. a.* to overspread; conceal; hide—*s.* concealment, screen, pretence
 Cov'ering, *s.* dress; anything that covers
 Cov'crlet, *s.* the upper covering of a bed, the quilt or counterpane
 Cov'ert, *s.* a thicket, a retreat, a hiding-place; a defensive situation—*a.* sheltered, secret
 Cov'ertly, *ad.* secretly; closely
 Cov'ertness, *s.* secrecy; privacy
 Cov'erture, *s.* shelter; defence
 Cov'et, *v. a.* to desire earnestly; to long for
 Cov'etable, *a.* that which may be desired
 Cov'etous, *a.* greedy, avaricious
 Cov'etously, *ad.* avariciously; eagerly
 Cov'etousness, *s.* avarice; eagerness
 Cov'ey, *s.* a brood of birds; a number of birds together; a company
 Cow, *s.* the female of the bull—*v. a.* to depress with fear; to dispirit
 Cow'age, *s.* a leguminous plant, the hairs on the pods of which are used as a vermifuge
 Cow'ard, *s.* he who wants courage—*a.* habitually timid; void of spirit
 Cow'ardice, *s.* fear, pusillanimity
 Cow'ardlike, *a.* resembling a coward
 Cow'ardliness, *s.* timidity; cowardice
 Cow'ardly, *a.* fearful, mean, timorous
 Cow'er, *v. n.* to crouch, to shrink
 Cow'herd, *s.* one who tends or keeps cows
 Cow'-house, *s.* house where kine are kept
 Cow'-keeper, *s.* one who keeps cows
 Cowl, *s.* a monk's hood; a rotating hood to a chimney-pot to prevent the wind from driving the smoke down
 Cow'-leech, *s.* a cow-doctor
 Co'-worker, *s.* a fellow-labourer
 Cow'parsley, *s.* a wild parsley-like plant
 Cow'parsnep, *s.* the wild parsnep
 Cow'-pox, *s.* a disease with which persons are inoculated as a preventive of the small-pox
 Cow'slip, *s.* a common spring flower of the primrose kind
 Cow'ry, *s.* a small sea-shell used as money in Africa and India
 Cow'-weed, *s.* a species of chervil [rattle
 Cow'-wheat, *s.* the plant called yellow
 Cox'comb, *s.* a cock's topping; fop; beau
 Coxco'mbial, *a.* vain, affected, foppish
 Coy, *a.* modest, reserved, decent
 Coy'ish, *a.* rather shy, chaste, modest
 Coy'ly, *ad.* with reserve; modestly
 Coy'ness, *s.* reserve, shyness, modesty
 Coz, *s.* an abbreviation for cousin
 Coz'en, *v. a.* to cheat, impose on, defraud
 Coz'enage, *s.* cheat, fraud, deceit, trick
 Coz'ener, *s.* a cheater, a knave
 Co'zy, *a.* See Cosy
 Crab, *s.* a common crustacean animal; wild apple; peevish person
 Crab'apple, *s.* the wild apple
 Crab'bed, *a.* peevish, morose, difficult
 Crab'bedly, *ad.* peevishly; morosely
 Crab'bedness, *s.* moroseness
 Crab'tree, *s.* the wild apple tree
 Crack, *s.* a sudden noise, a chink—*v. a.* to break into chinks; to split
 Crack'brained, *a.* crazy, whimsical

Crack'ed, *a.* deranged in intellect; damag-
 Crack'er, *s.* a kind of squib; a biscuit [ed
 Crack'le, *v. n.* to make slight cracks
 Crack'ling, *s.* a noise made by slight cracks
 Crack'nel, *s.* a kind of hard brittle cake
 Cra'dle, *v. a.* to lay or rock in a cradle—*s.* an infant's cot; a case for a broken bone; a frame of wood for launching a ship
 Craft, *s.* cunning; trade; small sailing-ships
 Cra'f'tily, *ad.* artfully, cunningly
 Cra'f'tiness, *s.* craft, cunning, fraud, deceit
 Crafts'man, *s.* artificer; mechanic
 Crafts'master, *s.* a man well skilled in his trade
 Cra'f'ty, *a.* cunning, deceitful, artful
 Crag, *s.* a steep rock; a shelly kind of gravel
 Crag'ged, Crag'gy, *a.* rough, rugged
 Crag'gedness, Crag'giness, *s.* roughness
 Crake, *s.* the corn-crake
 Cra'ke-berry, *s.* a heath bearing berries
 Cram, *v. a.* to stuff; to eat greedily
 Cram'bo, *s.* a game in which one gives a word and another finds a rhyme to it
 Cramp, *s.* a contraction of the limbs; a crampiron—*v. a.* to confine, to bind, to hinder—*a.* difficult, troublesome, hard
 Cramp'ed, *a.* hard to be understood, inelegant
 Cramp'-fish, *s.* the torpedo
 Cramp'iron, *s.* an iron to hold pieces of timber, &c. together
 Cran'berry, *s.* a small kind of acid fruit
 Cranch, Craunch, *v. a.* to crush in the mouth
 Crane, *s.* a bird; a machine for raising heavy weights; a siphon or crooked pipe
 Cra'ne's-bill, *s.* the plant called also geranium
 Cra'ne-fly, *s.* a large kind of gnat
 Craniolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to craniology
 Craniol'ogist, *s.* one who studies craniology
 Craniol'ogy, *s.* the scientific investigation of the human skull; phrenology
 Craniom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring skulls
 Craniomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to craniometry
 Craniom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring skulls
 Cranios'copy, *s.* phrenology, craniology
 Crank, *s.* a bend in an iron axis; a conceit—*a.* healthy, lusty, deep-loaded
 Crank, Cran'kle, *v. n.* to bend, and form
 Crank'ness, *s.* health; vigour [angles
 Cran'ky, *a.* shaky, infirm
 Cran'ried, *a.* full of or having chinks
 Cran'ny, *s.* a chink; crevice; little crack
 Crape, *s.* a thin silken stuff for mourning
 Crash, *v. a.* to break, to dash in pieces, to make a loud noise as of dashing anything in pieces—*s.* a loud mixed noise; an unexpected and extensive commercial failure
 Crash'ing, *s.* a continued crash
 Cratch, *s.* a frame for hay or straw
 Crate, *s.* a strong and close frame to pack earthenware in
 Cra'ter, *s.* [Lat.], the opening of a volcano
 Cravat', *s.* a neckcloth
 Crave, *v. a.* to ask earnestly; to long for
 Cra'ven, *s.* a coward—*a.* cowardly; base—*v. a.* to make recreant or cowardly
 Cra'ver, *s.* an insatiable asker
 Cra'ving, *s.* unreasonable desire

CIVILLY GLANCE AT THE IMPERFECTIONS OF FRIENDS, BUT NEVER RUDELY STARE AT THEM.

[CRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CRO]

CHEAP IS THE SERVICE OF VIRTUE, AND YET HOW DEARLY WE PAY FOR VICES.

Craw, *s.* a bird's crop
Craw'fish, **Cray'fish**, *s.* a river lobster
Crawl, *v. n.* to creep; move slowly; fawn
Craw'ler, *s.* a creeper; a reptile
Cray'on, *s.* [Fr.], prepared chalk for drawing; a drawing in chalk
Craze, *v. a.* to break, to derange the mind
Cra'ziness, *s.* weakness, feebleness of body or mind
Cra'zy, *a.* broken, feeble, weak in mind or body; mad
Creak, *v. n.* to make a shrieking noise
Cre'aking, *s.* a harsh shrieking
Cream, *s.* the richest part of milk; the essence or best part of anything—*v.* to gather on the surface; to take the essence of anything
Cre'amcheese, *s.* cheese made of cream
Cre'amcoloured, *a.* of a light fawn colour
Cre'amjug, *s.* a jug for cream at tea
Cre'amy, *a.* full of cream; thick like cream; rich
Crease, *s.* a groove or mark made by folding—*v. a.* to mark by folding
Cre'a'te, *v. a.* to cause, to produce, to form
Cre'a'tion, *s.* act of creating; that which is created
Cre'a'tive, *a.* having the power to create
Cre'a'tor, *s.* [Lat.], one who creates
Cre'a'ture, *s.* a created being; a dependent
Cre'dence, *s.* belief, credit, faith
Creden'da, *s.* [Lat.], articles of faith or belief
Creden'tials, *s. pl.* warrant on which credence or authority is claimed
Credibility, **Cred'ibleness**, *s.* a claim to credit; worthiness of belief; probability
Cred'ible, *a.* worthy of credit; likely
Cred'ibly, *ad.* in a manner that claims belief
Cred'it, *s.* belief, honour; trust; reputation; money payment—*v. a.* to believe, trust, confide in; to place on the credit side of an account
Cred'itable, *a.* reputable, estimable
Cred'itableness, *s.* reputation; estimation
Cred'itably, *ad.* reputably, without disgrace
Cred'itor, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit
Credu'lity, **Cred'ulousness**, *s.* easiness of belief
Cred'ulous, *a.* apt to believe, unsuspecting
Cred'ulously, *ad.* in an unsuspecting way
Creed, *s.* a confession of faith, a belief
Creek, *s.* a small bay; a nook
Cree'ky, *a.* full of creeks; winding [bend
Creep, *v. n.* to move slowly; to fawn; to
Creep'er, *s.* a trailing or climbing plant; a small bird
Cree'pingly, *ad.* in the manner of a reptile
Cre'ole, *s.* a person of European family born in Spanish America
Cre'osote, **Cre'asote**, *s.* an antiseptic fluid procured from wood-tar
Crep'itate, *v.* to crackle
Crepita'tion, *s.* a low crackling noise
Crepus'cular, *a.* pertaining to twilight
Cres'cent, *s.* the moon on the increase
Cress, *s.* the name of a common salad herb
Cres'set, *s.* a kind of beacon light
Crest, *s.* a plume of feathers on a helmet; ornament of the helmet in heraldry; pride, spirit, fire—*v. a.* to surmount with or as a crest
Crest'ed, *a.* adorned with a plume or crest
Crest'-fallen, *a.* dejected, low, cowed

Crest'less, *a.* without armorial bearings
Creta'ceous, *a.* chalky, resembling chalk
Cre'tin, *s.* one affected with cretinism
Cre'tinism, *s.* a peculiar kind of idiocy
Crev'ice, *s.* a crack, a cleft
Crew, *s.* a ship's company; mean assembly
Crew'el, *s.* loosely twisted worsted yarn
Crib, *s.* a manger, a stall; a child's bed—*v. a.* to steal privately; to shut up
Crib'bage, *s.* the name of a game at cards
Crib'ble, *s.* a sieve for cleaning corn
Crick, *s.* a stiffness in the neck, &c.
Crick'et, *s.* a kind of insect resembling the grasshopper; a game with bat and ball; a low stool
Crick'eter, *s.* one who plays at cricket
Cri'er, *s.* one who cries goods for sale, &c.
Crime, *s.* an offence, wickedness, sin
Crim'inal, *s.* a person accused, a felon—*a.* guilty, faulty, wicked
Criminal'ity, *s.* wickedness, culpability
Crim'inally, *ad.* wickedly, wrongfully
Crim'inate, *v. a.* to accuse, charge with crime
Crimina'tion, *s.* an accusation, a censure
Crim'inatory, *a.* accusing, tending to accuse
Crimp, *s.* one who decoys others, especially into naval or military service—*v. a.* to indent, to twist
Crim'ple, *v. a.* to contract, to corrugate
Crim'son, *s.* a very deep red colour—*a.* of a deep red colour—*v. a.* to dye of a crimson colour; to blush deeply
Cringe, *s.* servile civility, mean reverence—*v. n.* to bow, fawn, flatter, contract
Crin'ger, *s.* a mean servile flatterer
Crink, **Crin'kle**, *s.* a wrinkle; winding fold
Crin'kle, *v.* to run in wrinkles, &c.
Crip'ple, *s.* a lame person—*v. a.* to lame or incapacitate any one
Cri'sis, *s.* [Gr.], a critical time or turn
Crisp, *v. a.* to make brittle, to twist
Crisp, **Cris'py**, *a.* curled, brittle, winding
Cris'ping-iron, *s.* an instrument to crisp
Cris'ply, *ad.* in a crisp manner [with
Crisp'ness, *s.* crispy state
Crite'ron, *s.* [Gr.], a standard, measure, or rule; a distinguishing mark
Crit'ic, *s.* one skilled in criticism
Crit'ical, *a.* disposed to find fault; accurate, nice; decisive, momentous
Crit'ically, *ad.* in a critical manner
Crit'icalness, *s.* exactness; accuracy
Crit'icise, *v. a.* to examine and pass judgment; to find fault with
Crit'iciser, *s.* one who makes remarks
Crit'icism, *s.* the art of judging of the merits or defects of any performance, animadversion; a critique
Crit'ique, *s.* [Fr.], a written criticism; animadversion
Croak, *s.* the cry of a frog, raven, or crow—*v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise; to forbode ill
Cro'aker, *s.* one who always complains or forbodes ill
Cro'chet, *s.* [Fr.], a kind of netting worked with a hooked needle
Crock, *s.* an earthen vessel
Crock'ery, *s.* all kinds of earthenware
Croc'odile, *s.* a large and fierce fourfooted reptile, frequenting the rivers of Asia and Africa—*a.* deceitful, hypocritical
Cro'cus, *s.* [Lat.], an early flower; saffron
Croft, *s.* a small enclosed home field

CONCEAL NOT THY FAULTS, NOR GLOSS THEM OVER, BUT OBLITERATE THEM BY REPENTANCE.

[CRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CRY]

CONTRAVERSIES SHOULD EVER BE FREE FROM THE PREJUDICES OF SECT AND PARTY.

Crone, *s.* an old ewe; an old woman
Cro'ny, *s.* an intimate acquaintance, friend
Crook, *s.* a hooked stick, a sheephook—*v.*
 a. to bend, to pervert
Croo'kbacked, *a.* having bent shoulders
Croo'ked, *a.* bent, curved, untoward [*ly*
Croo'kedly, *ad.* untowardly; uncompliant
Croo'kedness, *s.* deviation from straight-
 ness
Crop, *s.* harvest produce; a bird's craw;
 close-cut hair—*v.* *a.* to lop, cut short; to
 cultivate
Crop'-eared, *a.* having the ears cropped
Crop'ful, *a.* quite full, satisfied, crammed
Crop'ped, *a.* cut off at the ends; lopped
Crop'per, *s.* a pigeon with a large crop
Cro'sier, *s.* the pastoral staff or crook used
 by the bishops in the church of Rome
Cros'let, *s.* a small cross
Cross, *s.* a short line with another drawn
 athwart it; an upright post with a trans-
 verse beam to which criminals used
 to be nailed; the Christian religion; a
 cross-formed monument; a misfortune,
 vexation—*a.* athwart, oblique; peevish,
 fretful—*v.* *a.* to lay athwart, to pass over,
 to cancel; to sign with the cross; to vex
Cross'-barred, *a.* secured by transverse bars
Cross-bar'shot, *s.* a ball with a bar through
 it
Cross'-bill, *s.* a small bird whose mandibles
 cross at their tips
Cross'-bow, *s.* a bow fixed across the end
 of a stock, discharging bolts, bullets, &c.
Cross'-bun, *s.* a cake marked with a cross
Cross'-cut-saw, *s.* a saw with a handle at
 each end, to be used by two men
Cross-exam'ine, *v.* *a.* to examine witnesses
 by the counsel for the opposite party
Cross-examina'tion, *s.* the examination of
 witnesses by the opposite counsel
Cross'-grained, *a.* ill-natured, troublesome
Cross'-legged, *a.* having the legs crossed
Cross'ly, *ad.* oppositely; adversely
Cross'ness, *s.* perverseness, peevishness
Cross-pur'pose, *s.* a contrary design; a
 riddle
Cross-ques'tion, *v.* *a.* to cross-examine
Cross-re'ading, *s.* the reading across 'a
 page printed in columns, so as to make
 nonsense
Cross'-road, *s.* an indirect road, one that
 crosses the highroad
Cross'-trees, *s.* pieces of timber fastened to
 the masts of ships
Cross'-way, *s.* the place where one road
 intersects another
Cross'-wise, *ad.* across; transversely placed
Crotch, *s.* a hook; the fork of a tree
Crot'chet, *s.* (in Music), a note equal to
 half a minim; a mark in pointing, thus
 []; a fancy, whim, conceit
Crot'chety, *a.* whimsical, fond of fancies
Crouch, *v.* to stoop low, to fawn, to cringe
Croup, *s.* a disease of the throat, to which
 children are subject
Crow, *s.* a bird; an iron lever; the call of
 the cock—*v.* to make a noise like a cock;
 to boast, to vapour
Crow'-bar, *s.* an iron bar or lever [*plant*
Crow'-berry, *s.* a berry-bearing heath
Crowd, *s.* a concourse, throng; the vulgar
 * or ignorant—*v.* to press close; to swarm
Crow'foot, *s.* the common yellow kinds of
 * ranunculus
Crown, *s.* a diadem, worn by sovereigns;

the top of the head; a silver coin; regal
power; a garland—*v.* *a.* to invest with
a crown; to finish, to adorn, to complete
Crown'-glass, *s.* finest sort of window-
 glass
Crown-impe'rial, *s.* a fine species of fritil-
Crown'-silk, *s.* a kind of conferva [*lary*
Crown'-toe, *s.* a kind of tufted plant
Cru'cial, *a.* searching and determining
Cru'cible, *s.* a pot used for melting metals
Cru'cifix, *s.* a representation of our Sa-
 viour on the cross
Crucifix'ion, *s.* the act of nailing to the
 cross
Cru'ciform, *a.* having the form of a cross
Cru'cify, *v.* *a.* to nail or fasten to a cross
Crude, *a.* raw, harsh, unripe, undigested
Cru'dely, *ad.* unripely; not prepared
Cru'deness, Cru'dity, *s.* an undigested state
Cru'el, *a.* hard-hearted, fierce, inhuman
Cru'elly, *ad.* in a cruel manner; painfully
Cru'elty, *s.* inhumanity, barbarity
Cru'et, *s.* a small vial for vinegar or oil
Cruise, *v.* to sail in quest of an enemy—*s.*
 a voyage to and fro, as on the look-out
 for an enemy
Cru'iser, *s.* a ship that cruises, or sails
 about after an enemy
Crumb, Crum, *s.* the soft part of bread; a
 small piece or fragment of bread
Crum'ble, *v.* *a.* to break or fall into pieces
Crum'my, *a.* soft, full of crumbs, plump
Crum'pet, *s.* a soft half-baked cake for
 toasting
Crum'ple, *v.* *a.* to wrinkle, ruffle, disorder
Crum'pling, *s.* a small green apple
Crup'per, *s.* a strap to keep a saddle from
 slipping forward
Crusa'de, *s.* a holy war, or one in defence
 of the Roman Catholic faith
Crusa'der, *s.* one who joins a crusade
Cruse, *s.* a small cup or bottle
Crush, *v.* *a.* to squeeze, to bruise; to ruin
 —*s.* a falling-down, a collision
Crust, *s.* any shell or external coat; out-
 ward part of bread; an incrustation—
 v. to foul with concretions; to gather or
 contract a crust
Crusta'tion, *s.* See Incrustation.
Cru'stily, *ad.* peevishly; snappishly
Cru'stiness, *s.* the quality of crust; pee-
 vishness; moroseness
Cru'sty, *a.* like crust; morose; snappish
Crutch, *s.* a support used by cripples—*v.* *a.*
 to support on crutches
Cry, *v.* to call, to weep, exclaim, proclaim
 —*s.* a weeping, a shrieking; an impor-
 tunate call; the voice of irrational ani-
 mals
Cry'ing, *s.* importunate call or outcry
Crypt, *s.* a subterranean cell or cave
Cryptog'rapher, *s.* one who writes in cipher
Cryptograph'ical, *a.* written in secret cha-
 racters
Cryptog'raphy, *s.* art of writing in ciphers
Cryptol'ogy, *s.* enigmatical language
Crys'tal, *s.* a transparent stone; a regu-
 larly formed mineral body—*a.* bright;
 transparent; pellucid
Crys'talline, *a.* transparent, clear, bright
Crys'talline-hu'mour, *s.* one part of the eye,
 closely resembling a convex lens
Crys'tallize, *v.* *a.* to form crystals; to
 congeal
Crys'tallizable, *a.* that may be crystallized
Crystalliza'tion, *s.* congelation into crystals

CANDOUR INTENTIONALLY OFFENDS NO ONE, BUT IS NEVER SERVILELY COMPLAISANT.

CRY]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CUR

CHILDREN ARE CERTAIN CARES, BUT VERY UNCERTAIN COMFORTS.

Crystallog'rapher, *s.* one who describes crystals
 Crystallograph'ic, Crystallograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to crystallography
 Crystallog'raphy, *s.* the science of crystallization
 Cub, *s.* the young of a beast—*v. a.* to bring forth cubs
 Cube, *s.* a regular solid body with six square sides; a die
 Cu'bic, Cu'bical, *a.* formed like a cube
 Cu'bically, *ad.* in a cubical method
 Cu'bicalness, *s.* the state of being cubical
 Cu'boid, Cuboi'dal, *a.* nearly in the form of a cube
 Cuck'old, *s.* the husband of an adulteress—*v. a.* to commit adultery
 Cu'ckoo, *s.* a well-known bird, which visits us in summer
 Cu'ckoo-bud, Cu'ckoo-flower, *s.* the lady-smock, a field flower
 Cu'ckoo-spittle, *s.* froth found on herbaceous plants in summer, exuding from punctures made by an insect, which lives in it
 Cu'cumber, *s.* a plant of the gourd kind, and its fruit
 Cud, *s.* food cropped, but not chewed, by ruminating animals
 Cud'dle, *v. n.* to lie close, to hug
 Cud'dy, *s.* a small cabin in a vessel
 Cud'gel, *s.* a short thick stick—*v. a.* to beat with a cudgel
 Cud'geller, *s.* one who cudgels another
 Cud'weed, *s.* the plant called everlasting
 Cue, *s.* the end of a thing; hint, intimation; a straight wand used in playing billiards
 Cuff, *s.* a blow, box; part of a sleeve—*v.* to fight; to strike with the fist
 Cuirass', *s.* a breastplate of metal [armour
 Cuirassier', *s.* [Fr.], a soldier partly in
 Cu'linary, *a.* relating to the kitchen
 Cull, *v. a.* to select, to gather
 Cul'lender, *s.* See Colander
 Cul'ler, *s.* one who picks or chooses
 Culm, *s.* a kind of small coal; stalk of grass
 Cul'minate, *v. n.* to be in the meridian
 Cul'minating, *a.* at its highest point of elevation or splendour
 Culmina'tion, *s.* the passage of the sun, &c. across the meridian
 Culpabil'ity, Cul'pableness, blamableness, guiltiness, criminality
 Cul'pable, *a.* criminal, blamable
 Cul'pably, *ad.* blamably; guiltily
 Cul'prit, *s.* a man arraigned before a judge
 Cul'tivable, *a.* capable of cultivation
 Cul'tivate, *v. a.* to till, manure, improve, cherish, correct, civilize
 Cultiva'tion, *s.* husbandry, tillage, refinement, civilization, improvement
 Cul'ture, *s.* cultivation, improvement, melioration—*v. a.* to till, to manure
 Cul'vert, *s.* an arched drain
 Cum'bent, *a.* See Recumbent
 Cum'ber, *v. a.* to embarrass, to entangle
 Cum'bersome, Cum'brous, *a.* burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, oppressive
 Cum'bersomeness, *s.* encumbrance
 Cum'bersomely, *ad.* in a cumbrous manner
 Cum'brance, *s.* hindrance, obstruction
 Cum'brously, *ad.* in a cumbrous manner
 Cum'frey, Com'frey, *s.* a medicinal plant
 Cum'in, Cum'min, *s.* a plant whose seeds are strongly aromatic

Cumula'tion, *s.* See Accumulation
 Cu'mulative, *a.* consisting of parts heaped together
 Cun'ning, *a.* skilful, artful, crafty, subtle
 Cun'ning, Cun'ningness, *s.* slyness, artifice
 Cun'ningly, *ad.* artfully; subtly; skilfully
 Cun'ning-man, *s.* a conjurer
 Cup, *s.* a drinking-vessel; anything shaped like a cup; part of a flower—*v. a.* to draw blood by scarification
 Cup'bearer, *s.* an attendant on a king or nobleman
 Cup'board, *s.* a closet where crockery, &c. are put
 Cu'pel, *s.* a refining-vessel
 Cupella'tion, *s.* the process of purifying gold and silver
 Cupid'ity, *s.* unlawful or inordinate desire
 Cup'-moss, *s.* a kind of moss, bearing cups
 Cu'pola, *s.* [Ital.], a dome, an arched roof
 Cup'per, *s.* one who applies cupping-glasses
 Cup'ping, *s.* phlebotomy by scarification
 Cup'ping-glass, *s.* a glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air
 Cup'shaped, *a.* in the form of a cup
 Cur, *s.* a vile dog; a snappish or mean man
 Cu'rable, *a.* that may be remedied
 Cu'rableness, *s.* possibility to be healed
 Cu'racy, Cu'rateship, *s.* the office of a curate
 Cu'rate, *s.* a clergyman engaged to assist the rector or vicar
 Cu'rative, *a.* relating to the cure of diseases
 Cura'tor, *s.* [Lat.], one that has the care and superintendence of anything
 Curb, *v. a.* to restrain, to check, to bridle—*s.* part of a bridle; inhibition, restraint
 Curb'stone, Curb, *s.* the narrow stone forming the edge of a flagged footway
 Curd, *s.* coagulated milk
 Curd, Cur'dle, *v. n.* to coagulate, concrete
 Curd'y, *a.* coagulated; concreted
 Cure, *s.* a remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or charge of a curate—*v. a.* to restore to health; to salt
 Cu'red, *part.* healed, restored, preserved
 Cu'reless, *a.* having no remedy, incurable
 Cur'few, *s.* eight o'clock bell
 Curios'ity, *s.* inquisitiveness; a rarity
 Curio'so, *s.* [Ital.], one who collects curiosities
 Cu'rious, *a.* inquisitive, rare, nice, accurate
 Cu'riously, *ad.* inquisitively; elegantly
 Cu'riousness, *s.* singularity of contrivance
 Curl, *s.* a ringlet of hair; a wave—*v. a.* to turn into ringlets, to twist
 Cur'lew, *s.* a kind of wild fowl
 Curl'iness, *s.* the state of anything curled
 Curl'ing-irons, Curl'ing-tongs, *s.* an iron instrument for curling the hair
 Cur'ly, *a.* inclining to curl
 Curmud'geon, *s.* an avaricious fellow
 Cur'rant, *s.* a common garden bush and its fruit; a small dried grape
 Cur'rency, *s.* circulation, general reception; the circulating medium
 Cur'rent, *a.* circulatory, general, popular—*s.* a running stream; course
 Cur'rently, *ad.* generally, popularly
 Cur'rentness, *s.* general reception; currency
 Cur'ricl, *s.* a two-wheeled chaise, drawn by two horses
 Cur'rier, *s.* a dresser of tanned leather
 Cur'rish, *a.* quarrelsome, brutal, sour
 Cur'rishly, *ad.* in a quarrelsome way

CONSIDER WELL BEFORE YOU TIE A KNOT YOU CAN NEVER UNDO.

[CUR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DAI]

Cur'rishness, *s.* moroseness; churlishness
 Cur'ry, *v. a.* to dress leather; to beat—*s.* a sauce composed of hot and pungent spices; a dish flavoured with it
 Cur'rycomb, *s.* an iron comb for horses
 Cur'rying, *s.* the grooming of a horse; the dressing of leather
 Curse, *s.* a bad wish; vexation, torment—*v. a.* to wish evil to; to afflict
 Cur'sedly, *ad.* miserably, shamefully
 Cur'sedness, *s.* the being doomed to evil
 Cur'ser, *s.* one that utters curses
 Cur'sing, *s.* execration; act of swearing
 Cur'sive, *a.* hasty, careless
 Cur'sorily, *ad.* in a slight or hasty manner
 Cur'soriness, *s.* slight attention
 Cur'sory, *a.* superficial; hasty, careless
 Curt, *a.* short or peremptory
 Curtail', *v. a.* to cut off, cut short, abridge
 Curtain, *s.* furniture of a bed or window; the screen dropped in front of a stage at the end of a play—*v. n.* to enclose with curtains
 Curtain-lecture, *s.* reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed
 Curtly, *ad.* in a short and peremptory manner
 Curvated, *a.* bent; regularly crooked
 Curva'tion, *s.* act of bending or crooking
 Curv'ature, *s.* crookedness, bent form
 Curve, *v. a.* to bend, to crook—*a.* crooked—*s.* anything bent, or of a winding form
 Curvet, *s.* a leap, a bound, a frolic
 Curvet', *v. a.* to leap, bound, prance, frisk
 Curvilin'eal, Curvilin'ear, *a.* consisting of regularly curved lines
 Cu'shion, *s.* a soft seat for a chair
 Cushioned, *a.* seated on or furnished with a cushion
 Cusp, *s.* the horn of the moon [pointed]
 Cus'pated, *a.* terminating in a point
 Cus'tard, *s.* a sweet food made of milk, &c.
 Custo'dial, *s.* relating to guardianship
 Custo'dian, *s.* a guardian or curator
 Custody, *s.* imprisonment, security, care; keeping
 Custom, *s.* habitual practice, usage
 Customable, *a.* common, habitual
 Customarily, *ad.* habitually [ness]
 Customariness, *s.* frequency; common-
 Customary, *a.* common, general
 Customer, *s.* one who buys anything
 Custom-house, *s.* the place where customs are received
 Customs, *s. pl.* duties paid on imports or exports
 Cut, *v. a.* to carve, hew, shape, divide—*s.* a cleft or wound made with an edged tool; anything cut, or cut off; a printed picture; fashion, shape
 Cuta'neous, *a.* relating to the skin
 Cu'ticle, *s.* a thin skin; the scarf skin
 Cutic'ular, *a.* belonging to the skin
 Cut'lass, *s.* a seaman's broad sword
 Cut'ler, *s.* one who makes knives, &c.
 Cut'lery, *s.* ware made by cutlers
 Cut'let, *s.* a steak or chop
 Cut'ter, *s.* a one-masted sailing vessel; one who cuts
 Cutthroat, *s.* a murderer—*a.* murderous
 Cut'ting, *s.* act of cutting; a piece cut off, a trench
 Cut'tle-fish, *s.* a many-armed marine mollusc; the ink-fish
 Cut'-water, *s.* the fore part of a ship's prow
 Cycle, *s.* a circle; periodical space of time

Cy'clie, Cy'clical, *a.* pertaining to a cycle
 Cyclo'ne, *s.* a whirling storm in the Indian ocean
 Cyclopæ'dia, *s.* a body or circle of sciences, or universal knowledge
 Cyclopæ'dic, *a.* pertaining to universal science
 Cyclope'an, Cyclop'ic, *a.* built or fashioned by the Cyclops [see *Classical Dictionary*]; vast; terrific
 Cyg'net, *s.* a young swan
 Cylinder, *s.* a long round body; a roller
 Cylindric, Cylindric'al, *a.* like a cylinder
 Cylindric'ity, *s.* a cylindrical form
 Cym'bal, *s.* a musical instrument, consisting of two brass discs, which are clashed together
 Cyn'ic, *s.* a follower of Diogenes; a snarler
 Cyn'ic, Cyn'ical, *a.* satirical, churlish
 Cyn'ically, *ad.* in a snarling morose manner
 Cyn'icalness, *s.* morose contempt of riches and pleasure
 Cyn'icism, *s.* churlishness, moroseness
 Cyn'osure, *s.* the north polar star; an object of universal attention
 Cypher, Cyphering, *s.* See Cipher, &c.
 Cypress, *s.* a tree of the fir kind, with dark foliage
 Czar, *s.* the title of the emperor of Russia
 Czari'na, *s.* title of the empress of Russia
 Czaro'witz, *s.* the title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia

D.

D IS a consonant nearly related in sound to T, being uttered in the same manner as to the organs of the mouth, but with a simultaneous compression of the throat; as *tetter, dodder*. After *p, k*, and *s*, at the end of words and syllables, it is sounded like *t*; and it is never mute.
 Dab, *v. a.* to strike gently; to moisten—*s.* a flat fish; a gentle blow; an adept
 Dabble, *v.* to meddle; to play in water
 Dab'bler, *s.* a superficial meddler
 Dab'bling, *s.* the act of dipping slightly into a subject
 Dab'chick, *s.* a water-hen
 Dace, *s.* a small river fish resembling a roach
 Dac'tyl, *s.* (in Prosody), a foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones
 Dac'tylic, *a.* relating to dactyl verse
 Dactylology, *s.* the art of conversing by signs with the fingers
 Dad, Dadda', Dad'dy, *s.* infantine words for father
 Da'do, *s.* [Ital.], the cubical part of the base of a column
 Daffodil, Daf'fodilly, *s.* a common kind of spring flower
 Dag'ger, *s.* a short sword, a poniard; (in Printing), an obelisk, or mark of reference, thus [†]
 Daguerreotype, *s.* the art of taking likenesses, &c., by means of a camera obscura, on prepared metallic plates
 Daily, *a.* and *ad.* happening every day, often
 Dain'tily, *ad.* deliciously, delicately
 Dain'tiness, *s.* delicacy; softness
 Dain'ty, *a.* delicate, nice—*s.* a delicacy
 Dairy, *s.* a milk farm; a place where butter and cheese are made

COMPARE YOUR GRIEFS WITH OTHER MEN'S, AND THEY WILL SEEM LESS.

CONDEMN VICE, BUT WHILE YOU CONDEMN, FORGET NOT TO AVOID IT.

DAI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DAW

DRIVE THY BUSINESS, OR THY BUSINESS WILL DRIVE THEE.

Dai'ry-maid, *s.* a woman who manages a dairy
 Dais, *s.* the raised table at the upper end of a banqueting hall; a canopy
 Dai'sy, *s.* a small common field flower
 Dale, *s.* a vale, a space between two hills
 Dal'liance, *s.* mutual caresses expressive of fondness
 Dal'lier, *s.* a trifler; a fondler
 Dal'ly, *v.* to trifle, fondle, amuse
 Dal'tonism, *s.* a defect of vision, in consequence of which certain colours cannot be distinguished
 Dam, *s.* a mother (among brutes); a mole or bank to stop water—*v. a.* to shut up, to confine, to obstruct
 Dam'age, *s.* mischief, loss, retribution—*v.* to injure, to impair, to hurt
 Dam'ageable, *a.* which may be hurt
 Dam'ages, *s. pl.* pecuniary compensation for injury, awarded by a jury
 Dam'ask, *s.* stuff woven into regular figures—*v. a.* to weave in flowers
 Dam'ask-rose, *s.* a sweet-scented red rose
 Damaskee'n, *v. a.* to ornament steel with inlaid gold or silver
 Damaskee'ning, *s.* the art of adorning steel with inlaid gold or silver
 Dame, *s.* the wife of a knight; mistress of a family; a woman
 Da'mes-violet, *s.* a plant called the rocket
 Damn, *v. a.* to curse; to condemn to everlasting punishment; to censure, to condemn
 Dam'nable, *a.* most wicked; destructive
 Dam'nableness, *s.* state of deserving damnation
 Dam'nably, *ad.* odiously; hatefully; very
 Damna'tion, *s.* condemnation to eternal punishment
 Dam'natory, *a.* expressing condemnation
 Dam'ned, *a.* cursed, detestable
 Damnuif'ic, *a.* procuring loss; mischievous
 Dam'nify, *v. a.* to injure, hurt, impair
 Damp, *a.* moist, wet, foggy—*s.* a mist, moisture; dejection—*v. a.* to moisten, to wet; to deaden, make dull, to dispirit
 Dam'per, *s.* that which damps or deadens; a discouragement
 Dam'pish, *a.* moist; inclining to wet
 Dam'pisness, *s.* tendency to moisture
 Damp'ness, *s.* moisture; foginess
 Dam'sel, *s.* a young maiden, a country lass
 Dam'son, Dam'ascene, *s.* small black plum
 Dance, *v. n.* to move to the sound of music; to oscillate or jump—*v. a.* to dandle—*s.* figured and measured movements of several persons to music; a ball
 Dan'cer, *s.* one that practises dancing
 Dan'cing, *s.* moving with measured steps to music
 Dan'cing-mas'ter, *s.* one who teaches dancing
 Dan'delion, *s.* a common, bright yellow flowered plant
 Dan'dle, *v. a.* to dance a child up and down, to play with an infant
 Dan'driff, Dan'druff, *s.* scurf on the head
 Dan'dy, *s.* a ridiculously foppish fellow
 Dan'dyism, *s.* foppery in dress and manner
 Dane, *s.* a native of Denmark [ners
 Da'newort, *s.* the dwarf elder, wall-wort
 Da'nger, *s.* risk, hazard, peril, insecurity
 Da'ngerous, *a.* full of danger, unsafe
 Da'ngerously, *ad.* hazardously; with danger

Da'ngrousness, *s.* the state of being in danger
 Dan'gle, *v.* to hang loose, to follow
 Dan'gler, *s.* one who dangles
 Da'nish, *a.* relating to the Danes
 Dank, *a.* very damp, humid, wet
 Dan'kish, *a.* somewhat damp
 Dap'per, *a.* little and active, neat, tight
 Dap'perling, *s.* a dwarf, a little person
 Dap'ple, *v. a.* to variegate, to streak
 Dap'pled, *a.* of different colours, streaked
 Dare, *v. a.* to challenge, to defy—*v. n.* to venture
 Da'redevil, *s.* a rashly venturesome person
 Da'ring, *a.* bold, fearless, adventurous
 Da'ringly, *ad.* boldly; courageously
 Da'ringness, *s.* boldness; audaciousness
 Dark, *a.* wanting light, gloomy, obscure—*s.* darkness; obscurity; want of light
 Dar'ken, *v.* to make dark, cloud, perplex
 Dar'kish, *a.* approaching to dark
 Dark'ly, *ad.* obscurely; blindly
 Dark'ness, *s.* absence of light (physical or moral)
 Dark'some, *a.* gloomy, obscure
 Dar'ling, *s.* a favourite—*a.* dear, beloved
 Darn, *v. a.* to mend holes, to sew—*s.* a place which has been darned
 Dar'nel, *s.* a common field grass
 Dart, *s.* a weapon thrown by the hand—*v. a.* to fly as an arrow; to let fly
 Dar'ting, *a.* throwing; flying or moving rapidly and suddenly
 Dar'tingly, *ad.* very swiftly, like a dart
 Dash, *v.* to strike against; to mingle, to cross or blot out; to confound, bespatter—*s.* collision; infusion; admixture; a mark in writing, thus --; a blow
 Dash'ing, *a.* precipitately driving; showy
 Das'tard, *s.* a poltroon, a coward—*a.* cowardly; shrinking from danger
 Das'tardize, *v. a.* to intimidate; dispirit
 Das'tardliness, *s.* cowardliness
 Das'tardly, *a.* cowardly, base, timorous
 Das'tardy, *s.* recreant timidity
 Da'ta, *s. pl.* [Lat.], facts or truths admitted
 Date, *v. a.* to note the precise time—*s.* the time at which any event happened, or anything is done; the fruit of a kind of palm
 Da'teless, *a.* without any fixed term or
 Da'te-tree, *s.* the great palm-tree [date
 Da'ter, *s.* one that affixes dates
 Da'tive, *a.* (in Grammar), the inflexion which indicates the person, &c. to whom an action is directed
 Da'tum, *s.* [Lat.], something admitted
 Daub, *v. a.* to smear, paint coarsely, flatter—*s.* a coarse painting
 Dau'ber, *s.* a coarse painter; a gross flatterer
 Dau'bing, *s.* coarse painting; gross flattery
 Dau'by, *a.* slimy, adhesive, glutinous
 Dau'ghter, *s.* a female offspring, a woman
 Dau'ghterly, *a.* like a daughter; dutiful
 Daunt, *v. a.* to discourage, to intimidate
 Dau'ntless, *a.* fearless, bold, not dejected
 Dau'ntlessly, *ad.* in a fearless manner
 Dau'ntlessness, *s.* fearlessness
 Dau'phin, *s.* the title of the heir-apparent in the old kingdom of France
 Daw, *s.* the name of a bird; the jackdaw
 Daw'dle, *v.* to waste time; to trifle
 Daw'dle, Daw'dler, *s.* a trifler; a dallier
 Dawn, *v. n.* to grow light, glimmer, open—*s.* the break of day, beginning

DRAW NOT THY BOW BEFORE THY ARROW IS FIXED.

DAW]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEC

Daw'ning, *s.* the light at break of day; first display or development
 Day, *s.* the time between sunrise and sunset; the time occupied by one revolution of the earth on its axis; light, sunshine; time, or an appointed time
 Day'book, *s.* a tradesman's daily account-book
 Day'break, *s.* first appearance of day, dawn
 Day'dream, *s.* a reverie, or fancy
 Day'labour, *s.* labour by the day
 Day'labourer, *s.* one that works by the day
 Day'fly, *s.* an ephemeral insect
 Day'light, *s.* the light of the day
 Day'spring, *s.* the rise of the day
 Day'star, *s.* the morning star; Venus or Jupiter
 Day'time, *s.* the time in which there is light
 Day'work, *s.* work imposed by the day
 Day's'-work, *s.* the work of one day
 Daze, Daz'zle, *v. a.* to overpower with light
 Daz'zling, *a.* striking with splendour
 Daz'zlingly, *ad.* in a dazzling manner
 De'acon, *s.* one of the lowest order of the clergy
 De'aconship, De'aconry, *s.* dignity or office of deacon
 Dead, *s.* all who have died; death—*a.* without life; spiritless, dull, useless, void, resembling death
 Dead'drunk, *a.* in a state of helpless intoxication
 Dead'en, *v. a.* to weaken, to make vapid
 Dead'letter, *s.* a letter which cannot be delivered, and is opened at the General Post Office, to be returned
 Dead-lift, *s.* a lift by sheer strength; an effort made under every disadvantage
 Dead'light, *s.* a strong shutter to a cabin-window in a storm
 Dead'liness, *s.* the quality of being deadly
 Dead'ly, *a.* destructive, mortal, cruel
 Dead'ly, *ad.* mortally, irreconcilably
 Deadly-ni'ghtshade, *s.* a poisonous plant
 Dead'march, *s.* military music played at a funeral
 Dead'ness, *s.* want of natural or vital power
 Dead'nettle, *s.* a nettle-leaved labiate flower
 Dead-reck'oning, *s.* an account of the distance a ship has run by the log, &c.
 Dead'-water, *s.* the water that closes in with a ship's stern
 Dead'-weight, *s.* anything exceedingly cumbrous and oppressive
 Deaf, *a.* wanting the sense of hearing
 Deaf'en, *v. a.* to make deaf, to stupify
 Deaf'ly, *ad.* without hearing
 Deaf'-mute, *s.* one who is both deaf and dumb
 Deaf'ness, *s.* want of the power of hearing
 Deal, *s.* part, quantity; fir wood—*v.* to distribute, to give; to trade, to act
 De'aler, *s.* one who deals; a trader
 De'aling, *s.* practice, intercourse, traffic
 Dean, *s.* a cathedral dignitary who is the head of a chapter
 De'anery, *s.* the residence or jurisdiction of a dean
 De'anship, *s.* the office of a dean
 Dear, *a.* beloved; valuable, costly, scarce—*s.* a word of endearment; darling
 De'arbought, *a.* purchased at a high price
 De'aroved, *a.* greatly beloved
 De'arly, *ad.* with fondness; at a high price

De'arness, *s.* fondness, love; high price
 Dearth, *s.* scarcity, want, barrenness
 Death, *s.* the extinction of life, mortality
 Death'bed, *s.* the bed on which one dies
 Death'less, *a.* immortal, perpetual
 Death'like, *a.* resembling death, still
 Death'rattle, *s.* the sound in a dying person's throat, arising from the obstructed breathing
 Death's'-door, *s.* a near approach to death
 Deaths'man, *s.* executioner; hangman
 Death'song, *s.* a song uttered by a dying person
 Death'watch, *s.* a small insect whose noise in boring old wood was supposed to forebode death
 Debar', *v. a.* to exclude, preclude, hinder
 Debar'k', *v. a.* to disembark
 Debarka'tion, *s.* disembarkation
 Deba'se, *v. a.* to degrade, lower, adulterate
 Deba'sement, *s.* act of debasing or degrading
 Deba'singly, *ad.* degradingly [ing
 Deba'table, *a.* affording room for debate
 Deba'te, *s.* a dispute, a contest, a quarrel—*v.* to deliberate, to dispute, to argue
 Deba'ter, *s.* a disputant; a controvertist
 Deba'ting, *s.* discussion, argumentative and oratorical contention
 Debauch', *s.* excess, luxury, drunkenness—*v. a.* to corrupt, to vitiate, to ruin
 Debauchee', *s.* a rake, a drunkard
 Debauch'er, *s.* one who debauches
 Debauch'ery, *s.* lewdness, intemperance
 Deben'ture, *s.* a written instrument in proof of a debt
 Deben'tured, *a.* entitled to a drawback
 Debil'itate, *v. a.* to weaken, to enfeeble
 Debil'itating, *a.* calculated to weaken
 Debil'itation, *s.* the act of weakening
 Debil'ity, *s.* weakness, languor
 Deb'it, *a.* written down as a debt—*v. a.* to charge as debtor
 Debonair', *a.* [Fr.], elegant, civil, well-bred, gay
 Debou'eh, *v. n.* to march out of a wood, &c. in order of battle
 Debri's, *s.* [Fr.], fragments; ruins; rubbish
 Debt, *s.* that which one man owes to another; obligation, liability
 Debt'or, *s.* one that owes money, &c.
 Debu't, *s.* [Fr.], first appearance as a public speaker, &c.
 Dee'ade, *s.* the sum or number of ten
 Deca'denec, Deca'dency, *s.* decay; fall
 Dec'agon, *s.* a figure of ten equal sides
 Decahe'dral, *a.* having ten sides
 Decahe'dron, *s.* a figure of ten sides
 Dec'alogue, *s.* the ten commandments
 Decamp', *v. n.* to shift a camp; to move off
 Decamp'ment, *s.* act of decamping
 Dec'anal, *a.* pertaining to a deanery
 Decan'gular, *a.* having ten angles
 Decant', *v. a.* to pour off gently
 Decanta'tion, Decan'ting, *s.* decanting or pouring off
 Decan'ter, *s.* a glass vessel for wine
 Decap'itate, *v. a.* to behead, to cut or lop off
 Decapita'tion, *s.* the act of beheading
 Decar'bonize, *v. a.* to deprive of carbon
 Dec'astich, *s.* a poem consisting of ten lines
 Dec'astyle, *a.* leaving ten columns in front
 Decay', *s.* a decline, a falling away; corruption—*v. n.* to decline, consume, rot
 Decay'edness, *s.* a state of being impaired
 Dece'ase, *s.* departure from life, demise—*v. n.* to die, to depart from life

DILIGENCE IS A FAIR FORTUNE. AND INDUSTRY A GOOD ESTATE.

DISTRESS AND DIFFICULTY ARE OFTEN THE SPURS OF DILIGENCE.

[DEC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEE]

DRUNKENNESS REDUCES A MAN BELOW THE STANDARD OF A BRUTE.

Dece'ased, *a.* departed from life, dead
 Dece'it, *s.* fraud, craft, artifice, pretence
 Dece'itful, *a.* full of deceit, fraudulent
 Dece'itfully, *ad.* fraudulently; with deceit
 Dece'itfulness, *s.* the quality of deceit
 Dece'ivable, *a.* subject to fraud or deceit
 Dece'ivableness, *s.* liability to be deceived
 Dece'ive, *v. a.* to delude, to impose upon
 Dece'iver, *s.* one who deceives, an impostor
 Decem'ber, *s.* the last month of the year
 Decen'cy, *s.* propriety, modesty, decorum
 Decen'nary, *s.* a period of ten years
 Decen'nial, *a.* recurring in, or continuing for, ten years
 De'cent, *a.* becoming, suitable, modest
 De'cently, *ad.* in a proper manner, modestly
 De'centness, *s.* decency, propriety
 Decep'tion, *s.* duplicity, fraud, guile; falsehood
 Decep'tive, *a.* able to deceive, false
 Deces'sion, *s.* a departure; going away
 Dechris'tianize, *v. a.* to turn from Christianity; to apostatize
 Deci'dable, *a.* capable of being determined
 Deci'de, *v. a.* to determine, settle, conclude
 Deci'ded, *a.* clear, unequivocal
 Deci'dedly, *ad.* absolutely, positively, indisputably
 Deci'der, *s.* one who determines quarrels
 Decid'uous, *a.* falling off, not perennial
 Deci'mal, *s.* a tenth—*a.* numbered by tens
 Deci'mally, *ad.* by means of decimals
 Deci'mate, *v. a.* to take the tenth
 Decima'tion, *s.* a tithing; a selection by lot of every tenth
 Deci'mator, *s.* one who decimates
 Deci'pher, *v. a.* to explain, unravel, unfold
 Deci'pherable, *a.* that may be deciphered
 Deci'phered, *s.* one who explains
 Deci'phering, *s.* act of explaining
 Decis'ion, *s.* determination of a contest or question; firmness
 Deci'sive, *a.* terminating, final, positive
 Deci'sively, *ad.* conclusively, positively
 Deci'siveness, *s.* conclusiveness
 Deck, *v. a.* to array, to adorn, to furnish with a deck—*s.* the floor of a ship; a pile of cards
 Deck'er, *s.* one who decks. See Two-decker, &c.
 Declai'm, *v. n.* to harangue, to speak oratorically
 Declai'mer, *s.* one who declaims
 Declama'tion, *s.* an oration or discourse; an empty display of rhetoric
 Declam'atory, *a.* pertaining to declamation
 Decla'able, *a.* capable of proof; real
 Declara'tion, *s.* an affirmation, publication
 Declar'ative, *a.* explanatory, proclaiming
 Declar'atorily, *ad.* by declaration
 Declar'atory, *a.* affirmative, clear, expressive
 Decla're, *v. a.* to make known, proclaim
 Decla'redly, *ad.* avowedly; undisguisedly
 Decla'rer, *s.* one who makes known
 Declen'sion, *s.* declination, descent; corruption of morals; (in Grammar), a mode of inflecting nouns, pronouns, &c.
 Declina'ble, *a.* capable of being declined
 Declina'tion, *s.* descent; the act of bending
 Decli'ne, *v.* to lean, to bend, to decay; to shun; to refuse; (in Grammar), to inflect nouns, pronouns, &c.—*s.* a decay; a tendency to worse

Decliv'ity, *s.* an oblique or gradual descent
 Decoet', *v. a.* to boil; digest; strengthen
 Decoc'tion, *s.* a preparation by boiling
 Decolora'tion, *s.* absence of colour
 Decompo'sable, *a.* that may be decomposed
 Decompo'se, *v. a.* to dissolve or resolve a mixed body; to unmix; to analyze
 Decomposi'tion, *s.* the reduction of anything to its constituent parts; analysis; putrefaction
 Dec'orate, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Decora'tion, *s.* an ornament, embellishment, garnishing
 Dec'orator, *s.* one who adorns or embellishes
 Deco'rous, *a.* decent, suitable, becoming
 Deco'rously, *ad.* in a becoming manner
 Decor'ticate, *v. a.* to divest of bark, peel
 Decortica'tion, *s.* the act of stripping off the bark of trees
 Deco'rum, *s.* [Lat.], decency, order, seemliness
 Decoy', *v. a.* to allure, to insnare, to entrap—*s.* a place to catch wild fowl in
 Decoy'-duck, *s.* a duck that leads others into a decoy
 Decoy'-man, *s.* a man employed in a decoy
 Decre'ase, *v.* to grow less, to be diminished—*s.* a growing less, a decay
 Decre'asing, *a.* diminishing
 Decre'asingly, *ad.* in a decreasing manner
 Decree', *v. a.* to appoint, order, sentence—*s.* an edict, law, determination
 Dec'rement, *s.* gradual decrease or diminution
 Decrep'it, *a.* wasted and worn by age
 Decrep'itude, *s.* the last stage of old age
 Decres'cent, *a.* growing less, decreasing
 Decre'tal, *a.* appertaining to a decree—*s.* a papal decree
 Decre'tory, *a.* judicial, final, critical
 Decri'al, *s.* clamorous censure
 Decri'er, *s.* one who censures clamorously
 Decry', *v. a.* to censure, clamour against
 Decuple, *a.* tenfold; repeated ten times
 Decur'rent, *a.* extending downwards
 Decus'sate, Decus'sated, *a.* crossed, intersected
 Decussa'tion, *s.* the act of intersecting
 Dedicate, *v. a.* to devote to, to inscribe—*a.* consecrated; appropriated
 Dedic'a'tion, *s.* consecration; a complimentary address prefixed to a book
 Dedi'cator, *s.* one who dedicates
 Dedi'catory, *a.* composing a dedication
 Dedu'ce, *v. a.* to gather or infer from
 Dedu'cement, *s.* the thing deduced
 Dedu'cible, Deduc'tive, *a.* that which may be inferred
 Deduct', *v. n.* to subtract, to separate
 Deduc'tion, *s.* an abatement, an inference
 Deduc'tively, *ad.* by regular deduction
 Deed, *s.* an action, exploit, fact, writing
 Dee'dless, *a.* inactive, indolent, sluggish
 Deem, *v.* to judge; to conclude; to think
 Deep, *a.* far to the bottom; sagacious; low; profound; cunning; intense—*s.* the sea
 Dee'p-drawn, *a.* drawn from a depth
 Dee'pen, *v.* to make deep; to grow deep
 Dee'p-laid, *a.* planned with great art
 Dee'ply, *ad.* profoundly; with depth
 Dee'p-mouthed, *a.* having a loud, hollow voice
 Dee'pness, *s.* sagacity; insidiousness
 Dee'p-read, *a.* profoundly versed in books

DEEM EVERY DAY OF YOUR LIFE A LEAF IN YOUR HISTORY.

[DEE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEL]

Dee'p-seated, *a.* seated deeply
 Dee'p-toned, *a.* having a low sonorous tone
 Deer, *s.* a forest animal hunted for venison
 Dee'rskin, *s.* the hide of the deer
 Dee'rstalker, *s.* one who goes deerstalking
 Dee'rstalking, *s.* pursuing and shooting deer under cover
 Dee'r-stealer, *s.* one who steals deer
 Dee'r-stealing, *s.* the crime of stealing deer
 Defa'ce, *v. a.* to destroy, to raze, to disfigure
 Defa'cement, *s.* violation, injury, destruction
 Defa'cer, *s.* one who injures or disfigures
 Defalea'tion, *s.* a diminution, embezzlement
 Defama'tion, *s.* slander, reproach, detraction
 Defam'atory, *a.* calumnious, scandalizing
 Defa'me, *v. a.* to censure falsely, to libel
 Defa'mer, *s.* one who slanders
 Defa'mingly, *ad.* in a defamatory way
 Defau'lt, *s.* an omission, defect, failure
 Defau'lt'er, *s.* one who fails in any duty
 Defea'sible, *a.* that which may be annulled
 Defea'sibleness, *s.* the quality of being defensible
 Defea't, *v. a.* to overthrow, frustrate, rout
 —*s.* overthrow, frustration
 Def'eate, *v. a.* to cleanse, purify, brighten
 Defeca'tion, *s.* purification
 Defect', *s.* a fault, a blemish, an imperfection
 Defec'tion, *s.* failure, apostasy, revolt
 Defec'tive, *a.* deficient, imperfect, faulty
 Defec'tively, *ad.* imperfectly
 Defec'tiveness, *s.* the being imperfect
 Defen'ee, *s.* a guard, protection, security; vindication, apology; resistance
 Defen'celess, *a.* naked, unguarded, impotent
 Defen'celessness, *s.* an unprotected state
 Defend', *v. a.* to protect, vindicate, guard
 Defen'dable, *a.* that may be defended
 Defen'dant, *s.* one who acts on the defensive. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Defen'der, *s.* a protector, a vindicator
 Defen'sative, *s.* a guard against danger
 Defen'sible, *a.* that may be defended, right
 Defen'sive, *s.* safeguard, state of defence
 —*a.* proper for defence
 Defen'sively, *ad.* in a defensive manner
 Defer', *v.* to put off, delay, adjourn
 Deference, *s.* regard, respect, submission
 Deferen'tial, *a.* expressing deference
 Defer'rer, *s.* one who delays or puts off
 Defi'ance, *s.* a challenge; contempt of opposition or peril
 Defi'ciency, *s.* a defect, want, imperfection
 Defi'cient, *a.* failing, wanting, defective
 Defi'ciently, *ad.* in a defective manner
 Deficit, *s.* [Lat.], want, deficiency
 Defi'er, *s.* a challenger; a contemner
 Defile, *v. a.* to make foul, pollute, vitiate
 —*v. n.* to march in a file because of the narrowness of the way
 De'file, *s.* a narrow passage, a lane
 Defiled, *a.* polluted, corrupted, tainted
 Defilement, *s.* pollution, corruption
 Defi'ler, *s.* a corrupter, a violator
 Defi'nable, *a.* that may be defined
 Defi'ne, *v.* to explain, circumscribe, decide
 Defi'ner, *s.* one who defines
 Defi'nite, *a.* certain, limited, precise
 Definiteness, *s.* certainty, limitedness
 Defini'tion, *s.* a short description; an explanation; distinctness of outline, &c.

Defin'itive, *a.* determinate, express, positive
 Defin'itively, *ad.* positively; decisively
 Defin'itiveness, *s.* decisiveness
 Def'lagrate, *v. a.* to consume fiercely and rapidly
 Deflagra'tion, *s.* act of deflagrating
 Deflect', *v. n.* to turn aside, to deviate
 Deflec'tion, Deflex'ure, *s.* deviation, a turning aside, or bending down
 Deflora'tion, *s.* act of deflouring
 Deflour', *v. a.* to ravish
 Deflour'er, *s.* a ravisher
 Defolia'tion, *s.* the fall of the leaf
 Defo'ree, &c. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Deform', *v. a.* to disfigure, to render displeasing
 Deform'ed, *a.* ugly, disfigured, crooked
 Deform'ity, Deformedness, *s.* ugliness, crookedness
 Defrau'd, *v. a.* to rob by a trick; to cozen
 Defrau'der, *s.* one who defrauds
 Defray', *v. a.* to bear charges or expenses
 Defray'er, *s.* one who discharges expenses
 Deft'ly, *ad.* neatly, dexterously
 Defunct', *a.* dead, extinct—*s.* a dead person
 Defy', *v. a.* to challenge, to slight; to contemn
 Degen'eracy, *s.* decline from any kind of excellence
 Degen'erate, *v. n.* to decay in excellence of any kind—*a.* unworthy; base
 Degen'erately, *ad.* in a base manner
 Degen'erateness, *s.* a degenerate state
 Degenera'tion, *s.* the act of degenerating
 Degluti'tion, *s.* the act of swallowing
 Degrada'tion, *s.* debasement, lowering, dishonour, disgrace, baseness
 Degra'de, *v. a.* to lower, humble, disgrace
 Degra'ding, *a.* dishonouring, disgracing
 Degra'dingly, *ad.* in a dishonouring manner
 Degrec', *s.* step, rank, order; extent; division of a mathematical scale, the 360th part of a circle
 Dehorta'tion, *s.* dissuasion
 Dehortatory, *a.* belonging to dissuasion
 Deif'ic, *a.* partaking of divine qualities
 Deifica'tion, *s.* the act of deifying
 De'ify, *v. a.* to make a god of, to adore
 Deign, *v. a.* to vouchsafe, grant, permit
 De'ism, *s.* the opinion of the deists
 De'ist, *s.* one who acknowledges the being of a God, but rejects the Bible
 Deis'tic, Deis'tical, *a.* belonging to deism
 Deis'tically, *ad.* after the manner of deists
 De'ity, *s.* a Divine Being; God
 Deject', *v. a.* to cast down, grieve, afflict
 Dejec'ted, *a.* cast down, depressed
 Dejec'tedly, Deject'ly, *ad.* in a dejected manner
 Dejec'tedness, *s.* state of being cast down
 Dejec'tion, *s.* lowness of spirits; weakness
 Delay', *v.* to put off, to stop, to frustrate—*s.* a deferring; a stop; a hindrance
 Delay'er, *s.* one that defers; a putter off
 Delee'table, *a.* delightful, pleasing
 Delee'tableness, *s.* delightfulness
 Delee'tably, *ad.* delightfully; pleasantly
 Delecta'tion, *s.* pleasure, delight
 Del'egate, *v. a.* to send away; to intrust—*s.* a deputy, a commissioner
 Delega'tion, *s.* a putting in commission; persons representing any public body
 Delete'rious, *a.* destructive, deadly
 Delf, *s.* common white earthenware

DO NOT UNDERTAKE RASHLY, NOR PERFORM WITH A COLD INDIFFERENCE.

[DEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEN]

DISUNION IS THE PARENT OF ANIMOSITY, AND THE FRIEND OF CONFUSION.

Delib'erate, *v. n.* to think, muse, hesitate—
a. circumspect, wary, slow
 Delib'erately, *ad.* circumspectly; slowly
 Delib'erateness, *s.* circumspection
 Delibera'tion, *s.* circumspection, thought
 Delib'erative, *a.* apt to consider; having
 the right or power to discuss
 Del'icacy, *s.* daintiness, nicety, politeness
 Del'icate, *a.* nice, dainty, polite, pure, fine
 Del'icately, *ad.* with delicacy
 Del'icatness, *s.* tenderness, effeminacy
 Del'icious, *a.* sweet, grateful, agreeable
 Del'iciously, *ad.* sweetly; pleasantly
 Del'iciousness, *s.* delight; pleasure; joy
 Delight, *s.* joy, satisfaction, pleasure—*v.*
 to content, to please, to satisfy
 Deligh'ter, *s.* one who takes delight
 Delight'ful, *a.* charming, pleasant
 Delight'fully, *ad.* pleasantly; with delight
 Delight'fulness, *s.* pleasure; satisfaction
 Delight'less, *a.* affording no pleasure
 Delight'some, *a.* very pleasing; delightful
 Delin'eate, *v. a.* to design, sketch, paint
 Delinea'tion, *s.* a pictorial or descriptive
 outline or sketch
 Delin'eatory, *a.* describing; drawing the
 outline
 Delin'quency, *s.* default; failure in duty
 Delin'quent, *s.* an offender, a criminal
 Deliques'ce, *v. n.* to melt or be dissolved
 Deliques'cence, *s.* liquefaction by exposure
 to air
 Deliques'cent, *a.* melting on exposure to air
 Del'iquium, *s.* [Lat.], a fainting, or swoon-
 ing away
 Delir'ious, *a.* light-headed; raving
 Delir'iously, *ad.* in a light-headed manner
 Delir'iousness, *s.* the state of one delirious
 Delir'ium, *s.* alienation of mind
 Deliv'er, *v. a.* to resign; set free; rescue;
 pronounce
 Deliv'erable, *a.* that may be delivered
 Deliv'erance, *s.* freedom from; utterance
 Deliv'erer, *s.* a savor; a rescuer
 Deliv'ery, *s.* release; rescue; childbirth
 Dell, *s.* a pit, a cavity, a shady covert
 Del'ta, *s.* [Gr.], a triangular tract of land at
 the mouth of a river
 Delu'dable, *a.* liable to be deceived
 Delu'de, *v. a.* to cheat, deceive, disappoint
 Delu'der, *s.* a beguiler; a deceiver
 Delve, *v. n.* to dig
 Del'ver, *s.* one who digs with a spade
 Deluge, *s.* an inundation; Noah's flood—
v. a. to drown, to overwhelm
 Delu'sion, *s.* a cheat, a deception, an error
 Delu'sive, Delu'sory, *a.* apt to deceive
 Delu'sively, *ad.* so as to deceive
 Delu'siveness, *s.* tendency to deceive
 Dem'agogue, *s.* a popular political orator
 or leader
 Dem'agogy, *s.* the conduct of a demagogue
 Demand', *s.* a claim; a question, request
 —*v. a.* to claim or ask with authority, to
 require
 Deman'dable, *a.* that may be demanded
 Deman'der, *s.* one who demands
 Demarca'tion, *s.* separation
 Deme'an, *v. a.* to behave
 Deme'anour, *s.* carriage, behaviour
 Demen'ted, *a.* crazy; beside oneself [sert
 Demer'it, *s.* the opposite to merit; ill-de-
 Demer'sion, *s.* drowning
 Deme'sne, *s.* [Fr.], patrimonial landed
 Dem'i-briga'de, *s.* a half brigade [estate
 Dem'i-god, *s.* half a god; a great hero

Dem'i-quaver, *s.* (in Music), a half quaver
 Demi'se, *s.* death, decease; a transfer—
v. a. to bequeath; to transfer
 Dem'i-sem'i-quaver, *s.* (in Music), half a
 demi-quaver
 Demis'sion, *s.* degradation; relinquish-
 ment, surrender
 Democ'racy, *s.* government exercised by
 the people universally
 Dem'ocrat, Democ'ratis, *s.* one who ad-
 vocates democracy
 Democrat'ic, Democrat'ical, *a.* relating to
 democracy
 Democrat'ically, *ad.* in a democratical
 manner
 Demol'ish, *v. a.* to destroy, to overthrow
 Demol'isher, *s.* a destroyer, a layer waste
 Demol'ition, *s.* act of demolishing or de-
 destroying
 De'mon, *s.* an evil spirit, a devil
 Demo'niac, *s.* one possessed with a demon
 Demo'niac, Demoni'acal, *a.* devilish; re-
 lating to or influenced by demons
 Demonol'atry, *s.* the worship of demons
 Demonol'ogy, *s.* a treatise or theory of evil
 spirits
 Demon'strable, *a.* that may be demon-
 strated
 Demon'strableness, *s.* capability of demon-
 stration
 Demon'strably, *ad.* evidently; beyond
 doubt
 Demon'strate, *v. a.* to prove with certain-
 ty; to exhibit
 Demonstra'tion, *s.* an indubitable proof;
 an exhibition
 Demon'strative, *a.* invincibly conclusive
 Demon'stratively, *ad.* clearly; plainly
 Dem'onstrator, *s.* one who demonstrates
 Demon'stratory, *a.* tending to demon-
 strate
 Demoraliza'tion, *s.* depravation, vitiation
 Demor'alize, *v. a.* to deprave, to vitiate
 Demor'alizing, *a.* tending to demoralize
 Demu'cent, *a.* soothing, mollifying
 Demur', *v.* to pause, to suspend—*s.* hesita-
 tion, suspense of opinion
 Demu're, *a.* affectedly grave or modest
 Demu'rely, *ad.* with affected gravity or
 modesty
 Demu'reness, *s.* affected modesty or sober-
 ness
 Demur'able, *a.* that may be demurred to
 Demur'age, *s.* allowance for delaying
 ships
 Demur'rer, *s.* See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Demy', *s.* paper of a particular size
 Den, *s.* a cavern; cave for wild beasts, &c.
 Den'ary, *a.* relating to or containing ten
 Dena'tionalize, *v. a.* to deprive of national
 rights; to outlaw
 Dena'turalize, *v. a.* to make unnatural
 Dendrol'ogy, *s.* the natural history of trees
 Dendrom'eter, *s.* an instrument for mea-
 suring trees
 Deni'able, *a.* that may be denied
 Deni'al, *s.* refusal, negation; abjuration
 Deni'er, *s.* a contradicter; a disowner
 Deniza'tion, *s.* the act of making a man
 free
 Den'izen, *s.* a citizen, one who may be-
 come a citizen; a free inhabitant—*v. a.*
 to enfranchise
 Den'izenship, *s.* state of a denizen
 Denom'inable, *a.* that may be named
 Denom'inate, *v. a.* to give a name to

DISLIKE WHAT DESERVES IT, BUT HATE NOT; FOR HATE PROCEEDS FROM MALICE.

[DEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DER

DO GOOD WITH WHAT THOU HAST, OR IT WILL DO THEE NO GOOD.

Denomina'tion, *s.* a name given; a title; a Christian sect
 Denomina'tional, *a.* belonging to a denomination
 Denomina'tionally, *ad.* as a denomination
 Denom'inative, *a.* conferring a name
 Denom'inator, *s.* the giver of a name; (in Arithmetic), that term of a vulgar fraction which shows into how many parts the unit is divided
 Denota'tion, *s.* the act of denoting
 Deno'te, *v. a.* to indicate, betoken, signify
 Deno'table, *a.* that may be denoted
 Deno'tative, *a.* having power to denote
 Denou'ement, *s.* [Fr.], development, as of the plot of a drama
 Denou'nee, *v. a.* to threaten, to accuse
 Denou'neement, *s.* See Denunciation
 Denou'neer, *s.* one who denounces
 Dense, *a.* close, compact, thick
 Den'sity, *s.* closeness, compactness
 Dent. See Indent
 Den'tal, *s.* (in Grammar), a sound formed by the aid of the teeth—*a.* relating to the teeth
 Den'tifrice, *s.* tooth-powder
 Den'tist, *s.* a tooth-doctor
 Denti'tion, *s.* arrangement of the teeth; the growing of the teeth
 Denuda'tion, *s.* the act of making naked
 Denu'de, *v. a.* to strip, to divest
 Denun'ciate, *v. a.* to denounce, threaten
 Denunea'tion, *s.* a public menace; a solemn condemnation and warning of evil
 Denun'ciator, *s.* he who denounces
 Deny', *v. a.* to contradict; refuse, disown
 De'odand, *s.* See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Deonto'logy, *s.* the science which treats of moral obligations
 Deoxy'date, *v. a.* to deprive of oxygen
 Deoxyda'tion, Deoxydiza'tion, *s.* the process of deoxydating
 Deoxy'genate, *v. a.* to deoxydate
 Deoxygena'tion, *s.* deoxydation
 Depart', *v.* to go away; to die; to forsake
 Depart'ment, *s.* a separate office, duty, station, &c.
 Departmen'tal, *a.* belonging to a department
 Depart'ure, *s.* the act of going away
 Depas'ture, *v.* to feed, to graze
 Depend', *v. n.* to hang from; to rely on
 Depen'dable, *a.* that may be relied on
 Depen'dence, Depen'dency, *s.* subordinate connexion, reliance, trust; that which depends
 Depen'dent, *a.* in the power of another
 Depen'dent, Depen'der, *s.* one who depends upon another; a retainer
 Depen'dent, *a.* hanging from or down
 Depen'dently, *ad.* in a dependent manner
 Depiet', *v. a.* to paint, portray, describe
 Depic'ture, *v. a.* to represent in colours
 Depi'lated, *a.* stripped of hair
 Depi'latory, *a.* able to remove the hair
 Deplanta'tion, *s.* the removing of plants
 Deple'tion, *s.* act of emptying
 Deplo'able, *a.* sad, hopeless, lamentable
 Deplo'rableness, *s.* state of being deplorable
 Deplo'rably, *ad.* lamentably; miserably
 Deplora'tion, Deplo'ring, *s.* the act of lamenting
 Deplo're, *v. a.* to lament, bewail, mourn
 Deplo'ringly, *ad.* with deep sorrow

Deploy', *v. a.* to spread or open out
 Depo'nent, *s.* a witness on oath; (in Latin Grammar), a verb which has no active forms
 Depop'ulate, *v. a.* to unpeople, lay waste
 Depopula'tion, *s.* act of dispeopling, destroying or removing a population
 Depop'ulator, *s.* one who depopulates
 Depor'tment, *s.* behaviour, conduct
 Deporta'tion, *s.* transportation, exile
 Depor'ted, *a.* exiled, removed to another country
 Depo'sable, *a.* capable of being deposed
 Depo'sal, *s.* act of deposing
 Depo'se, *v.* to degrade; to divest; to state in legal form
 Depos'it, *v. a.* to lay; lay up; commit for safe keeping, or for a pledge—*s.* a pledge, security given
 Depos'itory, *s.* one with whom anything is deposited
 Deposi'tion, *s.* act or process of depositing, or of depositing
 Depos'itor, *s.* one who deposits, especially money in a bank
 Depos'itory, *s.* the place where anything is lodged
 Depo't, *s.* [Fr.], a depository, storehouse; place for the stores and recruits of a regiment
 Deprava'tion, *s.* depravity, vitiation
 Depra've, *v. a.* to vitiate, to corrupt
 Depra'vedly, *ad.* in a corrupt manner
 Depravi'ty, Depra'vedness, *s.* corruption; vitiation, depravation
 Dep'recate, *v. a.* to pray for the contrary to what we have or fear; to regret deeply
 Dep'recatingly, *ad.* in a deprecating manner
 Depreca'tion, *s.* a contrary prayer; earnest request
 Dep'recative, Dep'recatory, *a.* tending to deprecate; in the form of prayer
 Dep'recator, *s.* one who deprecates
 Depre'ciate, *v. a.* to undervalue, to disparage, to traduce—*v. n.* to be worth less
 Depre'cia'tion, *s.* undervaluation, fall in value, traduction
 Depre'ciative, *a.* undervaluing
 Dep'redate, *v. a.* to rob, to spoil, to pillage
 Depreda'tion, *s.* a robbing, a spoiling
 Depreda'tor, *s.* a robber, a plunderer
 Depress', *v. a.* to humble, deject, cast down
 Depres'sion, *s.* the act of humbling; abasement; depression, dejection
 Depres'sive, *a.* having power to depress
 Depri'vable, *a.* liable to deprivation
 Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving; loss from being deprived
 Depri've, *v. a.* to take from, debar, bereave
 Depri'vement, *s.* the state of being deprived
 Depri'ver, *s.* that which deprives or bereaves
 Depth, *s.* deepness; profundity; remoteness; abstruseness
 Deputa'tion, *s.* act of deputing; authority as deputy; persons deputed
 Depu'te, *v. a.* to appoint or empower as a deputy
 Dep'uty, *s.* one who acts for another, a substitute, a delegate, an agent
 Deran'ge, *v. a.* to disarrange, disturb, put in confusion or disorder

DO NOTHING TO-DAY THAT YOU ARE LIKELY TO REPENT OF TO-MORROW.

DER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DES

DELIBERATE LONG ON THAT WHICH YOU CAN DO BUT ONCE.

Deran'ged, *a.* mentally disordered or enfeebled
 Deran'gement, *s.* disorder; confusion; mental alienation, madness
 Derelic'tion, *s.* abandonment, desertion, guilty neglect of duty
 Deri'de, *v. a.* to ridicule, mock, laugh at
 Deri'der, *s.* a mocker; scoffer; buffoon
 Deri'dingly, *ad.* in a jeering manner
 Deris'ion, *s.* the act of deriding, contempt
 Deri'sive, Deri'sory, *a.* ridiculing, scoffing
 Deri'sively, *ad.* with derision
 Deri'vable, *a.* that may be derived
 Deriva'tion, *s.* act of deriving; that which is derived; that from which it is derived
 Deriv'ative, *a.* derived from another—*s.* the word or thing derived from another
 Deriv'atively, *ad.* in a derivative manner
 Deri've, *v.* to deduce from its original; to owe its origin to; to deduce
 Der'ogate, *v.* to take away or lessen
 Dero'ga'tion, *s.* a taking away or detracting
 Derog'atory, *a.* detracting, dishonouring
 Derog'atorily, *ad.* in a detracting manner
 Derog'atoriness, *s.* quality of derogating
 Des'cant, *s.* a song; discourse
 Descant', *v. n.* to discourse at large
 Descend', *v. n.* to come down, to sink, to pass or proceed onward in time
 Descen'dant, *s.* remoter offspring
 Descen'dent, *a.* falling; proceeding from
 Descen'dible, *a.* that may be descended, or that may descend
 Descen'sion, *s.* the act of descending
 Descen'sional, *a.* relating to descent
 Descent', *s.* act of descending in any way; declivity; invasion; birth
 Descri'bable, *a.* capable of description
 Descri'be, *v. a.* to delineate, narrate, recount, set forth, relate
 Descri'ber, *s.* he that describes
 Descrip'tion, *s.* a relation, narrative, recital, delineation; kind
 Descrip'tive, *a.* tending to describe
 Descrip'tively, *ad.* so as to describe
 Descrip'tiveness, *s.* quality of being descriptive
 Descry', *v. a.* to spy out, detect, discover
 Desecrate, *v. a.* to profane
 Desecra'tion, *s.* the act of desecrating, or state of being desecrated
 Desert', *s.* merit, worth; claim to reward—*v. a.* to forsake, to abandon, to quit
 Des'ert, *s.* a wilderness; solitude; waste
 Deser'ter, *s.* one who deserts, especially a soldier who leaves the service unlawfully
 Deser'tion, *s.* act of forsaking; state of being forsaken
 Desert'less, *a.* without merit, worthless
 Deser've, *v. n.* to be worthy of good or ill
 Deser'vedly, *ad.* worthily; according to desert, whether good or evil
 Deser'ver, *s.* one who merits or is worthy of
 Deser'ving, *a.* worthy of; good
 Deser'vingly, *ad.* worthily; meritoriously
 Deshabille, *s.* [Fr.], an undress
 Desic'cate, *v. a.* to dry up
 Desicca'tion, *s.* the act of making dry
 Desid'erate, *v. a.* to want, to miss
 Desidera'tum, *s.* [Lat.], that which is desired
 Desi'gn, *v. a.* to purpose, to project, to plan; (in the Fine Arts), to draw or delineate; to invent, arrange and compose—*s.* an

intention, a plan, a scheme; a delineation, the composition of a picture, group of statuary, or building
 Desi'gnable, *a.* capable of being designed
 Designate, *v. a.* to point out; to distinguish
 Designa'tion, *s.* appointment; intention, indication
 Des'ignative, *a.* showing, declaring
 Desi'gnedly, *ad.* intentionally; purposely
 Desi'gner, *s.* a contriver; an artist
 Desi'gning, *a.* deceitful, cunning, insidious—*s.* the art of delineation
 Desi'gnless, *a.* without intention
 Desi'gnlessly, *ad.* aimlessly
 Desi'able, *a.* worthy of desire, pleasing
 Desi'rableness, *s.* quality of being desirable
 Desi'rably, *ad.* so as to be desired
 Desi're, *s.* wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy; love—*v. a.* to wish; to covet; to
 Desi'reless, *a.* without desire [entreat
 Desi'rer, *s.* one who desires, or asks
 Desi'rous, *a.* full of desire, eager, anxious
 Desi'rously, *ad.* with earnest wishes
 Desi'rousness, *s.* the state of being desirous
 Desist', *v. n.* to cease from, to stop
 Desis'tance, *s.* a desisting; cessation
 Desk, *s.* a sloping table to write or read at
 Des'olate, *v. a.* to lay waste, to make desert—*a.* laid waste, uninhabited, solitary
 Des'olately, *ad.* in a desolate manner
 Des'olater, *s.* one who causes desolation
 Desola'tion, *s.* destruction, ruin, waste, gloom
 Des'olatory, *a.* causing desolation
 Despai'r, *s.* hopelessness, despondence—*v. n.* to be without hope, to despond
 Despai'rer, *s.* one who despairs
 Despai'ring, *a.* giving up to despair
 Despai'ringly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner
 Despai'ringness, *s.* desperation
 Despatch'. See Dispatch.
 Despera'do, *s.* [Span.], a furious, desperate man
 Des'perate, *a.* having no hope; furious, rash
 Des'perately, *ad.* rashly, madly, furiously
 Des'perateness, *s.* rash precipitance
 Despera'tion, *s.* despair; rashness, rage
 Des'picable, *a.* contemptible, worthless
 Des'picableness, *s.* meanness; vileness
 Des'picably, *ad.* meanly; contemptibly
 Despi'sable, *a.* mean, contemptible
 Despi'se, *v. a.* to scorn, contemn, slight
 Despi'sedness, *s.* state of being despised
 Despi'ser, *s.* a contemner; scorner
 Despi'te, *s.* malice, malignity; defiance
 Despi'teful, *a.* malicious, full of spleen
 Despi'tefully, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly
 Despi'tefulness, *s.* malice; malignity
 Despoi'l, *v. a.* to rob, to plunder, to deprive
 Despoi'ler, *s.* a plunderer
 Despolia'tion, *s.* the act of despoiling
 Despond', *v. n.* to despair, to lose hope
 Despon'dency, *s.* despair, hopelessness
 Despon'dent, *a.* dejected, despairing
 Despon'der, *s.* one who is without hope
 Despon'ding, *a.* despairing, losing hope
 Despon'dingly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner
 Des'pot, *s.* an absolute prince; a tyrant
 Despotic, Despot'ical, *a.* absolute, arbitrary
 Despot'ically, *ad.* in a despotical manner
 Despot'icalness, *s.* arbitrary authority
 Des'potism, *s.* absolute power, tyranny
 Dessert', *s.* the last course at a feast
 Destina'tion, *s.* purpose, design, intention, end sought

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE THEM DO UNTO YOU.

DES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DEX

- Des'tine, *v. a.* to design, to appoint, to devote, to doom
 Des'tiny, *s.* fate, doom; invincible necessity
 Des'titute, *a.* forsaken, in want, friendless—*s.* one without friends or comfort
 Destitu'tion, *s.* want, poverty
 Destroy, *v. a.* to demolish, consume, ruin, devastate, kill
 Destroy'able, *a.* that may be destroyed
 Destroy'er, *s.* one who destroys
 Destroy'ing, *a.* desolating, consuming, slaying
 Destructibil'ity, Destruc'tibleness, *s.* capability of destruction
 Destruc'tible, *a.* that can be destroyed
 Destruc'tion, *s.* ruin; demolition, overthrow, devastation, slaughter
 Destruc'tive, *a.* destroying, wasteful
 Destruc'tively, *ad.* ruinously; mischievously
 Destruc'tiveness, *s.* the quality of destroying or ruining
 Desu'etude, *s.* disuse, discontinuance
 Des'ultorily, *ad.* in a desultory manner
 Des'ultoriness, *s.* unconnectedness
 Des'ultory, *a.* unsettled, unconnected
 Detach', *v. a.* to separate; to withdraw; to send off a party
 Detach'ed, *a.* drawn off; sent off, disengaged
 Detach'ment, *s.* a body of troops detached
 Detail', *s.* a minute and particular relation; a special portion—*v. a.* to relate minutely and particularly
 Detail'er, *s.* one who relates particulars
 Detail's, *s. pl.* particulars making up a whole
 Detain', *v. a.* to withhold; stop; keep in custody
 Detain'er, *s.* one who detains
 Detain'ment, *s.* the act of detaining
 Detect', *v. a.* to discover, find out, expose
 Detec'ter, *s.* one who detects
 Detec'tion, *s.* discovery
 Detec'tive, *s.* an officer employed to discover criminals
 Deten'tion, *s.* the act of detaining; restraint
 Deter', *v. a.* to discourage, to dishearten, to prevent
 Deter'gent, *a.* cleansing, purging
 Dete'riorate, *v. a.* to impair; to make worse
 Deteriora'tion, *s.* state of growing worse
 Deter'minable, *a.* that may be determined
 Deter'minate, *a.* limited, resolved upon
 Deter'minately, *ad.* resolutely, decisively
 Determina'tion, *s.* a decision; a resolution, firmness
 Deter'minative, *a.* directing to a certain end
 Deter'minator, *s.* one who determines
 Deter'mine, *v. a.* to fix, resolve, decide
 Deter'mined, *a.* resolved; decided
 Deter'sive, *a.* having power to cleanse
 Detest', *v. a.* to hate, abhor, dislike greatly
 Detes'table, *a.* hateful, odious, abominable
 Detes'tableness, Detestabil'ity, *s.* extreme hatefulness
 Detes'tably, *ad.* abominably; hatefully
 Detesta'tion, *s.* hatred, abhorrence
 Detes'ter, *s.* one who abhors
 Dethro'ne, *v. a.* to divest of sovereignty
 Dethro'nement, *s.* the act of dethroning
 Dethro'ner, *s.* one who dethrones
 Det'onate, *v. n.* to explode
 Detona'tion, *s.* an explosion
 Detou'r, *s.* [Fr.], a turning; a way about
 Detract', *v. a.* to derogate, slander, defame
 Detrac'tion, *s.* defamation, slander
 Detrac'tive, *a.* tending to detract
 Detrac'tor, *s.* a slanderer, calumniator
 Detrac'tory, *a.* defamatory, derogatory
 Detriment, *s.* loss, damage, mischief, harm
 Detriment'al, *a.* hurtful, injurious
 Deuce, *s.* the two in cards or dice
 Deuteron'omy, *s.* the fifth book of Moses
 Dev'astate, *v. a.* to lay waste
 Devasta'tion, *s.* waste, havoc, destruction
 Devel'ope, *v. a.* to unfold, draw out, detect, make apparent
 Devel'opment, *s.* unfolding, disclosure, detection
 De'viate, *v. n.* to wander, go astray, err
 Devia'tion, *s.* quitting the right way; offence
 Devi'ce, *s.* a contrivance or scheme; an emblem
 Dev'il, *s.* an evil spirit, the antagonist of good; a machine for tearing rags to pieces—*v. a.* to broil and season highly
 Dev'ilish, *a.* diabolical, abandoned; excessive
 Dev'ilishness, *s.* the quality of being devilish
 Dev'ilishly, *ad.* diabolically, wickedly
 Dev'ilry, *s.* implety; mischief
 De'vious, *a.* out of the common tract, erring
 Devise, *v.* to contrive; to consider; to give by will—*s.* See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Devi'sable, *a.* capable of being devised
 Devi'ser, *s.* a contriver; an inventor
 Devo'id, *a.* empty, vacant, destitute of
 Devolve, *v.* to fall or pass by succession
 Devolu'tion, *s.* the act of passing on to a successor
 Devo'te, *v. a.* to consecrate; to give up; to addict
 Devo'ted, *a.* zealous, warmly attached
 Devo'tedness, *s.* state of being devoted
 Devote'e, *s.* a bigot, a superstitious person
 Devo'tement, *s.* consecration, a giving up
 Devo'tion, *s.* piety; worship; ardour, attachment
 Devo'tional, *a.* suited to devotion
 Devou'r, *v. a.* to eat ravenously, to consume
 Devou'rer, *s.* a consumer; he that devours
 Devou'ringly, *ad.* in a consuming manner
 Devou't, *a.* pious, religious, sincere
 Devoutly, *ad.* piously; with ardent devotion
 Devou'tness, *s.* piety, devotion
 Dew, *s.* moisture condensed from the atmosphere at night
 Dew'berry, *s.* a kind of blackberry
 Dew'drop, *s.* a drop of dew
 Dew'lap, *s.* the loose skin hanging from the throats of oxen
 Dew'point, *s.* the degree of cold at which dew first condenses
 Dew'-worm, *s.* a kind of earthworm
 Dew'y, *a.* resembling or moist with dew
 Dexter'ity, *s.* activity, expertness, readiness
 Dex'ter, Dex'tral, *a.* on the right-hand side
 Dex'terous, Dex'trous, *a.* expert, active, cunning
 Dex'terously, Dex'trously, *ad.* expertly, skilfully, artfully

DISTANCE IS THE BEST REMEDY AGAINST AN EVIL-DISPOSED MAN.

DO NOT IN PROSPERITY WHAT MAY BE REPENTED IN ADVERSITY.

[DEX]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIL]

DEFER NOT TILL THE EVENING WHAT THE MORNING MAY ACCOMPLISH.

Dex'terousness, Dex'trousness, *s.* dexterity; adroitness
 Dia'blery, *s.* [Fr.], devilry
 Diabol'ic, Diabol'ical, *a.* devilish, impious
 Diabol'ically, *ad.* in a nefarious manner
 Diabol'icalness, *s.* the qualities of the devil
 Dia'conal, *a.* of or belonging to a deacon
 Di'adem, *s.* a crown, a mark of royalty
 Di'ademed, *a.* adorned with a diadem
 Diæ'resis, *s.* (in Grammar), a mark, thus (") put over the second vowel of a diphthong, to show that each is to be pronounced
 Diagnos'tic, *a.* characteristic; distinguishing
 Diag'onal, *s.* a line from angle to angle—*a.* reaching from one angle to another
 Diag'onally, *ad.* in a diagonal direction
 Di'agram, *s.* a mathematical figure used in demonstrations; a large drawing to illustrate
 Di'al, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the hour by means of a shadow cast by the sun; a timepiece; the face of a watch or clock
 Di'alect, *s.* manner of expression; a provincial or popular language
 Dialec'tic, Dialec'tical, *a.* peculiar to a dialect; logical
 Dialecti'cian, *s.* a logician; a reasoner
 Dialec'tics, *s.* the art of logic
 Di'alling, *s.* the art of constructing dials
 Di'allist, *s.* a maker of sun-dials
 Di'alogue, *s.* a conversation between two or more persons; alternate discourse
 Diam'eter, *s.* (in Geometry), a line which divides a circle into two equal parts
 Diamet'rical, *a.* pertaining to diameter
 Diamet'rically, *ad.* directly
 Di'amond, *s.* an exceedingly hard and very valuable gem, composed of pure carbon; a suit in oards; a rhombus or lozenge; a small kind of printing type
 Di'aper, *s.* figured linen—*v. a.* to variegate with figures
 Di'aphragm, *s.* a partition with an opening in it
 Di'arist, *s.* the writer of a diary
 Di'ary, *s.* a daily account; a journal
 Di'atribe, *s.* an essay or discourse; contentious and quarrelsome discourse
 Dib'ble, *s.* a tool to make holes for plants or seeds—*v. a.* to plant with a dibble
 Dice, *s. pl.* of Die—*v. n.* to game with dice
 Di'ce-box, *s.* a box from which dice are thrown by the player
 Di'cer, *s.* a player at dice, a gamester
 Dic'tate, *v. a.* to command with authority, to prescribe, to direct what shall be written—*s.* a precept, an admonition
 Dicta'tion, *s.* the act of dictating
 Dicta'tor, *s.* one who dictates; one who rules with absolute authority
 Dictato'rial, *a.* authoritative
 Dicta'torship, *s.* the office of a dictator
 Dic'tion, *s.* style, language, expression
 Dic'tionary, *s.* a book explaining the words of any language alphabetically; a lexicon
 Dic'tum, *s.* [Lat.], a positive assertion
 Didac'tic, *a.* preceptive, doctrinal
 Didac'tically, *ad.* in a didactic manner
 Di'dapper, *s.* a water-hen
 Die, *v. n.* to lose life, to perish, to expire, to vanish—*s.* a small cube with marks on its sides, to play with; stamp used in coinage

Di'et, *s.* food; regimen; boarding—*v.* to supply with food; to eat by rule
 Di'etary, *a.* pertaining to the rules of diet—*s.* a set of rules respecting food
 Di'eter, *s.* one who prescribes rules for eating
 Dietet'ic, Dietet'ical, *a.* relating to diet
 Dif'fer, *v. n.* to be unlike, to vary, to disagree
 Dif'ference, *s.* dissimilitude; distinction, diversity, a dispute
 Dif'ferent, *a.* distinct, unlike, dissimilar
 Differen'tial, *a.* making a difference. See Calculus
 Dif'ferently, *ad.* in a different manner
 Dif'ficult, *a.* arduous, laborious, perplexed, unmanageable, painful
 Dif'ficultly, *ad.* hardly; with difficulty
 Dif'ficulty, *s.* obstruction, arduousness, distress, perplexity; objection; disagreement, quarrel
 Dif'fidence, *s.* distrust, want of confidence
 Dif'fident, *a.* not confident, distrustful
 Dif'fidently, *ad.* with diffidence
 Diffu'se, *v. a.* to pour out, to scatter, to spread, to publish—*a.* scattered, copious, not concise
 Diffu'sely, *ad.* widely; copiously
 Diffu'ser, *s.* one who disperses
 Diffusibil'ity, *s.* capability of being spread
 Diffu'sible, *a.* capable of being diffused
 Diffu'sion, Diffu'siveness, *s.* dispersion
 Diffu'sive, *a.* dispersed, scattered, extended
 Diffu'sively, *ad.* widely; extensively
 Dig, *v. a.* to turn up or cultivate land; to excavate, to thrust
 Digest', *v.* to dissolve; range in order, distribute
 Di'gest, *s.* a methodical collection of scattered particulars
 Diges'ter, *s.* that which digests or assists digestion
 Digestibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being digestible
 Diges'tible, *a.* that may be digested
 Diges'tion, *s.* the dissolving of food in the stomach; concoction; reduction to a plan
 Diges'tive, *a.* causing digestion
 Dig'ger, *s.* one who digs
 Dig'ging, *s.* the turning up with a spade; a tract of country in which gold is found
 Dig'it, *s.* three-quarters of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any number under ten
 Dig'nified, *a.* exalted, noble, stately, invested with high office in the church
 Dig'nify, *v. a.* to advance, exalt, honour
 Dig'nitary, *s.* a clergyman above the rank of a parochial priest
 Dig'nity, *s.* grandeur, honour, rank
 Digress', *v. n.* to turn aside; to wander; to expatiate
 Digres'sion, *s.* a deviation from the subject
 Digres'sional, Digres'sive, *a.* of the nature of a digression
 Digres'sively, *ad.* in the way of digression
 Diju'dicate, *v. a.* to judge between two
 Dijudica'tion, *s.* judicial determination
 Dike, *s.* a ditch, channel, bank, mound
 Dilap'idate, *v.* to fall, or to suffer to fall, to ruin
 Dilapida'tion, *s.* decay for want of repair
 Dilap'idator, *s.* one who causes dilapidation
 Dilatabil'ity, *s.* quality of admitting extension
 Dila'table, *a.* capable of extension

DO GOOD, AND SHUN EVIL; THIS IS THE SUM OF HUMAN DUTY.

[DIL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS

DISCRETION IS THE PERFECTION OF REASON, AND GUIDE TO US IN ALL OUR DUTIES.

Dilata'tion, *s.* the state of being extended
 Dila'te, *v.* to extend, to widen; to relate at large
 Dila'ter, *s.* one who enlarges or extends
 Dil'atorily, *ad.* procrastinatingly
 Dil'atoriness, *s.* slowness, sluggishness
 Dil'atory, *a.* tardy, slow, loitering
 Dilem'ma, *s.* [Gr.], a difficult situation or choice
 Dilettan'te, *s.* [Ital.], an amateur in science or art
 Dil'igence, *s.* industry, constant application, carefulness
 Dil'igent, *a.* persevering, assiduous, not idle
 Dil'igently, *ad.* with assiduity and care
 Dil'uent, *a.* attenuating; making thin
 Dilu'te, *v. a.* to make thin, to weaken
 Dilu'tedly, *ad.* in a diluted form
 Dilu'tion, *s.* the act of diluting
 Dilu'vial, *a.* belonging to a flood
 Dim, *a.* not clear, obscure, dull—*v. a.* to darken
 Dimen'sions, *s. pl.* bulk, extent, capacity
 Dim'eter, *a.* having two poetical measures
 Dimid'iated, *a.* divided into two equal parts
 Dimidia'tion, *s.* the act of halving
 Dimin'ish, *v.* to impair, degrade, lessen parts
 Dimin'ishable, *a.* capable of being made less
 Diminu'tion, *s.* the act of making less, decrease, deduction
 Dimin'utive, *a.* small—*s.* that which diminishes; (in Grammar), a word expressing diminutiveness
 Dimin'utively, *ad.* in a diminutive manner
 Dimin'utiveness, *s.* smallness; littleness
 Dim'issory, *a.* granting leave to depart
 Dim'ity, *s.* a kind of ribbed cotton cloth
 Dim'ly, *ad.* obscurely; imperfectly
 Dim'ness, *s.* duskiness, obscuration
 Dim'ple, *s.* a small hollow in the cheek or chin—*v.* to sink in small cavities
 Dim'pled, Dim'ply, *a.* full of dimples
 Dim'sighted, *a.* having imperfect vision
 Din, *s.* a loud noise—*v. a.* to stun with noise
 Dine, *v.* to eat or give a dinner
 Ding, *v.* to dash with violence
 Ding'-dong', *s.* the sound of bells
 Din'giness, *s.* the quality of being dingy
 Din'gle, *s.* a hollow between two hills
 Din'gy, *a.* dark, dirty, soiled, foul
 Di'ning-room, *s.* a room used to dine in
 Din'ner, *s.* the chief meal of the day
 Dint, *s.* a blow, a mark; violence, force—*v. a.* to indent
 Dioc'esan, *s.* a bishop or head of a diocese—*a.* pertaining to a diocese
 Di'ocese, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bishop
 Dioram'a, *s.* an exhibition of paintings, partly by direct and partly by transmitted light, so as to produce various effects
 Dioram'ic, *a.* resembling the diorama
 Dip, *v.* to immerse; to sink; to plunge or immerse for a short time; to attend to cursorily—*s.* a plunge; an inclination or depression
 Diph'thong, *s.* two vowels having one sound
 Diphthon'gal, *a.* belonging to a diphthong
 Diplo'ma, *s.* a deed conferring some privilege
 Diplo'macy, *s.* customs, &c., observed in

intercourse with foreign powers; skill as an ambassador; skill in negotiation
 Diplomatic, *a.* relating to envoys
 Diplomatically, *ad.* in a diplomatic way
 Diplo'matist, *s.* one skilled in diplomacy
 Dip'per, *s.* that which dips, or is dipped
 Dip'ping, *s.* immersion, inclination
 Dip'ping-needle, *s.* a magnetic needle that shows its inclination to the earth
 Dip'tych, *s.* a tablet consisting of two leaves
 Dire, Di'reful, *a.* dreadful, dismal, horrible
 Direct', *a.* straight, open, plain, express, immediate—*v. a.* to point, guide, command, adjust, regulate, instruct
 Direc'tion, *s.* aim, guidance, adjustment, government, instruction, address of a letter
 Direct'ly, *ad.* immediately, openly
 Direct'ness, *s.* tendency to any point
 Direc'tor, *s.* a superintendent or manager; a guide
 Directo'rial, Direc'tory, *a.* giving directions
 Direc'torship, *s.* office of a director
 Direc'tory, *s.* a rule, guide; a book showing the residences of persons in a city, &c.; a board of directors
 Di'reful, *a.* dreadful; terrible; calamitous
 Di'refully, *ad.* dreadfully; terribly
 Di'refulness, *s.* dreadfulness; horror
 Di'reness, *s.* dismalness, horror, hideousness
 Dirge, *s.* a mournful piece of music
 Dirk, *s.* a kind of dagger
 Dirt, *s.* filth; matter in the wrong place; meanness, degradation
 Dir'tily, *ad.* nastily; filthily; meanly
 Dir'tiness, *s.* nastiness; sordidness
 Dirty, *a.* foul, nasty, sullied; base, mean—*v. a.* to foul, to soil; to scandalize
 Disability, *s.* want of power, weakness
 Disa'ble, *v. a.* to render incapable, impair
 Disabu'se, *v. a.* to undeceive, to set right
 Disacknow'ledge, *v. a.* to disown, deny, disavow
 Disadvan'tage, *s.* loss, injury, damage
 Disadvanta'geous, *a.* hurtful, prejudicial
 Disadvanta'geously, *ad.* prejudicially
 Disadvanta'geousness, *s.* mischief; loss
 Disaffect', *v. a.* to fill with discontent
 Disaffect'ed, *a.* not wishing well to
 Disaffect'edly, *ad.* in a disaffected manner
 Disaffect'edness, *s.* the quality of being disaffected
 Disaffect'ion, *s.* want of loyalty or zeal
 Disaffor'est, *v. a.* to render forest, land common
 Disagree', *v. n.* to differ in opinion, quarrel
 Disagree'able, *a.* offensive, unpleasing
 Disagree'ableness, *s.* unpleasantness [ly
 Disagree'ably, *ad.* unsuitably; unpleasant-
 Disagree'ment, *s.* difference, unsuitableness
 Disallow', *v.* to deny; to reject; to censure, to disapprove
 Disallow'able, *a.* not allowable, improper
 Disallow'ance, *s.* disapprobation, rejection
 Disannul'. See Annul
 Disappar'el, *v. a.* to disrobe; to undress
 Disappe'ar, *v. n.* to be lost to view, to vanish, to cease
 Disappe'arance, *s.* a becoming invisible
 Disappoi'nt, *v. a.* to defeat the expectation; to fail, frustrate, delude

DIVINE IS THE POWER OF GIVING, WITH THE WILL TO GIVE, OPPORTUNELY.

[DIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

DISCORD IS AN INTRUDER THAT ALL PARTIES SHOULD UNITE IN EXCLUDING.

Disappoint'ment, *s.* defeat; miscarriage; frustration
 Disapproba'tion, *s.* a dislike, a censure
 Dis'approbatory, *a.* tending to disapprove
 Disappro'val, *s.* disapprobation
 Disappro've, *v. a.* to censure, to dislike, to reject
 Disappro'vingly, *ad.* with disapprobation
 Disarm', *v. a.* to divest of arms or means of doing harm; to divest
 Disar'mament, *s.* a disarming
 Disar'med, *a.* deprived of arms
 Disar'ming, *s.* a divesting of arms
 Disarra'uge, *v. a.* to unsettle
 Disarra'ngement, *s.* disorder; confusion
 Disarray', *s.* disorder, confusion—*v. a.* to put into confusion; to overthrow
 Disasso'ciate, *v. a.* to disunite
 Disas'ter, *s.* misfortune, grief, mishap
 Disas'trous, *a.* unlucky, calamitous
 Disas'trously, *ad.* in a dismal manner
 Disas'trousness, *s.* calamitousness
 Disavow', *v. a.* to disown, deny, reject
 Disavow'al, *s.* denial, rejection
 Disband', *v. a.* to dismiss from military service; to separate, break up, scatter
 Disbelie'f, *s.* a refusal of belief; discredit
 Disbelie've, *v. a.* not to credit or believe
 Disbelie'ver, *s.* one who refuses belief
 Disbur'den, *v. a.* to unload, to discharge
 Disbur'se, *v. a.* to spend or lay out money
 Disbur'sement, *s.* a payment of money
 Disbur'ser, *s.* one who pays out money
 Dise. See Disk
 Diseard', *v. a.* to dismiss, displace, discharge
 Discern', *v. a.* to descry, judge, distinguish
 Diseer'ner, *s.* one who discerns
 Diseer'nible, *a.* perceptible, discoverable
 Discer'nibleness, *s.* visibleness
 Discer'nibly, *ad.* perceptibly; apparently
 Discer'ning, *a.* judicious, knowing—*s.* the power of accurately distinguishing
 Discer'ningly, *ad.* with discernment
 Diseer'nment, *s.* judgment, skill
 Dischar'ge, *v. a.* to dismiss; to emit; to pay; to set free; to let off, unload—*s.* a dismissing; an acquittance; liberation; payment
 Disci'ple, *s.* a scholar; a follower—*v. a.* to teach; to bring up
 Disei'pleship, *s.* the state of a disciple
 Disei'pl'nable, *a.* capable of instruction
 Disciplina'rian, *s.* one who rules with strictness—*a.* pertaining to discipline
 Dis'ciplinary, *a.* pertaining to discipline
 Disei'pline, *s.* instruction, government, subjection to rules, chastisement—*v. a.* to educate, to regulate; to keep in order; to reform; to chastise
 Dis'ciplined, *a.* trained, instructed; subject to rules, corrected
 Diselai'm, *v. a.* to disown, deny, renounce
 Disclai'mer, *s.* he that disclaims; act of disclaiming
 Diselo'se, *v. a.* to reveal, to tell, to discover
 Disclo'ser, *s.* one who disposes
 Disclo'sure, *s.* act of disclosing; that which is disclosed
 Dis'col'd, *a.* formed like a disk
 Diseol'our, *v. a.* to stain or change colour
 Diseolora'tion, Discol'ouring, *s.* change of colour
 Discol'oured, *a.* changed in colour
 Diseom'fit, *v. a.* to vanquish—*s.* a defeat
 Discom'fure, *s.* overthrow; loss of battle

Discom'fort, *v. a.* to grieve, sadden, deject—*s.* uneasiness, pain, grief
 Discommenda'tion, *s.* blame, reproach
 Discompo'se, *v. a.* to ruffle, vex, displace
 Discompo'sure, *s.* disorder; perturbation
 Disconcert', *v. a.* to unsettle, discompose
 Disconnect', *v. a.* to break the ties
 Disconnect'ed, *a.* freed from connection with
 Disconnect'ion, *s.* disunion of parts
 Discon'solate, *a.* sad, hopeless, sorrowful
 Discon'solately, *ad.* comfortlessly; sadly
 Discon'solateness, *s.* want of comfort; hopelessness
 Discontent', *s.* a want of content, sorrow
 Disconten'ted, *a.* uneasy, dissatisfied
 Diseonten'tedly, *ad.* with discontent
 Disconten'tedness, Discontent'ment, *s.* the state of being discontented; uneasiness
 Diseontin'uance, Discontinua'tion, *s.* a cessation, separation, intermission
 Diseontin'ue, *v.* to leave off; to interrupt
 Discontin'uity, *s.* disunity of parts
 Discontin'uous, *a.* parted; extended; gaping
 Dis'cord, *s.* a disagreement; opposition
 Diseor'dance, *s.* disagreement, inconsistency
 Discor'dant, *a.* inconsistent, incongruous
 Discor'dantly, *ad.* in a discordant manner
 Dis'count, *s.* a deduction from a payment made before it is due, or of interest on an advance at the time it is made; a diminution of value—*v. a.* to deduct discount; to give cash for a bill deducting the discount; to make allowance for enhancement or exaggeration
 Dis'countable, *a.* that may be discounted
 Discoun'tenance, *v. a.* to discourage, check—*s.* cold treatment; discouragement
 Dis'counter, *s.* an advancer of money on discount
 Dis'counting, *s.* the practice or business of advancing money on bills
 Discour'age, *v. a.* to deter, depress, dissuade
 Diseour'agement, *s.* act of discouraging; that which discourages
 Discour'ager, *s.* one who discourages
 Discour'se, *s.* conversation, a treatise, a sermon—*v.* to set forth at large
 Discou'rser, *s.* one who discourses
 Discou'rteous, *a.* uncivil, rough, unpolite
 Diseou'rteously, *ad.* uncivilly; rudely
 Discou'rtesy, *s.* incivility; rudeness
 Diseov'er, *v. a.* to disclose, to show, to communicate, to detect, to spy
 Discov'erable, *a.* that may be discovered
 Discov'erer, *s.* he who discovers
 Discov'ery, *s.* the act of finding out or disclosing; that which is discovered
 Discred'it, *s.* disbelief, reproach, disgrace—*v. a.* not to believe; to disgrace
 Discred'itable, *a.* disgraceful; reproachful
 Discred'itably, *ad.* in a discreditable manner
 Discreet't, *a.* prudent, cautious, modest
 Discreet'tly, *ad.* prudently; cautiously
 Discrep'ancy, *s.* a difference, disagreement, inconsistency
 Discrep'ant, *a.* disagreeing; contrary
 Discre'tion, Discreet'ness, *s.* prudence, cautiousness; liberty of acting
 Disere'tional, Disere'tionary, *a.* unlimited, left to one's judgment or discretion

DISSIMULATION IN YOUTH IS THE FORERUNNER OF PERFDY IN OLD AGE

[DIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

Discre'tionally, *ad.* according to discretion
 Discrim'inable, *a.* distinguishable
 Discrim'inate, *v. a.* to distinguish by any means; to select, separate
 Discrim'inately, *ad.* distinctly; minutely
 Discrim'inateness, *s.* marked difference
 Discrim'inating, *a.* making distinctions; distinguishing
 Discrimina'tion, *s.* act of distinguishing; mark of distinction; discernment, judgment
 Discrim'inative, *a.* characteristic [ment
 Discrim'inatively, *ad.* with discrimination
 Discrim'inator, *s.* one who discriminates
 Discrow'ned, *a.* deprived of royalty
 Discurs'ive, *a.* argumentative; desultory
 Discurs'ively, *ad.* in a discursive way
 Discursiveness, *s.* quality of being discursive
 Discurs'ory, *a.* argumentative, rational
 Discuss', *v. a.* to examine, argue, debate
 Discus'ser, *s.* one who discusses
 Discus'sion, *s.* debates, argumentation
 Disdai'n, *s.* contempt, scorn, indignation
 —*v. a.* to scorn, to reject, to slight
 Disdai'nful, *a.* contemptuous, haughty
 Disdai'nfully, *ad.* contemptuously
 Disdai'nfulness, *s.* contemptuousness
 Disea'se, *s.* distemper, malady, sickness—
 —*v. a.* to afflict, to torment, to pain, to infect
 Disea'sed, *a.* sick; distempered; morbid
 Disea'sedness, *s.* sickness; morbidness
 Disembark', *v.* to put on shore, to land
 Disembarka'tion, *s.* the act of disembarking
 Disembar' rass, *v. a.* to free from impediment
 Disembar' rassment, *s.* freedom from trouble
 Disembod'ied, *a.* divested of the body; separated but not disbanded
 Disembod'y, *v. a.* to discharge from military incorporation; to divest of body
 Disembo'gue, *v.* to discharge into the sea
 Disembo'guement, *s.* discharge of a river into the sea, or a lake
 Disembow'el, *v. a.* to take out the bowels
 Disembro'il, *v. a.* to clear up, disentangle
 Disenchant', *v. a.* to free from enchantment
 Disenchant'ment, *s.* freedom, freeing, or deliverer from enchantment
 Disencum'ber, *v. a.* to disburden, exonerate
 Disencum'brance, *s.* freedom from care
 Disenga'ge, *v.* to quit, extricate, free from
 Disenga'ged, *a.* at leisure; clear from
 Disenga'gement, *s.* freedom of attention
 Disenno'ble, *v. a.* to degrade
 Disenro'l, *v. a.* to erase out of a roll
 Disentan'gle, *v. a.* to unravel, to extricate, to disengage
 Disenthral'. See Disinthrall
 Disenti'tled, *a.* deprived of a title
 Disentran'ce, *v. a.* to awaken from a trance
 Disestee'm, *s.* slight regard, dislike—*v. a.* to disregard, to slight, to dislike
 Disestima'tion, *s.* disrespect; disesteem
 Disfa'vour, *s.* unpropitious regard; dislike—*v. a.* to discountenance
 Disfigura'tion, *s.* the act of disfiguring; the being disfigured
 Disfig'ure, *v. a.* to deform, deface, mangle
 Disfig'urement, *s.* defacement of beauty
 Disfran'chise, *v. a.* to deprive of political privileges or immunities

Disfran'chisement, *s.* loss of privileges
 Disfur'nish, *v. a.* to deprive of furniture
 Disgor'ge, *v. a.* to vomit, eject
 Disgor'gement, *s.* the act of disgorging
 Disgra'ce, *v. a.* to dishonour, to degrade, to disparage—*s.* dishonour, disfavour, discredit, ignominy
 Disgra'ceful, *a.* ignominious, shameful
 Disgra'cefully, *ad.* with ignominy
 Disgra'cefulness, *s.* ignominy, reproach
 Disgui'se, *s.* concealment by a false dress, or assumed manner—*v. a.* to conceal, to put on a disguise
 Disgui'sedly, *ad.* so as to be disguised
 Disgui'sement, *s.* false appearance
 Disgust', *s.* aversion, dislike—*v. a.* to offend, provoke; to distaste
 Disgust'ful, *a.* nauseous, distasteful
 Disgus'tingly, *ad.* so as to disgust
 Dish, *s.* a vessel to serve up meat in; meat so served up—*v. a.* to put or serve up meat in a dish
 Dishabill'e, *s.* [Fr.], an undress, a loose dress—*a.* loosely or negligently dressed
 Dishab'it, *v. a.* to throw out of place; expel
 Disharmo'nious, *a.* incongruous
 Dish'-cloth, Dish'-clout, *s.* a cloth used for cleaning dishes
 Dishear'ten, *v. a.* to discourage, to deter
 Dishev'el, *v. a.* to spread the hair disorderly, to hang in disorder
 Dishon'est, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful, faithless
 Dishon'estly, *ad.* without probity [less
 Dishon'esty, *s.* knavery; fraud, deceit
 Dishon'our, *v. a.* to disgrace, degrade, pollute; to refuse to pay a draft—*s.* reproach, disgrace, censure
 Dishon'ourable, *a.* shameful, reproachful
 Dishon'ourably, *ad.* in a dishonourable way
 Disinclina'tion, *s.* dislike, unwillingness, aversion
 Disincl'ine, *v. a.* to produce dislike to
 Disincl'ined, *a.* not favourably disposed
 Disincor'porate, *v. a.* to separate, dissolve
 Disincorpora'tion, *s.* deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation
 Disinfect', *v. a.* to free from contagion
 Disinfect'ant, *s.* what prevents infection
 Disinfect'ion, *s.* removal of infection
 Disingen'uious, *a.* illiberal, unfair, mean
 Disingen'uously, *ad.* in a disingenuous way
 Disingen'uiousness, *s.* insincerity, unfairness
 Disinher'it, *v. a.* to deprive of inheritance
 Disin'tegrate, *v. a.* to separate into particles
 Disintegra'tion, *s.* separation into particles
 Disinter', *v. a.* to take out of a grave
 Disin'terested, *a.* not guided by private advantage; unbiased
 Disin'terestedly, *ad.* in a disinterested manner
 Disin'terestedness, *s.* indifference to or contempt of private interest
 Disinter'ment, *s.* the act of unburying
 Disintha'll, *v. a.* to set free from slavery
 Disintha'llment, *s.* liberation from slavery
 Disjoi'n, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite
 Disjoi'nt, *v. a.* to put out of joint; to separate, to break in pieces
 Disjoi'nted, *a.* separated, divided
 Disjoi'ntly, *ad.* in a divided state
 Disjunc'tive, *a.* disjoining—*s.* (in Grammar), a conjunction which indicates opposition in the meaning of the phrases it connects
 Disjunc'tively, *ad.* separately

DECEIT DISCOVERS A LITTLE MIND, AND OBSCURES THE LUSTRE OF EVERY ACCOMPLISHMENT.

DEEP RIVERS MOVE WITH SILENT MAJESTY; SHALLOW BROOKS ARE NOISY.

[DIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

DILIGENCE IS THE PARENT OF SCIENCE AND THE DISPENSER OF EXCELLENCE.

Disk, *s.* the face of the sun, &c.; a quoit
 Dislike, *s.* aversion, disapprobation—*v. a.* to disapprove, to disrelish
 Dislocate, *v. a.* to disjoint, to displace
 Dislocation, *s.* act of displacing; a joint displaced
 Dislodge, *v.* to drive out; to remove
 Disloyal, *a.* not true to allegiance; faithless
 Disloyally, *ad.* faithlessly, contrary to allegiance
 Disloyalty, *s.* a want of allegiance
 Dis'mal, *a.* sorrowful, uncomfortable; dark
 Dis'mally, *ad.* horribly, sorrowfully
 Dis'malness, *s.* sorrow; darkness [stroy
 Dismantle, *v. a.* to strip, overthrow, de-
 Dismask, *v. a.* to put off; divest; uncover
 Dismast, *v. a.* to deprive of masts
 Dismay, *v. a.* to terrify, affright, deject—
s. loss of courage; fear, terror
 Dismember, *v. a.* to cut limb from limb, to mutilate, divide
 Dismemberment, *s.* separation, mutilation, division
 Dismiss, *v. a.* to send away, to discard
 Dismissal, Dismission, *s.* a sending away; deprivation
 Dismissive, *a.* giving leave to depart
 Dismount, *v.* to unhorse, or alight from a horse; to throw down from any support
 Disobedience, *s.* a breach of duty
 Disobedient, *a.* undutiful, froward
 Disobediently, *ad.* in a disobedient manner
 Disobey, *v. a.* to neglect to obey; to act contrary to commands
 Disobligation, *s.* the act of disoblige
 Disoblige, *v. a.* to offend, disgust, provoke
 Disobling, *a.* disgusting, unpleasing
 Disoblingly, *ad.* in an unpleasing manner
 Disoblingness, *s.* disposition to disoblige
 Disorder, *s.* tumult, irregularity, confusion; sickness—*v. a.* to disturb, ruffle, put into confusion; make sick
 Disorderedness, *s.* a state of disorder
 Disorderly, *a.* confused, irregular; lawless—*ad.* with disorder
 Disorganization, *s.* act or result of disorganizing
 Disorganize, *v. a.* to destroy organic union
 Disorganizer, *s.* one who disorganizes
 Disown, *v. a.* to renounce; to deny, to disavow
 Disparage, *v. a.* to undervalue; to decry; to vilify
 Disparagement, *s.* a disgrace, a reproach; vilification
 Disparager, *s.* one who disparages
 Disparagingly, *ad.* so as to disparage
 Disparates, *s.* things which cannot be compared
 Disparity, *s.* inequality, dissimilitude
 Dispark, *v. a.* to throw open a park
 Dispart, *v. a.* to divide in two, to separate
 Dispassionate, *a.* cool, moderate, impartial
 Dispassionately, *ad.* in a calm manner
 Dispat'ch, *s.* speedy performance, expedition; a letter and paper sent on public business—*v. a.* to send away; to execute speedily; to kill outright
 Dispat'cher, *s.* one that dispatches
 Dispat'chful, *a.* intent on speedy execution
 Dispel, *v. a.* to drive away, scatter, dissipate
 Dispensable, *a.* that may be dispensed with
 Dispensableness, *s.* quality of being dispensable.

Dispensary, *s.* a place where medicines are dispensed; a charitable medical institution
 Dispensation, *s.* an exemption; indulgence; distribution, apportionment; system of divine government
 Dispensative, *a.* granting dispensation
 Dispensatory, *s.* the directory for making medicines—*a.* having the power of granting dispensation
 Dispense, *v.* to distribute; to administer; to excuse, relinquish
 Dispenser, *s.* one who dispenses
 Dispe'ople, *v. a.* to depopulate, to lay waste
 Disperse, *v. a.* to scatter, to drive away—*v. n.* to separate, disappear
 Dispersedly, *ad.* in a scattered manner
 Dispersedness, *s.* state of being dispersed
 Dispersion, *s.* the act of spreading abroad
 Dispersive, *a.* tending to scatter
 Dispirit, *v. a.* to discourage, damp, oppress
 Dispirit'edly, *ad.* in a dejected manner
 Dispirit'edness, *s.* want of vigour or vivacity
 Displa'ce, *v. a.* to put out of place, to remove
 Displacement, *s.* the act of displacing
 Displant, *v. a.* to transplant; to remove a people from their residence
 Displanta'tion, *s.* removal
 Display, *v. a.* to spread wide, to exhibit—*s.* parade, exhibition
 Display'er, *s.* he or that which displays
 Disple'ase, *v. a.* to offend, provoke, disgust
 Displeasedness, Displeas'ure, *s.* offence, anger, dislike
 Disple'asing, *a.* offensive, causing disgust
 Displeasingness, *s.* quality of displeasing
 Disport, *s.* play, sport, pastime—*v. n.* to play
 Dispo'sable, *a.* that may be disposed of
 Dispo'sal, *s.* a regulation; disposition, control, management
 Dispo'se, *v.* to arrange; to incline; to adjust; to sell
 Dispo'ser, *s.* a bestower, a director
 Dispo'sing, *s.* act of arranging; disposition
 Disposition, *s.* order; method; quality; temper of mind; situation; tendency
 Dispossess, *v. a.* to put out of possession
 Dispossession, *s.* the act of putting out of possession
 Disprai'se, *s.* blame, censure, dishonour—*v. a.* to blame, condemn, censure
 Disprai'ser, *s.* one who blames or dispraises
 Disprai'singly, *ad.* by way of dispraise
 Dispread, *v. a.* to spread in different ways
 Dispri'ze, *v. a.* to undervalue
 Disproof, *s.* a confutation, a refutation
 Disproportion, *s.* want of symmetry; unsuitableness; inequality—*v. a.* to mismatch
 Disproportional, Disproportionable, Disproportionate, *a.* unsuitable in quantity
 Disproportionally, Disproportionably, Disproportionately, *ad.* out of proportion, unsuitably, inadequately
 Disproportionableness, Disproportionateness, *s.* want of proportion; inadequacy
 Dispro'vable, *a.* capable of being disproved
 Dispro've, *v. a.* to confute, to refute
 Dispro'ver, *s.* one that disproves or confutes
 Dispu'table, *a.* liable to be contested

DESPISE NOT THE POOR, FOR YOU MAY WANT THEIR VIRTUE.

[DIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DIS]

Dis'putant, *s.* a controversionalist, a reasoner
 Disputa'tion, *s.* a discussion or debate, a controversy
 Disputa'tious, *a.* inclined to dispute; capacious; argumentative
 Dispu'te, *v. a.* to contend, oppose, wrangle—*s.* a contest, controversy, heat
 Dispu'teless, *a.* undisputed, undeniable
 Dispu'ter, *s.* one given to argument
 Dispu'ting, *s.* controversy, dispute
 Disqualifica'tion, *s.* that which disqualifies, the being disqualified
 Disqual'ify, *v. a.* to make unfit, to disable
 Disqui'et, *v. a.* to disturb, fret, vex, harass
 Disqui'et, Disqui'etness, Disqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness, restlessness
 Disqui'eter, *s.* one who causes disquiet
 Disqui'eting, *a.* causing disquiet
 Disqui'etly, *ad.* without rest, anxiously
 Disquisi'tion, *s.* an inquiry into, or treatise upon, any subject
 Disquisi'tional, Disquisi'tionary, *a.* expository, of the nature of a treatise
 Disregard', *s.* slight, neglect, contempt—*v. a.* to slight, neglect, condemn
 Disregard'ful, *a.* negligent, regardless
 Disregard'fully, *ad.* heedlessly; negligently
 Disrel'ish, *s.* dislike; nauseaousness—*v. a.* to dislike, to feel distaste for
 Disrep'utable, *a.* disgraceful, unbecoming
 Disrep'utably, *ad.* unbecomingly, disgracefully
 Disrepu'te, *s.* dishonour; want of reputation
 Disrespect', *s.* rudeness, want of reverence
 Disrespect'ful, *a.* irreverent, uncivil, rude
 Disrespect'fully, *ad.* irreverently; uncivilly
 Disro'be, *v. a.* to undress, uncover, strip
 Disrup'tion, *s.* a breaking asunder, a rent
 Dissatisfac'tion, *s.* discontent, disgust
 Dissatisfac'toriness, *s.* inability to satisfy
 Dissatisfac'tory, *a.* not giving content
 Dissat'isfy, *v. a.* to displease, to disappoint
 Dissect', *v. a.* to anatomize, to investigate minutely
 Dissec'tion, *s.* anatomy; nice examination
 Dissec'tor, *s.* one who dissects; an anatomist
 Dissem'ble, *v.* to disguise, to conceal one's purposes, conduct, &c.
 Dissem'bler, *s.* a hypocrite, one who dissembles
 Dissem'bling, *s.* concealment of intentions, acts, &c.
 Dissem'blingly, *ad.* with dissimulation
 Dissem'inate, *v. a.* to scatter, sow, spread
 Dissemina'tion, *s.* the act of scattering
 Dissem'inator, *s.* one who disseminates
 Dissen'sion, *s.* disagreement, discord, strife
 Dissent', *s.* difference or disagreement in opinion; difference and separation from an established church—*v. n.* to differ
 Dissen'ter, *s.* one who dissents from the established church
 Dissen'tient, *a.* disagreeing—*s.* one who declares his dissent
 Dissen'ting, *a.* in a state of separation from an established church
 Disserta'tion, *s.* a discourse; a treatise
 Dis'sertator, *s.* one who writes a dissertation
 Disser've, *v. a.* to do an injury to, to hurt
 Disser'vice, *s.* injury, mischief, ill turn

Disser'viceable, *a.* injurious, mischievous
 Disser'viceableness, *s.* tendency to harm
 Dissev'er, *v. a.* to part in two, to disunite
 Dis'sidence, *s.* disagreement
 Dis'sident, *a.* disagreeing—*s.* a dissenter
 Dissim'ilar, *a.* unlike, heterogeneous
 Dissimilar'ity, Dissimil'itude, *s.* unlikeness
 Dissimula'tion, *s.* a dissembling; hypocrisy
 Dis'sipate, *v. a.* to disperse, to spend lavishly
 Dis'sipated, *a.* vicious and extravagant
 Dissipa'tion, *s.* extravagant spending; dispersion
 Disso'ciate, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite
 Dissocia'tion, *s.* separation; division
 Dissolubility, *s.* capability of dissolution
 Dis'soluble, *a.* capable of separation
 Dis'solute, *a.* loose, unrestrained, debauched
 Dis'solutely, *ad.* loosely; without restraint
 Dis'soluteness, *s.* dissipation
 Dissolu'tion, *s.* a dissolving; death; destruction; breaking up a union or society
 Dissol'vable, *a.* capable of being melted
 Dissolv'e, *v.* to melt, disunite; to annul; to fall to pieces, terminate
 Dissol'vent, *a.* having power to dissolve
 Dis'sonance, *s.* discord, harshness
 Dis'sonant, *a.* not harmonious, harsh
 Dissua'de, *v. a.* to advise to the contrary
 Dissua'der, *s.* he who dissuades
 Dissua'sion, *s.* counsel in opposition
 Dissua'sive, *a.* tending to dissuade—*s.* that which has a tendency to dissuade
 Dissyllabic, *a.* consisting of two syllables
 Dissyll'able, *s.* a word of two syllables
 Distaff, *s.* a staff used in spinning
 Distain', *v. a.* to stain, to tinge; to defame
 Dist'ance, *s.* remoteness in time or place; coldness of manner; interval; opposition—*v. a.* to leave behind; to outstrip
 Dis'tant, *a.* remote in time or place; slight, indirect, cool in manner
 Dis'tantly, *ad.* remotely; at a distance; coldly
 Distaste, *s.* aversion, disgust, dislike
 Distaste'ful, *a.* nauseous, malignant [like
 Distaste'fulness, *s.* disagreeableness; dis-
 Distem'per, *s.* a disease, malady, uneasiness; size or white of eggs used in painting—*v. a.* to disease, ruffle, disaffect
 Distem'perature, *s.* intemperateness; noise
 Distem'pered, *a.* diseased; disturbed
 Distend', *v. a.* to stretch out in breadth
 Disten'ded, *a.* expanded, stretched, swollen
 Distensibility, *s.* capacity of dilation
 Disten'sible, *a.* capable of being distended
 Disten'tion, *s.* act of stretching; breadth
 Dis'tich, *s.* a couple of lines of poetry complete in sense
 Distill', *v.* to drop; to extract by distillation
 Distil'able, *a.* fit to be distilled
 Distilla'tion, *s.* the act of distilling
 Distillatory, *a.* belonging to distillation
 Distil'ler, *s.* one who distills
 Distillery, *s.* the place where distillation is carried on
 Distil'ment, *s.* that which is distilled
 Distinet', *a.* different, separate, unconfused
 Distinc'tion, *s.* act of distinguishing; difference; separation; mark of difference or superiority; rank; eminence, merit
 Distinc'tive, *a.* marking distinction

DARE TO BE GOOD, WHATEVER EVILS MAY SURROUND YOU.

DESPAIR HAS RUINED SOME, BUT PRESUMPTION RUINS MULTITUDES.

[DIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DOC]

DELIVER YOUR WORDS NOT BY NUMBER, BUT BY WEIGHT.

Distinc'tively, *ad.* with distinction
 Distinct'ly, *ad.* with distinctness; clearly; obviously
 Distinct'ness, *s.* clearness, plainness
 Distin'guish, *v. a.* to discern, mark, honour
 Distin'guishable, *a.* that is to be distinguished
 Distin'guishably, *ad.* in a distinguishable manner
 Distin'guished, *a.* eminent, transcendent
 Distin'guisher, *s.* one who makes distinctions
 Distin'guishingly, *ad.* with distinction
 Distin'guishment, *s.* observation of difference
 Distort', *v. a.* to writhe, twist, misrepresent
 Distortion, *s.* a twisting out of shape; anything distorted; misrepresentation
 Distract', *v. a.* to divide, vex, make mad
 Distrac'ted, *a.* perplexed, wild, divided
 Distrac'tedly, *ad.* madly, frantically
 Distrac'tion, Distrac'tedness, *s.* madness, confusion, discord
 Distrac'tive, *a.* causing perplexity
 Distrain', *v. a.* to seize for a debt. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Distress', *v. a.* to harass, to make miserable—*s.* suffering, misery; want, misfortune. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Distres'sed, *a.* miserable, full of trouble
 Distres'sedness, *s.* state of being distressed
 Distress'ful, *a.* in a state of misery
 Distress'fully, *ad.* in a miserable manner
 Distres'sing, *a.* harassing; afflicting
 Distrib'ute, *v. a.* to divide, disperse, assign
 Distrib'uter, *s.* one who distributes
 Distribu'tion, *s.* the act of distributing
 Distrib'utive, *a.* that distributes
 Distrib'utively, *ad.* singly; particularly
 Dis'trict, *s.* a circuit; region; province
 Distrust', *v. a.* not to trust, to disbelieve—*s.* suspicion, want of confidence
 Distrust'ful, *a.* apt to distrust; timorous
 Distrust'fully, *ad.* in a distrustful manner
 Distrust'fulness, *s.* want of confidence
 Distrust'less, *a.* without suspicion
 Disturb', *v. a.* to perplex, disorder, interrupt, disquiet
 Disturbance, *s.* confusion, tumult, interruption, disorder
 Distur'ber, *s.* one who disturbs
 Disu'nion, *s.* separation; disagreement
 Disuni'te, *v. a.* to divide; to separate
 Disuni'ter, *s.* one who disjoins
 Disu'sage, *s.* gradual disuse
 Disu'se, *v. a.* to disaccustom, to leave off—*s.* desuetude, neglect
 Disval'ue, *v. a.* to undervalue, to slight—*s.* undervaluation, disregard
 Ditch, *s.* a trench—*v. a.* to make a ditch
 Dit'cher, *s.* a man who makes ditches
 Dit'tany, *s.* an aromatic plant
 Dit'to, *s.* [Ital.], the aforesaid, the same repeated
 Dit'ty, *s.* a song; a musical poem
 Diur'nal, *a.* performed in a day, daily
 Diur'nally, *ad.* daily, every day, day by day
 Diutur'nal, *a.* of long continuance
 Divan', *s.* a room furnished with sofas, for smoking in, or a sofa
 Divar'icate, *v. a.* to divide into two
 Divarica'tion, *s.* a division of opinions
 Dive, *v. n.* to plunge under water; to penetrate, to inquire deeply
 Diver, *s.* one who dives; a kind of water-fowl

Diver'ge, *v. n.* to turn aside, to proceed in different directions from one point
 Diver'gence, *s.* deviation, separation, difference, tendency to diverge
 Diver'gent, Diver'ging, *a.* radiating from one point; deviating, separating
 Diver'gingly, *ad.* farther and farther apart
 Diver'se, *a.* different, unlike, opposite
 Diversifica'tion, *s.* change, variation
 Diver'sify, *v. a.* to make various, variegate
 Diver'sion, *s.* a turning aside; relaxation, amusement; a distraction of attention
 Diver'sity, *s.* dissimilitude, variegation
 Diver'sely, *ad.* differently, variously
 Divert', *v. a.* to turn aside; to entertain, to amuse
 Diver'ter, *s.* anything that diverts
 Diver'ting, *a.* merry, pleasing, agreeable
 Diver'tingly, *ad.* so as to amuse
 Divest', *v. a.* to strip; to dispossess
 Dives'ting, *s.* the act of putting or taking off
 Divi'dable, *a.* capable of division
 Divi'de, *v.* to part, separate; give in shares
 Div'idend, *s.* a share; (in Arithmetic), a quantity to be divided; a half-yearly payment of a government annuity; a part allotted in the division of a bankrupt's property amongst his creditors
 Divi'ders, *s.* a pair of compasses
 Divina'tion, *s.* divining, prediction
 Divin'atory, *a.* professing divination
 Divi'ne, *v.* to foretell, to foreknow, to guess—*a.* godlike, heavenly, not human—*s.* a minister of the gospel, theologian
 Divi'nely, *ad.* excellently, in a supreme degree
 Divi'neness, *s.* supreme excellence
 Divi'ner, *s.* one who professes divination
 Di'ving-bell, *s.* a bell-shaped vessel, contrived so as enable a person to descend and work at the bottom of the sea, &c.
 Di'ving-dress, *s.* a dress contrived to enable a man to remain for some time at the bottom of the sea, &c.
 Divin'ity, *s.* the Deity; supreme excellence; theology
 Divis'ible, *a.* capable of being divided
 Divis'ibleness, Divisibil'ity, *s.* capability of being divided
 Divi'sion, *s.* the act of dividing; partition; a part or portion; variance, discord
 Divi'sional, Divi'sionary, *a.* pertaining to division
 Divi'sive, *a.* producing division
 Divi'sor, *s.* (in Arithmetic), the quantity by which the dividend is divided
 Divor'ce, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite; to dissolve the marriage bond legally
 Divor'ce, Divor'cement, *s.* the legal separation of husband and wife; disunion
 Divul'ge, *v. a.* to publish, reveal, proclaim
 Divul'gence, *s.* a making anything public
 Divul'ger, *s.* one who divulges
 Divul'sion, *s.* a plucking away; laceration
 Diz'ziness, *s.* giddiness
 Diz'zy, *a.* giddy, thoughtless—*v.* to confuse
 Do, *v.* to act, perform, accomplish, answer a purpose, succeed, to be in health; (in Grammar), the auxiliary verb expressing emphasis, and used in questions and commands
 Docibil'ity, Do'cibleness, Docil'ity, *s.* readiness to learn, aptness to be taught
 Do'cible, Do'cile, *a.* easily taught, tractable

DIGNITY DOES NOT CONSIST IN POSSESSING HONOURS, BUT IN DESERVING THEM.

[DOC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DOR]

Dock, *s.* a ship-builder's yard; the place in court where the criminal stands; a common plant—*v. a.* to cut short, to place in a dock
Doc'ket, *s.* a direction; a list of names—*v. a.* to abstract and enter in a docket
Dock'yard, *s.* a yard for ship-building, &c.
Doc'tor, *s.* [Lat.], one who teaches; one learned in law, physic, or divinity; the highest academical degree; a medical practitioner—*v. a.* to practise in medicine, to apply medicines
Doc'toral, *a.* belonging to a doctor
Doc'torate, **Doc'torship**, *s.* the degree of a doctor
Doc'tors'-com'mons, *s.* the college of civilians in London
Doc'tress, *s.* a female medical practitioner
Doc'trinal, *a.* containing or pertaining to doctrine
Doc'trinally, *ad.* in the form of doctrine
Doc'trine, *s.* precept, maxim, tenet, principle
Doc'ument, *s.* any writing which can be used for information, or in evidence
Documen'tal, **Documen'tary**, *a.* relating to or consisting in documents
Dod'der, *s.* a winding weed or plant
Dodec'agon, *s.* a figure of twelve sides
Dodge, *v. n.* to use craft; to follow artfully; to evade by shifting
Dod'ger, *s.* one who dodges [Holland]
Do'do, *s.* a recently extinct bird of New
Doe, *s.* the female of the buck
Do'er, *s.* an agent; one who performs any duty
Doff, *v. a.* to put off dress, to strip
Dog, *s.* a domestic animal; a term of contempt or playfulness—*v. a.* to follow indefatigably, to hunt
Dog'berry, *s.* the berry of the dogwood
Dog'cheap, *a.* exceedingly cheap
Dog'days, *s. pl.* the hottest part of summer
Doge, *s.* the chief magistrate of Venice
Dog'fight, *s.* a battle between two dogs
Dog'fish, *s.* a kind of shark
Dog'ged, *a.* morose, sullen, obstinate
Dog'gedly, *ad.* morosely, with sullen resolution
Dog'gedness, *s.* sullenness, moroseness
Dog'gerel, *s.* despicable verses — *a.* unpoetical, unrhythmical
Dog'gish, *a.* snappish like a dog
Dog'hole, *s.* a vile, mean habitation
Dog'house, **Dog'kennel**, *s.* a hut for dogs
Dog'ma, *s.* [Gr.], a maxim or tenet, a doctrine held in a rigid form
Dogmat'ical, *a.* authoritative, positive [ly]
Dogmat'ically, *ad.* magisterially, positively
Dogmat'icalness, *s.* the being dogmatical
Dog'matism, *s.* positive assertion
Dog'matist, **Dog'matizer**, *s.* a positive and rude assertor
Dog'matize, *v. n.* to assert positively
Dog'rose, *s.* the wild rose or briar
Dog's'-ear, *s.* the corner of a leaf turned
Dog's'-meat, *s.* meat for dogs [down]
Dog'sleep, *s.* pretended sleep
Dog'star, *s.* Sirius, the star from the cosmical rising of which the dog-days are named
Dog's'-trick, *s.* a mean, currish trick
Dog'trot, *s.* a regular currate running
Dog'weary, *a.* quite tired out [pace]
Dog'wood, *s.* an English wild shrub
Do'ily, *s.* a small napkin used at dessert

Do'ings, *s. pl.* feats, actions; events
Doit, *s.* a half farthing [distribute]
Dole, *s.* a share, a part—*v. a.* to deal, to
Do'leful, **Do'lesome**, *a.* sorrowful, dismal, afflicted
Do'lefully, **Do'lesomely**, *ad.* in a doleful way; sorrowfully
Do'lefulness, **Do'lesomeness**, *s.* sorrow; dismalness
Do'-little, *s.* an idle fellow
Doll, *s.* a little girl's puppet; a little girl
Dollar, *s.* a foreign silver coin of the value of about 4s. 6d.
Do'l'orous, *a.* sorrowful, painful, doleful
Do'l'orously, *a.* sorrowfully, mournfully
Do'l'our, *s.* grief, lamentation, pain
Do'l'phin, *s.* a large kind of sea-fish
Dolt, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow
Do'l'tish, *a.* stupid, dull
Do'l'tishness, *s.* stupidity
Domai'n, *s.* a dominion; empire; estate
Dome, *s.* a building; cupola; arched roof
Domes'tic, *a.* belonging to the house; private; not foreign; familiar—*s.* a servant, a dependant
Domes'ticate, *v. a.* to make domestic
Domestica'tion, *s.* the making domestic
Domesti'city, *s.* the being domestic
Dom'icile, *s.* a private dwelling
Domicil'iary, *a.* relating to private houses
Domicil'iate, *v. a.* to fix one's residence
Domicilia'tion, *s.* permanent inhabitancy
Dom'inant, *a.* predominant; presiding
Dom'inat, *v. a.* to prevail over; to govern
Domina'tion, *s.* power; dominion; tyranny
Dom'inator, *s.* a ruler; ruling power
Dominee'r, *v. n.* to exercise authority insolently, to tyrannise
Dominee'ring, *a.* overbearing, arrogant, imperious
Domin'ical, *a.* denoting the Lord's day
Domin'ican, *s.* a monk of the order of St Dominic
Dom'ino, *s.* a long dress with a hood; a kind of play
Domin'ion, *s.* sovereign authority; power; territory
Don, *s.* a quizzical title for a gentleman—*v. a.* to put on; to invest with
Dona'tion, *s.* a gift, a present, a bounty
Don'ative, *a.* vested by donation—*s.* a benefice given without reference to the bishop
Done! *interj.* used to confirm a wager
Don'key, *s.* an ass
Do'nor, *s.* a giver, bestower, benefactor
Doom, *v. a.* to judge; condemn; destine—*s.* a judicial sentence; condemnation; final judgment; ruin; destiny
Doo'msday, *s.* the day of judgment
Door, *s.* the gate of a house; means of access
Doo'r-case, *s.* the frame which encloses a door
Doo'r-keeper, *s.* a porter
Doo'r-post, *s.* the post of a door
Doo'r-way, *s.* the entrance to a house
Dop, *s.* a low, awkward curtesy
Doree', *s.* a sea-fish, also called John Dory
Doric, *a.* (in Architecture), the second of the Greek orders
Dor'mant, *a.* sleeping; private, not in use
Dor'mitory, *s.* a sleeping-room
Dor'mouse, *s.* a small mouse-like animal

DANGER TOO LONG EXPECTED IS ALWAYS MET TOO LATE.

DRUNKENNESS IS AN EGG FROM WHICH ALL VICES MAY BE HATCHED.

[DOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DRA]

DIFFICULTIES, TO BE SURMOUNTED, MUST BE MET WITH ENERGY.

Dorr, *s.* the hedge-chafer
 Dor'sal, *a.* belonging or fixed to the back
 Dose, *s.* quantity of medicine to be used at one time; as much of any disagreeable as can be endured
 Dot, *s.* a speck; the point above the letter i—*v.* *a.* to make specks or spots
 Do'tage, *s.* second childhood; silly fondness
 Do'tal, *a.* relating to a dowry
 Do'tard, Do'ter, *s.* one whose age has impaired his intellects; a silly lover
 Do'tardly, *a.* like a dotard; weak
 Dota'tion, *s.* the act of endowing or giving
 Dote, *v. n.* to be in one's second childhood; to love to excess
 Dot'terel, *s.* the name of a bird
 Do'ting, *a.* fond to ridiculous excess
 Do'tingly, *ad.* with excessive fondness
 Doub'le, *a.* twofold, twice as much—*v.* to make twice as much; to sail round a head-land; to fold; to play tricks—*s.* a plait or fold; a trick, a turn; an exact counterpart or imitation
 Doub'le-bar'elled, *a.* having two barrels
 Doub'le-base, *s.* a large and very deep-toned violin
 Doub'le-de'al'er, *s.* a deceitful subtle person
 Doub'le-de'al'ing, *s.* dissimulation, cunning
 Doub'le-edged, *a.* having two edges
 Doub'le-en'try, *s.* a mode of keeping accounts
 Doub'le-faced, *a.* insincere, deceitful
 Doub'le-lock, *v. a.* to turn the lock twice
 Doub'le-mi'nded, *a.* deceitful, treacherous
 Doub'leness, *s.* state of being twofold
 Doub'let, *s.* a waistcoat; a pair; two magnifying glasses used together
 Doub'lets, *s.* the same number on both dice
 Doub'le-tongued, *a.* deceitful, false, hollow
 Doub'ling, *s.* an artifice, a shift, a fold
 Doub'ly, *ad.* with twice the quantity; twice
 Doubt, *v.* to question, scruple, distrust—*s.* suspense, suspicion, difficulty
 Dou'bter, *s.* one who doubts
 Dou'b'tful, *a.* uncertain, not determined
 Dou'b'tfully, Dou'b'tingly, *ad.* uncertainly
 Dou'b'tfulness, *s.* uncertainty; ambiguity
 Dou'b'tless, *a.*—*ad.* without doubt or fear
 Dou'b'tlessly, *ad.* unquestionably
 Douceur', *s.* [Fr.], a present; conciliating bribe
 Dough, *s.* unbaked paste, kneaded flour
 Dough-faced, *a.* inconsistent through cowardice
 Doughy, *a.* soft, not quite baked, pale
 Douse, *v.* to plunge suddenly into water—*s.* a sudden splash with water. See Dowse
 Dove, *s.* a sort of pigeon
 Dov'e-cot, Dov'e-house, *s.* a pigeon-house
 Dov'elike, *a.* meek, gentle, harmless
 Dov'etail, *s.* a method of joining two pieces of wood together—*v. a.* to join by tenons
 Dovetailed, *a.* joined by tenons
 Dow'ager, *s.* a widow with a jointure
 Dow'dily, *ad.* in a dowdy manner
 Dow'dy, *s.* an ill-dressed woman—*a.* ill-dressed
 Dow'dyish, *a.* rather dowdy
 Dow'er, or Dow'ry, *s.* a wife's portion; a widow's jointure; endowment, gift
 Dow'ered, *a.* supplied with a portion

Dow'erless, *a.* without fortune, unportioned
 Dow'las, *s.* a kind of coarse strong linen
 Down, *s.* open hilly pasture; fine soft feathers; soft wool or hair—*prep.* along a descent—*ad.* on the ground; from a higher to a lower place or rank
 Down'cast, *a.* bent down, dejected
 Down'fall, *s.* ruin, calamity, sudden change
 Down'hill, *a.* descending—*s.* a descent
 Down'lying, *s.* the time of going to rest
 Down'right, *a.* open, undisguised; complete—*ad.* plainly, honestly, completely; in a perpendicular direction
 Down'rightly, *ad.* in plain terms; bluntly
 Down'trodden, *a.* trampled down, oppressed
 Down'ward, *a.* bending down, dejected
 Down'ward, Down'wards, *ad.* from a higher to a lower situation; on a descent
 Down'y, *a.* covered with down; soft
 Dowse, *s.* a slap on the face—*v. a.* to strike
 Doxol'ogy, *s.* a hymn of praise to God
 Doze, *v.* to slumber, to be dull
 Doz'en, *s.* twelve
 Do'zer, *s.* one that dozes or slumbers
 Do'ziness, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness
 Do'zy, *a.* drowsy, inclined to sleep
 Drab, *a.* of a dull brown or dun colour
 Drab'ble, *v. a.* to draggle; to wet and be foul
 Drachm, *s.* See Dram
 Draff, *s.* refuse; anything cast away
 Draffish, Draffy, *a.* worthless; dreggy
 Draft, *s.* a bill drawn on another for money; a drawing of men for the army [see Draught]—*v. a.* to select or detach
 Drag, *v.* to pull along by force, to trail—*s.* a net or hook to be drawn along on the ground, or under water; a hand cart
 Drag'gle, *v. a.* to trail in the dirt
 Drag'getail, *s.* a slut
 Drag'net, *s.* a net drawn along the bottom
 Drag'on, *s.* a fabulous winged serpent
 Drag'onlike, *a.* furious, fiery, fierce
 Drag'oman, *s.* an interpreter in the Levant
 Drag'on-fly, *s.* a predatory class of insects with four clear wings
 Dragoo'n, *s.* a light horse soldier—*v. a.* to force into submission
 Drain, *s.* a channel to carry off water—*v.* to make quite dry, to draw off
 Dra'i'nable, *a.* capable of being drained
 Dra'i'nage, *s.* a gradual flowing or draining
 Dra'i'ner, *s.* a strainer or colander
 Drake, *s.* the male of the duck
 Dram, *s.* the eighth or sixteenth part of an ounce; a small glass of spirituous liquor
 Dram'a, *s.* poetry or a poem representing life and manners, and intended for theatrical exhibition; a play
 Dramatic, Dramat'ical, *a.* pertaining to the drama; theatrical
 Dramat'ically, *ad.* in a dramatic way
 Dram'atist, *s.* a writer of plays
 Dram'atize, *v. a.* to compose as a play
 Dram'drinker, *s.* one who habitually drinks drams
 Drape, *v. a.* to cover with drapery
 Dra'per, *s.* one who sells or deals in cloth
 Dra'pery, *s.* cloth, the business of a draper; dress, curtains, &c., in statuary and painting
 Draught, *s.* the act of drinking; the quan-

DECIDE NOT BY AUTHORITATIVE RULES, WHEN THEY ARE INCONSISTENT WITH REASON.

DRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DRO

tity of liquor drunk at once; a delineation, or sketch; traction; depth of water required to float a vessel; a current of air. See Draft

Draught-board, *s.* a checkered or chess board

Draught-horse, *s.* a horse used for draught

Draughts, *s. pl.* a kind of play on a checkered board

Draughts-man, *s.* one who sketches pictures or writings; a piece to play draughts with

Draw, *v.* to pull or haul; attract, unsheath; to delineate; to let flow or take out; to lead, bring; extract, procure

Draw-back, *s.* money paid back on exports; an abatement or diminution

Draw-bridge, *s.* a bridge made to draw up

Drawee, *s.* one on whom a bill is drawn

Draw'er, *s.* one who draws; a sliding box

Draw'ers, *s.* a kind of light under-breeches

Draw'ing, *s.* a delineation, the art of delineating; the act of pulling, &c.

Draw'ing-room, *s.* a withdrawing-room; a ceremonious reception at court

Drawl, *v. n.* to speak slowly or clownishly —*s.* a lengthened utterance of the voice

Draw'lingly, *ad.* in a drawling manner

Drawn, *a.* giving victory to neither antagonist

Draw'net, *s.* a net for catching wild fowl

Draw'well, *s.* a deep well of water

Dray, *s.* a low carriage used by brewers

Dray-horse, *s.* a horse which draws a dray

Dray-man, *s.* one who drives a dray

Dread, *s.* great fear, terror, awe; that which is feared—*v.* to be in fear, to stand in awe—*a.* exciting dread; mighty, awful

Dread'ful, *a.* terrible, frightful, horrid

Dread'fully, *ad.* terribly, frightfully

Dread'less, *a.* fearless, undaunted, daring

Dread'naught, *s.* a thick overcoat

Dream, *s.* thoughts in sleep; an idle fancy —*v.* to rove in sleep; to be sluggish

Dreamer, *s.* one who dreams; a visionary or idle person

Dreamily, Dreamingly, *ad.* in a visionary manner

Dreamless, *a.* free from dreams

Dreamlessly, *ad.* without dreams

Dreamy, *a.* as if in a dream

Drear, Dreary, *a.* mournful, gloomy, dismal

Drearily, *ad.* dismally, gloomily [mal

Dreariness, *s.* gloominess, dullness

Dredge, *s.* an oyster-net—*v. a.* to besprinkle flour on meat; to catch with a net

Dred'ger, *s.* one who dredges; anything to dredge with

Dred'ging-machine, *s.* a machine for clearing and deepening rivers and harbours

Dreg'gy, *a.* containing dregs, not clear

Dregs, *s. pl.* the sediments of liquors; lees

Drench, *v. a.* to soak, steep, fill with drink —*s.* medicine for a horse

Dren'cher, *s.* that which drenches

Dress, *s.* clothes, ornaments, a woman's gown—*v. a.* to clothe, to deck, to adorn; to prepare, to cook; to adjust, put in order, trim; to treat surgically; to curry—*v. n.* to form in line; to clothe oneself with care

Dresser, *s.* he who dresses; a kitchen table

Dress'ing, *s.* any external application, from a plaster to a horsewhipping

Dress'ing-room, *s.* a place to dress in

Dress-maker, *s.* a maker of female dress

Dressy, *a.* addicted to showy dress

Drib'ble, *v. n.* to drop slowly

Drib'let, *s.* a small part of a large sum

Dr'er, *s.* that which absorbs moisture

Drift, *s.* design, tendency; anything driven —*v. a.* to float along; to throw on heaps

Drift'way, *s.* a road for driving cattle through

Drift'wood, *s.* wood of any kind driven about by water

Drill, *s.* an auger; military exercises; the act of drilling; a machine for planting seeds in contiguous rows, a row thus planted, a large kind of baboon—*v.* to exercise troops; to make holes; to plant with a drill

Drink, *s.* beverage, liquor—*v.* to swallow, imbibe, absorb, to tipple

Drin'kable, *a.* that may be drunk—*s.* liquor that may be drunk

Drin'ker, *s.* one who drinks; a drunkard

Drin'king, *a.* connected with the use of liquors—*s.* the practice of drinking to excess

Drin'king-horn, *s.* a horn to drink out of

Drin'king-house, *s.* an alchouse

Drip, *v. n.* to fall in drops—*s.* what falls in drops

Drip'ping, *s.* the fat that drops from meat while it is roasting

Drip'ping-pan, *s.* the pan for dripping

Drip'stone, *s.* a moulding over doors and windows, to throw off wet

Drive, *v.* to force; to urge; to impel; to compel, to propel; to guide a carriage; to aim at—*s.* a ride in a carriage, a road for carriages

Driv'el, *v. n.* to slaver; to dote—*s.* slaver, Driv'eling, *s.* folly, imbecility [spittle

Driv'eler, *s.* a fool, an idiot

Driv'er, *s.* one who drives or urges on,

Driz'zle, *v. n.* to shed in small drops—*s.* small rain

Driz'zling, Driz'zly, *a.* raining in small drops

Droll, *a.* comical, diverting, merry—*v. n.* to play the jester—*s.* a jester, a buffoon

Dro'flery, *s.* buffoonery, idle jokes

Drom'edary, *s.* the camel which has one protuberance on its back

Drone, *s.* the male of the honey bee; an idler, a sluggard; a slow humming—*v. n.* to live in idleness; to utter a humming sound

Dro'nefly, *s.* a fly something like the drone bee

Dro'nish, *a.* idle, sluggish, inactive, dull

Droop, *v. n.* to hang or sink down, languish, faint

Drop, *s.* a small globule of fluid; a small quantity of liquid; a pendant or ornament; a kind of gallows—*v.* to let fall, to fall in drops; to dismiss; to utter slightly; to leave, to discontinue; to fall

Drop'ping, *s.* a letting fall; that which falls in drops

Drop'scene, *s.* a screen or scene let fall before the stage in theatres between the acts

Drop'sical, *a.* diseased with a dropsy

Drop'sy, *s.* a morbid collection of fluid in any part of the body

Drop'wort, *s.* the name of a plant

Dross, *s.* the scum of metals; refuse, dregs

DISSIPATION AS INVARIABLY LEADS TO CRIME, AS CRIME DOES TO INFAMY.

DISPATCH IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS; AND METHOD THE SOUL OF DISPATCH.

[DRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[DUN]

DISAGREEABLE QUALITIES ARE OFTEN HEIGHTENED BY RESTRAINT.

Dros'siness, *s.* foulness; incrustation
Dros'sy, *a.* full of dross, worthless, foul
Drou'ght, *s.* dry weather; thirst [try
Drou'ghty, *a.* wanting rain; thirsty; sul-
Drove, *s.* a herd of cattle or other animals;
a crowd
Dro'ver, *s.* one who drives cattle to market
Drown, *v. a.* to suffocate in water, to im-
merse, to inundate, to deluge, to over-
whelm
Drown'ing, *s.* death by suffocation in
water
Drow'sily, *ad.* sleepily, heavily, lazily, idly
Drow'siness, *s.* sleepiness, idleness
Drow'sy, *a.* sleepy, heavy, stupid, dull
Drub, *v. a.* to thresh, to beat, to bang
Drub'bing, *s.* a beating, a chastisement
Drudge, *v. n.* to toil in mean offices—*s.* a
mean labourer; a slave
Drud'ger, *s.* one who drudges, a plodder
Drud'gery, *s.* hard mean labour; slavery
Drud'gingly, *ad.* laboriously, toilsomely
Drug, *s.* a medicinal simple; a thing of
little value or worth—*v.* to administer
drugs
Drug'get, *s.* a common kind of carpeting
Drug'gist, *s.* one who sells drugs
Dru'id, *s.* an ancient British priest
Druid'ical, *a.* pertaining to the druids
Druidism, *s.* religion of the druids
Drum, *s.* an instrument of military music;
anything in the form of a short cylin-
der; the tympanum of the ear—*v.* to
beat a drum, to beat with rapid strokes;
to reiterate
Drum-ma'jor, *s.* the chief drummer
Drum'mer, *s.* one who beats a drum
Drum'stick, *s.* the stick for beating a drum
Drunk, Drun'ken, *a.* intoxicated with li-
quor
Drun'kard, *s.* one addicted to drinking
Drun'kenness, *s.* intoxication, inebriety
Dry, *a.* arid; not rainy; thirsty; unin-
teresting; sarcastic—*v.* to free from
moisture, to drain
Dry'ad, *s.* a wood nymph
Dry'er, *s.* that which will absorb moisture
Dry'eyed, *a.* without tears
Dry'ing, *a.* producing dryness
Dry'ly, Dry'ly, *ad.* coldly, frigidly; oddly
Dry'ness, *s.* want of moisture
Dry'nurse, *s.* one who nurses a child with-
out the breast; a teacher or trainer—*v.*
a. to nurse without suckling
Dry'rot, *s.* decay of timber by the growth
of a peculiar fungus
Dry'salter, *s.* a dealer in salted or dried
meats, sauces, oils, pickles, &c.
Dry'shod, *a.* having the feet dry
Du'al, *a.* expressing the number two
Du'alism, Dual'ity, *s.* state of being two
Du'alistic, *a.* consisting of two
Du'archy, *s.* government by two rulers
Dub, *v. a.* to confer knighthood
Du'biousness, Du'bitancy, *s.* doubt, uncer-
tainty
Du'bious, *a.* doubtful, uncertain, not clear
Du'bitable, *a.* doubtful, very uncertain
Dubita'tion, *s.* the act of doubting
Du'bitative, *a.* tending to doubt
Du'cal, *a.* pertaining to a duke
Duc'at, *s.* a gold or silver ducal coin worth
one or two dollars
Duch'ess, *s.* the wife of a duke
Duch'y, *s.* a territory of a duke
Duck, *s.* a common water-fowl; word of

fondness; sudden stoop of the head; a
coarse kind of light cloth—*v.* to plunge
under water; to stoop the head sudden-
ly and grotesquely
Duc'king, *s.* the act of putting under water
Duck'-legged, *a.* having short legs
Duck'ling, *s.* a young duck
Duck'meat, Duck'weed, *s.* a plant grow-
ing on standing waters
Duct, *s.* a tube or channel
Duc'tile, *a.* flexible, tractable; that may
be drawn out like wire
Duc'tileness, Ductil'ity, *s.* quality of being
ductile
Dud'geon, *s.* malice, discord, strife
Due, *a.* owed; proper, fit; in season—*ad.*
exactly, exact—*s.* a debt; right, just
title; impost, charge
Du'el, *s.* single combat; any fight—*v. n.* to
fight a duel
Du'elling, *s.* the custom of fighting duels
Du'ellist, *s.* one who fights duels
Du'eness, *s.* fitness; propriety
Duen'na, *s.* mistress or governess of a
young lady
Duet', *s.* a song or air in two parts
Duff'el, *s.* a kind of frieze or coarse cloth
Dug, *s.* the teat of a beast
Duke, *s.* the title or rank next below that
of a prince
Dukedom, *s.* the title or possessions of a
duke
Dul'cet, *a.* sweet, luscious, harmonious
Dul'cimer, *s.* an old-fashioned musical in-
strument
Dulcine'a, *s.* a humorous expression for a
ladylove
Dull, *a.* stupid, slow, dejected, blunt, dim
—*v. a.* to stupify, to blunt; to sadden
Dul'lard, *s.* a stupid person
Dull'-brained, Dull'-witted, *a.* stupid
Dull'-eyed, *a.* having a downcast look
Dull'-head, *s.* a dullard
Dul'ly, *ad.* stupidly, doltishly, sluggishly
Dul'ness, *s.* stupidity, uninterestingness,
dimness
Du'ly, *ad.* properly, regularly, exactly
Dumb, *a.* mute, silent; incapable of speech
Dumb'-bells, *s. pl.* weights swung in the
hands for exercise
Dumb'founder, *v. a.* to silence, astonish,
abash
Dumb'ly, *ad.* mutely; without speech
Dumb'ness, *s.* inability to speak; silence
Dumb'show, *s.* pantomimic action, with-
out words
Dumb'waiter, *s.* a set of shelves used in a
dining-room to spare the necessity of
personal attendance
Dum'my, *s.* one who does not speak
Dum'pish, *a.* sad, melancholy
Dum'pishly, *ad.* in a moping manner
Dump'ling, *s.* a small boiled pudding
Dumps, *s.* sadness, sullenness, mortification
Dum'py, *a.* short and thick
Dun, *a.* between brown and black; dark—
s. a clamorous troublesome creditor—
v. a. to press, to ask often for a debt
Dunce, *s.* an unteachable person, a dolt
Dun'cery, *s.* dulness, stupidity
Dun'derhead, *s.* a blockhead
Dung, *s.* the excrement of animals; ma-
nure—*v. a.* to manure land with dung
Dun'geon, *s.* a dark prison under ground
Dung'hill, *s.* a heap of manure; a mean
position—*a.* meanly descended; base

DELAY IN PUNISHMENT IS NO PRIVILEGE OF PARDON.

[DUN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EAR]

Dun'ner, *s.* one employed to get in debts
 Dun'nish, *a.* inclined to a dun colour
 Duode'cimal, *a.* pertaining to numeration by twelves
 Duode'cimo, *a.* having twelve leaves in a sheet
 Du'pable, *a.* able to be cheated
 Dupe, *v. a.* to trick, to cheat, to impose on—*s.* one who is duped
 Du'pery, *s.* imposition, cheating
 Du'plex, *a.* [Lat.], double, twofold
 Du'plicate, *s.* an exact copy—*a.* double; twofold—*v. a.* to double, to fold together
 Duplica'tion, *s.* the act of doubling; a fold
 Du'plicature, *s.* a fold; anything doubled
 Dupli'city, *s.* deceit; double-dealing
 Durabil'ity, Du'rableness, *s.* the power of lasting
 Du'rabable, *a.* hard, strong, firm, lasting
 Du'rably, *ad.* in a firm and lasting manner
 Du'rance, Duress', *s.* imprisonment, confinement
 Dura'tion, *s.* continuance, length of time
 Du'ring, *prep.* for the time of continuance
 Dusk, *s.* evening twilight
 Dus'kily, *ad.* with a tendency to darkness
 Dus'kiness, *s.* incipient obscurity
 Dus'kish, Dus'ky, Dusk, *a.* inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity; gloomy
 Dust, *s.* very fine particles of earth, &c.; the grave; meanness and obscurity; dirt—*v. a.* to free or clear from dust; to sprinkle with dust
 Dust'brush, *s.* a brush to remove dust with
 Dus'ter, *s.* that which frees from dust
 Dus'tiness, *s.* the state of being dusty
 Dust'man, *s.* one who carries away dust
 Dust'pan, *s.* a pan to remove collected dust with
 Dus'ty, *a.* clouded or covered with dust
 Dutch, *s.* the people or language of Holland
 Du'teous, Du'tiful, *a.* obedient, submissive, reverential, obsequious, respectful
 Du'tifully, *ad.* respectfully, obediently
 Du'tifulness, *s.* obedience; reverence
 Du'ty, *s.* obligation, business; performance; obedience; customs or excise dues
 Dwarf, *s.* a man below the usual size—*v. a.* to hinder from growing; to lessen
 Dwar'fish, *a.* low, small, little
 Dwar'fishness, *s.* minuteness of stature
 Dwell, *v. n.* to inhabit; to tarry; to descant
 Dwel'ler, *s.* an inhabitant, a resident
 Dwel'ling, *s.* habitation, place of residence
 Dwel'ling-house, *s.* a house in which one lives
 Dwel'ling-place, *s.* the place of residence
 Dwin'dle, *v. n.* to shrink, to grow feeble
 Dye, *v. a.* to tinge with colour—*s.* any colouring fluid used in dyeing
 Dye'ing, *s.* the art of colouring cloth, silk, &c.
 Dynam'ic, Dynam'ical, *a.* pertaining to strength or power
 Dynam'ics, *s. pl.* the science of bodies and forces in motion
 Dynamom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring force
 Dynast, *s.* a ruler; a governor
 Dynas'tic, *a.* relating to a dynasty
 Dynasty, *s.* a succession of sovereigns of one family or origin
 Dys'entery, *s.* a dangerous disorder of the bowels

Dyspep'sy, *s.* indigestion
 Dyspep'tic, *a.* having a difficulty of digestion—*s.* one whose digestion is bad

E.

E, HAS two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short as *men*. When followed by a single consonant and another *e*, it is long (except in the word *were*), and the second *e* is mute. Double *e* is long, as *seen*. *Ea* is sometimes long, as *mean*; and sometimes short, as *head*. When followed by a redoubled consonant it is short, as *tell*. In the word *clerk*, and one or two others, it is sounded like *a* in *far*.
 Each, *pron.* one, as distinguished from another or more of the same kind
 E'ager, *a.* ardent, zealous, keen, vehement
 E'agerly, *ad.* ardently, keenly, hotly
 E'agerness, *s.* earnestness, impetuosity
 E'agle, *s.* a bird of prey; a military standard
 E'agle-eyed, *a.* sharp-sighted, acute
 E'agle-speed, *s.* swiftness of an eagle
 E'aglestone, *s.* a stone said to be found in eagles' nests, and formerly believed to be possessed of great medical virtue
 E'aglet, *s.* a young eagle
 Ear, *s.* the organ of hearing; power of accurate discrimination between musical sounds; handle of a jug, or anything shaped like an ear; spike of corn
 Ear, *v.* to shoot into ears
 Ear-ache, *s.* a violent pain in the ear
 E'ared, *a.* having ears, or ripe corn
 Earl, *s.* title of nobility next to a marquis
 Earl'dom, *s.* the dignity or territory of an earl
 Ear'less, *a.* wanting ears
 Ear'liness, *s.* the state of being early
 Earlmars'hal, *s.* the head of the College of Heralds
 Ear'ly, *ad.* soon, betimes—*a.* soon
 Earn, *v. a.* to gain by labour, to obtain
 Ear'nest, *a.* ardent, zealous, eager, warm—*s.* a pledge or security, pay in advance
 Ear'nestly, *ad.* warmly, eagerly, zealously
 Ear'nestness, *s.* eagerness; solicitude
 Earn'ings, *s. pl.* money acquired by labour
 Ear'pick, *s.* an instrument for cleaning the ears
 Ear'piercing, *a.* shrill, thrilling
 Ear'ring, *s.* an ornament for the ear
 Ear'shot, *s.* distance within which words may easily be heard
 Earth, *s.* mould, land; a class of chemical substances; the globe on which we live—*v.* to cover with earth; to get under ground
 Earth'born, *a.* born of the earth; groveling
 Earth'bred, *a.* low, abject, grovelling
 Earth'en, *a.* made of earth or clay
 Earth'flax, *s.* asbestos
 Earth'iness, *s.* quality of being earthy
 Earth'liness, *s.* quality of being earthly; worldliness
 Earth'ling, *s.* an inhabitant of the earth
 Earth'ly, *a.* not heavenly, vile, corporeal
 Earth'ly-minded, *a.* having a sensual mind
 Earthly-mind'edness, *s.* extreme devotedness to worldly concerns
 Earth'nut, *s.* the root called pignut

EDUCATION POLISHES GOOD DISPOSITIONS, AND CORRECTS BAD ONES.

EVERY MAN HAS AS MUCH VANITY AS HE IS DEFICIENT IN UNDERSTANDING.

[EAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EDU]

EVERY DELAY OF REPENTANCE IS A CHEAT UPON OURSELVES.

Earth'quake, *s.* a convulsion of the earth
 Earth'worm, *s.* a worm; a mean wretch
 Earth'y, *a.* consisting of or resembling earth; not purified
 E'arwax, *s.* wax that gathers in the ear
 E'arwig, *s.* an insect; a flatterer—*v. a.* to flatter
 E'arwitness, *s.* one who himself heard what he testifies to
 Ease, *s.* quiet, rest after labour; facility—*v. n.* to free from pain, relieve, slacken
 E'asel, *s.* a frame on which artists paint pictures
 E'asement, *s.* that which gives ease
 E'asily, *ad.* gently, without difficulty
 E'asiness, *s.* readiness; liberty; quiet
 East, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises—*a.* from or towards the east
 E'aster, *s.* the festival in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour
 E'asterly, *a., ad.* towards or on the east
 E'astern, *a.* belonging to the east, oriental
 E'astward, *ad.* towards the east
 E'asy, *a.* not difficult; quiet; credulous
 Eat, *v.* to take food, swallow, consume; to corrode
 E'atable, *a.* that may be eaten—*s.* that which may be eaten
 E'ater, *s.* one who eats
 E'ating, *s.* the act of consuming food
 E'ating-house, *s.* a house where provisions are sold and eaten
 Eaves, *s.* edges of the roof which overhang the walls
 E'aves-drip, E'aves-drop, *s.* space beside a house over which the eaves project
 E'aves-dropper, *s.* a listener
 E'aves-dropping, *s.* dishonourable overhearing of private conversation
 Ebb, *v. n.* to flow back, sink, decay—*s.* the flowing back of the tide; decline, decay
 Eb'bing, Eb'b'tide, *s.* reflux of the tide
 Eb'on, *a.* made of ebony; dark; black
 Eb'ony, *s.* a hard black valuable wood
 Ebri'ety, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication
 Ebullition, *s.* act of boiling or bubbling up; outbreak; excitation
 Eccen'tric, *a.* deviating from the centre; irregular, singular, whimsical—*s.* a circle or a wheel placed so as not to be concentric with another
 Eccen'trical, *a.* eccentric
 Eccen'trically, *ad.* in an eccentric manner
 Eccen'tricity, *s.* deviation from a centre; irregularity, whimsicality
 Ecclesias'tes, *s.* [Gr.], one of the books of the Bible ascribed to Solomon
 Ecclesias'tic, *s.* a clergyman, a priest
 Ecclesias'tic, Ecclesias'tical, *a.* relating to the church or clergy
 Ecclesias'tically, *ad.* in an ecclesiastical manner
 Ecclesias'ticus, *s.* one of the books of the Apocrypha
 Ecclesio'logist, *s.* one devoted to ecclesiology
 Ecclesio'logy, *s.* the study of church building and decoration
 Ech'o, *s.* the reverberation of a sound—*v.* to give back sound; to reply in the same words that have been addressed to one
 Ech'oing, *a.* resounding, reverberating, repeating
 Ecla't, *s.* [Fr.], splendour, show, renown

Eclec'tic, *a.* selecting, choosing with design—*s.* one who selects his principles from all schools of philosophers or divines
 Eclec'tically, *ad.* by way of selection
 Eclip'se, *s.* an obscuration of the sun by the intervention of the moon, or of the moon by the shadow of the earth; loss of favour, rank, &c.—*v.* to obscure, or shade; to cloud; to disgrace
 Eclip'tic, *s.* a great circle of the sphere, inclined to the equator, and representing the apparent path of the sun in the heavens—*a.* pertaining to the ecliptic
 Ec'logue, *s.* a pastoral poem
 Econom'ic, Econom'ical, *a.* frugal, saving
 Econom'ically, *ad.* frugally; with economy
 Econom'ics, *s.* system of managing household affairs
 Econ'omist, *s.* one who economizes
 Econ'omize, *v. a.* to retrench, to save
 Econ'omy, *s.* management, regulation, especially of household affairs; frugality; an order or system of things
 Ec'stased, *a.* carried away by enthusiasm
 Ec'stasy, *s.* excessive joy, enthusiasm
 Ecstat'ic, *a.* enrapturing, transporting
 Ecume'nical, *a.* representing the whole civilized world; general
 Eda'cious, *a.* eating; voracious; devouring
 Eda'city, *s.* voracity, ravenousness
 Ed'dy, *s.* a small whirlpool, or rotatory current of air or water—*v. a.* to move circularly
 Ed'dy-water, *s.* the back-water; dead-water
 E'den, *s.* paradise; a very beautiful pleasure-ground
 Edge, *s.* the sharp part of a blade; keenness, acrimony; a border or brink—*v. a.* to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to introduce by degrees—*v. n.* to enter gradually
 Edge'less, *a.* without an edge, blunt, obtuse
 Edge'tool, *s.* a tool made for cutting
 Edge'wise, *ad.* in a direction of the edge, sideways
 Ed'ging, *s.* a fringe, an ornamental border
 Ed'ible, *a.* fit to be eaten, eatable
 E'dict, *s.* a proclamation, an ordinance or command
 Edifica'tion, *s.* improvement, instruction
 Edifica'tory, *a.* tending to edification
 Ed'ifice, *s.* a building, a fabric
 Edific'al, *a.* pertaining to buildings
 Ed'ifier, *s.* one that edifies
 Ed'ify, *v. a.* to instruct, improve, persuade
 Ed'ifying, *a.* tending to edification
 Ed'ifyingly, *ad.* so as to edify
 Ed'ifyingness, *s.* ability to edify
 E'dile, *s.* a Roman magistrate who was charged with the public works of the city
 Ed'ite, *v. a.* to prepare a work for publication, to superintend publication
 Edi'tion, *s.* publication; one whole impression of a book
 Ed'itor, *s.* one who edits a work
 Ed'itorship, *s.* office and duty of an editor
 Edito'rial, *a.* belonging to an editor
 Ed'ucate, *v. a.* to instruct, to bring up, to train
 Educa'tion, *s.* instruction, tuition, training
 Educa'tional, *a.* pertaining to education
 Ed'ucator, *s.* one that educates

ENVY IS THE RACK OF THE SOUL, AND THE TORTURE OF THE BODY.

EDU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ELD

EXTERNAL BEAUTY MAY CAPTIVATE, BUT INTERNAL WORTH WILL SECURE.

Edu'ce, *v. a.* to bring out, to extract
 Educt', *s.* that which is educed
 Edu'ction, *s.* the act of bringing into view
 Educ'tor, *s.* that which elicits or extracts
 Eel, *s.* a serpentlike slimy fish
 Ee'lpot, *s.* a basket used for catching eels
 Ee'lpout, *s.* a small kind of eel
 Ee'lskin, *s.* the skin of an eel
 Ee'lspear, *s.* a prong used for catching eels
 Effa'ce, *v. a.* to blot out, to destroy
 Effect', *s.* event; result, product, issue; reality; force—*v. a.* to bring to pass, to produce, to accomplish
 Effec'tible, *a.* performable; practicable
 Effec'tive, *a.* operative, active, serviceable
 Effec'tively, *ad.* powerfully, with effect
 Effect'less, *a.* without effect, useless
 Effec'tor, Effec'ter, *s.* he that produces any effect
 Effects', *s. pl.* goods, movables, furniture
 Effec'tual, *a.* powerful, efficacious
 Effec'tually, *ad.* efficaciously; thoroughly
 Effec'tuate, *v. a.* to bring to pass, to effect
 Effem'inacy, *s.* unmanly delicacy
 Effem'inate, *a.* womanish, tender
 Effem'inately, *ad.* weakly, womanly
 Effem'inateness, *s.* unmanly softness
 Efferves'ce, *v.* to be in ebullition from the internal generation and escape of gas
 Efferves'cence, *s.* the act of effervescing; excitation, violence, anger
 Efferves'cent, *a.* effervescing
 Efferves'cible, *a.* capable of effervescing
 Effete, *a.* barren, worn out
 Effica'cious, *a.* productive of effects; powerful; effectual
 Effica'ciously, *ad.* effectually [cious
 Effica'ciousness, *s.* quality of being effica-
 Effica'cy, *s.* ability to produce effects; virtue, energy
 Effi'cience, Effi'ciency, *s.* effectual agency; competentness
 Effi'cient, *a.* causing or producing effects; competent, capable—*s.* agent or effector
 Effi'ciently, *ad.* with effect; effectively
 Effi'gy, *s.* representation, image
 Efflores'cence, *s.* production of flowers; eruption
 Efflores'cent, *a.* shooting out in flowers
 Effluence, *s.* that which flows out, a flowing out
 Effluent, *a.* flowing or issuing out of
 Efflu'via, *s. pl.* [Lat.], noxious odours and exhalations
 Efflu'vium, *s.* [Lat.], a vapour, an emanation
 Efflux, *s.* an effusion; a flowing out [tion
 Efflux'ion, *s.* the act of flowing out
 Effort, *s.* a struggle, a strong exertion; an endeavour or attempt
 Effortless, *a.* not making an effort
 Effron'tery, *s.* boldness, impudence
 Efful'gence, *s.* lustre, brightness, splendour
 Efful'gent, *a.* shining, bright, luminous
 Efful'gently, *ad.* with effulgence
 Effu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring out, or shedding
 Effu'sive, *a.* pouring out; dispersing
 Eft, *s.* a water-lizard
 Egg, *s.* the variously formed and covered vesicle, laid by the females of birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, &c., from which the young are hatched—*v. a.* to incite, to instigate, to spur on
 Egg-shaped, *a.* in form like an egg; oval
 Eg'lantine, *s.* the sweetbrier rose; the honeysuckle

Eg'oism, Eg'otism, *s.* habitual self-glorification
 Eg'otist, *s.* one who glorifies himself
 Egotis'tic, Egotis'tical, *a.* self-conceited
 Eg'otize, *v. n.* to talk much of one's self
 Egre'gious, *a.* remarkable, enormous
 Egre'giously, *ad.* eminently; shamefully
 Egre'giousness, *s.* extraordinariness, monstrousness
 Eg'gress, Egres'sion, *s.* the act of going out of any place; departure
 Egret, *s.* a fowl of the heron kind
 Egrett'e, *s.* a diamond plume, or ornament of ribands, &c.
 Eh, *interj.* denoting slight surprise or inquiry
 Ei'der, *s.* a kind of duck
 Ei'der-down, *s.* soft feathers of the elder duck
 Eigh, *interj.* expressing delight
 Eight, *a.* twice four
 Eightee'n, *a.* eight and ten united
 Eightee'nmo, *a.* having each sheet folded so as to make eighteen leaves
 Eightee'nth, *a.* next in order to the seventeenth
 Ei'ghtfold, *a.* eight times as much or many
 Eighth, *a.* next in order to the seventh
 Ei'ghthly, *ad.* in the eighth place
 Ei'ghtieth, *a.* next in order to the seventy-
 Ei'ghtscore, *a.* eight times twenty [ninth
 Ei'ghty, *a.* eight times ten
 Ei'ther, *pron.* one or the other
 Ejac'ulate, *v. a.* to utter suddenly
 Ejacula'tion, *s.* a short fervent prayer
 Ejac'ulatory, *a.* uttered suddenly, fervent
 Eject', *v. a.* to throw out, expel, cast forth
 Ejec'tion, *s.* the act of casting out, expulsion
 Eject'ment, *s.* See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Eke, *v. a.* to protract; to add to—*ad.* also, likewise, besides, moreover
 Elab'orate, *a.* finished with great labour and exactness; studied—*v. a.* to produce with great study and toil; to work up
 Elab'orately, *ad.* laboriously, diligently
 Elab'orateness, *s.* the quality of being elaborate
 Elabora'tion, *s.* the act of elaborating
 Elap'se, *v. n.* to pass away, to glide away
 Elas'tic, *a.* springing back, rebounding; not easily broken
 Elastically, *ad.* with elasticity
 Elasti'city, *s.* the property by which some substances, when bent or compressed, tend to their original form and position
 Ela'te, *a.* flushed with success, haughty
 Ela'ted, *a.* puffed up, in high spirits
 Ela'tedly, *ad.* in an elated manner
 Ela'tion, *s.* elevation of spirits; haughtiness, great pride
 El'bow, *s.* the bending of the arm; an angle—*v.* to push with the elbow; to jut out
 El'bow-chair, *s.* a chair with arms
 El'bow-room, *s.* room to stretch out the arms on each side; freedom
 El'der, *a.* exceeding another in years—*s.* an ancestor, one exceeding another in years, an aged person; an officer in a Presbyterian church; a well-known tree
 El'derly, *a.* somewhat in years, rather old
 El'ders, *s. pl.* ancient rulers; ancestors
 El'dership, *s.* seniority; primogeniture; office of an elder

ENTERTAIN HONOUR WITH HUMILITY, AND POVERTY WITH PATIENCE.

ELD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EMA

EXPERIENCE, WITH INSTRUCTION, IS THE BEST WAY TO PERFECTION.

El'dest, *a.* the oldest, the first born
 Elecampane, *s.* a medicinal plant; a sweetmeat
 Elect', *v. a.* to choose for any office, &c.; to select; to predestinate to eternal life —*a.* chosen, preferred—*s.* one chosen
 Elec'tion, *s.* the act or power of choosing; choice; that which is chosen; predestination to eternal life
 Electioneer, *s.* one addicted to electioneering
 Electioneering, *s.* unfair practice at an election
 Elec'tive, *a.* exerting the power of choice
 Elec'tively, *ad.* by choice, with preference
 Elec'tor, *s.* one who has the right or office of voting at an election
 Elec'toral, *a.* of or belonging to an elector
 Elec'torate, *s.* the territory, &c. of an elector in the old German Empire
 Elec'tric, Elec'trical, *a.* exhibiting or containing electricity startling
 Elec'trically, *ad.* by means of or as by electricity
 Elec'tric-eel, *s.* a genus of eels possessed of electrical power
 Electri'cian, *s.* one skilled in electricity
 Electri'city, *s.* a subtle force pervading all matter, and manifested in the phenomena of gravitation, thunder and lightning, galvanism, magnetism, &c.; the science which treats of this force so far as it can be developed by friction
 Elec'trifiable, *a.* capable of receiving and transmitting electricity
 Electrifica'tion, Electriza'tion, *s.* the act of electrifying
 Elec'trify, *v. a.* to communicate electricity; to startle, to arouse suddenly
 Electro-magnet'ic, *a.* pertaining to magnetism as connected with electricity
 Electrom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the electricity in any electrified body
 Elec'tron, Elec'trum, *s.* [Lat.], an artificial yellowish-white metal
 Elec'tuary, *s.* a soft compound medicine
 Eleemos'ynary, *a.* pertaining to charity
 El'egance, *s.* beauty without grandeur; cultivated grace of manner, language, style, &c.
 El'egances, *s. pl.* the ornaments, accomplishments, and refinements of an elegant life
 El'egant, *a.* beautiful, pleasing, refined
 El'egantly, *ad.* with elegance
 Ele'giac, *a.* used in elegies; sorrowful
 Ele'giast, El'egist, *s.* a writer of elegies
 El'egy, *s.* a mournful pathetic poem; a dirge
 El'ement, *s.* a constituent part or principle of anything; air or water; the circumstances or sphere of action best suited to one's taste, &c.; an ingredient
 Elemen'tal, *a.* pertaining to elements
 Elemen'tariness, *s.* simplicity [ary
 Elemen'tary, *a.* uncompounded, rudimental
 El'ements, *s. pl.* rudiments or first principles of knowledge, &c.; the bread and wine used in the Lord's Supper
 El'ephant, *s.* the largest of quadrupeds
 Elephan'tine, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the elephant
 El'evate, *v. a.* to exalt, dignify, make glad
 El'evated, *a.* exalted, elated [height
 Eleva'tion, *s.* a raising up, exaltation,

Elev'en, *a.* ten and one added
 Elev'enth, *a.* next in order to the tenth
 Elf, *s.* a fairy, a diminutive evil spirit; a pet name for a little girl
 El'fin, Elf'ish, *a.* like an elf, mischievous, capricious, strange, sullen
 Elf'lock, *s.* an entangled knot of hair
 Eli'cit, *v. a.* to bring to light; to fetch out
 Eli'de, *v. a.* to shorten a word by a syllable
 Eligibil'ity, El'igibleness, *s.* worthiness to be chosen
 El'igible, *a.* fit to be chosen
 El'igibly, *ad.* in an eligible manner
 Elim'inate, *v. a.* to exclude, extract; to weed
 Elimina'tion, *s.* exclusion, rejection
 Elis'ion, *s.* act of cutting off; separation
 Elix'ir, *s.* quintessence; a cordial
 Elk', *s.* a large wild animal of the stag kind
 Ell, *s.* an old cloth measure of various lengths
 Ellip'se, *s.* (in Geometry), a figure of the form commonly called oval
 Ellip'sis, *s.* [Gr.], an ellipse; (in Grammar), an omission or defect
 Ellip'tic, Ellip'tical, *a.* like an ellipse
 Ellipti'city, *s.* elliptical form
 Elm, *s.* the name of a tall timber-tree
 El'my, *a.* abounding with elm-trees
 Elocu'tion, *s.* eloquence, fluency of speech
 Elocu'tionary, *a.* pertaining to elocution
 Elocu'tionist, *s.* one skilled in elocution
 Elocu'tive, *a.* having the power of eloquence
 Elon'gate, *v.* to lengthen, place further off
 Elonga'tion, *s.* the act of elongating
 Elo'pe, *v. a.* to run away, or escape clandestinely; to leave a father secretly in order to be married
 Elo'pement, *s.* clandestine departure from friends with a lover
 Elo'quence, *s.* oratory, effective speech or writing, rhetoric
 El'oquent, *a.* possessing eloquence
 El'oquently, *ad.* with eloquence
 Else, *pron.* other—*ad.* otherwise, beside
 Elsewhe're, *ad.* in another place
 Elu'cidate, *v. a.* to explain, to illustrate
 Elucida'tion, *s.* explanation, exposition
 Elu'cidative, Elu'cidatory, *a.* illustrating; explanatory
 Elu'cidator, *s.* an explainer, a commentator
 Elu'de, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem; shun
 Elu'dible, *a.* that can be eluded
 Elu'sion, *s.* artifice; the act of escaping
 Elu'sive, Elu'sory, *a.* tending to elude
 El'vish, *a.* See Elfish
 Elys'ian, *a.* exceedingly charming or delightful
 Elys'ium, *s.* [Lat.], any exceedingly delightful place. See *Classical Dictionary*
 Ema'ciate, *v.* to lose flesh; to pine; to waste
 Ema'ciate, Ema'ciated, *a.* sunk; wasted
 Emacia'tion, *s.* leanness, fleshlessness
 Em'anate, *v.* to issue, spring, or proceed from
 Eman'a'tion, *s.* the act of emanating; that which emanates
 Em'anative, *a.* issuing, proceeding
 Eman'cipate, *v. a.* to set free from slavery
 Emancipa'tion, *s.* liberation from slavery; deliverance, freedom
 Eman'cipator, *s.* one who liberates
 Emas'culate, *v. a.* to castrate; to weaken —*a.* unmanned; effeminate; vitiated

EXPERIENCE, WITHOUT REASON, IS THE DELUSION OF FANCY.

[EMA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EMP]

Emascu'ation, *s.* castration; effeminacy
 Embalm', *v. a.* to preserve a dead body from decay; to perfume; to keep alive in memory
 Embal'mer, *s.* one that practises embalming
 Embal'ming, Embal'ment, *s.* the act of preserving from decay, or oblivion
 Embank', *v. a.* to enclose or support with a bank
 Embank'ment, *s.* the act of embanking; the bank raised for embanking
 Embar'go, *s.* [Span.], a prohibition from sailing
 Embark', *v.* to go or put on shipboard; to engage
 Embarka'tion, *s.* the going or putting on shipboard
 Embar'ass, *v. a.* to perplex, to distress
 Embar'assing, *a.* perplexing, confounding
 Embar'assment, *s.* perplexity, trouble
 Em'bassy, *s.* the mission, the suite, or the residence of an ambassador
 Embas'sador. See Ambassador
 Embat'tle, *v. a.* to range in order of battle
 Embat'tled, *a.* indented like a battlement; drawn up in battle-array
 Embay', *v. a.* to enclose in a bay
 Embed'. See Imbed, &c.
 Embell'ish, *v. a.* to adorn, to beautify
 Embell'isher, *s.* one who decorates
 Embell'ishingly, *ad.* with embellishments
 Embell'ishment, *s.* ornament, decoration
 Em'bers, *s. pl.* hot cinders or ashes
 Em'ber-week, *s.* a season in which ministers in the Church of England are ordained
 Embez'zle, *v. a.* to appropriate dishonestly; to waste
 Embez'zlement, *s.* fraudulent appropriation of what has been intrusted to any one
 Embez'zler, *s.* one who embezzles
 Embit'ter, *v.* to aggravate, make wretched, or cynical
 Embla'zon, *v. a.* to adorn heraldically; to display pompously; to deck
 Embla'zoner, *s.* a herald; a blazoner
 Embla'zonment, Embla'zonry, *s.* heraldic device
 Em'blem, *s.* a moral device; a representation; an allusive picture; a figure, type, or symbol
 Emblematic, Emblematical, *a.* of the nature of an emblem
 Emblematically, *ad.* by way or means of emblems
 Emblem'atist, *s.* one who devises emblems
 Embloo'm, *v. a.* to cover with bloom
 Embod'iment, *s.* act of embodying, state of being embodied
 Embod'y, *v. a.* to incorporate; to unite
 Embol'den, *v. a.* to give boldness or courage
 Embor'der, *v. a.* to adorn with a border
 Embo'som, *v. n.* to surround, to enclose; to embrace
 Emboss', *v. a.* to adorn with figures in relief
 Embos'sing, *s.* the raising of ornamental figures in relief; raised ornamental figures
 Emboss'ment, *s.* relief, rising work
 Embo'w, *v. a.* to bend like a bow; to arch
 Embo'wel, *v. a.* to take out the entrails
 Embo'wer, *v. n.* to lodge in a bower
 Embra'ce, *v. a.* to hold fondly in the arms;

to take hold of eagerly; to comprise, to contain, to include—*s.* fond pressure in the arms; hold; enclosure
 Embra'cement, *s.* embrace; comprehension; eager acceptance
 Embra'cer, *s.* one who embraces [cannon
 Embra'sure, *s.* [Fr.], opening in a wall for
 Embroca'tion, *s.* a fomentation, a lotion
 Embroi'der, *v. a.* to adorn with needlework
 Embroi'derer, *s.* one who embroiders
 Embroi'dery, *s.* variegated needle-work
 Embroi'l, *v. a.* to disturb, throw into confusion, mingle
 Embroi'lment, *s.* confusion; disturbance
 Em'bryo, *s.* the rudiments or germ of animals and plants; rudimentary state—*a.* rudimentary
 Embryon'ic, *a.* in or pertaining to a rudimentary state
 Emenda'tion, *s.* a correction, an improvement
 E'mendator, *s.* a corrector; an improver
 Emen'datory, *a.* improving, correcting
 Emen'ded, *a.* corrected, improved
 Em'erald, *s.* a precious stone of a green colour—*a.* green
 Emer'ge, *v. n.* to rise out of; to issue from
 Emer'gence, Emer'gency, *s.* act of rising to view; sudden occasion or exigency
 Emer'gent, *a.* rising into view; casual; urgent
 Emer'sion, *s.* act of emerging
 Em'ery, *s.* a kind of corundum powdered and used to polish metals, &c.
 Emet'ic, *a.* provocative of sickness
 Emet'ically, *ad.* so as to excite sickness
 Em'igrant, *a.* emigrating—*s.* one who emigrates
 Em'igrate, *v. n.* to leave one country and settle in another
 Emigra'tion, *s.* removal from one country to another
 Em'inence, Em'inency, *s.* loftiness; elevation; summit; conspicuous rank, office, ability, or merits; distinction; a title given to cardinals
 Em'inent, *a.* high, dignified, conspicuous
 Em'inently, *ad.* conspicuously, highly
 Em'issary, *s.* a secret agent, a spy
 Emis'sion, *s.* act of throwing or sending out
 Emit', *v. a.* to send forth, to discharge
 Em'met, *s.* an ant, a pismire
 Emol'lient, *a.* softening, rendering supple and alleviating pain
 Emol'ument, *s.* profit, advantage, gain
 Emo'tion, *s.* excitation of feeling; feeling, agitation
 Empa'le. See Impale
 Em'peror, *s.* the monarch of an empire
 Em'phasis, *s.* stress laid on a word or sentence in speaking; impressive speaking
 Em'phasize, *v. a.* to utter with emphasis
 Emphatic, Emphatical, *a.* spoken with or requiring emphasis; forcible, earnest
 Emphatically, *ad.* with emphasis, forcibly
 Em'pire, *s.* territory or sovereignty of an emperor; supreme power, command
 Empir'ic, *s.* a pretended physician, quack
 Empir'ic, Empir'ical, *a.* practised without scientific grounds; experimental
 Empir'ically, *ad.* without scientific ground
 Empir'icism, *s.* dependence on experience, without scientific knowledge; quackery
 Employ', *v. a.* to keep at work; to use, occupy
 Employ', Employment, *s.* business; occu-

EACH DAY IS A NEW LIFE; REGARD IT, THEREFORE, AS AN EPITOME OF THE WHOLE.

ERRORS IN RELIGION MAY CLAIM OUR PITY, BUT SHOULD EXCITE NO ANGER.

[EMP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ENF]

EXPECT NOTHING FROM HIM WHO IS LAVISH OF HIS PROMISES.

pation, engagement, office, post, vocation
 Employ'able, *a.* capable of being used
 Employ'er, *s.* one who employs others
 Empo'rium, *s.* [Lat.], a place of merchandise, a mart; a commercial city
 Empo'wer, *v. a.* to authorize, to enable
 Em'press, *s.* the wife of an emperor; the female sovereign of an empire.
 Emp'tier, *s.* one who empties
 Emp'tiness, *s.* vacuity; vacuum; want of substance, or of knowledge
 Emp'ty, *a.* void; unsubstantial; hungry; destitute; unfurnished; ignorant—*v. a.* to evacuate; to exhaust
 Emp'ty-headed, *a.* ignorant
 Empur'ple, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour
 Empy'real, Empy'rean, *a.* aerial, heavenly; pure, vital
 Empy'rean, *s.* the highest heaven of old philosophy; the sky
 E'mu, *s.* a large bird of the ostrich kind
 Em'ulate, *v.* to imitate in hope of excelling, to rival
 Emula'tion, *s.* generous rivalry, competition, or contention
 Em'ulative, *a.* inclined to emulation
 Em'ulator, *s.* a rival, a competitor
 Em'ulous, *a.* rivalling, desirous to excel
 Em'ulously, *ad.* with desire of excelling
 Emul'sion, *s.* a milky fluid made by beating an oil in water
 Ena'ble, *v. a.* to make able, to empower
 Enact', *v. a.* to decree, establish, represent
 Enact'ment, *s.* the making a law
 Enact'or, *s.* one who enacts a law
 Enal'lage, *s.* (in Grammar), the substitution of one word or form for another
 Enam'el, *s.* an opaque kind of glass, very hard and of different colours; a work of art inlaid with enamel—*v. a.* to inlay with enamel
 Enam'eller, *s.* one who enamels
 Enam'elling, *s.* the art of making enamels
 Enam'our, *v. a.* to inspire with love
 Enca'ge, *v. a.* to coop up, confine in a cage
 Encamp', *v.* to pitch tents, to form a camp
 Eneamp'ment, *s.* tents pitched in order; a camp
 Enca'se, *v. a.* to enclose in a cover
 Encau'stie, *a.* a mode of painting with wax and burning the colours in
 Enchai'n, *v. a.* to fasten with a chain; to hold firmly
 Enchant', *v. a.* to bewitch, delight highly
 Enehan'ter, *s.* one who enchants
 Enehan'ting, *a.* magical; delightful
 Enchan'tingly, *ad.* in a manner to delight
 Enchant'ment, *s.* magical charms, spells; irresistible influence; high delight
 Enehan'tress, *s.* a female who enchants
 Eneha'se, *v. a.* to infix; set in gold; adorn
 Encir'cle, *v. a.* to surround, to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to embrace
 Encir'cling, *a.* encircling
 Enelo'se, &c. See Inclose, &c.
 Eneof'fin, *v. a.* to put in a coffin
 Enco'miast, *s.* one who praises
 Eneomias'tic, Eneomias'tical, *a.* laudatory
 Encomias'tically, *ad.* by way of encomium
 Eneo'mium, *s.* [Lat.], a panegyric, praise, eulogy
 Eneom'pass, *v. a.* to encircle, to shut in, to surround; to include, to environ
 Encom'passment, *s.* a surrounding

Enco're, *ad.* [Fr.], again, once more—*v. a.* to call for again
 Encou'nter, *s.* a duel, a battle; sudden meeting—*v.* to fight, to attack; to meet in opposition, or unexpectedly
 Encourage, *v. a.* to animate, to embolden
 Eneour'agement, *s.* incitement, support
 Encour'ager, *s.* one who encourages, or favours
 Encour'aging, *a.* furnishing ground to hope for success
 Encour'agingly, *ad.* so as to encourage
 Encra'dle, *v. a.* to lay in a cradle
 Eneroa'eh, *v. n.* to invade; advance by stealth; to infringe
 Eneroa'cher, *s.* one who intrudes or infringes
 Encroa'ching, *a.* tending to encroach
 Encroa'chment, *s.* an intrusion or infringement
 Encum'ber, *v. a.* to clog, to embarrass. See Incumber
 Eney'elical, *a.* circular; general
 Encyelo'pe'dia, *s.* See Cyclo'pedia, &c.
 Encyelo'pe'dist, *s.* one who writes or assists in forming a cyclo'pedia
 End, *s.* limit, design, point, conclusion; result; death—*v.* to conclude, to terminate
 Endam'age, *v. a.* to hurt, to prejudice
 Enda'nger, *v. a.* to bring into peril, hazard
 Ende'ar, *v. a.* to render dear or beloved
 Ende'arment, *s.* the cause or state of being beloved
 Endeav'our, *s.* effort, attempt; object; exertion—*v.* to strive, attempt, labour
 Endem'ic, Endem'ical, *a.* peculiar to a country or people
 Endem'ically, *ad.* as an endemic disease
 En'ding, *s.* the act of concluding, the end
 En'dive, *s.* a common salad herb; succory
 End'less, *a.* infinite, incessant
 End'lessly, *ad.* incessantly, perpetually
 End'lessness, *s.* extension without limit
 End'long, *ad.* endwise
 End'most, *a.* remotest; at the extreme end
 Endor'se. See Indorse, &c.
 Endow', *v. a.* to furnish with a dower, or an endowment; to furnish with, enrich, invest
 Endow'ment, *s.* act of endowing, property or income bestowed; gift or talent
 Endue'. See Indue
 Endu'able, *a.* tolerable; sufferable
 Endu'rance, *s.* suffering, enduring; patience, resignation
 Endu're, *v.* to bear, sustain; submit; con-
 Endu'rer, *s.* one that endures [tinue]
 End'wise, *ad.* end foremost; on end
 En'e'my, *s.* a foe, an adversary, opponent
 Energet'ic, Energet'ical, *a.* forcible, strong, active
 Energet'ically, *ad.* with energy
 Ener'gize, *v. a.* to give vigour and activity to
 En'er'gy, *s.* power, force, activity, spirit, efficacy
 Ener'vate, Ener've, *v. a.* to weaken; to unnerve
 Ener'vate, *a.* weakened; deprived of force
 Enerva'tion, *s.* weakness, debilitation
 Enfee'ble, *v. a.* to weaken, render feeble
 Enfee'blement, *s.* the act of weakening
 Enfeoff'. See Dictionary of Law Terms.
 Enfila'de, *v. a.* to be able to rake with shot; or to rake

EXAMINE WELL THE COUNSEL THAT FAVOURS YOUR DESIRES.

[ENF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ENT]

ENVY IS A TURNKEY BY BIRTH, AND AN EXECUTIONER BY PROFESSION.

Enfor'ce, *v.* to strengthen, to urge, to put in force
 Enfor'ceable, *a.* that may be enforced
 Enfor'cement, *s.* compulsion, exigence
 Enfor'cer, *s.* one who compels or urges
 Enfran'chise, *v. a.* to make free, to give citizenship, or a vote, to
 Enfran'chisement, *s.* the act of enfranchising
 Enfran'chiser, *s.* one who enfranchises
 Enga'ge, *v.* to bind, pledge, induce, promise, embark, undertake, engross, attack in fight
 Enga'gedly, *ad.* with earnestness
 Enga'gedness, *s.* state of being engaged
 Enga'gement, *s.* an obligation, a bond; employment, occupation; a battle
 Enga'ging, *a.* winning, attractive
 Enga'gingly, *ad.* in an attractive manner
 Engar'land, *v. a.* to encircle with a garland
 Engen'der, *v. a.* to generate; produce; excite
 Engen'derer, *s.* one who engenders
 En'gine, *s.* a machine, instrument, means
 En'gineman, *s.* the manager of a steam engine
 Enginee'r, *s.* one who manages engines; one who plans and superintends the construction of roads, canals, &c.
 En'ginery, *s.* engines, machinery; artillery
 En'glish, *a.* anything belonging to England—*s.* the people or language of England
 En'glished, *a.* translated into English
 Engor'ge, *v.* to swallow, to gorge
 Engor'gement, *s.* a devouring with voracity
 Engrai'n, *v. a.* to dye deep, to dye in grain
 Engra've, *v. a.* to cut characters or devices on metals, wood, precious stones, &c.; to imprint
 Engra'ver, *s.* one who engraves
 Engra'ving, *s.* the art or work of an engraver, a picture engraved, a print
 Engro'ss, *v. a.* to monopolize, occupy, or absorb; to copy in a large hand
 Engro'sser, *s.* one who engrosses
 Engro'ssing, Engro'ssment, *s.* the act of engrossing
 Engulf', *v. a.* to swallow up
 Engulf'ment, *s.* absorption in a gulf
 Enhanc'e, *v. a.* to raise the price; to raise in esteem; to lift up; to aggravate
 Enhanc'ement, *s.* increase; augmentation
 Enhanc'er, *s.* one who enhances
 Enharmonic, *a.* (in Music), proceeding by smaller intervals than semitones
 Enig'ma, *s.* a riddle, an obscure question
 Enigmat'ic, Enigmat'ical, *a.* obscure, doubtful
 Enigmatist, *s.* a maker of riddles
 Enigmatize, *v.* to speak in enigmas
 Enjo'i'n, *v. a.* to command, to prescribe
 Enjo'i'ner, *s.* one who gives injunctions
 Enjoy', *v. a.* to take pleasure in, to delight in, to have the use of
 Enjoy'able, *a.* capable of being enjoyed
 Enjoy'er, *s.* one who enjoys
 Enjoy'ment, *s.* happiness, fruition, possession
 Enkin'dle, *v. a.* to set on fire, to inflame
 Enlard', *v. a.* to cover with lard; to baste
 Enlarge, *v.* to increase; to set at liberty; to expatiate

Enlargement, *s.* increase; expansion; release; extension
 Enlar'ger, *s.* he who or that which enlarges
 Enli'ghten, *v. a.* to illuminate; to instruct
 Enli'ghtened, *a.* instructed, expansive, largehearted
 Enli'ghtener, *s.* an illuminator; instructor
 Enlist', *v. a.* to enrol or register; to engage as a soldier, or as a partisan and assistant
 Enlist'ment, *s.* the act of enlisting
 Enli'ven, *v. a.* to make lively, to animate
 Enli'vener, *s.* that which animates
 Enli'vening, *a.* animating, inspiring
 En'mity, *s.* malevolence, malice, ill will
 En'neagon, *s.* (in Geometry), a figure of nine angles
 Enno'ble, *v. a.* to dignify, to elevate
 Enno'blement, *s.* exaltation; elevation
 Enor'mity, *s.* great wickedness, villany
 Enor'mous, *a.* irregular, disordered; huge, immense; outrageous, flagitious
 Enor'mously, *ad.* beyond measure
 Enor'mousness, *s.* immeasurable excess
 Enough', Enow', *a.* sufficient—*s.* a sufficiency
 Enqui're. See Inquire, &c.
 Enra'ge, *v. a.* to irritate, to provoke
 Enra'ged, *a.* exasperated, maddened
 Enrap'ture, *v. a.* to transport with pleasure
 Enrav'ish, *v. a.* to throw into ecstasy
 Enrav'ishment, *s.* ecstasy of delight
 Enrich', *v. a.* to make rich; to fertilize; to augment
 Enrich'er, *s.* one that enriches
 Enrich'ment, *s.* bestowal of riches, augmentation
 Enro'be, *v. a.* to dress, to clothe, to adorn
 Enro'l, *v. a.* to register, record
 Enro'lment, *s.* a register, a record; registration
 Ensan'guine, *v. a.* to stain or cover with blood
 Enskon'ce, *v. a.* to cover, secure, hide
 Enshri'ne, *v. a.* to preserve as a holy relic
 En'sign, *s.* a military or naval flag or standard; the infantry officer who carries it; a badge or signal
 En'sign-bearer, *s.* he that carries the flag
 En'signcy, *s.* the office of an ensign
 Ensla've, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty, to reduce to subjection
 Ensla'ver, *s.* one who enslaves another
 Ensu'e, *v. n.* to follow, to succeed
 Ensu're. See Insure, &c.
 Entab'lature, Enta'blement, *s.* (in Architecture), the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a column
 Entai'l, *v. n.* to leave as a consequence. See *Dictionary of Law Terms.*
 Entan'gle, *v. a.* to twist, puzzle, insnare
 Entan'glement, *s.* involution of any thing intricate or adhesive; perplexity; puzzle
 En'ter, *v.* to go or come into; to penetrate; to commence any engagement, &c.; to set down in writing; to form part of anything; to be initiated in
 En'tering, *s.* act of going in, entrance
 En'terprise, *s.* a hazardous or arduous undertaking
 En'terpriser, *s.* he who attempts enterprises
 En'terprising, *a.* adventurous, bold, energetic

ENVY NO MAN; IT IS A CENSURE ON THE LIBERality OF PROVIDENCE.

[ENT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EPI]

EXPERIENCE KEEPS A DEAR SCHOOL, BUT FOOLS WILL LEARN IN NO OTHER.

Entertai'n, *v. a.* to talk with; to treat at table; to amuse; to foster in the mind
 Entertai'ner, *s.* one who entertains
 Entertai'ning, *a.* diverting, pleasing
 Entertai'ningly, *ad.* in an entertaining manner
 Entertai'nment, *s.* treatment at the table; hospitable reception; amusement; dramatic performance; conversation
 Enthra'll. See Inthrall
 Enthro'ne, *v. a.* See Inthrone
 Enthusias'm, *s.* heat of imagination; visionariness and vehemence in religious matters
 Enthusias't, *s.* one of a warm imagination; a visionary, a zealot
 Enthusias'tic, Enthusias'tical, *a.* full of enthusiasm
 Enthusias'tically, *ad.* with enthusiasm
 Enthymemat'ical, *a.* pertaining to an enthymeme
 En'thymeme, *s.* (in Logic), an abbreviated argument, one of the premises being omitted
 Enti'ce, *v. a.* to allure, to attract, to invite
 Enti'cement, *s.* an allurement, a bait
 Enti'cer, *s.* one that allures
 Enti'cing, *a.* able to allure
 Enti'cingly, *ad.* in a winning manner
 Enti're, *a.* whole, undivided, unmingled
 Enti'rely, *ad.* completely, fully, wholly
 Enti'reness, Enti'rety, *s.* completeness; wholeness; fulness
 Enti'tle, *v. a.* to give a title or right to, to name, designate
 Enti'tled, *a.* bearing as a name; possessing a claim
 En'tity, *s.* a real being, real existence
 Entoi'l, *v. a.* to insnare, to perplex
 Ento'mb, *v. a.* to put in a tomb, to bury
 Ento'mbment, *s.* burial, interment
 Entomolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to entomology
 Entomol'ogist, *s.* one who studies insects
 Entomol'ogy, *s.* the scientific study of insects
 En'trails, *s. pl.* the bowels; interior parts
 En'trance, *s.* a way or the act of entering
 Entran'ce, *v. a.* to put into a trance; to fill with delight
 Entrap', *v. a.* to insnare, take advantage of
 Entre'at, *v.* to beg earnestly, to importune
 Entre'ater, *s.* one who entreats
 Entre'atingly, *ad.* in an imploring manner
 Entre'aty, *s.* a petition, request, solicitation
 En'try, *s.* the act of entrance; a passage; an item in an account book
 Entwi'ne, *v. a.* to wreath together or round
 Entwist', *v. a.* to twist round or together
 Enu'merate, *v. a.* to reckon up singly, to count
 Enumera'tion, *s.* the act of counting or numbering
 Enu'merative, *a.* reckoning up
 Enun'ciate, *v. a.* to declare, to proclaim
 Enuncia'tion, *s.* declaration, announcement; act or manner of speaking publicly
 Enun'ciative, *a.* declarative, expressive
 Enun'ciatively, *ad.* declaratively
 Enun'ciatory, *a.* containing utterance
 Envel'ope, *v. a.* to cover, to surround, to hide—*s.* an outward case, wrapper of a letter

Envel'opment, *s.* a covering over; that which covers or hides
 Enven'om, *v. a.* to poison; to enrage
 En'viable, *a.* exciting envy or desire to possess
 En'viably, *ad.* so as to excite envy
 En'vier, *s.* one who envies
 En'vious, *a.* full of envy, malicious
 En'viously, *ad.* with envy, with malignity
 En'viousness, *s.* state of being envious
 Envi'ron, *v. a.* to surround, to encompass, to invest, to besiege
 Envi'ronment, *s.* act of surrounding; the being surrounded; circumstances
 En'virs, *s. pl.* [Fr.], places adjacent, neighbourhood
 En'voy, *s.* a diplomatic agent, or ambassador
 En'voyship, *s.* the office of an envoy
 En'vy, *v. a.* to repine at the happiness of others; to grudge
 En'vy, *s.* vexation at another's good
 En'vyng, *s.* act or state of being envious
 E'pact, *s.* the moon's age at the beginning of the year, according to the calendar
 Ep'aulet, *s.* a shoulder-knot of lace, &c.
 Epaul'ment, *s.* in fortification, a side work
 Eper'gne, [Fr.], *s. pl.* an ornamental stand with branches, &c., for the centre of a table
 Ephem'era, *s.* [Lat.] the May-fly; any exceedingly short-lived being
 Ephem'eral, *a.* only for a day; short-lived; transient
 Ephem'eris, *s.* [Gr.], a calendar of the motions of the heavenly bodies
 Ep'ic, *a.* narrative; heroic—*s.* epic poem
 Ep'icure, *s.* a voluptuary, or sensualist
 Epicure'an, *a.* luxurious; contributing to luxury—*s.* a follower of Epicurus
 Ep'icurism, *s.* luxury; voluptuousness
 Ep'icurize, *v.* to feast; to riot
 Ep'icycle, *s.* a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater
 Epidem'ic, *s.* generally prevailing disease
 Epidem'ic, Epidem'ical, *a.* generally prevailing; affecting great numbers
 Epider'mis, *s.* [Gr.], outer skin of the body
 Ep'igram, *s.* a short pointed poem
 Epigrammat'ic, Epigrammat'ical, *a.* of the nature of epigram
 Epigrammat'ically, *ad.* tersely and with point
 Epigram'matist, *s.* a writer of epigrams
 Ep'igraph, *s.* a motto
 Ep'ilepsy, *s.* a kind of fit or convulsion; the falling sickness
 Epilep'tic, Epilep'tical, *a.* convulsed
 Ep'ilogue, *s.* a conclusion; an address after a play
 Epiph'any, *s.* a festival observed on the twelfth day after Christmas, in memory of the Adoration of the Magi
 Epis'copacy, *s.* a government by bishops
 Epis'copal, Epis'copa'lian, *a.* relating to a bishop; under the superintendence of bishops
 Epis'copa'lian, *s.* an adherent of an episcopal church
 Epis'copally, *ad.* by means of bishops, as a bishop
 Epis'copate, *s.* the office, &c., of a bishop
 Epis'copy, *s.* superintendence; survey
 Ep'isode, *s.* an incidental narrative or digression

EMPLOYMENT IS THE GREAT INSTRUMENT OF INTELLECTUAL DOMINION

EPI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ERR

EMULATION IS ONE OF THE GREATEST INCITEMENTS TO APPLICATION.

Episo'dical, *a.* contained in, or of the nature of, an episode
 Episo'dically, *ad.* by way of episode
 Epis'tle, *s.* a letter
 Epis'tolary, *a.* relating to or transacted by letters; (in Rhetoric), familiar
 Epistol'ic, Epistol'ical, *a.* having the form of an epistle
 Epistolograph'ic, *a.* pertaining to letter-writing
 Epistolog'raphy, *s.* art of writing letters
 Epis'trophe, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the conclusion of successive sentences with the same term
 Ep'itaph, *s.* a monumental inscription
 Epita'phian, *a.* pertaining to or like an epitaph
 Epithala'mium, *s.* [Lat.], a nuptial song
 Ep'ithet, *s.* an attributive or descriptive term
 Epit'ome, *s.* [Gr.], an abridgment, abstract
 Epit'omise, *v. a.* to abstract, abridge, reduce
 Epit'omiser, Epit'omist, *s.* an abridger
 Epit'rope, *s.* (in Rhetoric), a concession made in argument for the sake of victory
 E'poch, *s.* a time from which years are numbered; a period, an era
 Epura'tion, *s.* act of purifying
 Equabil'ity, *s.* evenness, uniformity
 E'quable, *a.* even, uniform
 E'quably, *ad.* evenly, uniformly
 E'qual, *s.* one of the same rank, age, &c.—
a. like; even, uniform, just, adequate—
v. a. to make or to be like, &c., another
 Equaliza'tion, *s.* state of equalizing
 E'qualize, *v. a.* to make alike
 Equal'ity, E'qualness, *s.* likeness, uniformity, of the same rank, &c.
 E'qually, *ad.* in the same degree, impar-
 Equanim'ity, *s.* evenness of mind [tially
 Equan'ymous, *a.* not dejected or elated
 Equa'tion, *s.* act of making equal; (in Algebra), an assertion of the equality of two or more quantities; (in Almanacs), the difference between the hour as shown by the sun and by the clock
 Equa'tor, *s.* (in Geography), a great circle, equally distant from the poles of the world, dividing the globe into equal parts, north and south
 Equato'rial, *a.* pertaining to the equator
 Equ'erry, *s.* a personal attendant on a sovereign; a groom
 Eques'trian, *a.* pertaining to a horseman
 Equian'gular, *a.* (in Geometry), having equal angles
 Equidis'tance, *s.* equal remoteness or proximity
 Equidis'tant, *a.* being at the same distance
 Equidis'tantly, *ad.* at the same distance
 Equilat'eral, *a.* having all sides equal
 Equili'brate, *v. a.* to balance equally
 Equilibra'tion, *s.* equipoise; even weight
 Equilib'rium, *s.* [Lat.], equality of weight, equipoise
 Equimul'tiples, *s. pl.* (in Arithmetic), products of different numbers taken an equal number of times
 E'quine, *a.* pertaining to horses
 Equinoct'ial, *a.* pertaining to the equinoxes
 Equinoct'ially, *aa.* as or towards the equinoctial line
 Equ'iniox, *s.* the precise time when the sun crosses the equator

Equip', *v. a.* to dress or fit out, to furnish
 Eq'ui'page, *s.* attendance; military outfit; a carriage
 Equip'ment, *s.* the act of equipping; outfit, necessities for any expedition
 Eq'ui'poise, *s.* equality of weight
 Equipoll'ence, Equipoll'ency, *s.* equality of force; equivalence
 Equipoll'ent, *a.* of equal force or power
 Equipon'derance, *s.* equality of weight
 Equipon'derant, *a.* of equal weight
 Equipon'derate, *v. n.* to weigh equally
 Equiso'nance, *s.* an equal sounding
 Equiso'nant, *a.* sounding in unison
 Eq'uitable, *a.* just, impartial, candid, fair
 Eq'uitableness, *s.* justness, equity
 Eq'uitably, *ad.* impartially, justly
 Eq'uity, *s.* justice, right, impartiality
 Equiv'alence, *s.* equality of worth or power
 Equiv'alent, *s.* thing of the same value—
a. equal in value or force
 Equiv'oal, *a.* doubtful, ambiguous
 Equiv'oally, *ad.* uncertainly, doubtfully
 Equiv'oalness, *s.* ambiguity, two meanings
 Equiv'ocate, *v. n.* to use doubtful expressions, to evade
 Equivoea'tion, *s.* ambiguity of speech; delusive words, double or doubtful meaning
 Equiv'ocater, *s.* one who equivocates
 Equiv'ocatory, *a.* of the nature of equivocation
 Equivoque, *s.* [Fr.], an ambiguity or equivocation
 E'ra, *s.* a popular or generally received epoch; an age
 Era'diation, *s.* a sending forth brightness
 Era'dieable, *a.* able to be eradicated
 Era'dicate, *v. a.* to pull up by the roots
 Era'dication, *s.* the act of rooting up
 Era'dicative, *a.* extirpating
 Era'sable, *a.* capable of being erased
 Era'se, *v. a.* to destroy, efface, rub out
 Era'sement, Era'sion, *s.* act of erasing; obliteration, abolition
 Era'sure, *s.* an erasion; place of an erasion
 Ere, *ad.* before, sooner than
 Erect', *v. a.* to build or set up; to exalt, to raise—*a.* upright; bold, confident, raised
 Eree'table, *a.* that can be erected
 Eree'ter, *s.* one that ereets or builds
 Erec'tion, *s.* act of building or raising up; elevation; a building
 Eree'tive, *a.* raising, advancing
 Ereet'ly, *ad.* in an erect posture
 Ereet'ness, *s.* an upright posture
 Erelong', *ad.* before long
 Er'emite. See Hermit.
 Erenow', *ad.* before this time
 Er'go, *ad.* [Lat.], consequently, therefore
 Er'mine, *s.* a small weasel-like animal; a kind of fur; magistraey
 Er'mined, *a.* clothed with ermine
 Ero'de, *v. a.* to corrode, or eat away
 Ero'sion, *s.* the act of eating away
 Err, *v. n.* to go out of the way; to mistake
 Er'rand, *s.* a message sent verbally, or trifling business to be done
 Er'rant, *a.* wandering [lar
 Errat'ic, Errat'ical, *a.* wandering, irregu-
 Errat'ically, *ad.* without rule or order
 Erra'tum, *s.* [Lat.], a mistake made in printing
 Er'ring, *a.* committing error; uncertain

EXCESS OF SORROW IS QUITE AS ABSURD AS IMMODERATE LAUGHTER.

ERR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ETY

ERROR AND REPENTANCE ARE THE COMPANIONS OF RASHNESS.

Erro'neous, *a.* subject to or full of errors
 Ero'neously, *ad.* by mistake; falsely
 Ero'neousness, *s.* deviation from right
 Error, *s.* [Lat.], mistake, blunder; sin, offence
 Erst, *ad.* when time was; first, formerly
 Erubes'cence, *s.* redness; a blush
 Erubes'cent, *a.* somewhat red; blushing
 Eruc'tate, *v. a.* to belch, to vomit forth
 Eructa'tion, *s.* act of belching
 Erudite, *a.* learned; well read
 Eruditely, *ad.* learnedly
 Erudi'tion, *s.* learning, knowledge
 Eruption, *s.* a violent breaking forth; a sudden invasion or exclamation; a pustule
 Erup'tive, *a.* bursting, or tending to burst
 Escala'de, *s.* [Fr.], forcible entry into a fortification by means of ladders
 Escapa'de, *s.* [Fr.], a freak, prank, vagary
 Esca'pe, *v.* to fly from, to get out of danger, to avoid, not to suffer—*s.* a getting clear of pursuit or danger; flight; evasion, liberation
 Esca'pement, *s.* the wheel, &c. which move the balance or the pendulum in a watch or clock
 Escarp'. See Scarp, &c.
 Escarp'ment, *s.* a steep descent or declivity
 Eschalot', *s.* a kind of a small onion
 Esche'at. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Eschew', *v. a.* to fly, to avoid, to shun
 Es'cort, *s.* a convoy; a guard to a place
 Escort', *v. a.* to convoy; to guard to a place
 Escrito'ir, *s.* a kind of writing-desk
 Es'culent, *a.* eatable; good for food—*s.* something fit for food
 Escut'cheon, *s.* a shield with arms
 Escut'cheoned, *a.* having an escutcheon
 Esoter'ic, *a.* secret, mysterious
 Espal'ier, *s.* a dwarf tree trained on rails
 Espe'cial, *a.* principal, chief, leading
 Espe'cially, *ad.* principally, particularly
 Espe'cialness, *s.* state of being especial
 Espi'al, *s.* act of spying, observation
 Es'pionage, *s.* [Fr.], the employment of spies for procuring information
 Esplana'de, *s.* a public walk facing the sea
 Espou'sal, *a.* relating to espousals
 Espou'sals, *s. pl.* act of affiancing a man and woman to each other in marriage
 Espou'se, *v. a.* to engage for marriage, to marry; to take up; to defend
 Espou'ser, *s.* one who espouses
 Espy', *v.* to see at a distance; to discern
 Esqui're, *s.* a title next below a knight—*v. a.* to attend; to wait on
 Essay', *v. a.* to try, attempt, endeavour
 Es'say, *s.* a trial, endeavour; a dissertation or treatise
 Essay'er, *s.* one who makes attempts
 Es'sayist, *s.* one who writes essays
 Es'sence, *s.* the nature, substance, or being of anything; existence; scent; extract—*v. a.* to perfume, to scent
 Essen'tial, *a.* necessary, very important—*s.* existence; a chief point
 Essen'tiality, *s.* first or constituent principles
 Essen'tially, *ad.* constitutionally, necessarily; in the highest degree
 Essen'tialness, *s.* quality of being essential
 Estab'lish, *v. a.* to set up firmly; to settle; to make firm; to demonstrate
 Estab'lisher, *s.* he who establishes
 Estab'lishment, *s.* act of establishing; that

which is established; a household; an established church
 Esta'te, *s.* rank, condition of life; property or possessions; landed property
 Esteem, *v. a.* to value, to think well of—*s.* high value in opinion; regard
 Esteem'er, *s.* one that highly values
 Es'timable, *a.* worthy of esteem [esteem
 Es'timableness, *s.* quality of deserving
 Es'timably, *ad.* with estimableness
 Es'timate, *v. a.* to rate, to set a value on—*s.* a calculation; a set price or value; computation; assignment of value
 Estima'tion, *s.* esteem, opinion; a valuing
 Es'timator, *s.* a valuer; a settler of rates
 Es'tival, *a.* relating to the summer
 Es'tivate, *v.* to pass the summer in a place
 Estiva'tion, *s.* the act of passing the summer
 Estra'nge, *v.* to alienate; become strange
 Estra'ngement, *s.* distance; a removal
 Estrapa'de, *s.* the rearing and kicking of an ungovernable horse
 Es'tuary, *s.* an arm of the sea; a frith
 Es'tuate, *v. a.* to swell and fall; to boil
 Estua'tion, *s.* a boiling, agitation, commotion
 Esu'rient, *a.* hungry, voracious
 Etch, *v. a.* to make a print by etching
 Etch'ing, *s.* a mode of engraving on copperplates by means of aqua-fortis
 Eter'nal, *a.* perpetual, endless, everlasting—*s.* the eternally existing Deity
 Eter'nally, *ad.* unchangeably, perpetually
 Eter'nity, *s.* duration without beginning or end; existence unlimited by time
 Eter'nize, *v. a.* to immortalize, to make eternal; to beatify
 E'ther, *s.* pure air, a pure element; a light, volatile, and inflammable liquid
 Ethe'real, *a.* heavenly; refined, pure
 Ethe'realize, *v. a.* to render ethereal
 Eth'ic, Eth'ical, *a.* moral, relating to morals
 Eth'ically, *ad.* according to ethics [rals
 Eth'ics, *s. pl.* the doctrine of morality
 Ethiop'ic, *a.* relating to Ethiopia, its inhabitants, or their language
 Eth'nic, *a.* heathenish; relating to the races of mankind—*s.* a heathen; gentile
 Eth'nicism, *s.* heathenism; paganism
 Eth'nographic, *a.* belonging to ethnography
 Ethnog'raphy, *s.* a scientific description of the races of men
 Ethnolo'gical, *a.* relating to ethnology
 Ethnol'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of the races of mankind
 E'tiolate, *v.* to become white; to blanch
 Etiola'tion, *s.* the blanching of plants, by excluding the sun from them
 Etiolo'gical, *a.* pertaining to etiology
 Etiol'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of the causes of things
 Etiquett'e, *s.* [Fr.], ceremonious form; rule of behaviour in polite society
 Etymolo'gical, *a.* relating to etymology
 Etymolo'gically, *ad.* according to etymology
 Etymol'ogist, *s.* a student of etymology
 Etymol'ogize, *v. a.* to study etymology
 Etymol'ogy, *s.* the derivation of words; the origin of a word; (in Grammar), the methodical statement of the classes and inflexions, &c. of words
 Et'ymon, *s.* [Gr.], an original or primitive word

EXCESSIVE BOASTING IS A SIGN OF IGNORANCE AND COWARDICE.

EUC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXA

ELEGANT SIMPLICITY IS EVER TO BE PREFERRED TO COSTLY SUMPTUOUSNESS.

Eu'charist, *s.* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper
 Eucharis'tic, Eucharis'tical, *a.* relating to the Lord's Supper
 Eulo'gical, *a.* commendatory; praising
 Eu'logist, *s.* one who praises another
 Eu'logize, *v. a.* to commend; to praise
 Eulo'gium, Eu'logy, *s.* praise, encomium
 Eu'nuch, *s.* one who is emasculated; an officer in a harem
 Eu'phemism, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the use of an agreeable instead of an offensive word
 Euphon'ic, Euphon'ical, Eupho'nious, *a.* sounding agreeably; musical
 Eu'phonize, *v. a.* to cause to sound agreeably
 Eu'phony, *s.* agreeable sound
 Europe'an, *a.* belonging to Europe—*s.* a native of Europe
 Eu'rythmy, *s.* harmony; symmetrical measure
 Evac'uate, *v. a.* to make void; empty; quit
 Evacua'tion, *s.* a discharge, an abolition, an emptying; an ejection, &c.
 Evac'uate, *a.* purgative; making empty
 Evac'uator, *s.* one that makes void
 Eva'de, *v.* to avoid, equivocate, shift off
 Evanes'cence, *s.* disappearance
 Evanes'cent, *a.* imperceptible, vanishing
 Evangel'ical, *a.* agreeable to the gospel
 Evangel'icalism, *s.* the holding of evangel'ical doctrines
 Evangel'ically, *ad.* agreeably with the gospel
 Evan'gelism, *s.* the propagation of the gospel
 Evan'gelist, *s.* a writer or preacher of the gospel; a bringer of good tidings
 Evangeliza'tion, *s.* the act of evangelizing
 Evan'gelize, *v. n.* to preach the gospel
 Evan'ish, *v.* to escape from perception
 Evan'ishment, *s.* a vanishing, disappearance
 Evap'orable, *a.* easily dissipated in vapour
 Evap'orate, *v.* to resolve into vapours, to breathe or steam out; to fume away
 Evapora'tion, *s.* a flying away in fumes
 Evaporom'eter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the evaporation of fluids
 Eva'sion, *s.* an excuse, equivocation, artifice
 Eva'sive, *a.* equivocating, shuffling, elusive
 Eva'sively, *ad.* elusively, sophistically
 Eva'siveness, *s.* the quality of being evasive
 Eve, *s.* evening; close of the day; the day before a festival
 E'ven, *a.* level, parallel; calm, uniform—*v. a.* to make level or parallel, &c.—*ad.* verily, notwithstanding, likewise
 Evenhand'ed, *a.* impartial, just, equitable
 E'vening, E'ven, *s.* the close of the day
 E'vening hymn, *s.* a hymn for the close of day
 E'vening star, *s.* Jupiter or Venus seen immediately after sunset
 E'venly, *ad.* impartially, uniformly; levelly
 E'venness, *s.* regularity, calmness, uniformity; horizontal position
 E'ven-song, *s.* evening worship
 Event, *s.* issue, consequence, incident; anything that happens
 Event'ful, *a.* full of incidents or changes

E'ven-tide, *s.* the time of evening
 Even'tual, *a.* consequential; final
 Even'tually, *ad.* in the event or last result
 Ev'er, *ad.* at any time; eternally, always
 Everburn'ing, *a.* unextinguished
 Evercha'nging, *a.* always changing
 Everdu'ring, *a.* enduring without end
 Ev'ergreen, *s.* a plant all the year green—*a.* retaining its leaves all the year
 Everlas'ting, *a.* perpetual, without end
 Everlas'tingly, *ad.* eternally, for ever
 Everlas'tingness, *s.* eternity
 Everliv'ing, *a.* living always, immortal
 Evermem'orable, *a.* always to be remembered
 Evermo're, *ad.* eternally, without end
 Ever'sion, *s.* the act of overthrowing
 Eversmi'ling, *a.* always smiling
 Evert', *v. a.* to overthrow, to destroy
 Ev'ery, *a.* each one of all, belonging to all
 Ev'eryday, *a.* common, occurring on any day
 Ev'eryyoung, *a.* not losing its youth
 Ev'erywhere, *ad.* in every place
 Evict', *v. a.* to dispossess; to take away
 Evic'tion, *s.* act of turning out, dispossession
 Ev'idence, *s.* testimony, personal or substantial proof—*v.* to prove
 Ev'idant, *a.* plain, apparent; notorious
 Eviden'tial, *a.* affording evidence
 Evidently, *ad.* apparently, plainly, certainly
 E'vil, *a.* wicked, mischievous, bad, corrupt—*s.* physical or moral corruption; wickedness; calamity
 Evildo'er, *s.* one who commits crimes
 E'vilcy, *s.* a fancied power to harm by a look
 E'vileyed, *a.* having a malignant look
 Evilfa'voured, *a.* ill-countenanced
 E'villy, *ad.* wickedly, badly
 Evilmi'nded, *a.* malicious, wicked
 E'vilness, *s.* badness, wickedness
 E'vilone, *s.* the devil
 Evilspe'aking, *s.* defamation, slander
 Evilwor'ker, *s.* a wicked person
 Evin'ce, *v. a.* to prove, to make plain
 Evin'cible, *a.* capable of proof; demonstrable
 Evin'cibly, *ad.* so as to demonstrate
 Evin'cive, *a.* having power to demonstrate
 Evis'cerate, *v. a.* to embowel; to search
 Evo'ke, *v. a.* to call out, summon, invoke
 Evolve, *v. a.* to unfold, to disentangle
 Evolve'ment, *s.* an unfolding; a displaying
 Evolu'tion, *s.* the act of unfolding; manœuvring of troops, &c.; (in Arithmetic), the process of finding the root of a quantity
 Evul'gate, *v. a.* to publish; to spread abroad
 Ewe, *s.* a female sheep
 Ew'er, *s.* a vessel to hold water for washing; a water jug
 Ew'ry, *s.* an office in the royal household, where they attend to the appointments necessary for the royal table
 Exacer'bate, *v. a.* to embitter; exasperate
 Exacer'bated, *a.* exasperated
 Exacerba'tion, *s.* the act of exasperating
 Exact', *a.* nice, accurate, methodical—*v. a.* to force; to extort; to demand
 Exac'ting, *a.* requiring undue attention
 Exac'tion, *s.* extortion, a severe tribute

EXTRAORDINARY HASTE TO DISCHARGE AN OBLIGATION, IS A SORT OF INGRATITUDE.

[EXA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXC]

ENVY IS DESTROYED BY TRUE FRIENDSHIP, AS COQUETRY IS BY TRUE LOVE.

Exac'titude, *s.* exactness; nicety
 Exact'ly, *ad.* accurately, precisely
 Exact'ness, *s.* accurateness, regularity
 Exac'tor, *s.* one who exacts, an extortioner
 Exag'gerate, *v. a.* to heighten, to aggravate, to enlarge or amplify; to heap up
 Exag'gerated, *a.* falsified by enlargement
 Exaggera'tion, *s.* amplification; aggravation; the act of heaping up
 Exag'geratory, *a.* enlarging; amplifying
 Exalt, *v. a.* to lift up; extol, magnify
 Exalta'tion, *s.* the act of raising up; state of being exalted
 Exalt'ed, *a.* high; heroic [ness
 Exalt'edness, *s.* state of dignity or greatness
 Exalt'er, *s.* one who exalts
 Exam'inable, *a.* proper to be inquired into
 Exam'inant, *s.* one who is to be examined
 Examina'tion, *s.* inquiry; critical disquisition; a questioning, trial, search
 Exam'ine, *v. a.* to ask questions; to search, inquire, inspect, try, consider
 Exam'iner, *s.* one who examines
 Exam'ining, *a.* trying, investigating
 Exam'ple, *s.* a pattern, model, precedent
 Exan'imate, *a.* lifeless, spiritless, dead—
v. a. to dishearten; to discourage
 Exan'imation, *s.* deprivation of life
 Exan'ymous, *a.* lifeless; dead; killed
 Ex'arch, *s.* a dignitary of the Greek church
 Ex'archate, Ex'archy, *s.* the jurisdiction or office of an exarch
 Exarticula'tion, *s.* dislocation of a joint
 Exas'perate, *v. a.* to provoke, enrage; to aggravate, to increase
 Exas'perated, *a.* enraged
 Exas'perater, *s.* one who inflames anger
 Exaspera'tion, *s.* strong provocation
 Excandes'cence, Excandes'cency. See Incandescence
 Excandes'cent. See Incandescent
 Ex'cavate, *v. a.* to dig into or make hollow
 Excava'tion, *s.* process of excavating; a cavity
 Ex'cavator, *s.* one who digs; a miner
 Excee'd, *v.* to surpass, to excel, to go beyond proper bounds
 Excee'ding, *a.* great in quantity, &c.
 Excee'dingly, *ad.* to a great degree
 Excel', *v.* to surpass, outdo; to be eminent
 Excellence, Ex'cellency, *s.* superiority, dignity; purity, goodness; a title of honour
 Ex'cellent, *a.* of great virtue; valuable, superior
 Ex'cellently, *ad.* well to an eminent degree
 Excen'tric. See Eccentric
 Except', *v.* to leave out, exempt, object to
 Except', Except'ing, *prep.* unless; with exception of; excluding
 Except'ion, *s.* an exclusion; objection, or qualification
 Except'ionable, *a.* liable to objection
 Except'ional, *a.* forming an exception
 Excep'tor, *s.* one who objects
 Excein', *v. a.* to strain out, to separate
 Excerpt', *v. a.* to pick out; to select
 Excerpt'ion, *s.* act of gleaning; selecting
 Ex'cerpt, *s.* a passage selected; an extract
 Excess', *s.* superfluity, remainder; intemperance
 Excess'ive, *a.* beyond due bounds [degree
 Excess'ively, *ad.* exceedingly; in a great
 Excess'iveness, *s.* the state of being excessive

Excha'nge, *v. a.* to give one thing for another; to barter; to interchange—*s.* the act of bartering; the place where merchants meet; the balance of money of different nations
 Exchangeabil'ity, *s.* the being exchangeable
 Excha'ngeable, *a.* that may be exchanged
 Excha'nger, *s.* one who exchanges
 Excheq'uer, *s.* the lowest of the four great law-courts at Westminster; the royal treasury; any treasury—*v. a.* to institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer
 Exci'sable, *a.* liable to the excise
 Exci'se, *s.* a tax levied upon commodities produced within the kingdom
 Exci'sed, *a.* charged with excise duty
 Exci'seman, *s.* an inspector of excised goods
 Excis'ion, *s.* extirpation; destruction
 Excitabil'ity, *s.* capability of being excited
 Exci'table, *a.* easy to be excited
 Exci'tant, *s.* a stimulant
 Excita'tion, *s.* the act of exciting
 Exci'tatory, *a.* tending to excite
 Exci'te, *v. a.* to rouse, animate, stir up
 Exci'tement, *s.* stimulation; agitation; the being excited
 Exci'ter, *s.* one who excites
 Exclai'm, *v. n.* to make an outcry; to speak suddenly and loudly
 Exclai'mer, *s.* one who exclaims
 Exclama'tion, *s.* a clamour, outcry; a note thus (!) subjoined to an exclamatory expression
 Exclam'atory, *a.* pertaining to exclamation
 Exclu'de, *v. a.* to shut out; debar; prohibit
 Exclu'sion, *s.* rejection; act of shutting out
 Exclu'sionist, *s.* one who would debar another from any privilege
 Exclu'sive, *a.* debarring, excepting—*s.* one who keeps himself aloof from general society
 Exclu'sively, *ad.* without admission of another; in an exclusive manner
 Exclu'siveness, *s.* the state of being exclusive
 Exclu'sory, *a.* exclusive; excluding
 Excog'itate, *v. a.* to think out, to discover
 Excogita'tion, *s.* process of thought
 Excommu'nicable, *a.* liable to excommunication
 Excommu'nicate, *v. a.* to eject from the communion of the church—*a.* excluded from the pale of the church—*s.* one who is excommunicated
 Excommunica'tion, *s.* the act of separating, or state of being separated, from the church
 Exco'riate, *v. a.* to flay; to rub or chafe away the skin
 Excoria'tion, *s.* loss of skin
 Excortica'tion, *s.* a pulling off the bark
 Ex'crement, *s.* the refuse matter discharged from the body after digestion
 Excremen'tal, Excrementi'tious, *a.* of the nature of excrement
 Exces'cence, *s.* any superfluous growth on animal bodies or plants
 Exces'cent, *a.* superfluous; growing out of some body unnaturally
 Excre'te, *v. a.* to pass by excretion
 Excre'tion, *s.* ejection of animal matters; what is excreted

EVERYTHING THAT CONVEYS USEFUL INFORMATION IS A FIT SUBJECT FOR LIBERAL CURIOSITY.

[EXC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXO]

Ex'eretive, Ex'erectory, *a.* able to excrete animal matters
 Exeru'ciable, *a.* liable to be tormented
 Exeru'ciate, *v. a.* to torture, to torment
 Exeru'ciating, *a.* painful in the highest degree
 Exerucia'tion, *s.* torment; vexation
 Exeul'pate, *v. a.* to clear from imputation, to excuse, to justify
 Exeulpa'tion, *s.* the clearing from blame
 Exeul'patory, *a.* clearing from blame
 Exeur'sion, *s.* a digression; ramble; tour
 Exeur'sive, *a.* rambling, wandering
 Exeur'sively, *ad.* in a wandering manner
 Exeur'siveness, *s.* disposition to ramble; habit of wandering
 Exeu'sable, *a.* pardonable; that may be excused
 Exeu'sableness, *s.* capability to be excused
 Exeu'satory, *a.* apologetical; making excuse
 Exeu'se, *v. a.* to extenuate, remit, pardon
 Exeu'se, *s.* an apology; a plea; whatever extenuates a fault
 Exeu'seless, *a.* without excuse, inexcusable
 Exeu'ser, *s.* one who pleads for another
 Ex'ecrable, *a.* hateful, detestable
 Ex'ecrably, *ad.* detestably, abominably
 Ex'ecrate, *v. a.* to curse, to wish ill to
 Ex'ecrated, *a.* cursed; hated profoundly
 Exeera'tion, *s.* a curse; an imprecation
 Ex'eeratory, *s.* a formulary of execration
 Ex'ecute, *v. a.* to perform; to accomplish, to complete, to effect; to put to death
 Ex'ecute, *s.* one who executes or performs
 Exeeu'tion, *s.* a performance; act of completing a legal document; act of carrying the law into effect; capital punishment; slaughter
 Exeeu'tioner, *s.* he that inflicts punishments
 Exee'utive, *a.* having power to act—*s.* the administrative authorities of the government
 Exee'utor, *s.* he that is intrusted to perform a will
 Exee'utorship, *s.* the office of an executor
 Execu'trix, *s.* a female executor
 Exege'sis, *s.* [Gr.], exposition; interpretation of the Holy Scriptures
 Exeget'ical, *a.* explanatory
 Exeget'ically, *ad.* by way of explanation
 Exem'plar, *s.* a pattern, a copy, an example
 Ex'emplarily, *ad.* in an exemplary manner
 Ex'emplariness, *s.* worthiness of being imitated
 Ex'emplary, *a.* worthy of imitation
 Exemplifica'tion, *s.* illustration by example
 Exem'plifier, *s.* one that exemplifies
 Exem'plify, *v. a.* to illustrate by example
 Exempt', *v. a.* to privilege, to free—*a.* free by privilege; not subject to—*s.* one who is exempted
 Exemp'tion, *s.* immunity, privilege
 Exe'quial, *a.* pertaining to funerals
 Ex'equies, *s. pl.* funeral rites
 Ex'erisable, *a.* capable of being exercised
 Ex'erise, *v.* to employ, to practise, to exert—*s.* labour; practice; a school-task; performance
 Ex'eriser, *s.* he that exercises
 Exercita'tion, *s.* exercise, practice, use
 Exer'gue, *s.* the space beneath the device upon a coin, medal, or seal
 Exert', *v. a.* to put forth, or into action; perform

Exer'tion, *s.* the act of exerting, an effort
 Exfo'liate, *v. n.* to scale or peel off
 Exfolia'tion, *s.* the coming off in scales
 Exha'lable, *a.* that may be exhaled
 Exha'lant, *a.* sending forth exhalations
 Exhala'tion, *s.* process of exhaling; fume, vapour
 Exha'le, *v. a.* to breathe out; to give forth in fume or vapour
 Exha'ling, *a.* emitting fume or vapour
 Exhau'st, *v. a.* to draw out totally, to empty; to expend; to wear out
 Exhau'stible, *a.* capable of being exhausted
 Exhau'stion, *s.* the act or consequence of exhausting
 Exhau'stless, *a.* not to be emptied [view
 Exhib'it, *v. a.* to produce, show, offer to
 Exhib'iter, *s.* he that exhibits
 Exhibi'tion, *s.* act of exhibiting; that which is exhibited; a show, or display; a pension at a university
 Exhibi'tioner, *s.* a pensioner at a university
 Exhib'i'tive, Exhib'i'tory, *a.* setting forth; representative; showing; displaying
 Exhil'irate, *v. a.* to make cheerful
 Exhil'irated, *a.* gladdened, cheered as by food and drink
 Exhil'irating, *a.* cheering, animating
 Exhil'iratingly, *ad.* so as to exhilarate
 Exhilira'tion, *s.* the state of being exhilarated
 Exhort', *v. a.* to incite to any good action; to advise; to animate
 Exhorta'tion, *s.* an incitement to good; advice; a practical address
 Exhortative, Exhortatory, *a.* encouraging to good; serving to exhort
 Exhor'ter, *s.* one who exhorts
 Exhuma'tion, *s.* disinterment [crisis
 Ex'igence, Ex'igency, *s.* demand, want;
 Ex'igent, *a.* pressing; urgently requiring
 Ex'ile, *v. a.* to banish, to expatriate—*s.* banishment; a person banished
 Ex'iled, *a.* banished, expatriated
 Exist', *v. n.* to be, to have a being, to live
 Existence, Exis'tency, *s.* a state of being; life; that which exists
 Exis'tent, *a.* in being, possessed of existence
 Exis'ting, *a.* being or having existence at the present time
 Ex'it, *s.* [Lat.], a departure, a going out; death
 Ex'odus, Ex'ode, *s.* the name of the second book of the Old Testament; a departure or emigration
 Ex-offi'cial, *a.* authentic, proceeding from the office of a public functionary
 Exon'erate, *v. a.* to exeulpate, absolve, discharge
 Exonera'tion, *s.* the act of exeulpating
 Exon'erative, *a.* freeing from any charge
 Ex'orable, *a.* that may be prevailed on
 Exor'bitance, Exor'bitancy, *s.* excess; extravagance
 Exor'bitant, *a.* excessive, extravagant
 Exor'bitantly, *ad.* enormously; excessively
 Ex'orcise, *v.* to cast out an evil spirit; to expel, to adjure
 Ex'orciser, Ex'orcist, *s.* one who practises exorcism
 Ex'orcism, *s.* the casting out of evil spirits by adjurations, &c.
 Exor'dial, *a.* introductory, prelude
 Exor'dium, *s.* [Lat.], introduction to a discourse

ENVY NEVER DOES A GOOD TURN, BUT WHEN IT DESIGNS AN ILL ONE.

EVILS BROUGHT UPON OURSELVES ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT TO BEAR.

[EXO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXP]

EVERY MAN THAT IS CAPABLE OF DOING A SECRET INJURY IS A COWARD.

Exoter'ic, Exoter'ical, *a.* public, open
 Exot'ic, *a.* foreign—*s.* a foreign plant, word, &c.
 Expand', *v.* to spread, to dilate, to enlarge; to open
 Expan'se, *s.* a wide extended body, or space
 Expansibil'ity, *s.* capacity of extension
 Expan'sible, *a.* capable of being extended
 Expan'sion, *s.* act of spreading out, extent, enlargement
 Expan'sive, *a.* extensive, spreading
 Expan'sively, *ad.* in an enlarged manner
 Expan'siveness, *s.* quality of being expansive
 Expa'tiate, *v. n.* to range at large, enlarge on
 Expatia'tion, *s.* act of enlarging upon a subject
 Expa'tiator, *s.* one who expatiates
 Expat'riate, *v. a.* to banish from one's native country, or to leave it voluntarily
 Expatria'tion, *s.* banishment, exile
 Expect', *v. a.* to wait for, attend for, demand
 Expectable, *a.* to be expected or hoped for
 Expectance, Expectancy, *s.* something expected; hope
 Expectant, *s.* one who waits in expectation
 Expecta'tion, *s.* the act of expecting, anticipation, confidence, hope
 Expecter, *s.* one who expects
 Expect'ingly, *ad.* with expectation
 Expect'orant, *a.* inducing expectoration
 Expectorate, *v. a.* to eject by coughing
 Expectora'tion, *s.* a discharge by coughing
 Expectorative, *a.* promoting expectoration
 Expe'dience, Expe'diency, *s.* fitness, propriety, advantage
 Expe'dient, *a.* proper, convenient; quick—*s.* a contrivance or device
 Expe'diently, *ad.* suitably; conveniently
 Ex'pedite, *v. a.* to facilitate, hasten, dispatch—*a.* quick, ready, agile, nimble
 Ex'peditely, *ad.* with quickness or dispatch
 Expedition, *s.* activity; speed, dispatch; warlike enterprise
 Expeditionary, *a.* engaged in an expedition
 Expeditions, *a.* quick; nimble; alert
 Expedi'tiously, *ad.* quickly, nimbly
 Expel', *v. a.* to drive out, to banish, to eject
 Expel'able, *a.* that may be driven out
 Expel'led, *a.* driven out, banished
 Expend', *v. a.* to lay out, spend, consume
 Expen'diture, *s.* cost, disbursement
 Expen'se, *s.* cost, charges, money expended
 Expen'seless, *a.* free from cost or charge
 Expen'sive, *a.* given to expense, costly
 Expen'sively, *ad.* with great expense
 Expen'siveness, *s.* costliness, extravagance
 Expe'rience, *s.* practical knowledge—*v. a.* to try, to know by practice
 Expe'rienced, *a.* skilful by experience
 Experiment, *s.* essay, trial, proof—*v.* to make trial; to try
 Experimen'tal, *a.* known by, or based upon, experiment or observation
 Experimen'talist, Exper'imenter, *s.* one who makes experiments
 Experimen'tally, *ad.* by experience; by trial

Expert', *a.* skilful, ready, dexterous—*s.* one who is skilful, &c.
 Expert'ly, *ad.* skilfully, readily, dexterously
 Expert'ness, *s.* skill, art, readiness
 Ex'piable, *a.* that may be atoned for
 Ex'piate, *v. a.* to atone for, to make reparation of
 Expia'tion, *s.* the act of atoning
 Ex'piatory, *a.* having the power of expiation
 Expi'able, *a.* that may come to an end
 Expira'tion, *s.* respiration; conclusion; end; death
 Expi'ratory, *a.* pertaining to expiration or exhalation
 Expi're, *v.* to breathe out, to exhale; to die
 Explain', *v.* to expound, to illustrate; to afford an explanation
 Explai'nable, *a.* capable of being explained
 Explai'ner, *s.* an expositor; an interpreter
 Explana'tion, *s.* act of making plain; an interpretation or illustration; an account or recital
 Explan'atoriness, *s.* the being explanatory
 Explan'atory, *a.* containing explanation
 Ex'pletive, *s.* a word or syllable used merely to fill up a vacancy—*a.* supplemental
 Ex'pletory, *a.* filling up, taking up room
 Ex'plicable, *a.* that may be explained
 Ex'plicate, *v. a.* to unfold, expand, explain
 Explica'tion, *s.* act of opening or explaining
 Ex'plicative, *a.* serving to explain [preter
 Ex'plicator, *s.* an expounder; an inter-
 Ex'plicatory, *a.* capable of being explained
 Explic'it, *a.* unfolded, clear, plain, distinct
 Explic'itly, *ad.* plainly, distinctly, clearly
 Explic'itness, *s.* the state of being explicit
 Explo'de, *v.* to burst with violence and noise; make a loud report; to expose and cause to be rejected
 Explo'ded, *a.* exposed and condemned
 Explo'der, *s.* one who causes to be rejected
 Exploi't, *s.* a great action, an achievement
 Explora'tion, *s.* search; examination
 Explo'rator, *s.* one who searches out
 Explo'ratory, *a.* searching; examining
 Explo're, *v. a.* to search into, to examine
 Explo'sion, *s.* a bursting with violence; a loud report
 Explo'sive, *a.* bursting with noise, &c.
 Expo'nent, *s.* one who represents or expounds; (in Arithmetic), the number which denotes the root of a quantity
 Exponen'tial, *a.* relating to exponents
 Ex'port, *s.* a commodity sent for sale to a foreign country
 Export', *v. a.* to send out of a country
 Expor'table, *a.* which may be exported
 Exporta'tion, *s.* sending of goods, &c. abroad
 Expor'ter, *s.* one who exports commodities
 Expo'se, *v. a.* to lay open, to make bare; to put in danger, to censure
 Expo'sedness, *s.* the state of being exposed
 Exposi'tion, *s.* an explanation, or interpretation
 Expos'itive, Expos'itory, *a.* explanatory
 Expos'itor, *s.* an explainer, an interpreter
 Expos'tulate, *v. n.* to remonstrate; to reason with
 Expostula'tion, *s.* remonstrance
 Expos'tulator, *s.* one who expostulates
 Expos'tulatory, *a.* containing expostulation

EQUALIZE THY TEMPER; EXCEL IN GOOD WORKS; BE JUST, VIGOROUS, AND FIRM.

[EXP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[EXT]

Expo'sure, *s.* the act of exposing; state of being exposed
 Expou'nd, *v. a.* to explain, unfold, lay open
 Expou'nder, *s.* an explainer, an interpreter
 Express', *v. a.* to declare, to pronounce, to represent, to denote; to squeeze out—*a.* plain, manifest, clear; rapid; dispatched on a particular errand—*s.* a courier; a message; a special conveyance
 Express'ible, *a.* that may be uttered
 Expres'sion, *s.* a phrase; mode of speech; representation; grace, liveliness, forcibleness; act of forcing out by pressure
 Expres'sive, *a.* serving to express; strong; significant
 Expres'sively, *ad.* clearly, fully, emphatically
 Expres'siveness, *s.* quality of expressing truly, forcibly, or pleasingly
 Express'ly, *ad.* in direct terms, clearly
 Ex'probrate, *v. a.* to impute; to upbraid
 Expul'sion, *s.* act of expelling or driving out
 Expul'sive, *a.* having power to expel
 Expun'ge, *v. a.* to blot out, to efface
 Expun'ging, Expunc'tion, *s.* the act of obliterating
 Ex'purgate, *v. a.* to expunge; to purge
 Ex'purgated, *a.* purified [away
 Expurga'tion, *s.* a purifying or cleansing
 Ex'purgator, *s.* one who expurgates
 Expur'gatory, *a.* purifying; cleansing
 Ex'quisite, *a.* excellent, choice, curious—*s.* a fop or dandy
 Ex'quisitely, *ad.* perfectly, completely
 Ex'quisiteness, *s.* curiousness, perfection
 Exsec'tion, *s.* a cutting off or out of
 Exser'tile, *a.* that may be protruded
 Exsic'cant, *a.* drying, having power to dry
 Exsic'cate, *v. a.* to dry, to dry up
 Exsicca'tion, *s.* the act of drying up
 Exsuda'tion, *s.* See Exudation
 Ex'tant, *a.* now in being, standing in view
 Extat'ic. See Ecstatic, &c.
 Extem'porary, Extempora'neous, *a.* unpremeditated; not studied
 Extempora'neously, *ad.* without previous study
 Extempora'neousness, Extem'poriness, *s.* quality of being unpremeditated
 Extem'pore, *ad.* [Lat.], without premeditation
 Extem'porize, *v. n.* to speak extempore
 Extem'porizer, *s.* one who writes or discourses extempore
 Extend', *v. a.* to stretch out, widen, enlarge, diffuse
 Exten'der, *s.* one who extends [ed
 Extensibil'ity, *s.* capacity of being extended
 Exten'sile, Exten'sible, Exten'dible, *a.* capable of extension
 Exten'sion, *s.* the act of extending; state of being extended
 Exten'sive, *a.* wide, general, capacious
 Exten'sively, *ad.* largely, widely
 Exten'siveness, *s.* largeness, diffusiveness
 Extent', *s.* the compass or size of anything; space; degree
 Exten'uate, *v. a.* to lessen, palliate, diminish
 Extenua'tion, *s.* mitigation, palliation
 Exten'uating, *a.* softening by favourable representation; palliative
 Exten'uator, *s.* one who palliates
 Exte'rior, *a.* outward; extrinsic; foreign—*s.* outward part or show

Exte'riorly, *ad.* outwardly [ances
 Exte'riors, *s. pl.* outward parts or appear-
 Exter'minate, *v. a.* to root out, drive away
 Extermina'tion, *s.* destruction; excision
 Exter'minator, *s.* one who destroys
 Exter'minatory, *a.* tending to destruction
 Exter'nal, *a.* visible, outward; extrinsic; foreign
 External'ity, *s.* external perception
 Exter'nally, *ad.* outwardly
 Exter'nals, *s. pl.* outward parts or forms
 Extinct', *a.* extinguished, put out; dead
 Extinc'tion, *s.* act of quenching or extinguishing; destruction, suppression
 Extin'guish, *v. a.* to put out, to destroy
 Extin'guishable, *a.* that may be quenched
 Extin'guisher, *s.* a hollow utensil for extinguishing candles, lamps, &c.
 Extin'guishment, *s.* extinction; suppression
 Extir'pable, *a.* that may be eradicated
 Ex'tirpate, *v. a.* to root out, to destroy
 Extirpa'tion, *s.* act of rooting out, excision
 Ex'tirpator, *s.* one who roots out
 Extol', *v. a.* to praise, to magnify, to exalt
 Extol'ler, *s.* a praiser; a magnifier
 Extort', *v. a.* to take away by force; to exact
 Extor'tion, *s.* unlawful or violent exaction; rapacity
 Extor'tionary, *a.* practising extortion
 Extor'tionate, *a.* oppressive
 Extor'tioner, *s.* one who practises extortion
 Ex'tra, *a.* [Lat.], additional, supernumerary—*s.* an additional charge for an additional advantage or benefit
 Extract', *v. a.* to draw out of, to select; (in Arithmetic), to perform the operation of evolution
 Ex'tract, *s.* what is extracted; an excerpt or quotation
 Extrac'tion, *s.* act of drawing out; lineage
 Extrac'tive, *a.* capable of being extracted
 Extradi'tion, *s.* the giving up of a refugee to his own government
 Extrajudi'cial, *a.* out of the course of law
 Extrajudi'cially, *ad.* in an illegal manner
 Extramun'dane, *a.* beyond the limits of the world
 Extra'neous, *a.* foreign; irrelevant
 Extra'neously, *ad.* in an extraneous way
 Extraor'dinarily, *ad.* remarkably, in an uncommon manner
 Extraor'dinariness, *s.* remarkableness
 Extraor'dinary, *a.* eminent, not common; special
 Extraparo'chial, *a.* not included in any parish
 Extraprofes'sional, *a.* not within the limits of professional duty
 Extraprovin'cial, *a.* not within a province
 Extraterrito'rial, *a.* beyond the limits of a territory or jurisdiction
 Extrav'agance, Extrav'agancy, Extrav'agantness, *s.* prodigality, irregularity, excess, dissipation, waste
 Extrav'agant, *a.* wasteful, wild, irregular; exaggerated
 Extrav'agantly, *ad.* wildly; in an unreasonable degree; luxuriously; wastefully
 Extrav'aganza, *s.* [Ital.], a wild or burlesque musical composition
 Extrav'asated, *a.* let out of its proper vessels
 Extravasa'tion, *s.* the effusion of blood from the arteries and veins

ESTEM NOT A FADING CONTEMPT BEFORE A PERPETUAL HONOUR.

EXTERIOR ACTIONS ARE TIED TO THE WINGS OF FORTUNE.

EXT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FAI

Extre'me, *a.* greatest, utmost, last, urgent
—*s.* the utmost point, highest degree of anything, extremity, end
Extre'mely, *ad.* in the utmost degree
Extrem'ity, *s.* remotest part; highest degree; utmost emergency; extreme
Ex'tricable, *a.* that may be extricated
Ex'tricate, *v. a.* to disembarass, to clear, to set free
Extrica'tion, *s.* the act of disentangling
Extrin'sic, Extrin'sical, *a.* external, extraneous
Extrin'sically, *ad.* from without
Extruct', *v. a.* to build, raise a structure.
Extru'de, *v. a.* to thrust out, drive away
Extru'sion, *s.* act of thrusting out or from
Exu'berance, *s.* overgrowth, luxuriance
Exu'berant, *a.* overabundant, luxuriant
Exu'berantly, *ad.* in great abundance
Exuda'tion, *s.* a sweating or perspiration
Exu'de, *v.* to discharge as by sweat; to flow through pores
Exult', *v. n.* to rejoice, to triumph, to glory
Exul'tant, *a.* rejoicing, triumphing
Exulta'tion, *s.* joy, transport, triumph
Exul'ting, *a.* triumphing, rejoicing
Exul'tingly, *ad.* with exultation
Exu'viæ, *s. pl.* [Lat.], the cast skins or shells of animals; refuse
Eye, *s.* the organ of sight; view, notice; a small hole; a metallic loop—*v. a.* to watch, to keep in view
Ey'e-ball, *s.* the pupil or apple of the eye
Ey'e-bright, *s.* the name of a plant
Ey'e-brow, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye
Eyed, *a.* having eyes, or eyelets
Ey'e-glass, *s.* a glass to assist the sight
Ey'e-lash, *s.* hair on the edge of the eyelid
Ey'e-less, *a.* not having eyes or sight
Ey'e-let, *s.* a small hole
Ey'e-lid, *s.* the membrane covering the eye
Ey'e-salve, *s.* ointment for the eyes
Ey'e-servant, *s.* one who works only while watched
Ey'e-service, *s.* service performed only under inspection
Ey'es-hot, *s.* a sight, glance, transient view
Ey'esight, *s.* sense of seeing; observation
Ey'esore, *s.* something offensive to the eye
Ey'e-tooth, *s.* the canine tooth [sight
Ey'e-water, *s.* lotion for the eyes
Ey'e-witness, *s.* one who has witnessed any act or deed
Ey'ry, Ey'rie, *s.* a place where birds of prey build; the nest of an eagle or hawk

F.

F has two sounds; one as in *far*, *aft*; the other as *v*, in *of*. It is uttered by placing the upper teeth on the lower lip, and forcibly emitting the breath. See V.
Fa'ble, *s.* an instructive fiction; a falsehood—*v.* to feign, to tell falsely
Fa'bler, *s.* a writer of fables or fictions
Fa'bling, *s.* the invention of fictions
Fab'ric, *s.* a building, an edifice; a system
Fab'ricate, *v. a.* to build; to frame, forge
Fabrica'tion, *s.* the act of framing; anything fabricated; a falsehood
Fab'ricator, *s.* one who constructs
Fab'ulist, *s.* one who writes fables
Fab'ulous, *a.* feigned, full of fables, forged
Fab'ulously, *ad.* in fiction; fictitiously
Fab'ulousness, *s.* the state of being fabulous

Faça'de, *s.* [Fr.], (in Architecture), front of a large building
Face, *s.* the visage; front; superficies of anything; appearance; boldness—*v. a.* to meet in front, to oppose boldly; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional surface
Fac'et, *s.* a small face or surface
Face'tiæ, *s. pl.* [Lat.], humorous compositions
Face'tious, *a.* gay, cheerful, witty, lively
Face'tiously, *ad.* cheerfully; wittily
Face'tiousness, *s.* gaiety, drollery
Fac'ial, *a.* pertaining to the face [ible
Fac'ile, *a.* easy, not difficult; pliant, flexible
Fac'ileness, *s.* easiness to be persuaded
Facil'itate, *c. a.* to make clear or easy
Facilita'tion, *s.* the act of making easy
Facil'ities, *s. pl.* opportunities or means for accomplishing anything
Facil'ity, *s.* easiness, readiness, affability
Fa'cing, *a.* over against, opposite to—*s.* an ornamental covering
Fac-sim'ile, *s.* [Lat.], an exact copy or likeness
Fact, *s.* action or deed; thing done; reality
Fac'tion, *s.* a party or cabal; partisanship
Fac'tionist, *s.* one who promotes faction
Fac'tious, *a.* given to faction; seditious
Fac'tiously, *ad.* in a factious manner
Fac'tiousness, *s.* inclination to faction
Facti'tious, *a.* made by art, artificial
Facti'tiously, *ad.* in a factitious manner
Fac'tor, *s.* an agent for another; a deputy; (in Arithmetic), a multiplier or multiplicand
Fac'torage, *s.* wages or commission of a factor
Fac'torship, *s.* the business of a factor
Fac'tory, *s.* a manufactory; a place occupied by factors
Facto'tum, *s.* [Lat.], one who does all kinds of business
Fac'ulty, *s.* ability; power of mind; dexterity; special privilege; the members of the medical profession, or of any learned body
Fade, *v.* to wither, to grow weak, to lose colour or brightness
Fa'ded, *a.* withered, sullied, decayed
Fa'deless, *a.* unfading
Fa'dingly, *ad.* so as to wither or decay
Fa'dingness, *s.* liableness to decay
Fa'dy, *a.* losing colour or strength
Fæ'cal, *a.* excremental
Fa'ery. See Fairy
Fag, *v. a.* to grow weary; to labour—*s.* a junior boy at a public school, who is the drudge of an elder boy
Fag'end, *s.* the worst end of a thing
Fag'ging, *s.* laborious work; task of a fag at school
Fag'ot, *s.* a bundle of wood bound together for fuel, &c.—*v.* to tie up
Fail, *v.* to decay or become weak; to cease; to neglect or omit; not to succeed; not to perform; to become bankrupt
Fai'ling, *s.* a minor fault; a lapse
Fai'lingly, *ad.* in a failing manner
Fai'lure, *s.* defeat; a becoming insolvent
Fain, *a.* glad; rejoiced—*ad.* gladly
Faint, *a.* weak, exhausted, not bright, cowardly—*v.* to grow feeble, to swoon
Faintheart'ed, *a.* cowardly, timorous
Faintheart'edly, *ad.* in a cowardly manner
Faintheart'edness, *s.* timorousness

EVIL AID AND INCONSTANT LOVE VANISH LIKE THE SHADOW OF A CLOUD.

ERRORS OF PREDECESSORS ARE LANDMARKS TO POSTERITY.

[FAI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FAR]

FAMILY QUARRELS AND RELIGIOUS DISPUTES UNFORTUNATELY KNOW NO RESTRAINT.

Fai'nting, *a.* growing faint, sinking, swooning—*s.* a swoon
 Fai'ntish, *a.* rather faint or low
 Fai'ntly, *ad.* languidly, timorously, feebly
 Fai'ntness, *s.* feebleness, dejection
 Fair, *a.* beautiful; blonde; clear; open; favourable; frank, honest, just—*ad.* gently, openly, civilly; successfully—*s.* the female sex; a free market
 Fai'rhaired, *a.* having light-coloured hair
 Fai'ring, *s.* a present given at a fair
 Fai'rish, *a.* reasonably or moderately fair
 Fai'rly, *ad.* honestly, plainly, beautifully
 Fai'rnness, *s.* honesty, candour; beauty, clearness of complexion
 Fai'rplay, *s.* honesty in play; fairness
 Fairspo'ken, *a.* bland and civil in language
 Fai'ry, *s.* an elf, a fay, an enchantress—*a.* given by or belonging to fairies
 Fai'ryland, *s.* imaginary residence of fairies
 Fai'rylike, *a.* after the manner of fairies
 Faith, *s.* belief, fidelity, confidence, trust, honour, piety, creed
 Fai'thful, *a.* firm to the truth, sincere
 Fai'thfully, *ad.* sincerely, honestly
 Fai'thfulness, *s.* honesty, veracity, loyalty
 Fai'thless, *a.* unbelieving; perfidious
 Fai'thlessly, *ad.* without fidelity
 Fai'thlessness, *s.* treachery; perfidy
 Fake, *s.* one roll or turn of a cable
 Fal'cated, *a.* hooked, bent like a sickle
 Fal'chion, *s.* a short crooked sword
 Fal'ciform, *a.* in the shape of a sickle
 Fa'leon, *s.* a hawk trained for sport
 Fa'leoner, *s.* one who trains falcons
 Fa'leconry, *s.* art of training hawks; sport of hawking
 Fald'stool, *s.* a kind of folding stool
 Fall, *v. n.* to drop; descend; sink; decrease; happen; come rapidly or suddenly—*s.* act of falling; ruin, downfall
 Falla'cious, *a.* sophistical, deceitful, false; delusive
 Falla'ciously, *ad.* deceitfully
 Falla'ciousness, *s.* tendency to deceive
 Fal'lacy, *s.* sophism, deception
 Fa'llen, *a.* degraded, ruined
 Fallibility, *s.* liability to be deceived
 Fal'lible, *a.* liable to error, frail
 Fal'libly, *ad.* with liability to error
 Fa'lling, *a.* sinking, declining, descending—*s.* a sinking or hollow
 Fa'lling-sickness, *s.* the epilepsy
 Fa'lling-star, *s.* a meteor
 Fal'low, *v. n.* to plough without sowing—*a.* yellow; uncultivated, unsown—*s.* ground lying at rest
 Fal'lowdeer, *s.* a small kind of deer
 Fal'lowness, *s.* a fallow state; barrenness
 False, *a.* not true, not just; deceitful
 Falsehear'ted, *a.* treacherous
 Falsehear'tedness, *s.* deceitfulness
 Fa'lsehood, *s.* a lie, untruth
 Fa'lsely, *ad.* not truly, deceitfully, erroneously
 Falseness, *s.* duplicity; deceit; perfidy
 Falset'to, [Ital.], (in Music), a feigned voice
 Fa'lsifiable, *a.* liable to be counterfeited
 Falsifica'tion, *s.* the act of falsifying; what is falsified; confutation
 Fa'lsifier, *s.* one who makes anything to seem what it is not; a liar
 Fa'lsify, *v.* to counterfeit, forge, tell lies
 Fa'lsity, *s.* contrariety to truth
 Fa'lter, *v. n.* to hesitate in speech, stumble

Fa'ltering, *a.* stammering; stumbling—*s.* hesitation in speech or gait
 Fa'lteringly, *ad.* with difficulty or feebleness
 Fame, *s.* notoriety, honour, renown
 Fa'med, *a.* renowned, celebrated
 Fa'meless, *a.* not famed, obscure
 Fa'melessly, *ad.* without fame
 Famil'iar, *a.* domestic, affable, unceremonious; common—*s.* an intimate; a demon
 Familiar'ity, *s.* intimate correspondence, easy intercourse, acquaintance
 Famil'iarize, *v. a.* to make easy by habit, to accustom
 Famil'iarly, *ad.* unceremoniously, easily
 Fam'ily, *s.* a household; race, generation; honourable descent
 Fam'ine, *s.* scarcity of food, dearth
 Fam'ish, *v.* to starve, to die of hunger
 Fam'ishing, *a.* starving, pining
 Fam'ishment, *s.* the pain of hunger
 Fa'mous, *a.* noted, renowned, celebrated
 Fa'mously, *ad.* renownedly, with celebrity
 Fa'mousness, *s.* celebrity; great fame
 Fan, *s.* an instrument used by ladies to cool themselves; a utensil to winnow corn—*v. a.* to winnow corn; to cool by a fan
 Fanat'ic, *s.* an enthusiast, a visionary
 Fanat'ic, Fanat'ical, *a.* enthusiastic, visionary, frenzied
 Fanat'ically, *ad.* in a wild enthusiastic way
 Fanat'icism, *s.* religious frenzy, enthusiasm; visionariness
 Fanat'icize, *v. a.* to render fanatical
 Fan'cied, *a.* imagined, unreal
 Fan'cier, *s.* one who has a liking for anything
 Fan'ciful, *a.* imaginative, whimsical
 Fan'cifully, *ad.* capriciously, imaginarily
 Fan'cifulness, *s.* whimsicality, imaginativeness
 Fau'cy, *s.* imagination, thought; taste; caprice, frolic; inclination; idle scheme—*v.* to imagine; to like, to be pleased with
 Fan'cyframed, *a.* created by the fancy
 Fan'cyfree, *a.* uninfluenced by fancies
 Fan'cying, *s.* an imagination, or conceit
 Fan'cysick, *a.* of a distempered mind
 Fane, *s.* a temple; a church
 Fan'fare, *s.* a flourish of trumpets
 Fan'farou, *s.* [Fr.], a bully, a hector, a blusterer
 Fanfaronade, *s.* bluster; parade, boast
 Fang, *s.* the long tusk of an animal, a talon—*v. a.* to seize, to gripe
 Fang'less, *a.* toothless; having no fangs
 Fan'light, *s.* a semicircular window, generally placed over a door
 Fan'like, *a.* spread out like a fan
 Fan'ner, *s.* one who fans
 Fanta'sia, *s.* [Ital.], (in Music), a fanciful composition
 Fan'tasm. See Phantasm
 Fantast'ic, Fantast'ical, *a.* irrational, imaginary, capricious, whimsical
 Fantast'ically, *ad.* capriciously; whimsically
 Fantast'icalness, *s.* caprice; unsteadiness
 Fantasy. See Fancy
 Fantocci'ni, *s.* [Ital.], an exhibition of puppets
 Far, *a.* distant, remote—*ad.* to great extent

FREEDOM IN CONVERSATION MUST BE RECIPROCAL, OR IT CANNOT BE AGREEABLE.

[FAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FAV

FORSAKE NOT GOD, TILL YOU CAN FIND A BETTER MASTER.

Farce, *s.* a ludicrous dramatic representation
 Far'cical, *a.* relating to a farce; droll
 Far'cically, *ad.* in a laughable manner
 Fare, *s.* provisions; hire of carriages, charge for conveyance; persons conveyed in a public carriage—*v. n.* to go, to travel; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed; to eat
 Fa'rewell, *ad.* parting compliment, adieu—*s.* the act of departure—*a.* leave-taking
 Far'famed, *a.* widely celebrated
 Far'fetched, *a.* brought from places distant; elaborately strained, unnatural
 Far'i'na, *s.* [Lat.], the pollen of flowers; flour
 Farina'ceous, *a.* mealy; consisting of or like meal or flour
 Farm, *s.* land occupied by a farmer—*v. a.* to let or to hire land at a certain rent; to let the collection of monies at a certain sum; to cultivate
 Far'mable, *a.* capable of cultivation
 Farmer, *s.* one who cultivates ground; one who hires the collection of taxes, &c.
 Farm'house, *s.* the residence of a farmer
 Farm'ing, *s.* the cultivation of land—*a.* pertaining to agriculture
 Farm'yard, *s.* an enclosure surrounded by barns and other farm-buildings
 Farra'go, *s.* [Lat.], a medley, a confused mass
 Far'rier, *s.* a horse-doctor; shoer of horses
 Far'riery, *s.* the practice of shoeing horses
 Far'row, *s.* a litter of pigs—*v. a.* to bring forth pigs
 Far'sighted, *a.* prescient, sagacious
 Far'ther, *a.* more remote, longer
 Far'thest, *ad.* at or to the greatest distance
 Far'thing, *s.* the fourth part of a penny
 Fas'cia, *s.* [Lat.], (in Architecture), any flat and slightly projecting surface
 Fas'ciate, *v. a.* to enchant, to captivate
 Fas'cinating, *a.* enchanting, captivating, charming
 Fascina'tion, *s.* state of fascinating or being fascinated; enchantment, charm
 Fas'cine, *s.* fagots, or bundles of sticks, used to fill up ditches, &c., in war
 Fash'ion, *s.* form, manner, custom, mode; fashionable people—*v. a.* to form, fit, mould, shape
 Fash'ionable, *a.* approved by custom, modish
 Fash'ionableness, *s.* state of anything with regard to outward appearance
 Fash'ionably, *ad.* conformably to fashion
 Fash'ioner, *s.* a maker of anything
 Fash'ionist, *s.* a follower of the mode
 Fash'ion-monger, *s.* one who studies the fashion
 Fast, *v. n.* to abstain from food—*s.* absence from food; a time of fasting—*a.* firm; strong, fixed, sound; swift—*ad.* firmly; rapidly
 Fast'-day, *s.* a day of fasting
 Fas'ten, *v. a.* to make fast, to cement
 Fas'tener, *s.* one who makes fast or firm
 Fas'tening, *s.* that which fastens
 Fas'ter, *s.* he who abstains from food
 Fast'hand, *a.* close-handed, niggardly
 Fastid'ious, *a.* disdainful, squeamish [ishly]
 Fastid'iously, *ad.* contemptuously; squeamishness
 Fastid'iousness, *s.* disdainfulness; squeamishness
 Fas'ting, *s.* the abstaining from food

Fast'ly, *ad.* firmly, securely
 Fast'ness, *s.* firmness; a strong place
 Fat, *a.* plump, fleshy, coarse; rich—*s.* an oily concrete substance in animals; the richest part of anything—*v.* to make fat, to fatten, to grow fat
 Fa'tal, *a.* deadly, mortal, inevitable
 Fa'talism, *s.* the doctrine of necessity
 Fa'talist, *s.* one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity
 Fatal'ity, *s.* predestination, a decree of fate; mortality
 Fa'tally, *ad.* mortally, destructively
 Fa'talness, *s.* invincible necessity [death
 Fate, *s.* destiny; fortune; death; cause of
 Fa'ted, *a.* decreed by fate; determined
 Fa'teful, *a.* bearing fatal power
 Fa'tefully, *ad.* with fatefulness
 Fa'tefulness, *s.* the being fateful
 Fates. See *Classical Dict.*
 Fa'ther, *s.* he who has a son or daughter; supporter, teacher, experienced and influential friend—*v. a.* to adopt or ascribe as a child, &c.
 Fa'therhood, Fa'ther'ship, *s.* the state of being a father
 Fa'ther-in-law, *s.* father of one's husband or wife
 Fa'ther-land, *s.* the land of our ancestors
 Fa'therless, *a.* having no father; destitute
 Fa'therlessness, *s.* state of being fatherless
 Fa'therliness, *s.* parental kindness
 Fa'therly, *a.* paternal, tender, careful
 Fath'om, *s.* a measure of six feet; penetration—*v. a.* to penetrate; to sound; to comprehend
 Fath'omable, *a.* that may be fathomed
 Fath'omless, *a.* bottomless; impenetrable
 Fatid'ical, *a.* prophetic; foretelling evil
 Fat'igable, *a.* susceptible of weariness
 Fati'gue, *s.* weariness, labour, lassitude—*v. a.* to tire, to weary, to perplex
 Fati'gued, *a.* wearied, tired [ter
 Fat'ling, *s.* a young animal fed for slaughter
 Fat'ly, *ad.* plumply, grossly
 Fat'ness, *s.* plumpness; rich provisions
 Fat'ted, Fat'tened, *a.* made fat by careful feeding
 Fat'ten, *v.* to make fleshy, to grow fat
 Fat'tening, *a.* able to make fat
 Fat'tiness, *s.* grossness; fulness of flesh
 Fat'tish, *a.* inclining to fatness
 Fat'ty, *a.* unctuous; oleaginous; greasy
 Fatu'ity, *s.* foolishness, weakness of mind
 Fat'uous, *a.* stupid, foolish, impotent
 Fau'cet, *s.* a small pipe for drawing liquor from a cask
 Faugh! *interj.* expressing abhorrence
 Fault, *s.* an offence, a slight crime; a defect; blemish; error
 Fau'ltfinder, *s.* a censurer, an objector
 Fau'ltily, *ad.* not rightly, blamably
 Fau'ltiness, *s.* vitiousness; imperfection
 Fau'ltless, *a.* free from fault, perfect
 Fau'ltlessly, *ad.* without fault or blame
 Fau'ltlessness, *s.* freedom from fault or blame
 Fau'ltly, *a.* guilty of a fault, wrong, bad
 Fa'vour, *v. a.* to support, assist, conduce to—*s.* kindness, support, lenity; a knot of ribbons; good-will; patronage; gift
 Fa'vourable, *a.* kind, propitious, tender
 Fa'vourableness, *s.* kindness; benignity
 Fa'vourably, *ad.* kindly, with favour
 Fa'voured, *a.* treated with kindness or partiality

FAULTS COMMITTED IN PUBLIC SHOULD BE PUBLICLY REPROVED.

[FAV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FEL]

FLATTERY IS LIKE AN EMPTY TOMB ON WHICH FRIENDSHIP IS INSCRIBED.

Fa'vourer, *s.* one who favours
 Fa'vourite, *s.* a person or thing regarded with favour—*a.* beloved; regarded with favour
 Fa'vouritism, *s.* practice of favouring unfairly
 Fa'vourless, *a.* not regarded with favour
 Fawn, *v. n.* to flatter, cringe—*s.* a young deer; low flattery
 Faw'ner, *s.* one that fawns; one that pays servile courtship
 Faw'ning, *a.* cringing, flattering—*s.* the act of servilely flattering
 Faw'ningly, *ad.* in a cringing servile way
 Fay, *s.* a fairy, an elf; faith
 Fe'alty, *s.* homage, loyalty, submission
 Fear, *s.* dread, terror, anxiety, awe—*v.* to dread, be afraid of, be anxious
 Fe'arful, *a.* timorous, afraid, awful; very great
 Fe'arfully, *ad.* timorously, terribly; in fear
 Fe'arfulness, *s.* timorousness, dread; awe
 Fe'arless, *a.* free from fear, intrepid
 Fe'arlessly, *ad.* without terror; intrepidly
 Fe'arlessness, *s.* exemption from fear
 Feasibil'ity, Fea'sibleness, *s.* practicability
 Fe'asible, *a.* practicable, that may be done
 Fe'asibly, *ad.* in a feasible manner
 Feast, *s.* a festival, a sumptuous entertainment; any kind of treat—*v.* to entertain sumptuously; to pamper, to delight; to fare sumptuously, or be delighted
 Fe'aster, *s.* one who feasts
 Fe'astful, *a.* festive, joyful, luxurious
 Fe'asting, *s.* an entertainment; a treat
 Feat, *s.* an act, a deed; trick or sleight
 Feath'er, *s.* the plume of birds; an ornament—*v. a.* to dress or fit with feathers; to enrich
 Feath'er-bed, *s.* a bed stuffed with feathers
 Feath'ered, *a.* clothed with feathers
 Feath'eredge, *s.* the edge of a board made thin
 Feath'eredged, *a.* made thin at the edge
 Feath'erless, *a.* destitute of feathers, naked
 Feath'ery, *a.* clothed with feathers
 Fe'ature, *s.* the cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face; outline, part, lineament
 Fe'atured, *a.* having features
 Fe'atureless, *a.* without features
 Febrific, *a.* tending to produce fever
 Feb'rifuge, *s.* a cure for fevers
 Fe'brile, *a.* relating or belonging to a fever
 Feb'ruary, *s.* the second month of the year
 Fec'ulence, Fec'ulency, *s.* muddiness, lees, dregs
 Fec'ulent, *a.* dreggy, foul, excrementitious
 Fecunda'tion, *s.* the act of making fruitful
 Fe'cundate, Fecun'dify, *v. a.* to make fruitful
 Fecun'dity, *s.* fertility, fruitfulness
 Fed'eral, *a.* relating to a league or contract
 Fed'eralism, *s.* the political system of the Federalists
 Fed'eralist, *s.* a supporter of the constitution of the United States
 Fed'eralize, *v. a.* to unite in a league or compact
 Fed'erate, *a.* joined in confederacy
 Federa'tion, *s.* a league or compact
 Fed'erative, *a.* joining in a league
 Fee, *v. a.* to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire—*s.* a reward; wages; gratification.
 See *Dictionary of Law Terms.*

Fee'ble, *a.* weak, sickly, debilitated
 Fee'ble-minded, *a.* irresolute
 Fee'bleness, *s.* weakness, infirmity
 Fee'bly, *ad.* weakly; without strength
 Feed, *v.* to supply with food, to cherish; to eat, to take delight in—*s.* pasture for cattle, food
 Fee'der, *s.* one who gives or eats food
 Fee'ding, *s.* pasture; the act of taking food
 Fee'-farm, *s.* a tenure of estates by rent
 Feel, *v.* to perceive by the touch; to be affected by; to know, to try, to sound—*s.* sense of feeling, touch
 Fee'ler, *s.* one that feels; horns of insects; something said to ascertain the opinions of others
 Fee'ling, *s.* sensibility, tenderness, perception; the sense of touch—*a.* expressive of sensibility
 Fee'lingly, *ad.* with great sensibility
 Fee'-simple. See *Dictionary of Law Terms.*
 Feign, *v.* to invent, dissemble, relate falsely
 Fei'gned, *a.* dissembled, pretended
 Fei'gnedly, *ad.* in fiction; not truly
 Fei'gnedness, *s.* fiction; pretence; deceit
 Fei'gner, *s.* the contriver of a fiction
 Fei'gning, *s.* a false or artful appearance
 Fei'gningly, *ad.* with false pretences
 Feint, *s.* a false appearance, a mock assault
 Felic'itate, *v. a.* to make happy; to congratulate on any circumstance
 Felicita'tion, *s.* congratulation
 Felic'itative, *a.* congratulatory [ful
 Felic'itous, *a.* happy; prosperous; success-
 Felic'itously, *ad.* happily
 Felic'itousness, *s.* state of being felicitous
 Felic'ity, *s.* happiness, prosperity, blissfulness
 Fe'line, *a.* belonging to or resembling a cat
 Fell, *a.* cruel, fierce, savage, bloody—*v. a.* to knock down, to cut down—*s.* the skin or hide of a beast; a mountain
 Fel'ler, *s.* one that hews down
 Fell'monger, *s.* a dealer in hides or skins
 Fell'ness, *s.* cruelty, savageness, fury, rage
 Fel'loe, *s.* the rim of a wheel
 Fel'low, *s.* an associate, an equal; a mean person; a member of an incorporated society
 Fel'low-cit'izen, *s.* a citizen of the same city
 Fel'low-coun'tryman, *s.* a native of the same country
 Fel'low-cre'ature, *s.* one of our own kind
 Fel'low-fee'ling, *s.* sympathy; joint interest
 Fel'low-la'bourer, *s.* one who works with us
 Fel'low-ser'vant, *s.* one who serves the same master
 Fel'lowship, *s.* companionship, society, equality; establishment in a college
 Fel'low-so'ldier, *s.* one who fights under the same colours
 Fel'low-stu'dent, *s.* one who studies with us
 Fel'low-sub'ject, *s.* a subject of the same sovereign
 Fel'low-suf'ferer, *s.* one who shares our sufferings
 Fel'low-trav'eller, *s.* one who journeys with us
 Fel'ly, *ad.* cruelly, barbarously
 Fel'o-de-sé, *s.* [Lat.], a self-murderer, a suicide
 Fel'on, *s.* one guilty of a capital crime—*a.* cruel, traitorous, inhuman, fierce

FATIGUE FOLLOWS LAZINESS, AND LISTLESSNESS BEGETS STUPIDITY.

[FEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FEV]

FOLLOW THE WISE FEW, RATHER THAN THE VULGAR MANY.

Felo'nius, *a.* wicked, villanous, malign
 Felo'niously, *ad.* in a felonious manner
 Fel'ony, *s.* a capital offence or crime
 Fel'spar, Feld'spar, *s.* a mineral used in the manufacture of porcelain
 Felt, *v. a.* to make into cloth without weaving—*s.* stuff used in making hats; a skin
 Feluc'ca, *s.* a vessel with oars and sails
 Fel'wort, *s.* a plant, a species of gentian
 Fe'male, *a.* belonging to the sex that produces young; womanly; effeminate, tender—*s.* a woman; one of the sex that brings forth young
 Fem'inine, *a.* belonging to a woman; denoting the female sex; tender
 Fen, *s.* a marsh, a moor, low moist ground
 Fence, *s.* a guard, enclosure, mound, hedge—*v.* to enclose, to guard; to use the foil scientifically; to act on the defensive
 Fenc'ed, *a.* surrounded by a fence
 Fen'ceful, *a.* affording defence
 Fen'celess, *a.* not enclosed, open
 Fen'cer, *s.* one who practises fencing
 Fen'cible, *a.* capable of defence
 Fen'cibles, *s. pl.* soldiers raised for domestic service solely
 Fen'cing, *s.* the art of using the rapier or foils; stuff for making fences
 Fen'cing-master, *s.* one who teaches the art of fencing
 Fen'cing-school, *s.* a place in which the art of fencing is taught
 Fen'cricket, *s.* a name of the mole-cricket
 Fend, *v.* to keep off; to shut out; dispute
 Fen'der, *s.* a fence to keep cinders and ashes upon the hearth; anything employed to keep a ship from being injured by collision
 Fen'fowl, *s.* any fowl that frequents fens
 Fen'land, *s.* marshy or boggy land
 Fen'nel, *s.* a plant of strong scent
 Fen'ny, *a.* marshy, inhabiting the marsh
 Feoff, Feoffee, Feoffment. See *Dictionary of Law Terms.*
 Fe'rine, *a.* wild, savage, fierce, barbarous
 Fe'rineness, Fe'rity, *s.* barbarity, wildness
 Ferment', *v.* to go, or to cause to go through the process of fermentation
 Ferment, *s.* agitation, excitement, tumult; yeast or barm
 Ferment'able, *a.* capable of fermentation
 Fermenta'tion, *s.* the process of change which occurs in some animal and vegetable substances, and by which new substances, gaseous or fluid, are produced
 Ferment'ative, *a.* causing fermentation
 Ferment'ativeness, *s.* capability of fermenting
 Fern, *s.* a class of plants allied to the brake
 Fer'ny, *a.* overgrown with fern
 Fero'cious, *a.* savage, fierce, rapacious
 Fero'ciously, *ad.* in a savage manner
 Fero'ciousness, Fero'city, *s.* fierceness; savageness; cruelty; wildness
 Fer'ret, *s.* a small animal; a kind of tape—*v. a.* to find a secret matter out; drive out
 Fer'reter, *s.* a disturber of another's privacy
 Fer'reting, *s.* hunting with a ferret [cies
 Fer'riage, *s.* the fare paid at a ferry
 Ferru'ginated, *a.* resembling the rust of iron
 Ferru'ginous, *a.* partaking of iron
 Fer'rule, *s.* an iron ring at the end of a stick
 Fer'ry, *s.* a boat for passage; the passage over which the boat passes—*v.* to convey or cross over in a boat

Fer'ry-boat, *s.* a boat for conveying passengers across narrow pieces of water
 Fer'ryman, *s.* one who keeps a ferry
 Fer'tile, *a.* fruitful, abundant, plenteous
 Fer'tilely, *ad.* in a fruitful manner
 Fert'il'ity, Fer'tileness, *s.* abundance, fruitfulness
 Fer'tilize, *v. a.* to make plenteous, fecundate
 Fertili'zing, *a.* making fruitful
 Fer'ula, Fer'ule, *s.* an instrument of chastisement formerly employed in schools
 Fer'vency, *s.* ardour, eagerness, zeal
 Fer'vent, *a.* hot, vehement, ardent, zealous
 Fer'vently, *ad.* eagerly; with pious ardour
 Ferves'cent, *a.* growing hot
 Fer'vid, *a.* vehement, zealous, burning
 Fer'vidly, *ad.* with glowing warmth
 Fer'your, Fer'vidness, *s.* heat of mind, zeal, warmth, passion
 Fes'tal, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous
 Fes'ter, *v. n.* to corrupt, to rankle
 Fes'tering, *a.* rankling, becoming envenomed
 Fes'tival, *s.* a day of civil or religious joy—*a.* pertaining to feasts; joyous
 Fes'tive, *a.* joyous, gay, pertaining to feasts
 Fes'tively, *ad.* joyously, with festivity
 Festiv'ity, *s.* a festival, a time of rejoicing
 Festoo'n, *s.* an ornamental garland of flowers—*v. a.* to form in, or hang with festoons
 Festoo'ned, *a.* hung with garlands, made into festoons
 Fetch, *v. a.* to go and bring a thing, to bring, to reach, to draw—*s.* a stratagem, an artifice, a trick
 Fet'cher, *s.* one that fetches
 Fête, *s.* [Fr.], a festival or holiday entertainment—*v. a.* to entertain festively
 Fet'ich, Fet'ish, *s.* a stone, tree, &c., worshipped as an idol
 Fet'ichism, Fet'icism, *s.* the lowest form of idolatry
 Fet'id, *a.* stinking, having an offensive smell
 Fet'idness, *s.* the quality of stinking
 Fet'lock, *s.* the part behind a horse's pastern, where a tuft of hair grows
 Fet'or, *s.* a strong offensive smell
 Fet'ter, *v. a.* to enchain; to shackle, to tie—*s.* a chain for the feet; any restraint or impediment
 Fet'tered, *a.* in fetters; restrained, hindered
 Fet'terless, *a.* free from restraint
 Feud, *s.* a quarrel, contention, opposition
 Feu'dal, *a.* dependant, held by tenure
 Feu'dalism, *s.* the feudal system
 Feudal'ity, *s.* the state of being feudal
 Feu'dary, *a.* holding tenure under a superior
 Feu'datory, *s.* one who holds of a lord or chief
 Feu de joie, *s.* [Fr.], a bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion
 Fe'ver, *s.* a disease in which the body is violently heated, the pulse quickened, and great thirst excited
 Fe'verfew, *s.* a plant of febrifuge qualities
 Fe'verish, Fe'verous, *a.* troubled with a fever, tending to a fever, hot, burning
 Fe'verishly, *ad.* with feverishness
 Fe'verishness, *s.* a slight fever; mental restlessness

FROM PRUDENCE COMETH PEACE; FROM PEACE, ABUNDANCE.

[FEW]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FIL]

FEAR NOT DEATH SO MUCH AS AN EVIL COURSE OF LIFE.

Few, *a.* a small number, not many
 Fewness, *s.* smallness of number
 Fi'at, *s.* [Lat.], a command, a decree
 Fib, *s.* a falsehood—*v. n.* to tell lies, to lie
 Fib'ber, *s.* a teller of lies
 Fib'bing, *s.* the telling of falsehoods
 Fi'bre, *s.* a small thread or filament
 Fi'bril, *s.* a very small fibre or thread
 Fi'brous, *a.* full of or composed of fibres
 Fic'kle, *a.* changeable, inconstant, unfixed
 Fic'kleness, *s.* inconstancy, unsteadiness
 Fic'tile, *a.* moulded into form by art; made by a potter
 Fie'tion, *s.* a fabrication; a falsehood
 Ficti'tious, *a.* imaginary, false, not real
 Ficti'tiously, *ad.* falsely; counterfeitedly
 Ficti'tiousness, *s.* feigned representation
 Fid'dle, *s.* a violin—*v. n.* to play upon the fiddle; to trifle
 Fid'dle-de-dee, *interj.* expressive of contempt and disbelief
 Fid'dle-fad'dle, *s.* trifling, absurdity
 Fid'dler, *s.* one who plays on the fiddle
 Fid'dlestick, *s.* the stick or bow of a fiddle—*interj.* expressive of contempt
 Fid'dlestring, *s.* the string of a fiddle
 Fid'dling, *s.* the act of playing on a fiddle
 Fidel'i'ty, *s.* loyalty, veracity, faithfulness
 Fid'get, *s.* restless agitation; a restless person—*v. n.* to move incessantly
 Fid'gety, *a.* restless, impatient
 Fie! *interj.* expressive of blame
 Fief, *s.* a manor held by military tenure
 Field, *s.* a cultivated tract of ground; the ground of battle; a wide expanse; space; opportunity
 Fie'd-book, *s.* a book used by surveyors; a book of reference to be used in the field
 Fie'd-colours, *s. pl.* small field-flags to mark out the ground for the squadrons or battalions
 Fie'd-day, *s.* a day on which troops are trained in field-exercises
 Fie'd-exercises, *s. pl.* military evolutions
 Fie'dfare, *s.* a kind of thrush
 Fie'd-marshal, *s.* the commander of an army; the officer of highest military rank
 Fie'd-mouse, *s.* a mouse that burrows in banks
 Fie'd-officer, *s.* a military officer above the rank of a captain
 Fie'dpiece, *s.* a small cannon used in battle
 Fie'd-preacher, *s.* one who preaches in the open air
 Fie'd-preaching, *s.* preaching in the open air
 Fie'd-sports, *s. pl.* diversions of the field, such as hunting, shooting, &c.
 Fie'dworks, *s. pl.* works constructed during a siege
 Fiend, *s.* an infernal being; a ruffian
 Fie'ndish, *a.* malevolent, wicked
 Fie'ndlike, *a.* resembling a fiend; very wicked
 Fierce, *a.* savage, outrageous, furious, strong
 Fie'rcely, *ad.* violently, furiously
 Fie'rceness, *s.* ferocity, fury, violence
 Fie'riness, *s.* hot qualities; heat; ardour
 Fi'ery, *a.* consisting of fire; passionate, hot
 Fife, *s.* a small pipe used in military music—*v. n.* to play on the fife
 Fi'fer, *s.* one who plays on the fife

Fifteen, *a.* five and ten added
 Fifteen'uth, *a.* the ordinal of fifteen
 Fifth, *a.* the ordinal of five; next to the Fifth'ly, *ad.* in the fifth place [fourth
 Fif'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of fifty
 Fifty, *a.* five multiplied by ten
 Fig, *s.* the fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree
 Fig'-tree, *s.* a tree that bears figs
 Fight, *v.* to contend in battle, to combat, to encounter, to make to fight—*s.* a battle, an engagement, a contest, a struggle, a duel
 Figh'ter, *s.* a warrior, a duellist
 Figh'ting, *a.* qualified for war—*s.* contention, quarrel, combat
 Fig'ment, *s.* a fiction, an invention
 Figurabil'i'ty, *s.* the quality of being capable of a certain and stable form
 Fig'urable, *a.* capable of being reduced to form
 Fig'urant, Fig'urante, *s.* [Fr.], an ordinary dancer on the stage
 Fig'urate, *a.* of a certain determinate form
 Fig'uration, *s.* determination to a certain form
 Figurative, *a.* not literal, metaphorical
 Figuratively, *ad.* by a figure, not literally
 Fig'ure, *v.* to form into any shape; to represent; to adorn with figures, to variegate; to make a display of one's self—*s.* shape, external form; eminence; an image; a character denoting a number; a trope or metaphor; a type; one part of a dance
 Fig'ured, *a.* adorned with figures
 Fig'urehead, *s.* the ornament at the head of a ship
 Fig'uring, *s.* the making of arithmetical figures
 Filament, *s.* a slender thread; a fibre
 Fil'bert, *s.* a fine kind of nut
 Filch, *v. a.* to steal, pilfer, cheat, rob
 Fil'eher, *s.* a petty thief, a robber
 File, *s.* a steel tool to abrade iron, &c. with; a wire for papers; papers kept on a file; a line of soldiers—*v.* to string upon a file, to preserve in order; to march in file; to abrade or polish with a file
 Fi'le-cutter, *s.* a maker of files
 Fi'ler, *s.* one who files metals
 Fil'ial, *a.* pertaining to or befitting a child
 Fila'tion, *s.* the relation of a child to a father; adoption; affiliation
 Fil'ibuster, *s.* a land pirate, a military adventurer in the United States
 Fil'igreed, *a.* ornamented with filigree-work
 Fil'igree-work, *s.* work curiously wrought in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver
 Fil'ings, *s. pl.* particles rubbed off by a file
 Fill, *v. a.* to make full, to satisfy, to surfeit—*s.* fulness; as much as will satisfy
 Fil'let, *s.* a band tied round the head, &c.; a bandage; a small ornament or moulding; a joint of veal—*v. a.* to bind or adorn with a fillet
 Fil'libeg, *s.* a Highlander's kilt
 Fill'ing, *s.* the making full
 Fil'lip, *v. a.* to jerk with the fingers—*s.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb; a sudden impulsion
 Fil'ly, *s.* a young mare; a female colt
 Film, *s.* a thin skin or pellicle—*v.* to cover with a film

FEDELITY AND TRUTH ARE THE FOUNDATION OF ALL JUSTICE.

[FIL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FIR]

FINE SENSE AND EXALTED SENSE ARE NOT HALF SO USEFUL AS COMMON SENSE.

Fil'miness, *s.* the state of being filmy
 Fil'my, *a.* composed of films
 Fil'ter, *v. a.* to strain, to percolate, to purify from dregs, &c.—*s.* a vessel for purifying water, &c. [by percolation; a strainer]
 Fil'tering, *s.* percolation, purification
 Filth, *s.* dirt, nastiness; grossness, pollution
 Fil'thily, *ad.* nastily, foully, grossly
 Fil'thiness, *s.* dirtiness; impurity
 Fil'thy, *a.* dirty, nasty; gross, obscene
 Fil'trate, *v. a.* to strain, filter, percolate
 Fil'tration, *s.* the process of filtering; percolation
 Fin, *s.* the member by which a fish swims
 Fi'nable, *a.* that which may be fined
 Fi'nal, *a.* ultimate, conclusive; mortal
 Fi'na'le, *s.* [Ital.], the close, the end
 Fi'nal'ity, *s.* the state of being final
 Fi'nally, *ad.* ultimately, completely, lastly
 Finan'ce, *s.* revenue, income, profit
 Finan'ces, *s. pl.* public funds; resources
 Finan'cial, *a.* respecting finance
 Finan'cially, *ad.* in relation to financial matters
 Finan'cier, *s.* one who superintends or studies the finances; a skilful manager of revenue
 Finch, *s.* a class of small singing birds
 Find, *v. a.* to discover, to detect, to gain, to learn, to meet with, to infer from evidence; to furnish
 Fin'der, *s.* one who finds
 Fin'ding, *s.* discovery; a verdict
 Fine, *a.* not coarse, pure, thin, clear, good; elegant; refined; showy—*s.* a pecuniary forfeit, penalty, mulct; the end—*v. a.* to refine, purify; inflict a penalty
 Fi'ne-arts, *s. pl.* the arts which are the growth of taste and refinement, as poetry, painting, &c.
 Fi'nedraw, *v. a.* to sew up with great nicety
 Fi'nedrawing, *s.* the sewing up with nicety
 Fi'negrained, *a.* having a fine grain
 Fi'nely, *ad.* elegantly; keenly, subtly; minutely
 Fi'nencess, *s.* elegance, show; purity, subtilty; minuteness
 Fi'ner, *s.* one who purifies metals
 Fi'nery, *s.* show, gaiety in attire, splendour
 Fi'nespoken, *a.* using fine phrases
 Fi'nespun, *a.* ingeniously contrived
 Finess'e, *s.* [Fr.], artifice, stratagem—*v. a.* to use artifice or stratagem
 Fin'ger, *s.* a part of the hand—*v. a.* to touch lightly; to play on a musical instrument; to phier
 Fin'gerboard, *s.* the board at the neck of a fiddle, where the fingers operate on the strings
 Fin'gered, *a.* having fingers
 Fin'gering, *s.* the act of touching lightly; the touch given to a musical instrument
 Fin'gerglass, *s.* a glass used for rinsing the fingers after dinner
 Fin'gerpost, *s.* a direction post
 Fin'ical, Fin'ikin, *a.* nice, foppish, affected, conceited
 Fin'icalness, *s.* superfluous nicety; foppery
 Fin'ically, *ad.* foppishly, too nicely
 Fi'ning, *s.* the process of refining
 Fi'nis, *s.* [Lat.], the end, the conclusion

Fin'ish, *v. a.* to end, to perfect, to complete—*s.* completion; the operation of perfecting
 Fin'isher, *s.* one who completes or perfects
 Fin'ishing, *a.* completing—*s.* completion
 Fi'nite, *a.* limited, bounded, terminated; created; not infinite
 Fi'nitely, *ad.* within certain limits
 Fi'niteness, *s.* limitation, confinement
 Fin'less, *a.* destitute of fins
 Fin'like, *a.* formed like fins
 Fin'ny, Fin'ned, *a.* furnished with fins
 Fir, *s.* a class of trees, like the pine, whose timber is much used
 Fire, *s.* combustion, burning, flame; a burning of coal or wood for warmth; conflagration; splendour; ardour, spirit—*v.* to discharge fire-arms; to kindle, to inflame
 Fi're-arms, *s.* weapons for discharge of bullets by gunpowder
 Fi'reball, *s.* a ball filled with combustibles
 Fi'reboard, *s.* a chimney board
 Fi'rebrand, *s.* a piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions
 Fi'rebrick, *s.* a brick made of fireclay
 Fi'rebrigade, *s.* the organized firemen in London
 Fi'rebrush, *s.* the brush to sweep the hearth
 Fi'rebucket, *s.* a bucket used by firemen
 Fi'reclay, *s.* clay which will endure intense heat
 Fi'recock, *s.* a cock or spout whence water is obtained to extinguish fires
 Fi'redamp, *s.* explosive mixtures of hydrogen gas in mines, &c.
 Fi're-eater, *s.* a conjurer; a braggadocio
 Fi're-engine, *s.* a machine for throwing a stream of water on a fire
 Fi're-escape, *s.* a machine for escaping from windows when houses are on fire
 Fi'refly, *s.* a luminous tropical winged insect
 Fi'reguard, *s.* a wire frame to prevent danger near a fireplace
 Fi'rehook, *s.* a hook used for pulling down buildings when they are on fire
 Fi're-irons, *s. pl.* the poker, shovel, and tongs
 Fi'relock, *s.* a common flint gun, or musket
 Fi'reman, *s.* one who is employed to extinguish burning houses; a violent man
 Fi'renew, *a.* freshly made; bright
 Fi're-office, *s.* an office of fire insurance
 Fi're-ordeal, *s.* trial by fire
 Fi'repan, *s.* a pan for holding fire
 Fi'replace, *s.* the place where a stove is usually put; a hearth
 Fi'replug, *s.* a stopple placed over a cock in the streets, to get at water in cases of fire
 Fi'reproof, *a.* proof against fire
 Fi'reship, *s.* a ship filled with combustibles
 Fi'reshovel, *s.* a shovel for putting coals on the fire
 Fi'reside, *s.* the hearth; the chimney; home
 Fi'restone, *s.* a kind of stone which can bear intense heat
 Fi'rewood, *s.* wood to burn; fuel
 Fi'reworks, *s. pl.* pyrotechnical exhibitions
 Fi'ring, *s.* fuel, something used for the fire; discharge of fire-arms
 Fi'ring-iron, *s.* an instrument used by farriers

FEW ARE SO GENEROUS AS TO PRAISE WITHOUT MAKING SOME DRAWBACK.

[FIR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FLA]

FRIENDSHIPS, TO LAST, SHOULD BE RECIPROCAL, AND FOUNDED ON EQUALITY.

Fir'kin, *s.* a vessel containing nine gallons; a barrel of butter or lard
Firm, *a.* fast, strong, hard, constant—*s.* the name or names under which the business of a trading house is carried on, a trading partnership
Fir'mament, *s.* the sky, the heavens
Firmamen'tal, *a.* celestial, belonging to the firmament; ethereal; elementary
Firm'ly, *ad.* immovably, steadily, constantly
Firm'ness, *s.* steadiness, stability, solidity
First, *a.* earliest in time; chief, primary—*ad.* before all others
First-begot'ten, *a.* first produced; eldest
First'born, *s.* the eldest—*a.* eldest
First-floor, *s.* the story next above the ground-floor
First'fruits, *s.* the first produce of anything; one year's produce of a spiritual living given to the king
First'ling, *s.* the first produce or offspring
First'ly, *ad.* in the first place
First'rate, *a.* preëminent, superior—*s.* a man of war of the largest build
Fis'eal, *s.* the exchequer, the revenue—*a.* belonging to the revenue
Fish, *s.* a vertebrate animal, breathing by gills, and existing only in water—*v.* to catch fish; to sift, to catch by art
Fish'er, **Fish'er'man**, *s.* one whose business it is to catch fish
Fish'ery, *s.* the waters where fish are caught
Fish'glue, *s.* isinglass
Fish-hook, *s.* a hook to catch fish with
Fish'ing, *s.* the catching of fish—*a.* employed to catch fish
Fish'kettle, *s.* a vessel for boiling fish in; a vessel for carrying fish alive in
Fish'like, *a.* resembling fish
Fish'market, *s.* a place for the sale of fish
Fish'monger, *s.* one who deals in fish
Fish'pond, *s.* a small pool for fish
Fish'room, *s.* a room in a ship between the after-hold and the spirit-room
Fish'spear, *s.* a spear to take fish with
Fish'wife, **Fish'woman**, *s.* a woman that sells fish
Fish'y, *a.* consisting of or like fish
Fis'sile, *a.* capable of being split
Fissil'ity, *s.* the quality of being fissile
Fis'sure, *s.* a cleft, an opening, a small chasm—*v. a.* to cleave, to divide, to crack
Fist, *s.* the hand clenched or closed—*v. a.* to strike with the hand clenched
Fis'tie, *a.* achieved with the fist, pugilistic
Fis'tieuffs, *s.* a battle with fists
Fis'tular, **Fis'tulous**, *a.* hollow like a pipe
Fit, *s.* a paroxysm, an attack, disorder; caprice; a short period; adaptation of dress to the person—*a.* qualified, proper, convenient, meet—*v. a.* to suit, to accommodate, to adapt; to qualify
Fiteh, *s.* the vetch
Fit'ful, *a.* irregular, capricious, irresolute
Fit'fully, *ad.* in paroxysms
Fit'ly, *ad.* aptly, properly, commodiously
Fit'ness, *s.* propriety, convenience, meetness
Fit'ter, *s.* one who makes fit or adapts
Fit'ting, *a.* fit, suitable
Fit'tingly, *ad.* suitably, fitly
Five, *a.* four and one; the half of ten
Fi'vebarred, *a.* having five bars
Fi'vefold, *a.* five times as much

Fives, *s.* a game at balls
Fix, *v.* to fasten, settle, solidify, determine, rest
Fix'able, *a.* that may be fixed
Fixa'tion, **Fix'edness**, *s.* stability, solidity
Fix'ed, *a.* settled, permanent, firm
Fix'edly, *ad.* certainly, firmly, steadfastly
Fix'edness, **Fix'ity**, *s.* state of being fixed, coherence of parts
Fix'ture, **Fix'ure**, *s.* position; firmness; pressure
Fix'tures, *s. pl.* articles fixed to the premises, as fire-grates, dressers, &c.
Fiz'gig, *s.* a harpoon; a firework
Fizz, **Fiz'zle**, *v. n.* to make a hissing noise
Flab'biness, *s.* limberness, softness
Flab'by, *a.* soft, not firm, limber, not stiff
Flac'eid, *a.* weak, limber, not stiff, not tense
Flaccid'ity, *s.* laxity, limberness
Flag, *v. n.* to grow dejected, to droop—*s.* the colours of a ship or land forces; a water plant; a flat stone for paving
Flag'ged, *a.* paved with flat stones
Flag'ellant, *s.* one of a sect who whip themselves in religious discipline
Flag'ellate, *v. a.* to whip or scourge
Flagella'tion, *s.* the act of scourging
Flag'eolet, *s.* a small musical pipe
Flag'giness, *s.* laxity; want of tension
Flag'ging, *s.* a pavement of flat stones—*a.* paving with flags; drooping
Flag'gy, *a.* weak, limber, not tense; insipid
Flagi'tious, *a.* wicked, atrocious, vile
Flagi'tiously, *ad.* wickedly, atrociously
Flagi'tiousness, *s.* wickedness, villany
Flag'officer, *s.* the commander of a squadron or part of a fleet of ships
Flag'on, *s.* a drinking vessel of two quarts
Flag'raney, *s.* burning heat, ardour; notoriousness; glaring offence
Flag'rant, *a.* ardent, glowing; notorious
Flag'rantly, *ad.* ardently; notoriously
Flag'ship, *s.* the admiral's ship
Flag'staff, *s.* the staff on which a flag is fixed
Flag'stone, *s.* a flat stone for pavement
Flail, *s.* an instrument to thresh corn with
Flake, *s.* a small portion of snow; a layer, a lamina—*v.* to form in flakes; to break into laminæ
Flake-white, *s.* a fine white pigment made from lead
Flak'y, *a.* laying in layers or strata
Flam, *s.* a falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext—*v. a.* to deceive with a lie
Flam'beau, *s.* [Fr.], a lighted wax torch
Flame, *s.* light emitted from fire; fire; the passion of love; brightness of fancy—*r. n.* to blaze as fire, shine like flame
Flameless, *a.* void of flame; without warmth
Flam'ing, *a.* blazing, burning; notorious
Flam'ingly, *ad.* radiantly, most brightly
Flamin'go, *s.* a long-legged red tropical bird
Flam'meous, *a.* consisting of or like flame
Flam'y, *a.* inflamed, burning, flaming
Flange, *s.* a projecting edge on the wheels of railway vehicles to keep them on the rails
Flank, *s.* the side of anything, as an army, a building, &c.; the after-part of the side of an animal—*v.* to attack the side of an army or fleet; to border, to touch

FAME ALWAYS FOLLOWS VIRTUOUS AND GLORIOUS ACTIONS.

[FLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FLI]

Flan'ker, *s.* a lateral fortification
 Flan'nel, *s.* a soft loosely-woven woollen cloth
 Flap, *s.* anything broad that hangs loosely; a blow with such a thing, or the quick movement of it—*v.* to beat with a flap; to ply the wings with a noise; to fall with flaps
 Flap'dragons, *s. pl.* raisins in burning brandy which are snatched out and eaten
 Flap'cared, *a.* having broad and loose ears
 Flap'ped, *a.* provided with flaps; having the flaps let down
 Flap'per, *s.* one who flaps
 Flap'ping, *a.* hanging loosely and moving about
 Flare, *v. n.* to give a glaring transient light; to display a sudden and transitory splendour
 Fla'ring, *a.* fluttering; glittering; showy
 Fla'ringly, *ad.* in a flaring manner
 Flash, *s.* a sudden blaze; a sudden burst—*v.* to glitter with a transient flame, to burst out suddenly
 Flash'ily, *ad.* with empty show
 Flash'iness, *s.* glittering, but empty show
 Flash'ing, *a.* bursting out, or shining and flaming suddenly
 Flash'y, *a.* empty, showy, insipid
 Flask, *s.* a bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn
 Flat, *s.* a level; even ground; a shallow—*a.* smooth, level; having no protuberances; insipid, dull; not shrill—*v.* to make level; to make vapid
 Flat'-bottomed, *a.* having a flat bottom
 Flat'fish, *s.* a kind of flounder
 Flat'iron, *s.* an iron used to smooth linen
 Flat'ly, *ad.* peremptorily; dully, frigidly
 Flat'ness, *s.* evenness; insipidity, dullness
 Flat'ten, *v.* to make flat; deject, dispirit; to become stale
 Flat'ter, *v. a.* to praise falsely; to raise false hopes; to soothe, caress; to adulate
 Flat'terer, *s.* a wheedler, a fawner
 Flat'tering, *a.* pleasing without just ground; adulatory
 Flat'terily, *ad.* in a flattering manner
 Flat'tery, *s.* adulation, fawning; false venal praise
 Flat'tish, *a.* somewhat flat; dull
 Flat'ulence, Flat'ulency, *s.* windiness; vanity
 Flat'ulent, *a.* windy, empty, vain
 Flat'ulently, *ad.* with flatulence
 Flat'wise, *ad.* with the flat part downwards
 Flaunt, *v. n.* to make a fluttering show in apparel; to give one's self airs; to display with ostentation—*s.* anything that flaunts
 Flau'ntingly, *ad.* in a flaunting manner
 Fla'vorous, *a.* fragrant, odorous, palatable
 Fla'vour, *s.* a taste, relish; sweet smell—*v. a.* to impart flavour to anything
 Fla'voured, *a.* affecting the taste or smell
 Fla'vouring, *a.* imparting flavour—*s.* that which imparts flavour
 Fla'vourless, *a.* of no smell or taste
 Flaw, *s.* a crack; a defect—*v. a.* to damage
 Flaw'less, *a.* not having any defects
 Flaw'y, *a.* full of flaws; broken; defective
 Flax, *s.* a fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed
 Flax'-dresser, *s.* one who prepares flax

Flax'en, *a.* of the colour of or like flax; fair
 Flax'cn-haired, *a.* having fair hair
 Flax'y, *a.* composed of or containing flax
 Play, *v. a.* to strip off the skin
 Play'er, *s.* he that strips off the skin
 Flea, *s.* a small and agile class of troublesome parasitic insects
 Fle'abane, *s.* the common name of several different plants
 Fle'abite, *s.* the bite of a flea; a trifling injury or smart
 Fle'abitten, *a.* stung by fleas; worthless
 Fleam, *s.* an instrument used to bleed cattle
 Fleck, Flec'ker, *v. a.* to spot, to streak, to dapple
 Flec'tion, *s.* the act or power of bending
 Fledge, *v. a.* to supply with feathers or wings
 Fled'ged, *a.* covered with feathers
 Fled'geling, *s.* a newly-fledged bird
 Flee, *v. a.* to run from danger or for shelter; to depart, avoid
 Fleece, *s.* the wool from one sheep—*v. a.* to strip or plunder a person
 Flee'cer, *s.* one who strips or plunders
 Flee'celess, *a.* without a fleece
 Flee'cy, *a.* woolly, covered with wool
 Flee'r, *v.* to mock, to jest with contempt—*s.* a derisive look; mockery
 Flee'rer, *s.* a mocker; a fawner
 Fleet, *a.* swift, rapid, nimble, active—*s.* a company of ships; a creek—*v.* to fly swiftly, vanish; to skim
 Fleet'ing, *a.* passing away continually
 Fleet'ingly, *ad.* in a fleeting manner
 Fleet'ly, *ad.* with swift pace, nimbly
 Fleet'ness, *s.* swiftness, celerity, velocity
 Flesh, *s.* the substance of the animal body, animal food; the body; human kind—*v. a.* to initiate; to harden; to glut
 Flesh'brush, *s.* a brush to rub the flesh with
 Flesh'colour, *s.* the colour of flesh
 Flesh'ed, Flesh'y, *a.* full of flesh; plump
 Flesh'fly, *s.* a fly that deposits its eggs upon flesh
 Flesh'iness, *s.* fulness of flesh, plumpness
 Flesh'less, *a.* meagre, without flesh
 Flesh'liness, *s.* carnal passions or appetites
 Flesh'ly, *a.* corporeal, human, not celestial
 Flesh'meat, *s.* animal food, flesh of animals
 Flesh'monger, *s.* one who deals in flesh
 Flesh'pot, *s.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked
 Flew, *s.* the large chaps of a hound
 Flew'ed, *a.* chapped, deep-mouthed
 Flex'ibility, Flex'ibleness, *s.* pliancy, ductility, facility
 Flex'ible, Flex'ile, *a.* pliant, manageable
 Flex'ibly, *ad.* in a flexible manner
 Flex'ion, *s.* the act of bending; a joint, a turn
 Flex'uous, *a.* winding, variable, not straight
 Flex'ure, *s.* the part bent, the joint
 Flic'ker, *v. n.* to flutter, to play the wings
 Flic'kering, *s.* a fluttering; unsteady motion—*a.* fluttering, wavering
 Flic'kermouse, Flit'termouse, *s.* a bat
 Fli'er, *s.* a part of a jack; a regulating wheel
 Flight, *s.* the act of flying or running away; a flock of birds; a sally or effort of fancy, a set of stairs

FORTUNE CAN TAKE NOTHING FROM US BUT WHAT SHE GAVE.

FLATTERY IS LIKE FRIENDSHIP IN SHOW. BUT NOT IN FRUIT.

[FLI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FLO]

FEMALE DELICACY IS THE BEST PRESERVATIVE OF FEMALE HONOUR.

Flightily, *ad.* with levity and fickleness
 Flightiness, *s.* irregularity, volatility, levity
 Flight-shot, *s.* the distance an arrow flies
 Flighty, *a.* volatile; wild; imaginary
 Flim'flam, *s.* a freak, a whim, a trick
 Flim'sily, *ad.* with flimsiness
 Flim'siness, *s.* easy texture; looseness
 Flim'sy, *s.* weak, slight, spiritless; mean
 Flinch, *v. n.* to shrink from; to fail
 Flin'cher, *s.* he who shrinks or fails
 Flin'ching, *s.* act of drawing back, or shrinking
 Flin'chingly, *ad.* shrinkingly, with hesitation
 Fling, *v.* to throw, dart, scatter, flounce, jeer—*s.* a throw; a contemptuous remark
 Fling'er, *s.* one who throws; one who jeers
 Flint, *s.* a common silicious stone belonging to the chalk formation
 Flint'hearted, *a.* having a hard heart; cruel
 Flin'ty, *a.* made of or resembling flint; inexorable, cruel
 Flip, *s.* a drink made of beer, spirits, and sugar, and heated
 Flip'dog, *s.* a heated iron to warm flip with
 Flip'pancy, Flip'pantness, *s.* pertness; brisk folly
 Flip'pant, *a.* nimble, pert, talkative
 Flip'pantly, *ad.* in a flip'pant, pert manner
 Flip'per, *s.* the fin of a porpoise, turtle, &c.
 Flirt, *v.* to jeer; to play the coquette; to move briskly, as a fan—*s.* a coquette; a sudden movement
 Flirta'tion, *s.* sprightly motion; coquetry
 Flirt'ing, *a.* coquetting—*s.* coquetry
 Flirt'ingly, *ad.* like a flirt
 Flit, *v. n.* to fly away; to flutter, to remove or migrate suddenly
 Flitch, *s.* the side of a hog salted and cured
 Flit'ter, *s.* a rag or tatter, garment rent
 Flit'tiness, *s.* unsteadiness; lightness
 Flit'ting, *a.* evanescent—*s.* a sudden flying to a short distance
 Flit'tingly, *ad.* as if flitting
 Flix'weed, *s.* a species of cress
 Float, *v.* to swim on the surface of a fluid; to hover lightly in the air; to set afloat, or send floating; to flood—*s.* the cork or quill fastened to a fishing-line; a raft; a plasterer's tool
 Flo'atage, *s.* that which floats on the water
 Flo'at-board, *s.* that part of the water-wheel on which the stream strikes
 Flo'ated, *a.* conveyed by floating; inundated
 Flo'ater, *s.* he that floats or swims
 Flo'aty, *a.* buoyant; swimming on the surface
 Flo'culence, *s.* the state of being in locks or flocks
 Flo'culent, *a.* soft; pulverulent
 Flock, *s.* company of birds, sheep, &c.; wool prepared for stuffing beds, &c.—*v. n.* to assemble in crowds
 Flock'bed, *s.* a bed filled with locks of wool
 Flock'y, *a.* abounding in tufts or flocks
 Floe, *s.* a large sheet of floating ice
 Flog, *v. a.* to whip or scourge, to chastise
 Flog'ging, *s.* a whipping for punishment
 Flood, *s.* an inundation, a deluge; influx of the tide; a body of water; the sea—*v. a.* to deluge, to cover with waters
 Flood'gate, *s.* a gate to stop or let out water

Flood'mark, *s.* the mark to which flood tide rises
 Floor, *s.* the bottom of a room; a story of a building; a base—*v. a.* to cover with a floor; to knock down; to silence
 Floo'rcloth, *s.* oilcloth for covering floors
 Floo'ring, *s.* planks or boards forming a floor
 Flop, *v. a.* to flap; to fall down awkwardly and noisily
 Flo'ra, *s.* [Lat.], a catalogue of flowers or plants. See *Classical Dictionary*.
 Flo'ral, *a.* relating to flowers
 Flo'rentine, *s.* a native of Florence; a peculiar kind of silk
 Flores'cence, *s.* the season when plants flower
 Flor'et, *s.* a small flower
 Flor'iculture, *s.* the scientific growth of flowers
 Flor'id, *a.* flushed with red; embellished with metaphors; brilliant
 Flor'idly, *ad.* in a florid manner
 Flor'idness, Flor'id'ity, *s.* freshness of colour; embellishment or brilliancy of style
 Flor'in, *s.* a silver coin of the value of 2s. in England; a coin of various values in other countries
 Flor'ist, *s.* one who cultivates flowers
 Floss, *s.* loosely twisted silk used in embroidery
 Floss'y, *a.* downy; covered with a silky nap
 Flotil'la, *s.* a fleet of small vessels
 Flounce, *v.* to move about with violence; to deck with flounces—*s.* a loose full trimming sewed to a woman's apparel; a sudden violent movement
 Flou'nder, *v. n.* to struggle with violent and irregular motion; to plunge in water—*s.* a small flat-fish
 Flour, *s.* the fine part of ground wheat—*v. a.* to sprinkle with flour
 Flour'ish, *v.* to thrive, to prosper, to grow; to adorn writing with bold and flowing lines or figures; to brag, boast, adorn; to wave about; to walk about with petty display—*s.* bravery; ostentatious embellishment; a short and florid musical performance; a waving of banners, swords, &c.
 Flour'isher, *s.* one who flourishes
 Flour'ishing, *a.* thriving, growing
 Flour'ishingly, *ad.* ostentatiously; vigorously
 Flout, *v. a.* to mock, insult, to sneer at
 Flou'ter, *s.* a mocker; he that flouts
 Flou'tingly, *ad.* with flouting; insultingly
 Flow, *v.* to run as water; to move or proceed smoothly and freely; to abound; to rise as the tide, to issue; to overflow—*s.* free and even motion; a stream or current; abundance; the rise of water
 Flow'er, *s.* the blossom of a plant, the prime or choicest part of anything; rhetorical ornament—*v. n.* to be in flower, to blossom
 Flow'er-bud, *s.* the bud of a flower
 Flow'er-de-Luce, *s.* a bulbous iris
 Flow'eret, Flow'ret, *s.* a small flower
 Flow'er-kirtled, *a.* dressed with garlands
 Flow'ering, *a.* blooming, blossoming; adorning with flowers—*s.* time of blooming
 Flow'erless, *a.* having no flower [flower
 Flow'er-stalk, *s.* the stem that supports the

FORFEITURE OF REPUTATION USUALLY FOLLOWS WANT OF FAITH.

FLO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FO

FREQUENT APPLICATION IS TO THE MIND, WHAT REPEATED TILLAGE IS TO THE EARTH.

Flow'cry, *a.* adorned or abounding with flowers
 Flow'ing, *s.* the running of water; the flow of the tide—*a.* moving or proceeding freely and smoothly; elegantly curved
 Flow'ingly, *ad.* with plenty; with volubility
 Flow'ingness, *s.* smoothness of diction
 Fluc'tuate, *v. n.* to rise and fall uncertainly; to wave or vacillate
 Fluctua'tion, *a.* changing, wavering—*s.* uncertainty, vacillation; a sudden rising or falling
 Fluc, *s.* soft down or fur; pipe of a chimney
 Flu'ency, *s.* volubility, copiousness of speech
 Flu'ent, *a.* eloquent, flowing; liquid [ly
 Flu'ently, *ad.* flowingly, volubly; copious-
 Flu'id, *s.* any kind of liquid—*a.* liquid, not solid
 Fluid'ity, Flu'idness, *s.* the quality of being fluid or liquid
 Fluke, *s.* the broad point or arm of an anchor
 Flum'mery, *s.* a kind of pap made of flour or oatmeal; flattery
 Flun'key, *s.* a livery servant; a cringing dependent or admirer
 Flun'keyism, *s.* servility; the habit of mistaking appearance for reality
 Flur'ry, *s.* flutter of spirits; gust of wind—*v. a.* to keep in agitation; to alarm
 Flush, *v. a.* to colour, to redden; to elate; to flood—*a.* fresh, full of vigour; abounding; level—*s.* blush; abundance; a flood; sudden excitement
 Flush'er, *s.* the lesser butcher-bird
 Flush'ing, *s.* a deep blush
 Flush'ingly, *ad.* with a flush
 Flus'ter, *s.* agitation, heat, confusion—*v.* to put in confusion, &c., to be in a state of heat and confusion
 Flute, *s.* a musical pipe; a channel or furrow cut in columns or pillars—*v. a.* to cut grooves in columns, &c.
 Flu'ted, *a.* channeled, grooved
 Flu'ting, *s.* fluted work on pillars, &c.
 Flu'tist, *s.* a performer on a flute
 Flut'ter, *v.* to move the wings without flying; to move briskly; to be or to put in agitation—*s.* hurry, tumult; disorder of mind
 Flut'tered, *a.* put in agitation
 Flut'terer, *s.* one who flutters
 Flut'tering, *s.* act of moving the wings without flying; agitation
 Flu'vial, Fluviat'ic, Flu'viate, *a.* belonging or relating to rivers
 Flux, *s.* act of flowing or movement of a fluid; a flowing or issuing; flow of the tide; substance used to promote the fusion of metals—*v. a.* to melt, to fuse
 Fluxibil'ity, Fluxil'ity, *s.* capability of liquefaction
 Flux'ible, *a.* capable of being fluxed
 Flux'ion, *s.* act of flowing, matter that flows
 Flux'ionary, *a.* (in Mathematics), pertaining to fluxions
 Flux'ions, *s. pl.* (in Mathematics), a name for the calculus
 Fly, *v.* to move by wings; to take wing; to run away, to shun, to pass swiftly; to spring suddenly; to burst or crack;

to flutter or float—*s.* a winged insect; a balance wheel or weight; a wheel with vanes, a one-horsed carriage
 Fly'blow, *v.* to fill with maggots—*s.* a fly's egg
 Fly'boat, *s.* a light vessel for sailing
 Fly'catcher, *s.* one that hunts flies; an English summer bird
 Fly'er, *s.* one that flies or runs away
 Fly'fishing, *s.* angling with flies as bait
 Fly'flap, *s.* a flapper to keep flies off
 Fly'ing, *s.* flight—*a.* moving rapidly, adapted to rapid movement
 Fly'ing-bridge, *s.* a bridge of pontoons
 Fly'ing-but'tress, *s.* (in Architecture), a demiarch used as a support to a wall
 Fly'ing-fish, *s.* a fish with long pectoral fins, and so able to take short flights
 Fly'leaf, *s.* the blank leaf next the cover of a book
 Fly'spot, *s.* a spot made by a fly
 Fly'trap, *s.* a remarkable plant, whose leaves act as a trap for flies
 Fly'wheel, *s.* a balance-wheel for machinery
 Foal, *v. a.* to bring forth a foal—*s.* the offspring of a mare, &c.
 Foam, *v.* to froth, to be violently agitated—*s.* froth, spray
 Fo'amy, *a.* covered with foam, frothy
 Fob, *s.* a small pocket for a watch—*v. a.* to trick, to cheat
 Fo'cal, *a.* belonging to a focus
 Fo'cus, *s.* [Lat.], a point of concentration; (in Optics), the point at which converging rays meet
 Fod'der, *s.* dry food for cattle—*v. a.* to feed
 Fod'derer, *s.* he who fodders cattle
 Foe, *s.* an enemy, persecutor, opponent
 Fo'elike, *a.* like an enemy
 Fo'eman, *s.* an enemy or antagonist
 Fog, *s.* thick mist, moist vapour; after-
 Fog'gily, *ad.* in a foggy manner [grass
 Fog'giness, *s.* state of being foggy
 Fog'gy, *a.* misty, cloudy, dark, dull
 Foh! *interj.* expressive of abhorrence
 Foi'ble, *s.* a weakness, a failing
 Foil, *v. a.* to defeat, to put to the worst—
s. a defeat; a blunt rapier for fencing; metal beaten out thin; anything that sets off another to advantage
 Foi'ler, *s.* one who frustrates another
 Foist, *v. a.* to insert or impose surreptitiously
 Foi'ster, *s.* he who inserts without authority
 Foi'sty. See Fusty, &c.
 Fold, *s.* a pen for sheep, a flock; a double or plait—*v.* to double up; to enclose, to shut
 Fo'ldage, *s.* the liberty of penning
 Fo'lder, *s.* an instrument for folding paper, one who folds
 Fo'lding, *s.* a fold; a doubling
 Fo'lding-doors, *s. pl.* two doors meeting when closed in the middle of a doorway
 Folia'ceous, *a.* consisting of leaves, leafy
 Fo'liage, *s.* leaves, a mass or cluster of leaves, &c.
 Fo'liaged, *a.* furnished with foliage
 Fo'liate, *a.* leafy, or having leaves—*v. a.* to beat into leaves, to cover with laminæ
 Fo'liated, *a.* laminated
 Folia'tion, *s.* the act of beating into laminæ
 Fo'liature, *s.* the state of being beaten into foil

FAIR AND HONEST DEALINGS SELDOM FAIL TO BRING THEIR DUE REWARD

[FOL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOR]

FIRMNESS OF CHARACTER SHOULD EVER BE BLENDED WITH SUAVITY OF MANNERS.

Folio, *a.* having two leaves to the sheet—
s. a case for loose papers, formed like the covers of a book
 Folk, *s.* people, nations, mankind
 Follicle, *s.* a small cavity or bag
 Follow, *v.* to go or come after, to succeed, to pursue, to imitate, to result from, to attend, to obey
 Follower, *s.* an attendant, a dependant, a partisan
 Following, *a.* succeeding; next after
 Folly, *s.* foolishness, simplicity, weakness
 Foment, *v. a.* to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to abet
 Fomentation, *s.* the application of warm lotions; the lotion to be applied; encouragement, instigation
 Fomentor, *s.* one who encourages or promotes
 Fond, *a.* loving tenderly; liking greatly; doting, foolish, weak
 Fondle, *v.* to caress, to be fond of
 Fondler, *s.* one who fondles [on
 Fondling, *s.* one much caressed or doted
 Fondly, *ad.* with extreme tenderness; weakly
 Fondness, *s.* great liking, tender passion; weakness
 Font, *s.* a vessel of stone to hold the water for baptism; a complete set of printing types of any one kind
 Fountal, *a.* pertaining to a fount or source
 Food, *s.* victuals; anything that nourishes; materials
 Fodful, *a.* fruitful, full of fruit; plenteous
 Fodless, *a.* not affording food; barren
 Fool, *s.* a natural, an idiot; a buffoon—*v.* to trifle, toy; deceive, disappoint
 Foolery, *s.* habitual folly; an act of folly
 Foolhardily, *ad.* with foolhardiness
 Foolhardiness, *s.* courage without sense
 Foolhardy, *a.* madly adventurous, daring
 Foolish, *a.* weak of intellect, imprudent
 Foolishly, *ad.* weakly, without sense
 Foolishness, *s.* silliness, want of reason
 Foolscap, *s.* a certain size of paper [your
 Foolscrand, *s.* a futile pursuit or endea-
 Foot, *s.* that on which any animal or thing stands; the base or foundation; a measure of 12 inches; a step or pace—*v.* to dance, to walk, to tread
 Football, *s.* an inflated leather ball, to be driven with the foot; the game in which it is used
 Footboy, *s.* a menial, attendant in livery
 Footbridge, *s.* a narrow bridge for foot passengers
 Footed, *a.* shaped in the foot; furnished with a foot
 Footfall, *s.* a footstep, a trip of the foot
 Footguards, *s. pl.* the infantry of the household troops
 Foothold, *s.* that on which one can stand; firm standing
 Footing, *s.* ground for the foot; foundation, basis; entrance; position, condition
 Footlicker, *s.* a slave, a humble fawner
 Footman, *s.* man-servant in livery; a stand
 Footmark, *s.* a footprint
 Footpace, *s.* a slow pace, as in walking
 Footpad, *s.* a highway robber on foot
 Footpassenger, *s.* a pedestrian [sengers
 Footpath, *s.* a narrow way for footpas-
 Footprint, *s.* an impression made by the feet in walking
 Footrope, *s.* a rope extending along the

yard, on which the men stand when receiving, &c.
 Footsoldier, *s.* an infantry soldier
 Footstalk, *s.* the stem of a leaf
 Footstall, *s.* a woman's stirrup [example
 Footstep, *s.* a mark of a foot; a trace, an
 Footstool, *s.* a stool to put the feet on
 Footsore, *a.* wearied out with walking
 Fop, *s.* a vain fellow, a simpleton [comb
 Fopling, *s.* a petty fop; an under-rate cox-
 Foppery, *s.* folly, affectation of show
 Foppish, *a.* affected, foolish, idle, vain
 Foppishly, *ad.* in a trifling or affected manner
 Foppishness, *s.* over-nicety, vain affectation
 For, *prep.* because or on account of; instead of; towards; in favour of; with regard to
 Forage, *s.* provisions in general—*v.* to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil, to plunder
 Foraging, *a.* collecting provisions
 Forager, *s.* one who goes in search of spoil
 Forasmuch, *conj.* whereas, because, since
 Foray, *s.* a sudden incursion, a razzia
 Forbear, *v.* to pause, to abstain, intermit
 Forbearance, *s.* lenity, command of temper
 Forbearing, *a.* patient, lenient
 Forbearingly, *ad.* with patience or lenity
 Forbid, *v.* to prohibit, interdict, oppose
 Forbidden, *a.* prohibited, interdicted
 Forbiddingly, *ad.* in an unlawful manner
 Forbider, *s.* he who forbids
 Forbidding, *a.* repulsive; causing aversion; of disagreeable aspect
 Force, *s.* strength, energy, constraint, violence; an armament—*v.* to compel; to overpower, to take by violence; to urge; to drive, impel
 Forced, *a.* affected, unnatural [tortion
 Forc'dness, *s.* state of being forced; dis-
 Forceful, *a.* violent, strong, impetuous
 Forcefully, *ad.* violently, impetuously
 Forceless, *a.* having little force; feeble
 Forcemeat, *s.* a kind of stuffing in cookery
 Forcer, *s.* one who forces or constrains
 Forcible, *a.* strong, impetuous, powerful
 Forcibleness, *s.* force, violence
 Forcibly, *ad.* powerfully, impetuously
 Forcing, *s.* cultivation of fruits, &c., by artificial heat
 Ford, *s.* a shallow passage through a river—*v. a.* to pass a river by wading
 Fordable, *a.* passable on foot by wading
 Fore, *a.* anterior—*ad.* before
 Forcappoint, *v. a.* to order beforehand
 Forearm, *v. a.* to provide for attack beforehand
 Forearmed, *a.* armed beforehand
 Forebo'de, *v. n.* to foretell, or presage ill
 Forebo'dement, Forebo'ding, *s.* presage or prognostication of evil
 Forebo'der, *s.* a prognosticator; a sooth-
 Forebo'ding, *a.* presaging [sayer
 Forebo'dingly, *ad.* as presaging evil
 Forecast, *v.* to scheme, contrive, foresee
 For'ecast, *s.* contrivance, foresight, prudence
 For'ecaster, *s.* one who uses forecast
 For'ecastle, *s.* the part of a ship before the foremast
 Forecho'sen, *a.* preëlected; chosen before
 Foreclo'se, *v. a.* to stop; to preclude
 Foreclo'sure, *s.* hindrance, preclusion
 Foredate, *v. a.* to date before the true time

FOLLOW THE PERFECTIONS OF YOUR ENEMIES, RATHER THAN THE ERRORS OF YOUR FRIENDS.

[FOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOR]

FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS CAN NEVER BE TOO FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED.

Fo'redeck, *s.* the forepart of a ship's deck
 Forede'ter'mine, *v. a.* to decree beforehand
 Foredo'ne, *a.* wearied out, overdone
 Forcdoo'med, *a.* sentenced beforehand
 Fo're-end, *s.* the end that precedes
 Fo'refather, *s.* an ancestor or progenitor
 Fo'refathers, *s. pl.* remote ancestry
 Forefin'ger, *s.* the finger next to the thumb
 Forefoo't, *s.* the anterior foot of a quadruped
 Fo'refront, *s.* the front; the foremost part
 Forego', *v. a.* to relinquish or renounce; to lose
 Forego'ing, *a.* preceding, former, earlier
 Foregon'e, *a.* predetermined, settled
 Fo'reground, *s.* that part of a view or a picture which lies nearest the spectator
 Fo'rehanded, *a.* early; timely
 Fo'rehead, *s.* the part of the face above the brows; impudence, effrontery
 Fo'rehorse, *s.* the foremost horse
 Fo'reign, *a.* not domestic; exotic, alien; extraneous; remote
 Fo'reigner, *s.* one of another country, an alien
 Fo'reignness, *s.* want of relation [alien]
 Forejud'ge, *v. a.* to judge beforehand
 Forejudg'ment, *s.* judgment previously formed
 Foreknow', *v. a.* to know previously
 Foreknow'able, *a.* that may be foreknown
 Foreknowl'edge, *s.* prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened
 Fo'reland, *s.* a promontory, headland, cape
 Fo'relock, *s.* the hair over the forehead
 Fo'reman, *s.* the first or chief person; a superintendent
 Fo'remast, *s.* the foremost mast of a ship
 Foremen'tioned, Fo'renamed, *a.* mentioned before
 Fo'remost, *a.* first in place, first in dignity
 Fo'renoon, *s.* the time before mid-day
 Foreno'tice, *s.* information previously given
 Foren'sic, *a.* belonging to or used in courts of justice
 Fore-ordai'n, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand
 Fore-ordina'tion, *s.* predestination
 Fo'repart, *s.* the anterior part or beginning
 Forequo'ted, Foreci'ted, *a.* cited before
 Fo'rerank, *s.* the first rank, the front
 Forere'ach, *v. n.* to sail faster, to get first
 Forerun', *v. a.* to come before, to precede
 Forerun'ner, *s.* a harbinger, one sent before, a messenger; a prognostic, a pre-
 Fo'resaid, *a.* aforesaid [sage]
 Fo'resail, *s.* the sail of the foremast
 Foresay', *v. a.* to predict, to prophesy
 Foresay'ing, *s.* a prediction [know]
 Foresee', *v. a.* to see beforehand, to fore-
 Foresee'ing, *a.* provident, prescient
 Foresee'r, *s.* one who foresees
 Foreshad'ow, *v. a.* to typify beforehand
 Foreshad'owing, *s.* an indication of what is to come
 Foreshor'ten, *v. a.* in drawing, to represent objects as they appear when not extended in front of a spectator
 Foreshor'tening, *s.* foreshortened representation; act of shortening in front
 Foreshow', *v. a.* to represent before it comes
 Foreshow'er, *s.* one who foreshows
 Fo'reshrouds, *s.* shrouds of the foremast
 Fo'reside, *s.* the front side; a specious outside
 Fo'resight, *s.* foreknowledge; forethought

Fo'resighted, *a.* prescient, watchful
 Forespent', *a.* wasted, tired, spent
 For'est, *s.* a large wood or wide untilled tract of ground
 For'estage, *s.* an ancient service paid by foresters to the king; the right of foresters
 Forestall', *v. a.* to buy up goods or cattle before they come to market, in order to sell them at an advanced price; to anticipate
 Forestal'ler, *s.* one who forestalls or monopolizes
 Forestalling, *s.* the act of buying goods before they reach the markets; anticipation
 Fo'restay, *s.* the stay or rope extending from the top of the foremast to the bowsprit
 For'ested, *a.* supplied with trees [sprit]
 Fo'rester, *s.* a keeper of a forest
 Fo'retackle, *s.* the tackle on the foremast
 Foreta'ste, *v. a.* to anticipate; to taste before
 Fo'retaste, *s.* a taste before; anticipation
 Foretau'ght, *a.* instructed beforehand
 Foretell', *v.* to prophesy, to predict
 Foretel'ler, *s.* one who foretells
 Foretel'ling, *s.* prediction
 Forethink', *v. a.* to arrange in the mind beforehand
 Fo'rethought, *s.* prescience, anticipation; provident care, caution
 Forethou'ghtful, *a.* prescient, provident
 Forcto'ken, *v. a.* to foreshow—*s.* a prognostic
 Fo'retooth, *s.* one of the front teeth
 Fo'retop, *s.* the top of the foremast; hair on the top of the forehead
 Forev'er, *ad.* at all times; to eternity
 Forewarn', *v. a.* to admonish beforehand, to caution against
 Forewarn'ing, *s.* caution given beforehand
 Forfeit, *s.* a penalty, a fine for an offence—*v. a.* to lose by some offence—*a.* forfeited
 Forfeitable, *a.* that may be forfeited
 Forfeiture, *s.* act of forfeiting; a fine
 Forfend', *v. a.* to prevent, to forbid
 Forge, *s.* a fire or place in which metals are made malleable; a furnace—*v. a.* to form by the hammer; to counterfeit, to falsify, to invent
 For'ged, *a.* made at a forge; counterfeited
 For'ger, *s.* one who counterfeits anything
 For'gery, *s.* the crime of counterfeiting
 Forget', *v. a.* to lose memory of, to neglect
 Forget'ful, *a.* inattentive, apt to forget
 Forget'fully, *ad.* with forgetfulness
 Forget'fulness, *s.* loss of memory; neglect
 Forget'menot, *s.* a pretty blue marsh flower
 Forget'ter, *s.* one that forgets
 For'ging, *s.* the act of hammering red-hot iron into shape; the act of counterfeiting
 Forgiv'able, *a.* that may be pardoned
 Forgiv'e, *v. a.* to pardon, to remit, to excuse
 Forgiv'eness, *s.* the act of forgiving; pardon
 Forgiv'er, *s.* one who pardons another
 Forgiv'ing, *a.* disposed to forgive; merciful
 Forgot'ten, *a.* unremembered, past, received with ingratitude
 Fork, *v.* to operate on with a fork; to divide into two—*s.* an instrument with two or more prongs for various domestic and other uses; a branch of a river or a road
 Fork'ed, *a.* branching twice or more times; broken up with a fork
 Fork'edly, *ad.* in a forked manner

FROTHY WIT AND FULSOME SPEECH ARE THE FOPPERIES OF THE CONCEITED.

[FOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FOU]

FRUGALITY IS A FAIR FORTUNE, AND INDUSTRY A GOOD ESTATE.

Fork'edness, *s.* the being forked
 Fork'less, *a.* without a fork
 Forlorn', *a.* deserted, hopeless, lost, desperate
 Forlorn'-hope, *s.* the detachment appointed to head an assault, or to lead in a perilous service
 Forlorn'ness, *s.* a forlorn state; solitude
 Form, *s.* shape, figure, beauty; order; empty show, ceremony; a class; a bench—*v. a.* to fashion, to model, to arrange
 For'mal, *a.* ceremonious, affected, methodical, observant of form
 For'malism, *s.* outward forms of religion
 For'malist, *s.* one who observes forms, or trusts to formalism
 Formal'ity, *s.* ceremony, preciseness
 For'mally, *ad.* according to rule, precisely
 Forma'tion, *s.* the act of forming, manner in which anything is formed; (in Geology), a connected group of strata
 For'mative, *a.* having the power of forming
 For'mer, *s.* a maker, an author—*a.* before another in time; past
 For'merly, *ad.* in time past
 For'midable, *a.* terrible, dreadful, terrific
 For'midableness, *s.* quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread
 For'midably, *ad.* dreadfully, tremendously
 Form'less, *a.* having no form, shapeless
 For'mula, *s.* [Lat.], a prescribed form; a rule or pattern
 For'mular, *a.* agreeable to prescribed form
 For'mulary, *s.* a book of stated forms, &c.
 For'nicate, *v. n.* to commit lewdness
 Fornica'tion, *s.* lewdness; idolatry
 For'nicator, *s.* one that has commerce with unmarried women; an idolater
 For'nicatress, *s.* an unchaste woman
 Forsa'ke, *v. a.* to leave, desert, neglect
 Forsa'ken, *a.* neglected, deserted
 Forsa'ker, *s.* deserter; one that forsakes
 Forsa'king, *s.* the act of deserting
 Forsoo'th, *ad.* in truth, certainly, very well
 Forswea'r, *v.* to renounce upon oath, to swear falsely, to commit perjury
 Forswea'rer, *s.* one who is perjured
 Fort, *s.* a fortified house, a castle
 Forte, *s.* [Fr.], peculiar faculty
 For'te, *ad.* [Ital.], loudly, with strength
 For'ted, *a.* guarded by or having forts
 Forth, *ad.* forward, abroad, out, away
 Forthcom'ing, *a.* ready to appear
 Forthwith', *ad.* immediately, without delay
 For'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of forty
 For'tifiable, *a.* that may be fortified
 Fortifica'tion, *s.* the science of military architecture; art of fortifying; a place built for strength; defence or support
 For'tifier, *s.* one who fortifies
 For'tify, *v. a.* to erect forts or batteries round; to strengthen, to encourage
 Fortis'simo, *ad.* [Ital.], very loudly
 For'titude, *s.* courage, resolution; strength
 Fort'let, *s.* a little fort
 Fort'night, *s.* the space of two weeks
 Fort'nightly, *ad.* every fortnight
 Fort'ress, *s.* a strong-hold, a fortified place
 For'tressed, *a.* defended by a fortress
 Fortu'itous, *a.* accidental, casual
 Fortu'itously, *ad.* accidentally, casually
 Fortu'itousness, *s.* state of being accidental

Fortu'ity, *s.* chance, accident
 For'tunate, *a.* happy, lucky, successful
 For'tunately, *ad.* happily, prosperously
 For'tunateness, *s.* good luck; success
 For'tune, *s.* the good or ill that befalls mankind; chance; estate, portion; futurity—*v. n.* to befall; to happen by chance
 For'tuned, *a.* supplied by fortune
 For'tune-hunter, *s.* one who tries to find a woman of property to marry for her money alone
 For'tuneless, *a.* luckless; without fortune
 For'tuneteller, *s.* one who pretends to foretell the future events of one's life
 For'tunetelling, *s.* the act of foretelling the events of one's life
 For'ty, *a.* four times ten
 Fo'rum, *s.* [Lat.], any public place; a court
 For'ward, *a.* warm, ardent, eager; anterior; bold, confident; early ripe—*v. a.* to hasten, to accelerate; to send on
 For'warder, *s.* one who promotes anything
 For'warding, *s.* the occupation of sending goods, &c. onward
 For'wardly, *ad.* eagerly, hastily, readily
 For'wardness, *s.* eagerness; immodesty
 For'wards, For'ward, *ad.* straight before; onward; progressively
 Fosse, *s.* [Fr.], a ditch, moat, or intrenchment
 Fos'sil, *s.* an organic remain from any of the strata of our earth's crust—*a.* mineral, or mineralized; found in any of the strata below the surface
 Fossiliza'tion, *s.* the process of becoming fossil
 Fos'silize, *v.* to become fossil
 Fos'ter, *v. a.* to nurse, cherish, bring up
 Fos'ter-brother, Fos'ter-sister, *s.* one bred at the same breast
 Fos'ter-child, Fos'ter-son, *s.* a child brought up by one who is not the parent
 Fos'terer, *s.* a nurse; an encourager
 Fos'ter-father, *s.* he that rears another's child
 Fos'tering, *a.* cherishing, nourishing—*s.* the act of nourishing, &c.
 Fos'terling, *s.* a foster-child
 Fos'ter-mother, *s.* the nurse who rears an infant
 Foth'er, *s.* a weight of lead
 Fouga'de, Fouga'sse, *s.* [Fr.], a little mine to defend a position or a fortification
 Foul, *a.* not clean, impure; wicked; ugly; unfair, shameful, coarse; stormy—*v. a.* to daub, to dirty, to make foul
 Foul'ly, *ad.* filthily, odiously, shamefully
 Foul'mouthed, Foul'tongued, *a.* using scurrilous language
 Foul'ness, *s.* nastiness, ugliness, odiousness
 Foul'play, *s.* unfair or treacherous treatment
 Foul'spoken, *a.* contumelious, slanderous
 Fou'mart, *s.* a polecat; a weasel
 Found, *v. a.* to commence a building; to begin; to build, establish; cast metals
 Founda'tion, *s.* the basis of an edifice; the first principles or grounds; establishment
 Founda'tionless, *a.* without a foundation
 Fou'nder, *s.* a builder, an establisher; a caster—*v.* to grow lame; to sink to the bottom; to miscarry, to fail
 Fou'ndered, *a.* sunk at sea
 Fou'ndery, Fou'ndry, *s.* a casting-house

FAME IS CONFERRED AS THE RECOMPENSE OF LABOUR AND PERSEVERANCE.

FOU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FRE

Fou'nding, *s.* the art of casting in metal; an article cast in metal
 Fou'ndling, *s.* a deserted infant
 Fou'ndress, *s.* a woman that founds, or begins anything
 Fount, Fou'ntain, *s.* a spring, a spout of water; an origin, a first cause. See Font
 Fou'ntain-head, *s.* primary source; origin
 Four, *a.* twice two [ginal
 Fo'urfold, *a.* four times as many
 Fo'urfooted, *a.* going on four feet
 Fo'urscore, *a.* four times twenty; eighty
 Fo'urteen, *a.* four and ten
 Fourtee'nth, *a.* the ordinal of fourteen
 Fourth, *a.* the ordinal of four
 Fo'urthly, *ad.* in the fourth place
 Fo'urwheeled, *a.* running upon four wheels
 Fowl, *s.* a winged animal, a bird—*v.* to kill birds for food or game
 Fowler, *s.* a sportsman, a bird-catcher
 Fow'ling, *s.* the act of shooting birds
 Fow'lingpiece, *s.* a gun for shooting birds
 Fox, *s.* a beast of chase of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning; a sly knave
 Fox'chase, *s.* pursuit of a fox with hounds
 Fox'glove, *s.* a plant, called also digitalis
 Fox'hound, *s.* a hound for chasing foxes
 Fox'hunter, *s.* one who hunts foxes
 Fox'ish, Fox'like, *a.* cunning, artful; like
 Fox'tail, *s.* a species of grass [a fox
 Fox'trap, *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes
 Fox'y, *a.* reddish brown in hue
 Fraca's, *s.* [Fr.], an uproar; a disturbance
 Frac'tion, *s.* the act of breaking; dissension; strife; a broken part of an integral
 Frac'tional, *a.* belonging to a fraction
 Frac'tions, *s. pl.* (in Arithmetic), quantities consisting of parts of whole numbers
 Frac'tious, *a.* cross, peevish, quarrelsome
 Frac'tiously, *ad.* passionately; snappishly
 Frac'tiousness, *s.* peevishness
 Frac'ture, *v. a.* to break, to separate—*s.* a breach; separation of continuous parts
 Frac'tured, *a.* broken, separated
 Frag'ile, *a.* brittle, easily broken, weak
 Frag'ilely, *ad.* with fragility
 Frag'il'ity, *s.* brittleness, weakness, frailty
 Frag'ment, *s.* an imperfect piece, a part
 Frag'mentary, *a.* composed of fragments
 Fra'grance, Fra'grancy, *s.* sweetness of smell; grateful odour, pleasant scent
 Fra'grant, *a.* odorous, sweet of smell
 Fra'grantly, *ad.* with sweet scent
 Frail, *a.* weak, feeble, liable to error—*s.* a basket made of rushes; a rush
 Frai'ly, *ad.* in a frail manner
 Frai'lness, Frai'lty, *s.* weakness, instability of mind
 Fra'mable, *a.* that may be framed
 Frame, *v. a.* to form, to fabricate, to compose; to regulate; to contrive, to invent—*s.* the supports of a fabric put together in form; the united parts of any structure; a border or case for a picture
 Fra'med, *a.* put together, devised, formed
 Fra'mer, *s.* a maker, former, contriver
 Fra'mework, *s.* work done in a frame
 Fra'ming, *s.* the timber-work of a house
 Franc, *s.* a French silver coin
 Fran'chise, *s.* an exemption, privilege, immunity; the right of voting for members of parliament
 Francis'ean, *s.* a monk of the order of St Francis—*a.* relating to the Franciscans
 Frangibil'ity, *s.* state of being frangible
 Fran'gible, *a.* easily broken, fragile, brittle

Frank, *a.* liberal, ingenuous, unreserved—*s.* a free letter; the name given to Europeans by some Eastern nations—*v. a.* to exempt from payment
 Frank'hearted, *a.* frank, open in disposition
 Frank'incense, *s.* an odoriferous drug
 Frank'lin, *s.* the old word for a freeholder
 Frank'ly, *ad.* freely, plainly, without reserve
 Frank'ness, *s.* open-heartedness, liberality
 Frank'pledge, *s.* a mutual guarantee of peace, &c., given by every ten freemen in Anglo-Saxon times
 Fran'tic, *a.* mad, distracted, transported
 Fran'ticly, Fran'tically, *ad.* madly, furiously, outrageously
 Fran'ticness, *s.* madness, distraction
 Frater'nal, *a.* brotherly, becoming brothers
 Frater'nally, *ad.* in a brotherly manner
 Fratern'ity, *s.* a corporation, a society
 Fraterniza'tion, *s.* act of admitting to brotherhood
 Frat'ernize, *v.* to associate as brothers
 Fratricid'al, *a.* pertaining to fratricide
 Fratricide, *s.* the murder of a brother; one who murders his brother
 Fraud, *s.* deceit, trick, artifice, cheat
 Frau'dfully, *ad.* deceitfully; treacherously
 Frau'dless, *a.* without deceit
 Frau'dlessly, *ad.* without deceit
 Frau'dulence, Frau'dulency, *s.* deceitfulness; roguery; proneness to artifice
 Frau'dulent, Frau'dful, *a.* full of artifice, deceitful, trickish, subtle
 Frau'dulently, *ad.* by fraud, treacherously
 Fraught, *a.* filled, laden
 Fray, *s.* a duel, a quarrel, a battle; a defect—*v. a.* to chafe by wearing
 Freak, *s.* a sudden fancy, whim, humour
 Fre'akish, *a.* capricious, humoursome
 Fre'akishly, *ad.* capriciously, whimsically
 Fre'akishness, *s.* capriciousness, whimsicalness
 Freck'le, *s.* a spot in the skin—*v. n.* to spot
 Freck'led, *a.* full of spots or freckles
 Freck'ledness, *s.* the state of being freckled
 Freck'le-faced, *a.* having a face full of freckles
 Freck'ly, *ad.* full of freckles; spotted
 Free, *a.* at liberty, detached, unobstructed, exempt, liberal, frank, spontaneous, gratuitous—*v. a.* to set at liberty; to rescue; to disentangle, to loose
 Free'booter, *s.* a robber, a plunderer
 Free'booting, *s.* robbery, plunder
 Free'born, *a.* inheriting liberty
 Free'dman, *s.* a manumitted slave
 Free'dom, *s.* liberty, privilege, unrestraint, facility, frankness, license
 Freehear'ted, *a.* liberal, generous, kind
 Freehear'tedness, *s.* frankness; liberality
 Free'hold, *s.* land held in perpetual right
 Freeholder, *s.* one who has a freehold
 Free'liver, *s.* a bonvivant
 Free'ly, *ad.* lavishly; spontaneously; without restraint; generously, without reward
 Free'man, *s.* one not a slave; one entitled to particular rights, privileges, &c.
 Free'mason, *s.* one of the society of Freemasons
 Freema'sonry, *s.* the rules, &c., of the society of Freemasons
 Free'minded, *a.* unconstrained, without care

FROM FEAR PROCEEDETH MISFORTUNE; BUT HE THAT HOPETH, HELPETH HIMSELF.

FORGET NOT GOD IN YOUR MIRTH. NOR YOURSELF IN YOUR ANGER.

[FRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FRO]

Free'ness, *s.* the state of being free; ingenuousness, liberality
 Free'school, *s.* a school in which learning is gratuitous; an endowed school
 Free'spoken, *a.* speaking without reserve
 Free'stone, *s.* a general name of the oolitic building stones
 Free'thinker, *s.* a sceptic, or unbeliever
 Free'thinking, *s.* scepticism in religion
 Free'tongued, *a.* speaking without reserve
 Free'will, *s.* power of acting without restraint; spontaneousness, voluntariness
 —*a.* spontaneous, without constraint
 Free'woman, *s.* a woman not a slave
 Freeze, *v.* to be congealed with cold, to chill, to congeal
 Free'zing, *s.* the act of congealing
 Freight, *s.* the lading of a ship; the money due for transportation of goods—*v.* *a.* to load a ship or vessel
 Frei'ghter, *s.* one who charters and loads a ship
 French, *a.* of or belonging to France—*s.* the people or language of France
 Frenchhorn', *s.* a musical wind instrument
 French'ified, *a.* resembling the French in manners
 French'man, *s.* a native of France
 Fren'zied, *a.* affected with madness
 Fren'zy, *s.* madness, distraction of mind
 Fre'quency, *s.* oftenness, recurrence, reiteration
 Fre'quent, *a.* often done, seen, or occurring
 Frequent', *v.* *a.* to visit often, to resort to
 Frequen'table, *a.* accessible
 Frequent'a'tion, *s.* the habit of frequenting
 Frequen'tative, *a.* (in Grammar), denoting reiteration
 Frequen'ter, *s.* one who often visits a place
 Fre'quently, *ad.* repeatedly, not rarely
 Fre'quentness, *s.* the quality of being frequent
 Fres'co, *s.* [Ital.], coolness, shade; a method of painting with water-colours on walls
 Fresh, *a.* cool; not salt; not stale; recent, new; florid, vigorous, brisk; inexperienced
 Fresh'blown, newly expanded
 Fresh'en, *v.* to make or grow fresh [ing
 Fresh'es, Fresh'et, *s.* a flood, an overflow
 Fresh'looking, *a.* having a fresh appearance
 Fresh'ly, *ad.* coolly; newly; ruddily
 Fresh'man, *s.* a novice; a new comer
 Fresh'manship, *s.* the state of a freshman
 Fresh'ness, *s.* newness; spirit, bloom
 Fresh'water, *a.* not accustomed to the sea
 Fret, *v.* to rub, wear away; to form into raised work; to diversify; to ripple; to vex; corrode—*s.* agitation or vexation; a rippling or agitation of the surface of a fluid; a break or stop on the finger-board of a guitar; interlaced fillets in ornamental masonry, &c.
 Fret'ful, *a.* angry, peevish, dissatisfied
 Fret'fully, *ad.* peevishly, angrily
 Fret'fulness, *s.* peevishness, passion
 Fret'ter, *s.* that which frets
 Fret'ting, *s.* agitation; commotion
 Fret'ty, *a.* adorned with fretwork
 Fret'work, *s.* work ornamented with frets
 Friability, Fri'ableness, *s.* quality of being easily crumbled
 Fri'able, *a.* easily crumbled
 Fri'ar, *s.* a brother of a religious order

Fri'arlike, *a.* monastic, recluse; unskilled in the world
 Friar's-lan'tern, *s.* the ignis fatuus
 Fri'ary, *s.* a monastery or convent of friars
 Frib'ble, *s.* a fop, a trifler, a coxcomb—*v.* to trifle—*a.* frivolous
 Frib'bler, *s.* a trifler
 Fricasse'e, *s.* [Fr.], a dish of chickens, &c., cut small and dressed with strong sauce
 —*v.* *a.* to dress in fricassee
 Fric'tion, *s.* the act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance arising from the rubbing of one thing against another
 Fric'tionless, *a.* without friction
 Fri'day, *s.* the sixth day of the week
 Friend, *s.* an intimate, a confidant, a favourer, one who is kind to another
 Friend'less, *a.* destitute of friends, forlorn
 Friend'like, *a.* friendly; like a friend
 Friend'liness, *s.* a disposition to friendship or benevolence; kind behaviour
 Friend'ly, *a.* kind, favourable, salutary—*ad.* in a friendly manner; amicably
 Friend'ship, *s.* highest degree of intimacy; favour; personal kindness; assistance
 Frieze, Frize, *s.* a warm coarse kind of cloth; (in Architecture), the ornamented part between the architrave and the cornice
 Frie'zed, *a.* napped, shaggy with nap
 Frie'zelike, *a.* resembling frieze
 Frigate, *s.* a small ship of war, generally of two decks
 Fright, *s.* a sudden terror, a panic
 Fright, Frighten, *v.* *a.* to terrify, to daunt
 Fright'ful, *a.* causing fright, dreadful
 Fright'fully, *ad.* horribly, dreadfully [ror
 Frightfulness, *s.* power of impressing ter-
 Frigid, *a.* cold, unfeeling, dull, unmoved
 Frigid'ity, Frigid'ness, *s.* coldness, dulness
 Frigid'ly, *ad.* coldly, dully, unfeelingly
 Frigorific, *a.* causing or producing cold
 Frill, *s.* a kind of ruffle
 Fringe, *s.* ornamental trimming—*v.* *n.* to trim or adorn with a border
 Frin'ged, *a.* bordered, edged
 Frin'geless, *a.* without a fringe
 Frin'gelike, *a.* resembling a fringe
 Frin'gemaker, *s.* one who makes fringe
 Frin'gy, *a.* adorned with fringes
 Fripperer, *s.* a dealer in old clothes
 Frippery, *s.* old clothes; paltry ridiculous finery
 Frisk, *v.* *n.* to leap, to skip—*s.* a frolic
 Frisk, Frisk'ful, *a.* brisk, lively
 Frisk'er, *s.* a wanton; one who is frisky
 Frisk'et, *s.* part of a printing-press
 Frisk'ily, *ad.* gaily, in a frolicsome manner
 Friskiness, *s.* gaiety, liveliness
 Frisky, *a.* gay, airy, frolicsome, wanton
 Frith, *s.* a strait of the sea; a net; a wood
 Frit'illary, *s.* the plant crown imperial
 Frit'ter, *v.* *a.* to crumble away in small particles, &c.—*s.* a small pancake; a fragment; a shred
 Frivol'ity, Friv'olousness, *s.* unimportance; habit of trifling
 Friv'olous, *a.* slight, trifling, of no moment
 Friv'olously, *ad.* vainly, insignificantly
 Friz, Friz'zle, *v.* *a.* to curl in short curls
 Friz'zed, Friz'zled, *a.* crisp; in small curls
 Friz'zler, *s.* one who makes short curls
 Fro, *ad.* from, away
 Frock, *s.* a dress; coat; gown for children
 Frock'coat, *s.* a surtout, or strait coat
 Frock'ed, *a.* clothed in a frock

FEED YOUR BODY AS YOU WOULD YOUR SERVANT, NOT AS YOUR MASTER.

FEW OFFEND BY SILENCE; BUT A PRATING TONGUE IS ALWAYS TROUBLESOME.

[FRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FUL]

FEAR NOTHING BUT INFAMY, DARE ANYTHING BUT INJURY.

Frock'less, *a.* without a frock
 Frog, *s.* a small amphibious animal; an ornamental fastening to a military dress
 Frolic, Frolick, *s.* a wild prank, a flight or whim—*v. n.* to play pranks, to be merry
 Frolicsome, *a.* gay, jocund, wild
 Frolicsomely, *ad.* in a frolicsome manner
 Frolicsomeness, *s.* gaiety; wild pranks
 From, *pr.* away; out of; because of; not near to
 Frond, *s.* a twig with its leaves
 Front, *s.* the face, the forehead; fore part of any thing; van of an army; audacity—*v.* to stand foremost, to be opposite to
 Frontage, *s.* the front part of a house
 Frontal, *s.* a frontlet; a pediment
 Frontier, *s.* the border or limit of a country or territory—*a.* bordering
 Fronting, *a.* opposite to, face to face
 Frontispiece, *s.* an engraving to face the title-page of a book; that part of anything that directly meets the eye
 Frontless, *a.* void of shame, impudent
 Frontlet, *s.* a bandage worn on the forehead
 Frost, *s.* the cause of congelation; minute and clustered crystals of ice—*v. a.* to cover with powdered or boiled sugar
 Frostbitten, *a.* nipped or affected by the frost
 Frostbound, *a.* held fast by frost
 Frost'ed, *a.* made in imitation of frost
 Frostily, *ad.* coldly, without affection
 Frostiness, *s.* coldness, gelidness, freezing
 Frostless, *a.* free from frost
 Frost'nail, *s.* a nail with a sharp head driven into the horses' shoes in frosty weather
 Frostwork, *s.* the figured crystallization on window-panes in a frost; work resembling hoar frost
 Frosty, *a.* excessively cold, hoary
 Froth, *s.* foam; empty show—*v.* to foam; to throw out foam
 Frothily, *ad.* in an empty trifling manner
 Frothiness, *s.* lightness, emptiness, vanity
 Frothy, *a.* full of foam; empty, trifling
 Frou'zy, *a.* fetid, strong, musty; dim
 Fro'ward, *a.* peevish, ungovernable, angry
 Fro'wardly, *ad.* peevishly, perversely
 Fro'wardness, *s.* peevishness, perverseness
 Frown, *s.* a look of displeasure—*v. n.* to knit the brows; to express displeasure by the looks
 Frown'ingly, *ad.* sternly; rebukingly
 Fro'zen, *a.* congealed, cold
 Fructiferous, *a.* bearing fruit
 Fructifica'tion, *s.* the act of causing fruit; fecundation; fertility; the mode of bearing fruit
 Fruc'tify, *v. a.* to make fruitful, to fertilize
 Frugal, *a.* thrifty, sparing, parsimonious
 Frugal'ity, *s.* thrift; good husbandry
 Frugally, *ad.* sparingly, parsimoniously
 Frugiv'orous, *a.* feeding on fruits
 Fruit, *s.* the produce of the earth, trees, and plants; produce generally; offspring; consequence; advantage
 Fruitage, *s.* fruit collectively
 Fruitbearer, *s.* that which produces fruit
 Fruitbearing, *a.* producing fruit
 Fru'iterer, *s.* one who trades in fruit
 Fru'itery, *s.* a fruitloft; fruit collectively
 Fru'itful, *a.* fertile, prolific, plenteous
 Fru'itfully, *ad.* abundantly, plenteously

Fruitfulness, *s.* fertility, plentiful production
 Fruitgrove, *s.* a close plantation of fruit-trees
 Fru'ition, *s.* enjoyment, possession
 Fru'itless, *a.* barren, unprofitable, idle
 Fru'itlessly, *ad.* vainly, unprofitably
 Fru'itlessness, *s.* unprofitableness
 Fru'itloft, *s.* a loft to preserve fruit in
 Fru'ittime, *s.* the time for gathering fruit
 Fru'ittree, *s.* a tree that produces fruit
 Frumenta'ceous, *a.* made of grain
 Frumenta'rious, *a.* pertaining to corn
 Fru'menty, Fur'menty, *s.* food made of wheat boiled in milk, and sweetened.
 Frump, *s.* a cross old woman
 Frum'pish, *a.* cross and old-fashioned
 Frus'trable, *a.* that may be defeated
 Frus'trate, *v. a.* to disappoint, defeat
 Frus'trate, Frus'trated, *a.* disappointed, rendered vain, ineffectual, void
 Frustra'tion, *s.* disappointment, defeat
 Frus'trative, *a.* fallacious, disappointing
 Frus'tum, *s.* [Lat.], (in Geometry), a piece cut off from a regular figure
 Fry, *v. a.* to dress food in a frying-pan; to be greatly heated or agitated—*s.* a dish of fried meat; a shoal of little fishes; small fishes, &c.
 Fry'ing-pan, *s.* the metal pan in which meat is fried
 Fud'dle, *v.* to make drunk
 Fudge, *interj.* expressive of disbelief—*s.* an incredible story or statement, a falsehood
 Fu'el, *s.* the aliment of fire—*v. a.* to supply with aliment, as a fire
 Fu'eler, *s.* he that supplies fuel
 Fuga'cious, *a.* transitory
 Fugh! *interj.* expressing abhorrence
 Fu'gitive, *a.* unsteady, volatile, flying, temporary—*s.* a runaway, a deserter
 Fu'gitive, *ad.* in a fugitive manner
 Fu'giveness, *s.* instability, volatility
 Fu'gleman, *s.* the soldier whose motions a regiment imitates when exercising
 Fugue, *s.* [Fr.], (in Music), a composition consisting of several parts, each of which regularly follows the first
 Fu'guist, *s.* a composer of fugues
 Ful'crum, *s.* [Lat.], the prop or support of a lever
 Fulfill', *v. a.* to accomplish, to perform
 Fulfil'ler, *s.* he that accomplishes
 Fulfill'ment, *s.* full performance, accomplishment
 Ful'gency, *s.* splendour, glitter
 Ful'gent, *a.* shining, glittering
 Fulig'inous, *a.* smoky, sooty
 Fulig'inously, *ad.* smokily, sootily
 Full, *a.* replete, stored, saturated, perfect, abundant, complete, copious—*s.* complete measure; the total—*ad.* without abatement; exactly
 Full-cock', *a.* ready for instantaneous discharge
 Full-blown, *a.* fully expanded
 Full-bottomed, *a.* having a large bottom
 Full-butt', *ad.* coming with violence in the opposite direction
 Full-dri've, *a.* driving with full speed
 Full-eared, *a.* having the ears full of grain
 Full'ed, *a.* cleaned and thickened in a mill
 Full'er, *s.* one who cleans or whitens cloth
 Fullers'-e'arth, *s.* a soft clay used in cleaning cloth, &c.

FORCE GOVERNS THE WORLD, AND SUCCESS TOO OFTEN CONSECRATES THE CAUSE.

[FUL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[FUS]

FALSEHOOD IS THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER, AND SPEAKS HER FATHER'S TONGUE.

Fu'll-eyed, *a.* having large prominent eyes
 Fu'll-faced, *a.* having a broad face; presenting the whole face
 Fu'll-fed, *a.* sated, fat, plump [speed
 Full-gal'lop, *ad.* at the top of a horse's
 Fu'll-grown, *a.* grown to full size
 Fu'll-handed, *a.* liberal; having the hands full
 Ful'ling, *s.* the art of cleaning and thickening cloth in a mill
 Ful'ling-mill, *s.* a mill for cleaning cloth
 Fullness, *s.* satiety, abundance, complete-
 Fullplay', *s.* freedom of action [ness
 Fu'lly, *ad.* completely, abundantly, without vacuity
 Ful'minant, *a.* thundering, very loud
 Ful'minate, *v.* to thunder, to make a loud noise; to denounce; to cause to explode
 Ful'minating, *a.* explosive, detonating
 Fulmina'tion, *s.* the act of thundering, &c.
 Ful'minatory, *a.* thundering; striking horror
 Fu'lsome, *a.* nauseous, rank, offensive
 Fu'lso'mely, *ad.* rankly, nauseously
 Fu'lso'meness, *s.* nauseousness, foulness
 Ful'vous, *a.* saffron-coloured; tawny
 Fum'ble, *v. n.* to feel about, or try to do anything awkwardly
 Fum'bler, *s.* an awkward person
 Fum'blingly, *ad.* in an awkward manner
 Fume, *s.* smoke, vapour; rage, conceit—
v. n. to smoke, to exhale, to be in a rage
 Fu'migant, *a.* smoking, fuming
 Fu'migate, *v. a.* to smoke, to perfume
 Fumiga'tion, *s.* the act of fumigating; scent given out in fumigating
 Fu'migatory, *a.* having the quality of fumigating
 Fu'ming, *a.* giving out smoke or vapour; in a rage
 Fu'mingly, *ad.* angrily, in a rage
 Fu'my, *a.* producing fumes
 Fun, *s.* sport, jesting, merriment
 Funam'bulatory, *a.* performing like a rope-dancer
 Funam'bulist, *s.* a rope-dancer
 Func'tion, *s.* power; faculty; office, business, duty
 Func'tional, *a.* pertaining to some office
 Func'tionally, *ad.* by means of the functions
 Func'tionary, *s.* one who holds an office, trust, or employment
 Fund, *s.* a sum of money appropriated as capital; money lent to the government on yearly interest; store or abundance—
v. a. to appropriate as capital or stock; to place out money in a fund
 Fun'dament, *s.* the hinder part or breech
 Fundamen'tal, *a.* serving for the foundation; essential; not merely accidental—
s. the leading principle; the essential part
 Fundamen'tally, *ad.* essentially; originally
 Fun'ded, *a.* made into, or added to a fund
 Fund'holder, *s.* a holder of government stock
 Fund'less, *a.* without funds
 Funds, *s. pl.* the stock or capital of the national debt, on which the government pays interest
 Func'brial, *a.* belonging to a funeral
 Fu'neral, *s.* the solemnization of a burial—
a. used on interring the dead
 Fune'real, *a.* suiting a funeral; dismal, dark

Fune'really, *ad.* in a funereal or dismal manner
 Fun'gous, *a.* spongy, excrescent
 Fun'gus, *s.* [Lat.], a class of plants resembling the mushroom; an excrescence
 Fun'nel, *s.* a vessel for conveying liquors into bottles; the hollow of a chimney
 Fun'nel-form, Fun'nel-shaped, *a.* of the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone
 Fun'ny, *a.* merry, laughable, comical—
s. a light boat; a kind of wherry
 Fur, *s.* the soft hair on the skins of some kinds of animals; the skin of an animal dressed to be used as clothing; an article of dress, &c., made from such a skin; an earthly deposit in culinary vessels; morbid matter coating the tongue—
v. a. to line or cover with fur
 Fur'below, *s.* a kind of flounce—
v. a. to put on an ornamental appendage of dress
 Fur'bish, *v. a.* to burnish, to polish
 Fur'bishable, *a.* that may be polished
 Fur'bisher, *s.* one who polishes anything
 Fu'rious, *a.* mad, raging, violent, passionate
 Fu'riously, *ad.* madly, violently, vehemently
 Fu'riousness, *s.* violent impetuosity; madness; rage
 Furl, *v. a.* to draw or roll up and wrap together as a sail
 Furl'ong, *s.* eighth part of a mile; 220 yards
 Fur'lough, *s.* a temporary leave of absence from military service—
v. a. to grant leave of absence
 Fur'menty. See Frumenty
 Fur'nace, *s.* an enclosed fire of great heat; a kind of stove
 Fur'nish, *v. a.* to supply, equip, decorate
 Fur'nished, *a.* supplied; fitted out
 Fur'nisher, *s.* one who supplies or fits out
 Fur'niture, *s.* goods of all kinds for use or ornament in housekeeping; equipage; appendages
 Fur'ed, *a.* covered with fur
 Fur'rier, *s.* a dealer in furs
 Fur'riery, *s.* furs in general
 Fur'row, *s.* any long trench or groove—
v. a. to cut a furrow, to plough
 Fur'row-faced, *a.* having a wrinkled face
 Fur'row-weed, *s.* a weed growing on ploughed land
 Fur'ry, *a.* covered with or made of fur
 Further, *ad.* to a greater distance—
v. a. to forward, to promote, to assist, to countenance
 Furtherance, *s.* help, assistance, advancement
 Fur'therer, *s.* a promoter, an advancer
 Furthermo're, *ad.* moreover, besides
 Fur'thermost, Fur'thest, *a.* most distant or remote
 Fur'tive, *a.* stolen, stealthy, clandestine
 Fur'tively, *ad.* dishonestly, by stealth
 Fu'ry, *s.* madness, passion, frenzy, rage
 Furze, *s.* the thorny shrub called also gorse and whin
 Fur'zy, *a.* overgrown with furze
 Fus'cus, *a.* of a dim or dark colour
 Fuse, *v.* to melt, to render liquid by heat
 Fusee', *s.* part of a watch on which the chain is wound; a pipe filled with combustible powder for exploding bombs, &c.
 Fusibil'ity, *s.* quality of being fusible
 Fu'sible, Fu'sile, *a.* capable of being melted
 Fu'siform, *a.* shaped like a spindle

FROM HEARING COMES WISDOM; FROM SPEAKING, REPENTANCE

FUS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GAL

Fu'sil, *s.* a light musket
 Fusilee'rs, *s. pl.* soldiers now included amongst the guards, who used to be armed with fusils
 Fu'sion, *s.* the act of melting, the state of being melted
 Fuss, *s.* bustle, tumult
 Fus'sy, *a.* making much ado about nothing
 Fust, *v. n.* to grow mouldy, to smell ill
 Fus'tian, *s.* a kind of thick cotton cloth; a turgid style—*a.* bombastic
 Fus'tianist, *s.* one who writes bombast
 Fus'tic, *s.* a wood used in dyeing yellow
 Fustiga'tion, *s.* a beating with a stick
 Fus'tiness, *s.* mustiness, mouldiness
 Fus'ty, *a.* ill-smelling, mouldy, musty
 Fu'tile, *a.* trifling, worthless
 Futil'ity, *s.* want of solidity; silliness
 Fu'ture, *a.* that is to come hereafter
 Fu'ture, Futu'rity, *s.* the time to come
 Fuzz, *s.* fine light particles—*v. n.* to fly off in small particles
 Fuzz'ball, *s.* a kind of fungus filled with dust

G.

G HAS two sounds; its proper sound is heard in *gag, good, gum, glad, gray*, and always when followed, as in these words, by *a, o, u, l*, and *r*; and sometimes before *e, i*, and *y*; or when it ends a syllable, except after *n*, as *sing*. It is formed by the pressure of the sides of the tongue against the palate and of the lip against the lower teeth; and by impelling the breath from the throat. The other sound exactly resembles that of *j*; and is heard before *e, i*, and *y* only, as *ginger, energy*. Before *n* and *m* it is almost always mute. When followed by *h*, it has the sounds of *ff* and *w*, and is sometimes mute.

Gab, *v. n.* to talk idly; to prate, to lie
 Gab'ble, *v. n.* to prate loudly and noisily—*s.* loud talk without meaning; inarticulate noise
 Gab'bler, *s.* a prater, a chattering fellow
 Ga'bion, *s.* [Fr.], a wicker basket filled with earth and used in fortifications
 Ga'ble, *s.* the triangular end of a building next the roof
 Gad, *s.* a wedge or punch of steel; a goad; a graver—*v. n.* to ramble about without business
 Gad'der, *s.* one that gads or runs abroad
 Gad'ding, *a.* going about idly
 Gad'fly, *s.* the breeze, or fly that stings cattle
 Ga'elic, *s.* a dialect of the Celtic tongue—*a.* pertaining to the Gaelic language
 Gaff, *s.* a harpoon or large hook; a sort of boom or yard
 Gaffer, *s.* a rustic old man, a clown
 Gag, *v. a.* to stop the mouth—*s.* something applied to hinder speech
 Gage, *s.* a pledge, a caution, a pawn—*v. a.* to wager, to pawn
 Gag'ger, *s.* one that gags
 Gag'gle, *v. n.* to make a noise like a goose
 Gai'ety, *s.* cheerfulness, lightheartedness, playfulness
 Gai'ly, *ad.* cheerfully, playfully, with variegated finery
 Gain, *s.* profit, advantage, interest—*a.*

handy, dexterous—*v. a.* to obtain, to procure, to attain
 Gai'nable, *a.* that may be obtained
 Gai'ner, *s.* one who receives advantage
 Gai'nful, *a.* advantageous, lucrative
 Gai'nfully, *ad.* profitably; advantageously
 Gai'nfulness, *s.* profit, advantage
 Gai'nings, *s. pl.* earnings, profits
 Gai'nless, *a.* producing no advantage
 Gai'nly, *ad.* handily, readily, dexterously
 Gai'nsay, *v. a.* to contradict, controvert
 Gai'nsayer, *s.* one who contradicts another
 Gai'nsaying, *s.* contradiction, denial—*a.* denying, opposing
 Gait, *s.* manner and air of walking
 Gai'ters, *s. pl.* coverings of cloth or leather for legs and ankles
 Ga'la, *s.* [Sp.], a grand festivity or procession
 Gal'axy, *s.* (in Astronomy), the milky way; a company, or bevy
 Gale, *s.* a high wind, a strong breeze, a storm
 Gale'na, *s.* lead ore
 Gall, *s.* an animal secretion so called; malignity, rancour, anger; an excrescence on oaks, &c., formed by a small fly—*v. a.* to rub off the skin; tease, harass
 Gall'ant, *a.* gay, brave, fine, specious
 Gallant', *s.* a gay sprightly man; a lover—*v. a.* to pay attention to the ladies
 Gall'antly, *ad.* bravely, nobly, generously
 Gall'antry, *s.* bravery; splendour; courtship
 Ga'llbladder, *s.* the vessel which secretes the gall
 Galleo'n, *s.* a large Spanish ship
 Gal'ery, *s.* a passage; a long room for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture; the highest tier of seats in a theatre, the tiers of seats above the floor in churches, &c.
 Galley, *s.* a small vessel with sails and oars; a kind of open boat; the kitchen of a man-of-war
 Galleys, *s. pl.* vessels rowed by convicts
 Galley-slave, *s.* a person condemned to the galleys
 Ga'llfly, *s.* the insect that occasions galls
 Gal'lic, Gal'lican, *a.* French
 Gal'licism, *s.* (in Grammar), a French idiom
 Gal'licize, *v. a.* to conform to French idioms or manners
 Gal'ligaskins, *s.* large open hose
 Gallima'tia, *s.* talk without meaning
 Ga'lling, *a.* annoying, causing vexation
 Gal'lipot, *s.* a small glazed pot for medicines, &c.
 Ga'llnut, *s.* a kind of gall growing on the oak in Asia, used in making ink
 Gallon, *s.* a measure of four quarts
 Galloo'n, *s.* a kind of close lace
 Gal'lop, *s.* a horse's full or swiftest speed—*v. n.* to move by leaps or very fast
 Gal'loper, *s.* a horse or man that goes fast; a carriage for a small cannon
 Gal'loping, *a.* going a rapid rate
 Galloway, *s.* a small kind of horse
 Gal'lows, *s. pl.* a frame or gibbet for the hanging of criminals
 Gal'lows-tree, *s.* the gallows
 Gal'ly, Gal'ley, *s.* a frame used by compositors in setting up type
 Galo'che, Golosh', *s.* [Fr.], a shoe to wear over another in wet weather

GAMING, LIKE A QUICKSAND, MAY SWALLOW A MAN UP IN A MOMENT.

GET JUSTLY, USE SOBERLY, DISTRIBUTE CHEERFULLY, AND LIVE CONTENTEDLY.

[GAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GAT]

Galo're, *ad.* in abundance, plentifully
 Galop', Galopa'de, *s.* [Fr.], a kind of dance
 Galvan'ic, *a.* relating to galvanism
 Gal'vanism, *s.* that branch of electricity which treats of the electrical effects of chemical action
 Gal'vanist, *s.* one who studies galvanism
 Gal'vanize, *v. a.* to affect by galvanism
 Galvan'ized, *a.* coated with zinc; dissolved with sulphur
 Galvanol'ogist, *s.* a describer of galvanism
 Galvanom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the force of galvanic electricity
 Gamba'does, *s.* spatterdashes; a kind of boots fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups
 Gam'ble, *v.* to play for money
 Gam'bler, *s.* one who gambles
 Gam'bling, *s.* the act or habit of playing for money
 Gambo'ge, *s.* a yellow paint, obtained from the sap of a tree found in Cambodia
 Gam'bol, *s.* a skip, a frolic, a wild prank—*v. n.* to dance, to skip, to leap
 Game, *s.* sport of any kind; one bout of a match; object or plan; animals pursued in the field; derision—*v. n.* to play for sport or for money—*a.* resolute, brave
 Ga'mcock, *s.* a cock bred to fight
 Ga'mkeeper, *s.* one who looks after game preserves
 Ga'mesome, *a.* frolicsome, sportive, gay
 Ga'mesomely, *ad.* merrily, playfully
 Ga'mesomeness, *s.* sportiveness, merriment
 Ga'mester, *s.* a gambler
 Ga'ming, *s.* the playing for money
 Ga'ming-house, *s.* a house where gaming is practised
 Ga'ming-table, *s.* the table at which gamblers play
 Gam'mer, *s.* an old-fashioned country woman
 Gam'mon, *s.* the thigh of a hog salted and dried; backgammon; a hoax—*v. a.* to win in a particular way at backgammon, to impose upon
 Gam'ut, *s.* the scale of musical notes
 Gan'der, *s.* the male of the goose
 Gang, *s.* a number of persons who work, &c. together; a party, band, crew
 Gan'gboard, *s.* a plank used for walking into or out of a boat
 Gan'grene, *s.* mortification, putrefaction—*v. n.* to become mortified
 Gan'grenous, *a.* mortified, putrified
 Gang'way, *s.* the passage or avenue into an enclosure; the waist of a ship
 Gan'net, *s.* the Solan goose
 Gaol, *s.* a prison, a place of confinement—*v. a.* to imprison
 Gaol-deliv'ery, *s.* a judicial process for clearing gaols of criminals
 Ga'oler, *s.* the keeper of a prison
 Gap, *s.* an opening, a breach, a chasm
 Gape, *v. n.* to yawn; to open with a crevice or chasm; to crave; to stare
 Ga'per, *s.* one who stares foolishly
 Ga'ping, *a.* opening in crevices or chasms
 Garb, *s.* dress, attire, exterior appearance
 Gar'bage, *s.* offal
 Gar'ble, *v. a.* to separate from its connexion with unfairness; to falsify
 Gar'bler, *s.* one who garbles
 Gar'den, *v. n.* to cultivate a garden—*s.*

ground enclosed for fruit, &c.—*a.* pertaining to a garden
 Gard'ener, *s.* one who attends a garden
 Gard'ening, *s.* the cultivation of gardens
 Gard'en-plot, *s.* the plantation of a garden
 Gard'en-stuff, *s.* esculent vegetables
 Gar'fish, *s.* a marine fish
 Gar'gle, *v. a.* to wash the throat—*s.* a medicine used as a wash for the throat
 Gar'gling, *s.* the act of using a gargle
 Ga'rish, *a.* gaudy, splendid, fine
 Ga'rishness, *s.* finery; display
 Gar'land, *s.* a wreath of branches or flowers—*v. a.* to deck or be decked with wreaths of flowers
 Gar'lic, *s.* a well-known onion-like plant
 Gar'ment, *s.* any covering for the body
 Gar'ments, *s. pl.* dress
 Gar'ner, *s.* a granary for threshed corn—*v. a.* to store as in garners
 Gar'net, *s.* a red gem of various sizes
 Gar'nish, *v. a.* to decorate, to embellish
 Gar'nish, Gar'nishment, Gar'niture, *s.* embellishment
 Gar'nisher, *s.* one who decorates
 Garott'c, *s.* [Fr.], act of strangling
 Gar'ret, *s.* the uppermost room of a house
 Garrete'e'r, *s.* one who lives in a garret
 Gar'rison, *s.* soldiers stationed in a fort, &c.—*v. a.* to station troops in a fort, &c.
 Garru'lity, *s.* loquacity, talkativeness
 Gar'rulous, *a.* prattling, talkative
 Gar'rulously, *ad.* talkatively
 Gar'ter, *s.* a band to hold up a stocking; mark of the order of the garter; the principal king at arms—*v. a.* to bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the garter
 Garth, *s.* a dam for catching fish
 Gas, *s.* an aëriiform fluid; hydrogen gas obtained from coals, and used in lighting, warming, &c.
 Gas'con, *s.* a native of Gascony
 Gascona'de, *s.* a boast, a bravado—*v. n.* to brag
 Gascona'der, *s.* a braggadocio
 Gas'eous, *a.* aëriiform, or like gas
 Gash, *s.* a deep cut or wound—*v. a.* to inflict a long and deep wound
 Gash'ed, *a.* full of gashes; hideous
 Gas'ket, *s.* plaited cord
 Gas'light, *s.* light procured by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas
 Gas'meter, *s.* an instrument to show the quantity of gas used
 Gasom'eter, *s.* a place where gas is prepared
 Gasom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring gases
 Gasp, *v. n.* to pant for breath, to long for eagerly—*s.* a difficult inhalation
 Gas'ping, *a.* panting for breath; eagerly desiring
 Gas'tric, *a.* belonging to the stomach
 Gastronom'ic, *a.* pertaining to gastronomy
 Gastron'omist, *s.* one who delights in good living; a judge of the art of cookery
 Gastron'omy, *s.* the science of good eating
 Gate, *s.* a large door; an entrance; an opening
 Ga'teless, *a.* having no gates
 Ga'teway, *s.* the way through a gate
 Ga'ther, *v.* to collect, pick up, assemble; to crop; to pucker; to fester; to thicken
 Ga'thered, *a.* deduced, inferred

GOOD SENSE AND REASON OUGHT TO BE THE UMPIRE OF ALL RULES.

GAIN IS TEMPORARY AND UNCERTAIN, BUT EXPENSE IS CONSTANT AND CERTAIN.

[GAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GEN]

GLORY SURVIVETH GOOD MEN: DEATH TAKETH NOT THEIR CROWNS AWAY.

Ga'therer, *s.* one who gathers; a collector
 Ga'thering, *s.* a collection; a tumour
 Ga'thers, *s. pl.* plaits in a garment, &c.
 Gau'dily, *ad.* showily, gayly, splendidly
 Gau'diness, *s.* showiness, tinsel appearance
 Gau'dy, *a.* showy, splendid, pompous—*s.* a festival in colleges; a feast
 Gau'ffring, *s.* the plaiting of frills, &c.
 Gauge, *v. a.* to measure the contents of a vessel; to measure—*s.* a measure, a standard
 Ga'ugeable, *a.* to be measured
 Ga'uger, *s.* one who measures quantities, an exeiseman
 Ga'uging, *s.* the art of measuring the contents of vessels
 Ga'uging-rod, *s.* an instrument for measuring the contents of casks or vessels
 Gaunt, *a.* lean, meagre, ugly, bulky
 Gaunt'let, *s.* an iron glove
 Gaunt'ly, *ad.* with a meagre appearance
 Gauze, *s.* a thin transparent silk, &c.
 Gau'zloom, *s.* a loom for weaving gauze
 Gau'zy, *a.* like gauze; thin as gauze
 Gav'elkind. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Gawk, Gaw'ky, *s.* a stupid awkward person
 Gaw'ky, *a.* foolish; awkward; clumsy
 Gay, *a.* airy, cheerful, merry, frolicsome, profligate
 Gay'ness, *s.* gaiety; finery
 Gay'ety, &c. See *Gaiety*, &c.
 Gaze, *s.* a fixed look; a look of eagerness
 —*v. n.* to look earnestly or steadily
 Gaze'bo, *s.* a lookout
 Ga'zeful, *a.* looking earnestly or intently
 Ga'ze-hound, *s.* a hound that hunts by sight
 Gazel'le, *s.* a kind of antelope
 Ga'zer, *s.* one who looks earnestly
 Gazet'te, *s.* an official newspaper, a newspaper—*v. a.* to insert in a gazette
 Gazettee'r, *s.* a writer of gazettes; a topographical or geographical dictionary
 Ga'zingstock, *s.* one gazed at with scorn
 Gear, *s.* furniture, dress, harness—*v. a.* to dress; to harness
 Gelatina'tion, *s.* the converting into jelly
 Gel'atine, *s.* a clear animal extract, convertible into jelly by water
 Gelat'inous, *a.* made into a jelly
 Gelat'inise, *v. n.* to become jelly
 Geld, *v. a.* to castrate
 Gel'der, *s.* one who castrates
 Gel'ding, *s.* a horse that has been gelded
 Gel'id, *a.* extremely cold, frozen
 Gelid'ity, Gel'idness, *s.* extreme cold
 Gem, *s.* a jewel or precious stone; first bud—*v. a.* to adorn, as with jewels or buds
 Gem'ini, *s.* [Lat.], the third sign in the zodiac
 Gemmif'erous, *a.* bearing gems
 Gem'my, *a.* bright; glittering; neat; spruce
 Gen'der, *s.* sex, kind, sort
 Genealo'gical, *a.* pertaining to pedigrees
 Genealogist, *s.* one skilled in genealogy
 Genealogize, *v. a.* to relate family descents
 Genealogy, *s.* history of family succession; a pedigree
 Gen'erable, *a.* capable of being produced
 Gen'eral, *a.* generic, usual, common, extensive, not special—*s.* one that com-

mands an army, or a division or brigade; the whole, or the greater part
 Generalis'simo, *s.* a commander-in-chief
 General'ity, *s.* the main body, the bulk
 Generaliza'tion, *s.* the act, or the result, of generalizing
 Gen'eralize, *v. a.* to make general
 Gen'erally, *ad.* in general, frequently
 Gen'eralship, *s.* conduct of a general; management
 Gen'erant, *a.* begetting or producing—*s.* the power that produces or begets
 Gen'erate, *v. a.* to beget, to cause, produce
 Genera'tion, *s.* offspring, progeny, race; an age
 Gen'erative, *a.* fruitful, prolific, productive
 Gen'erator, *s.* one who generates
 Gener'ie, Gener'ieal, *a.* pertaining to a genus
 Gener'ieally, *ad.* with regard to genus
 Gener'iealness, *s.* quality of being generic
 Generos'ity, Gen'erousness, *s.* liberality, magnanimity
 Gen'erous, *a.* liberal, munificent, noble, magnanimous
 Gen'erously, *ad.* nobly, bountifully, liberally
 Gen'esis, *s.* [Gr.], the first book of the Bible
 Gen'et, *s.* a small well-made Spanish horse; an animal of the weasel kind
 Genet'ie, *a.* relating to the origin of anything
 Gene'va, *s.* gin [eordial
 Ge'nial, *a.* that gives cheerfulness; festive; Genial'ity, *s.* festivity, cheerfulness
 Ge'nially, *ad.* cheerfully, merrily, gaily
 Ge'nii, *s. pl.* [Lat.], a supposed class of supernatural beings; fairies
 Gen'ital, *a.* pertaining to generation
 Gen'iting, *s.* an early apple
 Gen'itive, *a.* (in Grammar), the case by which origin or possession is expressed, also called possessive
 Gen'iture, *s.* generation; birth
 Ge'nius, *s.* [Lat.], intellectual power; nature; disposition; a spirit either good or evil
 Gentee'l, *a.* polite, elegant, graceful, civil
 Gentee'llly, *ad.* elegantly, gracefully, politely
 Gentee'lness, *s.* elegance, politeness, gracefulness
 Gen'tian, *s.* a bitter tonic plant
 Gen'til, *s.* a species of falcon or hawk
 Gen'tile, *s.* a pagan; a heathen—*a.* relating to pagans; denoting country
 Gentil'ity, *s.* good extraction; grace, elegance; politeness
 Gen'tle, *a.* soft, mild, meek; well born—*s.* a maggot used in fishing
 Gen'tlefolk, *s.* persons of birth or fortune
 Gen'tleman, *s.* a man of birth, education, office, or fortune
 Gen'tlemanlike, Gen'tlemanly, *a.* becoming a gentleman; polite; well bred
 Gen'tlemanliness, *s.* behaviour of a well-bred man
 Gen'tleness, *s.* meekness, tenderness
 Gen'tlewoman, *s.* a woman well born or bred; an attendant on a queen, &c.; any respectable woman
 Gent'ly, *ad.* softly, meekly, inoffensively
 Gentoo, *s.* a native of Hindoostan; a follower of the Bramins
 Gen'try, *s.* the class between the nobility and the vulgar

GREAT DESIGNS AND SMALL MEANS HAVE BEEN THE RUIN OF MANY.

[GEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GIN]

Genuflec'tion, *s.* the act of kneeling
 Gen'uine, *a.* true, real, natural, not spu-
 rious
 Gen'uinely, *ad.* without adulteration; na-
 turally
 Gen'uineness, *s.* state of being genuine
 Ge'nus, *s.* [Lat.], a class of beings, com-
 prehending under it many species
 Geognos'tic, *a.* relating to geognosy
 Geog'nosy, *s.* an old name of the science
 of geology
 Geog'rapher, *s.* one who studies geography
 Geograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to geography
 Geograph'ically, *ad.* in a geographical
 manner
 Geog'raphy, *s.* a description of the earth's
 surface, its inhabitants, &c.
 Geolog'ical, *a.* relating to geology
 Geolog'ically, *ad.* in a geological manner
 Geol'ogist, *s.* one who studies geology
 Geol'ogize, *v. n.* to study the geology of a
 district
 Geol'ogy, *s.* the science which treats of
 the structure of the earth, and its former
 physical history
 Geomet'rical, Geomet'ric, *a.* pertaining to
 geometry
 Geomet'rically, *ad.* according to geometry
 Geometri'cian, *s.* one skilled in geometry
 Geom'etrize, *v. a.* to perform geometrically
 Geom'etry, *s.* the science of magnitude in
 the abstract; mensuration
 George, *s.* the figure of St George on
 horseback, worn by knights of the garter
 Geo'rgic, *s.* a rural or agricultural poem
 Gera'nium, *s.* [Lat.], the crane's bill, a
 large genus of plants
 Ger'falcon, *s.* a kind of falcon [source
 Germ, *s.* origin or commencement, seed or
 Ger'man, *s.* a native of Germany; a first
 cousin
 Germa'ne, *a.* nearly allied, natural
 German'ic, *a.* pertaining to Germany
 Germanism, *s.* an idiom of the German
 language
 Germ'inal, *a.* pertaining to a germ or seed
 Ger'minant, *a.* sprouting; branching
 Ger'minate, *v. n.* to sprout, to shoot, to bud
 Germina'tion, *s.* the act of sprouting;
 growth
 Ger'und, *s.* (in Latin Grammar), a neuter
 substantive formed from the verb, but
 followed by objects like the verb
 Gesta'tion, *s.* preparation; the act of
 wearing or being carried
 Ges'tatory, *a.* that may be carried or worn
 Gestic'ulate, *v. a.* to make gestures, or use
 postures
 Gesticula'tion, *s.* gesture, antic tricks or
 motions
 Gestic'ulator, *s.* one who gesticulates
 Gestic'ulatory, *a.* exhibiting postures
 Ges'tural, *a.* pertaining to gesture
 Ges'ture, *s.* significant posture or motion
 of the body—*v. a.* to accompany with
 action
 Get, *v. a.* to obtain, acquire, win, learn
 Get'ter, *s.* one who gets or obtains [tion
 Get'ting, *s.* the act of obtaining; acquisi-
 Gew'gaw, *s.* a showy bauble—*a.* showy
 but useless
 Ghast'liness, *s.* frightful aspect, paleness
 Ghast'ly, *a.* like a ghost, pale, horrible
 Gher'kin, *s.* a small cucumber for pickling
 Ghost, *s.* soul or spirit; an apparition
 Gho'stlike, *a.* like a ghost; ghastly

Gho'stliness, *s.* spiritual tendency
 Gho'stly, *a.* spiritual, relating to the soul,
 or to ghosts
 Gi'ant, *s.* one unnaturally large and tall—
a. of extraordinary size and strength
 Gi'antess, *s.* a female giant
 Gi'antlike, *a.* gigantic, vast
 Gib'ber, *v.* to speak inarticulately
 Gib'berish, *s.* unintelligible talk
 Gib'bet, *s.* a gallows—*v. n.* to hang up,
 execute, or expose
 Gibbos'ity, Gib'bousness, *s.* convexity;
 protuberance
 Gib'bous, *a.* convex, like the moon before
 and after full
 Gib'bously, *ad.* in a gibbous or convex
 form
 Gib'cat, *s.* an old worn-out cat
 Gibe, *s.* a sneer, scoff; word of contempt
 —*v. a.* to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer
 Gi'ber, *s.* an utterer of sarcastic reflections
 Gi'bingly, *ad.* sarcastically; scornfully
 Gib'lets, *s. pl.* the pinions, &c. of geese
 and ducks
 Gib'staff, *s.* a staff to push a boat
 Gid'dily, *ad.* unsteadily; heedlessly
 Gid'diness, *s.* state of being giddy; incon-
 stancy, wantonness, frolic, unsteadiness
 Gid'dy, *a.* dizzy, fickle, wild, heedless,
 changeful
 Gid'dy-brained, *a.* thoughtless, careless
 Gid'dy-headed, *a.* void of thought or cau-
 tion
 Gift, *s.* a thing given; the act of giving;
 an endowment or talent—*v. a.* to endow
 with any power or faculty
 Gifted, *a.* endowed with eminent powers
 Giftedness, *s.* the state of being gifted
 Gig, *s.* a top; a chaise; a fiddle; a light
 boat
 Gigan'tic, *a.* giantlike, big, enormous,
 bulky
 Gig'gle, *s.* a sort of tittering laugh—*v. n.*
 to laugh idly, to titter
 Gig'gler, *s.* a laugher; a titterer
 Gild, *v. a.* to overlay with gold; to adorn
 Gil'der, *s.* one who gilds
 Gil'ding, *s.* thin gold laid on any surface,
 the act of coating with gold
 Gill, *s.* the organ of respiration in fishes,
 and other aquatic animals; a quarter of
 a pint; a frame and wheels for carrying
 timber
 Gil'lyflower, *s.* the stock, or wallflower
 Gilse, *s.* a young salmon
 Gilt, *s.* gilding—*a.* coated with gold,
 adorned
 Gilt'head, *s.* a kind of fish; a bird
 Gim, *a.* spruce, neat, gemmy
 Gim'bals, *s. pl.* the brass rings by which
 the mariners' compass is suspended
 Gim'crack, *s.* a slight or trivial mechan-
 ism; a useless ornament
 Gim'let, *s.* an instrument for boring holes
 in wood, &c.
 Gim'mal, *a.* interlinked, consisting of links
 Gimp, *s.* a kind of silk twist—*a.* nice;
 spruce; trim
 Gin, *s.* a snare; spirit flavoured with juni-
 per
 Gin'ger, *s.* a warm spicy root
 Gin'gerbread, *s.* a kind of cake made of
 flour, ginger, treacle, &c.
 Gin'gerly, *ad.* cautiously, nicely, softly
 Ging'ham, *s.* a kind of striped cotton cloth
 Gin'gle. See Jingle

GRUDGE NOT ANOTHER THAT WHICH YOU CANNOT ATTAIN YOURSELF.

GOOD COUNSEL IS THROWN AWAY UPON THE ARROGANT AND CONCEITED.

[GIP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[CLO]

GENTILITY WITHOUT ABILITY IS WORSE THAN PLAIN BEGGARY.

Gip'sy, *s.* one of the vagabond race of Gipsies, who are known throughout the old world as thieves and fortunetellers; a brunette; an artful woman
 Gip'syism, *s.* the practices of gipsies; de-
 Giraffe, *s.* the camelopard [ception
 Gir'andole, *s.* a branched candlestick
 Gir'asol, *s.* the heliotrope
 Gird, *v. a.* to bind round, dress; to sur-
 round, strengthen
 Gir'der, *s.* the largest timber on a floor; a
 bond
 Gir'dle, *s.* anything tied round the waist
 —*v. a.* to bind as with a girdle
 Gir'dle-belt, *s.* a belt that encircles the
 waist
 Gir'dler, *s.* one who girdles or makes
 girdles
 Girl, *s.* a female child or young woman
 Girl'hood, *s.* the state of a girl
 Girl'ish, *a.* acting like a girl; youthful
 Girl'ishly, *ad.* in the manner of a girl
 Girl'ishness, *s.* levity; the manners of a
 girl
 Girt, Girth, *s.* a broad belt by which the
 saddle is fixed upon the horse; a band-
 age; compass
 Girt, *v. a.* to gird, to surround
 Girth, *v. a.* to bind with a girth
 Gist, *s.* the main point of a question; es-
 sence, or meaning
 Give, *v.* to bestow, deliver, grant, produce,
 render, addict, yield, allow
 Giv'en, *a.* conferred, bestowed
 Giv'er, *s.* one who gives, a donor, granter
 Giv'ing, *s.* the act of conferring
 Giz'zard, *s.* the muscular stomach of a fowl
 Gla'brous, *a.* smooth, like baldness
 Gla'cial, *a.* icy, frozen, arctic
 Gla'ciate, *v. n.* to turn into ice
 Glacia'tion, *s.* act of freezing, ice formed
 Gla'ciers, *s. pl.* extensive fields of ice among
 mountains
 Gla'cis, *s.* [Fr.], (in Fortification), a sloping
 bank
 Glad, *a.* cheerful, gay, exhilarating
 Glad, Glad'den, *v.* to cheer, make glad; to
 become glad
 Glade, *s.* an opening in a wood [grass
 Gla'den, Gla'der, *s.* sword-grass; broad
 Gla'diator, *s.* a prize-fighter, sword-player
 Gladiato'rial, *a.* relating to gladiators
 Glad'iole, *s.* the sword-lily
 Glad'ly, *ad.* joyfully, with merriment
 Glad'ness, *s.* joy, exultation, cheerfulness
 Glad'some, *a.* gay, delightful, pleasing
 Glad'somely, *ad.* with joy; with pleasure
 Glad'someness, *s.* joy; pleasure
 Glair, *s.* the white of an egg—*v. a.* to smear
 with the white of eggs
 Glai'ry, *ad.* like glair or its qualities
 Glaive, *s.* a sword, axe, or weapon
 Glance, *s.* a snatch of sight, quick view,
 sudden shoot of light or splendour—*v.* to
 look hastily, or for a moment; to turn
 aside, to shoot out suddenly
 Glan'cing, *a.* darting, gleaming, turning
 suddenly
 Gland, *s.* an organ in both plants and ani-
 mals, which secretes or discharges a
 fluid, &c.
 Glan'dular, Glan'dulous, *a.* pertaining to
 a gland
 Glare, *s.* overpowering lustre, splendour—
v. a. to shine dazzlingly; to look fiercely
 Gla'ring, *a.* blazing out; barefaced

Gla'ringly, *ad.* openly; clearly; notoriously
 Glass, *s.* an artificial transparent substance,
 of the utmost value for ornament, science
 and utility; a drinking vessel; a quan-
 tity of liquor; a mirror; a magnifier; a
 short interval of time, an hour-glass—*a.*
 made of glass, vitreous—*v. a.* to reflect;
 to cover as with glass
 Glass'blower, *s.* he who blows and fashions
 Glas'ses, *s. pl.* a pair of spectacles [glass
 Glass'ful, *s.* as much as a glass holds
 Glass'grinder, *s.* one who polishes glass
 Glass'house, *s.* a place where glass is made
 Glas'sily, *ad.* in a glassy manner
 Glas'siness, *s.* smoothness, like glass
 Glass'like, *a.* resembling glass
 Glass'man, *s.* one who sells glass
 Glass'work, *s.* manufacture of glass; things
 and ornaments made of glass
 Glass'works, *s.* a manufactory of glass
 Glass'wort, *s.* a plant called salicornia
 Glas'sy, *a.* made of or resembling glass; dim
 Glau'cous, *a.* of a gray or blue colour;
 covered with a bloom
 Glaze, *v. a.* to furnish or cover with glass;
 to make glossy as glass; to lose natural
 lustre—*s.* a glassy coating or surface
 Gla'zed, *a.* having glass, coated with glass,
 made glossy as glass
 Gla'zier, *s.* one who glazes windows
 Gla'zing, *s.* a vitreous incrustation; act of
 furnishing or coating with glass, or of
 making glossy
 Gleam, *s.* a sudden shoot of light; lustre—
v. n. to shine with sudden coruscation,
 to shine brightly or glitteringly
 Gle'amng, *a.* shining, flashing, darting
 Gle'amy, *a.* flashing, darting light
 Glean, *v. a.* to gather anything thinly scat-
 tered; to pick up ears of corn
 Gle'aner, *s.* one who gleans after reapers
 Gle'anng, *s.* the act of gleaning; the thing
 gleaned or picked up
 Glebe, *s.* turf, soil; land forming part of an
 ecclesiastical benefice
 Glee, *s.* joy, merriment, cheerfulness; (in
 Music), a composition for several solo
 voices
 Glead, *s.* the kite
 Glee'ful, *a.* gay, merry, cheerful
 Glen, *s.* a valley, a dale
 Glib, *a.* smooth, voluble, slippery
 Glib'ly, *ad.* smoothly, volubly
 Glib'ness, *s.* smoothness, slipperiness
 Glide, *v. n.* to flow gently, move smoothly,
 to slide
 Gli'der, *s.* one who glides
 Gli'dngly, *ad.* in a gliding manner
 Glim'mer, *s.* faint splendour; weak light—
v. n. to shine or appear faintly
 Glim'mering, *s.* a weak faint light; a very
 indistinct perception—*a.* showing a faint
 unsteady light
 Glimpse, *s.* a faint light; a short view; a
 slight knowledge
 Glis'ten, Glis'ter, *v. n.* to shine, sparkle
 with light
 Glit'ter, *v. n.* to sparkle with light; to
 shine, gleam, be lustrous—*s.* a sparkling
 light; brilliant and transitory show
 Glit'tering, *a.* shining, sparkling, lustrous
 Glit'terngly, *ad.* with sparkle and glitter
 Gloat, *v. n.* to look earnestly and lovingly;
 to revel
 Globe, *s.* a sphere or ball; the earth; an
 artificial representation of the earth or

GIVE YOUR TONGUE MORE HOLYDAYS THAN YOUR HANDS OR EYES.

[GLO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GOD]

GENTLENESS OFTEN DISARMS THE FIERCE AND MELTS THE STUBBORN.

GREAT MINDS ARE EASY IN PROSPERITY AND QUIET IN ADVERSITY

of the starry heavens—*v. a.* to gather in-
to a globe
Glo'bed, *a.* formed like a globe
Globo'se, Glob'ular, *a.* spherical, round,
formed like a ball
Globos'ity, *s.* roundness of form, sphericity
Glob'ularly, *ad.* in the form of a sphere
Glob'ule, *s.* a minute globe, a spherule
Glo'm'erate, *v. a.* to gather into a ball
Glom'eration, *s.* the act of forming into a
ball
Gloom, Gloo'miness, *s.* imperfect darkness;
obscurity; heaviness of mind, cloudiness
of aspect—*v. a.* to be cloudy or obscure;
to be sullen
Gloo'mily, *ad.* dimly, dismally, sullenly
Gloo'my, *a.* obscure, melancholy, cloudy
Glorifica'tion, *s.* the act of giving glory;
the being glorified or glorious
Glo'rify, *v. a.* to honour, extol, worship,
make glorious
Glo'rious, *a.* noble, illustrious, excellent,
magnificent, resplendent
Glo'riously, *ad.* with glory
Glo'ry, *s.* splendour, magnificence, pride,
honour, praise, renown, fame—*v. n.* to
boast, to be proud of, to exult
Glo'rying, *s.* exultation; boasting
Gloss, *v.* to make smooth and shining, to
comment, to explain, to palliate—*s.* su-
perficial lustre; a comment; a specious
representation
Glossa'rial, *a.* relating to a glossary
Glos'sarist, *s.* a writer of glosses
Glos'sary, *s.* a vocabulary explaining tech-
nical or difficult words
Glos'sily, *ad.* with glossiness
Glos'siness, *s.* smooth polish; superficial
lustre
Glossog'rapher, *s.* a commentator
Glossog'raphy, *s.* the writing of comment-
aries
Glossol'ogist, *s.* a glossarist
Glossol'ogy, *s.* the writing of glosses or
glossaries
Glos'sy, *a.* shining, bright, smooth
Glove, *s.* a cover for the hand; a challenge
—*v. a.* to cover as with a glove
Glov'er, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves
Glow, *v.* to be heated; to shine with heat;
to be red; to be animated or enraged—*s.*
shining heat; redness; passion
Glow'ing, *a.* shining, resplendent, ardent
Glow'ingly, *ad.* with heat, ardour, or pas-
sion
Glow'worm, *s.* a small beetle, the female
of which emits a greenish light in the
dark
Gloze, *v.* to flatter; to wheedle, to talk over
Glo'zer, *s.* one who glozes
Glo'zing, *s.* specious representation
Glue, *s.* a strong, coarse gelatine, made
from the skins, &c. of animals, and used
as a cement for wood—*v. a.* to join with
glue
Glu'er, *s.* one who cements with glue
Glu'ey, *a.* viscous, tenacious
Glu'einess, *s.* the quality of being gluey
Glum, *a.* sullen, stubbornly grave
Glume, *s.* the husk of corn and grasses
Glut, *v. a.* to cloy, to make too full, to sa-
turate—*s.* overabundance, more than
enough
Glu'tinate, *v. a.* to join with glue
Glutina'tion, *s.* the uniting with glue
Glu'tinative, *a.* tenacious; glutinous

Glutinos'ity, Glu'tinousness, *s.* the quality
of being glutinous
Glu'tinous, *a.* gluey, viscous, tenacious
Glut'ton, *s.* one who eats to excess
Glut'tonlike, *a.* like a glutton
Glut'tonize, *v. n.* to eat like a glutton
Glut'tonous, Glut'tonish, *a.* given to ex-
cessive eating
Glut'tonously, *ad.* with the voracity of a
glutton
Glut'tony, *s.* excess; luxury of the table
Glyc'erine, *s.* a clear, viscid, and sweet
fluid, obtained from oil and fat, much
used in the arts
Gly'phographed, *a.* prepared by glypho-
graphy
Gly'phographic, *a.* pertaining to glypho-
graphy
Glyphog'raphy, *s.* a method of engraving
for printing at a common printing press
Glyptog'raphy, *s.* a description of the art
of engraving upon gems
Gnar, Gnarl, *v. n.* to growl, to snarl
Gnar'ed, *a.* knotty, rough
Gnash, *v.* to grind or strike the teeth to-
gether in rage
Gnash'ing, *s.* a grinding or striking of the
teeth together
Gnat, *s.* a small two-winged stinging in-
sect
Gnaw, *v. a.* to bite away with the teeth;
to corrode
Gnaw'er, *s.* that which gnaws or corrodes
Gnaw'ing, *a.* biting away slowly, corroding
Gnome, *s.* an imaginary being said to in-
habit the inner parts of the earth
Gno'mon, *s.* [Gr.], the style of a sun-dial
Gnomon'ic, Gnomon'ical, *a.* pertaining to
the art of dialling
Gnomon'ics, *s.* the science or art of dialling
Gnos'tic, *a.* pertaining to the Gnostics
Gnos'ticism, *s.* the system taught by the
Gnostics
Gnos'tics, *s. pl.* philosophers of the first
ages of Christianity, who endeavoured
to explain the Christian religion by the
Platonic philosophy
Gnu, *s.* a large animal of the antelope
species
Go, *v. n.* to walk, proceed, travel, pass,
move, depart, reach, conduce
Goad, *s.* a pointed stick to drive oxen with
—*v. a.* to prick, to stimulate, to incite
Goal, *s.* a starting-post; final purpose
Goat, *s.* a ruminant animal allied to the
sheep
Go'atherd, *s.* one who tends goats
Go'atish, *a.* resembling a goat; lustful
Go'atishly, *ad.* like a goat
Go'atskin, *s.* the skin of a goat
Go'atsbeard, *s.* a plant called also go-to-
bed-at-noon
Go'atsucker, *s.* the fern owl
Gob'bet, *s.* a small lump of meat
Gob'ble, *v.* to swallow hastily with noise;
to make a noise like a turkey
Gob'bler, *s.* one that devours in haste; a
turkey-cock
Go'between, *s.* one that transacts business
between two parties
Gob'let, *s.* a bowl or large cup [tom
Gob'lin, *s.* an evil spirit, a fairy, a phan-
Go'-by, *s.* evasion; a shifting off
Go'cart, *s.* a frame on wheels for children
learning to walk
GOD, *s.* the Supreme Being; the Deity

[GOD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GOT]

GET GOOD SENSE, AND YOU WILL NOT REPINE AT THE WANT OF GOOD LUCK.

God'child, God'daughter, God'son, *s.* a child for whom one is sponsor at baptism
 God'dess, *s.* a female heathen divinity
 God'desslike, *a.* resembling a goddess
 God'father, *s.* a male sponsor in baptism
 God'forgotten, *a.* extremely wretched, forlorn, debased
 God'head, *s.* deity, divine nature [ical
 God'less, *a.* wicked, impious, vile, atheist-
 God'lessly, *ad.* in a godless manner
 God'lessness, *s.* the state of being impious
 God'like, *a.* divine, supremely excellent
 God'liness, *s.* piety, real religion
 God'ly, *a.* pious, righteous, religious—*ad.* piously, righteously
 God'mother, *s.* a female sponsor in baptism
 God'send, *s.* an unexpected piece of good
 God'ship, *s.* deity; divinity [fortune
 God'speed, *s.* good speed, success
 Go'er, *s.* one who goes; a runner or walker
 Gog'gle, *v. n.* to look with staring eyes—*s.* an affection of the eyes
 Gog'gle-eye, *s.* a full staring eye
 Gog'gle-eyed, *a.* having large staring eyes
 Gog'gles, *s. pl.* spherical glasses to protect the eyes; blinds for horses
 Go'ing, *s.* the act of walking, departure, conduct in life—*a.* on the eve, or on the point of
 Goitre, *s.* [Fr.], a swelling in the neck
 Goitrous, *a.* of the nature of goitre
 Gold, *s.* a precious metal, very ductile and malleable—*a.* made of gold
 Goldbeater, *s.* one who beats or foliates gold
 Golden, *a.* made of gold; bright, happy
 Golden-cup, *s.* a species of ranunculus
 Golden-eye, *s.* a kind of duck
 Golden-rod, *s.* a kind of tall, yellow-flowered plant
 Goldfinch, *s.* a pretty singing bird
 Goldfish, *s.* a small gold-coloured earp
 Goldlace, *s.* lace wrought with gold
 Gold-proof, *a.* proof against bribery
 Goldsize, *s.* a glue for burnishing gilding
 Goldsmith, *s.* one who works in gold
 Goldthread, *s.* flattened gold twisted on a silken thread
 Goldwire, *s.* wire covered with thin gold
 Golf, *s.* a game played with a ball and club
 Golosh'es, *s.* shoes worn over the others to keep the feet dry
 Gon'dola, *s.* [Ital.], a boat much used at Venice
 Gondolie'r, *s.* the boatman of a gondola
 Gone, *a.* advanced, past, lost, dead
 Gong, *s.* a large circular disc of metal, used as a bell or a drum
 Goniometer, *s.* instrument to measure angles
 Good, *s.* the contrary to evil; virtue; advantage, prosperity, abundance—*a.* complete, proper, useful, wholesome, sound, pleasant, kind; not evil, virtuous, righteous, holy
 Good! *interj.* expressing approbation
 Good-bree'ding, *s.* politeness, courtesy
 Good-by'e, *ad.* farewell, God be with you!
 Good-day, *interj.* used at parting
 Good-fel'lowship, *s.* social mirth, genial company
 Good Fri'day, *s.* the day on which the Crucifixion of our Lord is commemorated
 Good-hu'mour, *s.* a cheerful temper of mind
 Good-hu'moured, *a.* cheerful

Good-hu'mouredly, *ad.* with good humour
 Goo'dliness, *s.* beauty, grace, elegance
 Goo'dly, *a.* beautiful, graceful, pleasant, splendid
 Goo'dman, *s.* a husband or master
 Good-na'ture, *s.* kindness, compliance
 Good-na'tured, *a.* kind, compliant, forbearing
 Good-na'turedly, *ad.* with good nature
 Goo'dness, *s.* state of being good; practical religion, benevolence, kindness
 Good-ni'ght, *interj.* used at parting for the night
 Goods, *s.* furniture, freight, merchandise; personal property
 Good-sen'se, *s.* correct judgment, intelligence, proper feeling
 Goo'dwife, *s.* the mistress of a family
 Good-will, *s.* benevolence; kindness; trade connection or customers
 Goo'dy, *s.* a goodwife
 Goo'sander, *s.* a migratory water-fowl
 Goose, *s.* a large water-fowl; a tailor's iron
 Goo'seberry, *s.* a well-known prickly bush or its fruit
 Goo'seberryfool, *s.* gooseberries boiled with milk, sugar, &c.
 Goo'secap, *s.* a silly person
 Goo'sefoot, *s.* a species of chenopodium
 Goo'segrass, *s.* a plant also called eleavers
 Goo'se-skin, *s.* a peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold, &c.
 Gor'cock, *s.* the moor-cock or red game
 Gor'dian-knot, *s.* an inextricable difficulty
 Gore, *s.* elotted or congealed blood; mud and mire—*v. a.* to stab, to pierce with horns
 Gorge, *s.* the throat; a defile—*v. n.* to glut, to satiate, to swallow
 Gorge'd, *a.* glutted; having a throat
 Gorgeous, *a.* fine, splendid, showy
 Gorgeously, *ad.* magnificently, finely
 Gorgeousness, *s.* magnificence, show
 Gor'get, *s.* an ornament of military dress; armour for the throat
 Gor'gon, *s.* [Gr.], anything ugly or horrid
 Gor'mandize, *v. n.* to feed gluttonously
 Gor'mandizer, *s.* a voracious eater, a glutton
 Gor'mandizing, *s.* the act or habit of eating gluttonously
 Gorse, *s.* furze, a thick prickly shrub
 Go'ry, *a.* covered with blood; murderous
 Gos'hawk, *s.* a kind of hawk
 Gos'ling, *s.* a young goose
 Gos'pel, *s.* the good tidings of redemption through Jesus Christ; a narrative of the ministry and the death of Christ; Christian theology; good news—*a.* pertaining to, or conformably with the Gospel
 Gos'peller, *s.* he who reads the Gospel at the altar of a cathedral church
 Gos'samer, *s.* fine cobwebs which float in the air
 Gos'samery, *a.* light; flimsy; unsubstantial
 Gos'sip, *s.* a tattler; chat, talk without any particular object—*v. n.* to prate, to chat; to be merry
 Gos'siping, *s.* indulgence in gossip
 Gos'siplike, *a.* resembling a gossip
 Goth, *s.* a barbarous, uncultivated person
 Goth'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Goths; antique; barbarous; (in Architecture), having pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.

GREATNESS, SUPPORTED BY GOODNESS IS HARD TO BE OVERTHROWN

[GOT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GRA

GREATNESS MAY BUILD THE TOMB, BUT GOODNESS MUST HAVE THE EPITAPH.

Goth'icise, *v. a.* to make Gothic
 Goth'icism, *s.* conformity to Gothic manners or architecture
 Gouge, *s.* a chisel to cut grooves and round holes with—*v. a.* to scoop out as with a chisel
 Goular'd-water, *s.* a preparation of lead used as a cooling lotion
 Gourd, *s.* a plant resembling a melon
 Gou'rmand, *s.* [Fr.], an epicure, a glutton
 Gout, *s.* a periodical painful disease of the
 Gou'tily, *ad.* in a gouty manner [great toe
 Gou'tiness, *s.* the state of being gouty
 Gou'ty, *a.* afflicted or diseased with the gout
 Gov'ern, *v.* to rule, to manage, to direct, to control; to reign or hold the executive power
 Gov'ernable, *a.* submissive, obedient
 Gov'erness, Governan'te, *s.* a tutoress, a directress
 Gov'erning, *a.* ruling, directing, controlling
 Gov'ernment, *s.* direction, control, rule, exercise of authority; sovereignty; executive power; the administration; territory
 Gov'ernor, *s.* a ruler, commander, tutor
 Gov'ernorship, *s.* the office of a governor
 Gown, *s.* a female outer garment; a long loose robe worn by the clergy, the bar, &c.
 Gow'nsman, *s.* a man devoted to the arts of peace; a student in divinity, law, &c.
 Grab, *v. a.* to snatch, to steal—*s.* a sudden seizure; booty
 Grab'ble, *v.* to grope; to fumble
 Grace, *s.* favour, kindness, virtue, privilege, pardon; beauty, ornament; a short prayer; a title of courtesy addressed to a duke—*v. a.* to dignify, embellish, favour
 Gra'ceful, *a.* beautiful with dignity, naturally elegant; agreeable in manner, &c.
 Gra'cefully, *ad.* elegantly, with dignity
 Gra'cefulness, *s.* natural elegance of manner
 Gra'celess, *a.* ungraceful, impenitent, abandoned
 Gra'celessly, *ad.* without grace
 Gra'celessness, *s.* quality of being graceless
 Gra'ces, *s. pl.* elegancies and proprieties of deportment
 Gra'cious, *a.* benevolent, kind, condescending, favourable, courteous
 Gra'ciously, *ad.* in a gracious manner
 Gra'ciousness, *s.* quality of being gracious
 Grada'tion, *s.* a regular advance, order, degree
 Grade, *s.* rank; degree; a step
 Gra'dient, *a.* walking, moving by steps—*s.* degree of deviation from the level on a railroad, &c.
 Grad'ual, *a.* proceeding by degrees, or step by step
 Grad'ually, *ad.* by degrees, step by step
 Grad'uate, *v.* to mark with degrees; to proceed by gradations; to dignify with a degree in the university; to take a degree—*s.* one who has taken a degree in a university; an academician
 Grad'uateship, *s.* the state of a graduate
 Gradua'tion, *s.* regular progression by successive degrees; conferring degrees
 Grad'uator, *s.* an instrument for dividing any line into equal parts ;

Graft, *s.* a young shoot or scion propagated by insertion in the stem of another tree
 —*v. a.* to insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another
 Graf'ted, *a.* having a graft inserted
 Graf'ter, *s.* one who grafts
 Graf'ting, *s.* the act of inserting a graft
 Grain, *s.* all kinds of corn; the seed of any fruit; a small weight; direction of the fibres of wood, &c.; texture of a surface, &c., a minute particle; the heart or temper—*v. a.* to form in small particles; to paint in imitation of ornamental kinds of wood
 Grai'ned, *a.* roughened; in grains; painted like certain kinds of wood
 Grai'ner, *s.* one who paints in imitation of wood
 Grai'ning, *s.* painting in imitation of wood
 Grains, *s. pl.* the husks of malt after brew-
 Gramin'eal, Gramin'eous, *a.* grassy [ing
 Graminiv'orous, *a.* grass-eating
 Gram'mar, *s.* the science of language; a book which teaches the correct use of any language; correct usage; any elementary work—*a.* belonging to grammar
 Gramma'rian, *s.* one who teaches grammar
 Gram'marless, *a.* without grammar
 Gram'mar-school, *s.* an endowed school where the classical languages are taught
 Grammat'ical, *a.* belonging to grammar
 Grammat'ically, *ad.* according to grammar
 Grammat'icise, *v. a.* to render grammatical
 Gram'matist, *s.* a grammatical pedant
 Gram'pus, *s.* a large fish of the whale kind
 Gran'ary, *s.* a storehouse for grain
 Grand, *a.* great, chief, magnificent, eminent, stately, illustrious, high in power
 Gran'dam, *s.* a grandmother
 Grand'child, Grand'daughter, Grand'son, *s.* the child, &c. of a son or daughter
 Grandee', *s.* a man of high rank or power
 Grandee'ship, *s.* the rank, &c. of a grandee
 Gran'deur, *s.* [Fr.], state, magnificence, majesty, sublimity
 Grand'father, *s.* father's or mother's father
 Grandil'oquence, *s.* a lofty style of speech
 Grandil'oquent, Grandil'oquous, Gran'diose, *a.* using grandiloquence; bombastic
 Grand'jury, *s.* the jury which ascertains whether there is sufficient ground for a trial. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Grand'ly, *ad.* with grandeur [ther
 Grand'mother, *s.* a father's or mother's mother
 Grand'nephew, Grand'niece, *s.* the child of a nephew or niece
 Grand'ness, *s.* magnificence; grandeur
 Grand'sire, *s.* a grandfather; an ancestor
 Grange, *s.* a farm-house, a lone house
 Graniferous, *a.* bearing or producing grain
 Gran'ite, *s.* a hard and very durable stone, used for buildings where strength and solidity are required
 Granit'ic, *a.* consisting of or resembling granite
 Graniv'orous, *a.* eating or living on grain
 Grant, *v. a.* to admit, to allow, to bestow—*s.* a thing granted; the act of granting
 Gran'table, *a.* that may be granted
 Gran'ted, *a.* bestowed, admitted, conceded
 Gran'ter, *s.* one who grants
 Gran'ular, *a.* resembling grains or seeds
 Gran'ularly, *ad.* in the form of grains
 Gran'ulate, *v.* to form into small grains

GET WHAT YOU CAN HONESTLY: USE WHAT YOU GET FRUGALLY.

[GRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GRE]

GIVE YOUR HEART TO YOUR CREATOR, AND YOUR ALMS TO THE POOR.

Gran'ulated, *a.* formed into, or consisting of grains
 Granula'tion, *s.* act of breaking into grains
 Gran'ule, *s.* a small grain
 Gran'ulous, *a.* full of little grains
 Grape, *s.* the fruit of the vine; a cluster of grapes
 Gra'peless, *a.* wanting the flavour of the
 Gra'pery, *s.* a vinery [grape
 Gra'peshot, *s.* shot confined in a small bag, and used instead of a cannon-ball
 Gra'pestone, *s.* the seed of the grape
 Graph'ic, Graph'ical, *a.* pertaining to the arts of writing or drawing; well delineated or described
 Graph'ically, *ad.* in a graphic manner
 Grap'nel, *s.* a grappling iron; a small anchor
 Grap'ple, *s.* close contest; a grappling-iron
 —*v.* to contest in close fight; to seize, to lay fast hold of
 Grap'plement, *s.* close fight or embrace
 Grap'pling-irons, *s. pl.* small hooks or anchors for holding a vessel or a balloon fast
 Gra'py, *a.* full of clusters of grapes
 Grasp, *v.* to hold in the hand, to seize, to catch at—*s.* the seizure of the hand, possession; power of mind to comprehend or retain
 Gras'per, *s.* one who grasps
 Grass, *s.* common herbage of fields, &c.—*v.* to cover; or to be covered with grass
 Grass'green, *a.* of the colour of grass
 Grass'grown, *s.* overgrown with grass
 Grass'hopper, *s.* a small chirping insect that hops in the grass
 Gras'siness, *s.* state of being grassy
 Grass'plot, *s.* a small lawn
 Grass'y, *a.* covered with grass
 Grate, *s.* an enclosure made with bars; a stove, or the bars at the bottom of a stove—*v.* to rub or wear away; to make a harsh noise by grating; to offend; to furnish with bars or grating
 Gra'teful, *a.* thankful; agreeable; acceptable
 Gra'tefully, *ad.* with gratitude, pleasingly
 Gra'tefulness, *s.* the quality of being grateful; agreeableness; gratitude
 Gra'ter, *s.* a rough instrument to grate with
 Gratifica'tion, *s.* pleasure, delight; reward
 Grat'ified, *a.* pleased, delighted
 Grat'ifier, *s.* one who gratifies or delights
 Grat'ify, *v. a.* to indulge, please, requite
 Grat'ifying, *a.* pleasing, satisfactory
 Gra'ting, *a.* harsh; disagreeable—*s.* a grate or lattice of bars; a harsh noise
 Gra'tingly, *ad.* harshly, offensively
 Gra'tis, *ad.* [Lat.], for nothing, without reward
 Grat'itude, *s.* thankfulness, acknowledgment of kindness
 Gratu'itous, *a.* voluntary; bestowed without claim or merit; asserted without proof
 Gratu'itously, *ad.* without claim; without proof
 Gratu'ity, *s.* a free gift, a recompense
 Gratula'tion. See Congratulation
 Grave, *s.* a tomb or sepulchre, scene of death, state of the dead; (in Grammar), an accent marked thus [']—*a.* solemn, sober, serious, not showy; not acute or high—*v.* to carve or engrave

Gra've-clothes, *s.* the dress of the dead :
 Gra've-digger, *s.* one who digs graves
 Grav'el, *s.* a stratum of rounded pebbles; sand often deeply coloured with iron; calculi in the kidneys and bladder—*v. a.* to cover with gravel; to puzzle, to annoy
 Gra'veless, *a.* without a tomb; unburied
 Grav'elled, *a.* covered with gravel; annoyed, hindered
 Grav'elling, *a.* annoying or embarrassing—*s.* act of covering with gravel
 Grav'elly, *a.* abounding with gravel
 Gra'vely, *ad.* seriously, without tawdry show
 Gra'ver, *s.* one that engraves; a graving tool
 Gra'vestone, *s.* a stone placed over the grave
 Gra'veyard, *s.* place of burial
 Gra'ving, *s.* act of carving or engraving; carved work
 Grav'itate, *v. n.* to weigh or press downwards; to tend to the centre of attraction
 Gravita'tion, *s.* act of tending to the centre; (in Natural Philosophy), the force by which every portion of matter in the universe is drawn towards any other portion
 Grav'ity, Gra'veness, *s.* seriousness; weight
 Gra'vy, *s.* the juice of roasted meat, &c.
 Gray, *a.* white and black mixed; hoary—*s.* a horse or other animal of a gray colour
 Gray'beard, *s.* an old man
 Gray-haired, Gray-headed, *a.* having gray hair
 Gray'ish, *a.* somewhat gray
 Gray'ling, *s.* a fish of the salmon kind
 Gray'ness, *s.* quality of being gray
 Graze, *v.* to feed on grass; to supply with pasture; to touch lightly
 Gra'zed, *a.* having the grass eaten by cattle
 Gra'zier, *s.* one who feeds cattle
 Gra'zing, *s.* the act of feeding on grass
 Grease, *s.* soft fat, or oil
 Grease, *v. a.* to smear with fat or grease
 Gre'asily, *ad.* in a greasy manner
 Gre'asiness, *s.* fatness, oiliness, unctuousness
 Gre'asy, *a.* oily, fat, smeared with grease
 Great, *s.* large, vast, weighty, important, chief, eminent, illustrious
 Grea'tcoat, *s.* an overcoat
 Greathearted, *a.* high-spirited; undaunted
 Grea'tly, *ad.* in a great degree, illustriously
 Grea'tness, *s.* largeness, power, dignity, state, magnanimity, force
 Greaves, *s.* armour for the legs; dregs of melted tallow
 Gre'cian, *s.* a native of Greece; one versed in Greek—*a.* belonging to Greece
 Gre'cise, *v.* to translate or speak Greek
 Gre'cism, *s.* idiom of the Greek language
 Gree'dily, *ad.* eagerly, voraciously
 Gree'diness, Greed, *s.* ravenousness, voracity, avidity
 Gree'dy, *a.* ravenous, eager, voracious
 Greek, *s.* a native of Greece, language of Greece—*a.* belonging to Greece
 Green, *a.* of the colour of grass and foliage generally, verdant; not ripe; young, fresh, new—*s.* a colour; a grassy plain; leaves

GOOD MEN ARE MASTERS OF THEIR PLEASURES; THE BAD ARE THEIR SLAVES.

[GRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GRO]

Grce'ncloth, *s.* the court of the royal household
 Grce'neyed, *a.* having greenish eyes; jealous
 Gree'nfinch, *s.* a small singing bird
 Gree'ngage, *s.* a luscious kind of plum
 Gree'ngrocer, *s.* a seller of vegetables
 Gree'nhorn, *s.* a novice, a raw lad
 Gree'nhouse, *s.* a conservatory for plants, &c.
 Gree'nish, *a.* inclining to a green colour
 Gree'nly, *ad.* with a green colour, newly
 Gree'nness, *s.* freshness, immaturity
 Gree'nroom, *s.* a retiring room for actors at a theatre
 Greens, *s. pl.* leaves of esculent plants, used in cookery
 Gree'nsand, *s.* a formation consisting of beds of limestone, chert, &c. next beneath the chalk
 Gree'nstall, *s.* a stall on which greens are exposed for sale
 Grec'nsward, *s.* grassy turf
 Gree'nwood, *s.* a wood in summer time
 Greet, *v.* to address, to congratulate, to meet
 Gree'ting, *s.* a kind salutation at meeting
 Grega'rious, *a.* going in flocks or herds
 Grega'riously, *ad.* in a flock or herd
 Grega'riousness, *s.* the state of living in herds
 Grena'de, *s.* [Fr.], a small bomb
 Grenadie'r, *s.* a tall foot soldier—*a.* the designation of one regiment of the guards
 Grey. See Gray
 Grey'hound, *s.* a tall fleet hunting dog
 Grid'dle, *s.* a broad pan for baking cakes
 Grid'iron, *s.* a grate to broil meat and fish on
 Grief, *s.* sorrow, trouble of mind, affliction
 Grie'vance, *s.* a hardship; an injury; an oppression
 Grieve, *v.* to afflict, hurt, offend; be pained, mourn, lament
 Grie'ving, *a.* sorrowing
 Grie'vingly, *ad.* with grief
 Grie'vous, *a.* afflictive, painful, atrocious
 Grie'vously, *ad.* painfully, calamitously
 Grie'vousness, *s.* sorrow; pain; calamity
 Griff'in, *s.* a fabulous creature, having the head and paws of a lion, and the body and wings of an eagle
 Gri'ffinlike, *a.* fierce, ill-tempered
 Grig, *s.* a small eel; a merry creature
 Grill, *v. a.* to broil on a gridiron
 Grilla'de, *s.* anything broiled on the gridiron
 Grim, *a.* ill-looking, ugly, fierce, stern, surly
 Grima'ce, *s.* a distortion of the countenance; air of affectation—*v. n.* to make grimaces
 Grimal'kin, *s.* an old cat
 Grime, *s.* dirt—*v. a.* to make dirty, daub, sully
 Grim'faced, Grim'visaged, *a.* having a stern face
 Grim'ly, *ad.* sourly, fiercely, hideously
 Grim'ness, *s.* sternness of countenance
 Gri'my, *a.* full of grime; foul
 Grin, *s.* an affected laugh; a snarl—*v. n.* to show the teeth set together in laughter, rage, pain, &c.
 Grind, *v.* to reduce anything to powder; to sharpen; to harass, to oppress

Gri'nder, *s.* one that grinds; an instrument for grinding; a double tooth
 Gri'nding, *a.* sharpening, oppressing—*s.* act of triturating, sharpening, &c.
 Gri'ndstone, *s.* a stone for grinding on
 Grin'ning, *a.* showing the teeth, laughing
 Grin'ningly, *ad.* with a grin
 Grip, *s.* a seizing and holding fast—*v. a.* to seize and hold fast
 Gripe, *v.* to clutch, to squeeze, to pinch—*s.* grasp; oppression
 Gri'per, *s.* an oppressor, a usurer
 Gri'ping, *s.* pain arising from colic—*a.* grasping, pinching, distressing
 Gris'ly, *a.* dreadful, horrible, hideous
 Grist, *s.* corn to be ground; provision, profit
 Gris'tle, *s.* cartilage
 Gris'tly, *a.* cartilaginous
 Grit, *s.* the coarse part of meal; coarse sand
 Grit'tiness, *s.* quality of being gritty
 Grit'ty, *a.* full of hard particles
 Griz'zle, *s.* a mixture of white and black
 Griz'zled, Griz'zly, *s.* somewhat gray
 Groan, *v. n.* to moan; to utter a deep sound, as if in pain, &c.; to lament—*s.* a moaning, as from sorrow or pain
 Gro'aning, *a.* uttering groans—*s.* an expression of deep pain
 Groat, *s.* four-pence
 Groats, Gritts, *s. pl.* oats with the husks taken off
 Gro'cer, *s.* a dealer in sugar, &c.
 Gro'cery, *s.* wares sold by grocers
 Grog, *s.* spirits and water without sugar
 Grog'-blossom, *s.* a blotch on the face from drinking to excess
 Grog'gy, *a.* a little intoxicated
 Grog'ram, *s.* kind of silken stuff with pile
 Groin, *s.* the part of the body next the thigh; the edge formed by the intersection of vaults
 Groi'ned, *a.* having groins [vaulted roof]
 Groi'ning, *s.* the ornamental ribs of a
 Groom, *s.* one who tends horses, a servant; a bridegroom—*v. a.* to dress and attend to horses
 Groove, *s.* a small channel or furrow—*v. a.* to cut a channel, to furrow
 Grope, *v. n.* to feel as in the dark, to inquire blindly
 Gro'per, *s.* one that searches in the dark
 Gro'pingly, *ad.* as if feeling one's way in the dark
 Gross, *a.* thick, fat; stupid, vulgar, palpable; great; whole—*s.* the bulk, main body; 12 dozen
 Gro'ssbeak, *s.* a bird with a thick beak
 Gro'ssheaded, *a.* having a thick skull
 Gro'ssly, *ad.* coarsely, shamefully, without delicacy
 Gro'ssness, *s.* coarseness, enormity, want of delicacy
 Grot, Grot'to, *s.* [Ital.], an alcove, a hollow
 Grotes'que, *a.* [Fr.], whimsical, ludicrous, irregular, unnatural—*s.* whimsicality, absurdity
 Grotes'quely, *ad.* in a fantastical manner
 Grotes'queness, *s.* quality of being grotesque
 Ground, *s.* land, floor; base, foundation, first principle, support, motive, plea—*v.* to lay on the ground; to found, fix, settle, teach thoroughly; run a-ground
 Grou'ndash, *s.* a ground shoot of ash

GRATITUDE IS A PROPERTY OF WHICH NO ONE CAN ROB THE POSSESSOR.

GOOD MEN'S EARS ARE ALWAYS OPEN TO JUST MEN'S PRAYERS.

[GRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[GUI]

GRACE IN WOMEN IS THE SECRET CHAIN—THE SPELL THAT BINDS FOR EVER.

Grou'ndbait, *s.* bait that sinks to the bottom
 Grou'ndfloor, *s.* the lower floor of a house
 Grou'ndivy, *s.* the plant alehoof
 Grou'ndless, *a.* void of reason, false
 Grou'ndlessly, *ad.* without ground
 Grou'ndlessness, *s.* want of reason or authenticity
 Grou'ndling, *s.* a kind of fish
 Grou'ndoak, *s.* a sapling or shoot of oak
 Grou'nd-plot, *s.* the ground on which a building stands
 Grou'nd-rent, *s.* rent paid for the ground on which a house stands
 Grounds, *s. pl.* lees, dregs
 Grou'ndsel, *s.* the small common kind of ragweed
 Grou'ndswell, *s.* a heaving of the sea without wind
 Grou'ndwork, *s.* preparation, basis; first principle
 Group, *s.* a crowd, a cluster, a huddle—*v.* *a.* to put into a cluster
 Grou'ped, *a.* formed into a group
 Grou'ping, *s.* the art of combining and arranging objects in a picture; arrangement
 Grouse, *s.* a kind of wild-fowl; a moorcock
 Grout, *s.* coarse meal; a kind of mortar or cement
 Grove, *s.* a small wood
 Grov'el, *v. n.* to be mean and low-minded; to lie or creep on the ground
 Grov'eller, *s.* an abject mean wretch
 Grov'elling, *a.* mean, without dignity
 Grow, *v.* to vegetate, advance, extend, augment, increase, proceed, produce, improve
 Grow'er, *s.* one who grows or raises any product
 Growl, *v. n.* to snarl, murmur, grumble—*s.* the noise made by a surly dog
 Grow'ler, *s.* a snarling cur; a grumbler
 Grow'ling, *s.* the act of snarling, grumbling
 Grow'lingly, *ad.* in a surly manner
 Growth, *s.* vegetation; increase of stature; advancement; thing produced
 Grub, *v. a.* to destroy by digging, to dig out—*s.* the larva of a fly, beetle, &c.; a little mean person
 Grub'ber, *s.* one who grubs roots up
 Grub'bing, *a.* act of digging out
 Grudge, *v.* to envy, repine, give unwillingly—*s.* spite, ill-will, envy
 Grud'ger, *s.* one who grudges
 Grud'ging, *s.* reluctance, malignity
 Grud'gingly, *ad.* unwillingly, malignantly
 Gru'el, *s.* oatmeal boiled in water
 Gruff, *a.* sour of aspect, surly, harsh
 Gruff'ly, *ad.* harshly, ruggedly, sourly
 Gruff'ness, *s.* harshness of look or voice
 Grum'ble, *v. n.* to growl, murmur, snarl
 Grum'bler, *s.* one who grumbles, a murmurer; a discontented person
 Grum'bling, *s.* a murmuring, discontent
 Grum'blingly, *ad.* with murmuring or discontent
 Grum'py, *a.* cross, ill-tempered, surly
 Grunt, *s.* the noise of a hog
 Grunt, Grun'tle, *v. n.* to murmur like a hog, to make a grumbling noise
 Grunt'er, *s.* one who grunts; a hog
 Grunt'ling, *s.* a young hog
 Gua'no, *s.* a manure consisting of the ex-

crements of seabirds, brought from S. America and Africa
 Guarantee, *s.* an undertaking to see stipulations faithfully performed; one who undertakes this—*v. a.* to answer for performance, to indemnify
 Guard, *s.* protection, caution, defence, escort, convoy, vigilance; part of a sword handle—*v. a.* to watch; to protect; to defend
 Guar'dable, *a.* that may be protected
 Guar'ded, *a.* cautious, circumspect
 Guar'dedly, *ad.* in a cautious manner
 Guar'dedness, *s.* caution; wariness
 Guar'dian, *s.* one who has the care of an orphan; a superintendent—*a.* defending, superintending
 Guar'dianship, *s.* the office of a guardian
 Guar'dless, *a.* without defence or care
 Guar'droom, *s.* a room for the use of soldiers on guard
 Guards, *s. pl.* the household troops; the regiments of infantry which specially attend the sovereign, &c.
 Guar'dship, *s.* a ship that guards a harbour
 Guar'dsman, *s.* a soldier or officer in the guards
 Gua'va, *s.* a tropical fruit, from which jelly is made
 Gud'geon, *s.* a small fish; a man easily cheated
 Gueril'la, *s.* [Span.], irregular soldiery, or warfare
 Guern'sey, *s.* a woven woollen shirt
 Guess, *v.* to conjecture, suspect, surmise; to find out—*s.* a conjecture, supposition
 Guess'er, *s.* one who judges by conjecture
 Guess'work, *s.* mere conjecture, efforts at random
 Guest, *s.* a visitor, a stranger
 Gug'gle, *v.* to bubble, to gush, to sound like water running from a bottle
 Gui'dable, *a.* that may be governed by counsel
 Gui'dance, *s.* direction; government
 Guide, *v. a.* to direct, regulate, instruct—*s.* one who directs another
 Gui'dless, *a.* without a guide
 Gui'der, *s.* one who guides
 Gui'de-post, *s.* a direction-post
 Guild, *s.* a society, corporation, fraternity
 Guildhall, *s.* the hall of a corporation
 Guile, *s.* deceitful cunning, insidious artifice
 Gui'leful, *a.* treacherous, insidious, artful
 Gui'lefully, *ad.* deceitfully, treacherously
 Gui'lefulness, *s.* secret treachery; cunning
 Gui'leless, *a.* free from deceit, innocent
 Gui'lelessness, *s.* simplicity, innocence
 Guilloti'ne, *s.* [Fr.], a machine for beheading criminals—*v. a.* to decapitate by the guillotine
 Guilt, *s.* offence, crime, fault
 Guilt'ily, *ad.* without innocence, criminally
 Guilt'iness, *s.* the state of being guilty
 Guilt'less, *a.* innocent, free from crime
 Guilt'lessly, *ad.* innocently, without guilt
 Guilt'lessness, *s.* freedom from crime
 Guilt'y, *a.* not innocent, corrupt, wicked, conscious
 Guin'ca, *s.* a sovereign and a shilling, formerly a gold coin of that value
 Guin'ea-fowl, Guin'ea-hen, *s.* a large fowl of a gray colour with white spots

GENEROSITY WOULD ACT OFTENER IF SHE WERE OFTENER TRUSTED.

[GUI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAD]

Guin'ea-pepper, *s.* capsicum
 Guin'ea-pig, *s.* a small quadruped called the cavy
 Guise, *s.* manner, habit, custom, dress
 Guitar, *s.* a stringed musical instrument
 Gulf, *s.* a large bay, a chasm, an abyss, a whirlpool
 Gul'fy, *a.* full of gulfs or whirlpools
 Gull, *v. a.* to cheat, to defraud, to trick—*s.* a sea-bird; one easily cheated
 Gull'er, Gull'catcher, *s.* a cheat, impostor
 Gul'let, *s.* passage for food in the throat
 Gullibil'ity, *s.* extraordinary credulity
 Gul'lible, *a.* easily imposed upon
 Gul'lied, *a.* worn into channels by running water
 Gul'ly, *s.* a channel worn by water—*v. a.* to wear a channel
 Gul'lyhole, *s.* a hole where gutters empty themselves into the sewers
 Gul'lying, *s.* wearing channels
 Gulos'ity, *s.* greediness, gluttony, voracity
 Gulp, *v. a.* to swallow eagerly with noise—*s.* as much as is swallowed at once
 Gum, *s.* the viscous juice of trees; the fleshy covering of the teeth—*v. a.* to close or smear with gum
 Gum-ar'abic, *s.* the gum of the acacia
 Gum'-boil, *s.* a boil on the gum
 Gum'miness, *s.* the state of being gummy
 Gum'my, *a.* consisting of gum, full of gum
 Gump'tion, *s.* capacity, tact, shrewdness, skill
 Gum'-resin, *s.* a vegetable secretion partaking of the characters of gum and resin
 Gum-trag'acanth, *s.* the gum of a thorny shrub called tragacanth
 Gun, *s.* the general name for all fire-arms except pistols; a fowling-piece
 Gun'-barrel, *s.* the metal tube of a gun
 Gun'-boat, *s.* a boat equipped with a gun
 Gun'-carriage, *s.* the frame on which a cannon is carried
 Gun'-cotton, *s.* an exceedingly explosive substance, prepared from cotton, &c., by means of acid
 Gun'ner, *s.* a cannonier; officer of artillery
 Gun'nery, *s.* the science of artillery
 Gun'powder, *s.* a highly explosive composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal; a fine kind of green tea
 Gun'-room, *s.* the mess-room of the commissioned officers
 Gun'shot, *s.* the reach or range of a gun—*a.* made by the shot of a gun
 Gun'smith, *s.* a man who makes guns
 Gun'stick, *s.* a wooden ramrod
 Gun'stock, *s.* the wood for fixing a gun in
 Gun'wale, Gun'nel, *s.* the upper edge of the side of a ship, or boat
 Gur'gle, *v. n.* to fall or gush with noise
 Gur'gling, *a.* sounding like running water—*s.* a sound like that of running water
 Gur'nard, Gur'net, *s.* a kind of sea-fish
 Gush, *s.* a forcible flowing of liquor—*v. n.* to flow or rush out with violence
 Gush'ing, *a.* flowing abundantly—*s.* a copious flow
 Gush'ingly, *ad.* copiously
 Gus'set, *s.* a small piece of cloth used in shirts and other garments
 Gust, *s.* sudden blast of wind; taste, liking
 Gus'tatory, *a.* pertaining to the taste
 Gus'to, *s.* [Ital.], the relish of anything; liking
 Gus'ty, *a.* stormy, tempestuous, rough

Gut, *s.* the alimentary canal; material of which fishing lines are made—*v. a.* to eviscerate; to sack, empty entirely
 Gut'ter, *s.* a channel for water—*v.* to fall in drops; to run as a candle
 Gut'tural, *a.* pronounced in the throat
 Gut'turally, *ad.* in the throat
 Gut'weed, *s.* the plant called also dodder
 Guz'zle, *v.* to drink greedily
 Guz'zler, *s.* a great drinker
 Gymna'sium, *s.* [Lat.], a place set apart for athletic exercises
 Gymnas'tic, *a.* relating to athletic exercises
 Gymnas'tically, *ad.* athletically [cises
 Gymnas'tics, *s. pl.* athletic exercises
 Gyp'sum, *s.* [Lat.], alabaster; the mineral from which plaster of Paris is made
 Gy'rate, *v. n.* to move in a circle, to whirl
 Gyra'tion, *s.* act of turning a thing round
 Gy'ratory, Gy'rating, *a.* moving in a circle
 Gyve, *s.* a fetter, a chain for the legs—*v. a.* to fetter, to shackle, to insure.

H.

H IN English, as in other languages, is the mark of aspiration, or strong emission of the breath before a vowel sound. It is mute in many words, as *hour, heir, honour*. When combined with consonants it preserves its own sound in words like *which, what*, but preceding the *w*: with *t*, it assists in representing two sounds for which we have no characters, as *thin, thine*; and with *g*, represents a guttural which is now disused, as *high, fight*; with *p*, it forms an *f* sound, as *physic*; it has other sounds in *church* and *shine*; and no sound in *rhetoric*.

Ha! *interj.* expressing wonder, surprise, sudden exertion, or laughter
 Hab'erdasher, *s.* a dealer in haberdashery
 Hab'erdashery, *s.* goods sold by a haberdasher, as pins, thread, lace, tape, &c.
 Habit'ement, *s.* dress, clothes, apparel
 Hab'it, *s.* state of anything; dress; custom; practice—*v. a.* to dress, to clothe, array
 Hab'itable, *a.* fit to be inhabited
 Hab'itableness, Habitabil'ity, *s.* capacity of being inhabited
 Hab'itat, *s.* [Lat.], place in which an animal or plant is found naturally
 Habita'tion, *s.* place of abode, dwelling
 Habit'ual, *a.* customary, accustomed, common
 Habit'nally, *ad.* customarily, by habit
 Habit'ualness, *s.* state of being habitual
 Habit'uate, *v. a.* to accustom; to use often
 Habit'ude, *s.* custom, habit
 Hack, *v. a.* to cut, to mangle, to chop—*s.* an incision made by a chop; a horse kept for hire, a two-horse carriage kept for hire; a drudge; anything used in common
 Hack'ing, *s.* continually reiterated
 Hack'le, *s.* an instrument for dressing flax—*v. a.* to dress flax
 Hack'ney, *s.* a hired horse; a hack—*a.* let out for hire—*v. a.* to practise in one thing
 Hack'ney-coach, *s.* a coach let out for hire
 Hack'neyed, *a.* used much in common, worn out
 Had'dock, *s.* a sea-fish of the cod kind

GREAT GENIUSES LOOK DOWN WITH CONTEMPT ON DIFFICULTIES.

GENEROSITY OF MANNER OFTEN IMPOSES ON US FOR GENEROSITY OF HEART.

[HAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAN]

HE WHO LOVES MONEY MORE THAN HONOUR, WILL RATE IT ABOVE HONESTY.

Haft, *s.* a handle—*v. a.* to set in a haft
 Hag, *s.* a witch, an ugly old woman, a fury
 Hag'gard, *a.* deformed, ugly
 Hag'gis, *s.* a favourite Scotch pudding
 Hag'gish, *a.* deformed, horrid
 Hag'gishly, *ad.* like a hag
 Hag'gle, *v.* to beat down the price in buying; to carve awkwardly, to mangle
 Hag'gler, *s.* one who is tardy in buying
 Hag'gling, *s.* the act of bargaining with difficulty
 Hag'-ridden, *a.* afflicted with the nightmare
 Ha'ha, *s.* a sunken fence
 Hail, *interj.* signifying health be to you—*s.* frozen rain; a short distance—*v.* to pour down hail, or like hail; to call to
 Hail'stone, *s.* a single ball of hail
 Hair, *s.* the natural covering of the bodies of mammalian animals; one filament of this covering; down on the surface of plants
 Hai'rbell, *s.* the small blue bellflower
 Hai'rbreadth, *s.* a very small distance
 Hai'rbrush, *s.* a brush for dressing the hair
 Hai'rcloth, *s.* stuff made of hair
 Hai'riness, *s.* the state of being hairy
 Hai'rless, *a.* destitute of hair, bald
 Hai'rline, *s.* a line as fine as a hair
 Hai'rpın, *s.* a pin for fastening up the hair
 Hai'rpowder, *s.* powder for the hair
 Hai'rsplitting, *a.* making imperceptible distinctions—*s.* the act of making imperceptible distinctions
 Hai'ry, *a.* covered with or consisting of hair
 Hake, *s.* a sea-fish resembling the cod
 Hal'berd, *s.* a kind of pole-axe
 Halberdier', *s.* one armed with a halberd
 Hal'cyon, *a.* [Lat.], tranquil, quiet, calm
 Hale, *a.* healthy, hearty, robust, sound—*v. a.* to drag by force, pull violently
 Half, *s.* a moiety, one of two equal parts—*ad.* to the degree of a half
 Half-and-half, *a.* diluted, weak, unsatisfactory
 Half'blood, Half'blooded, Half'breed, *a.* having parents of different breeds
 Halfbrother, *s.* a brother by one parent only
 Half'caste, *s.* a halfblood Hindu
 Half'cock, *a.* having the hammer raised and detained by the first notch
 Halfdead', *a.* exhausted by fear or fatigue
 Half'face, *s.* the profile
 Half'heard, *a.* imperfectly heard
 Halfhol'iday, *s.* an afternoon's remission of tasks at school
 Half'learned, Half'read, *a.* imperfectly educated
 Half'moon, *s.* the moon at the quarter, when half its disk appears illuminated
 Half'pay, *s.* half the regular amount of salary—*a.* receiving or entitled to half-pay
 Half'penny, *s.* a coin of the value of two farthings—*a.* of the value of a halfpenny
 Half'pennyworth, *s.* what can be procured for a halfpenny
 Half'pike, *s.* a short pike
 Half'pint, *s.* the half of a pint
 Half'round, *a.* semicircular
 Half'sister, *s.* a sister by one parent only
 Halfstar'ved, *a.* famished
 Half'way, *ad.* in the middle—*a.* at equal distance from each end

Half'witted, *a.* weak in intellect; silly
 Half'year, *s.* the term of six months
 Half'yearly, *a.* two in a year, one every six months—*ad.* by the halfyear
 Hal'ibut, *s.* a large flat sea-fish
 Hall, *s.* a large room; a manor-house; a building used for courts of justice, public meetings, &c.; a college
 Hallelu'jah, *interj.* [Heb.], signifying praise ye the Lord—*s.* a song of divine praise
 Halliards, *s. pl.* the ropes or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail
 Hal'loo, *v. a.* to incite by shouts, to shout to—*s.* a shout or cry—*interj.* used to call attention from a distance, or to express surprise
 Hal'low, *v. a.* to consecrate, to make holy
 Hallucina'tion, *s.* a mental delusion; a mistake
 Ha'lo, *s.* a meteoric circle round the sun or moon; glory
 Halt, *v. n.* to limp, to hesitate; to stop in a march—*s.* act of limping; a stop in a march—*a.* lame, limping
 Hal'ter, *s.* a rope to tie about the neck of a horse or malefactor; a cord—*v. a.* to bind with a cord
 Hal'ting, *a.* lame, unequal
 Hal'tingly, *ad.* in a slow manner
 Halve, *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts
 Ham, *s.* a leg of pork cured; the back of the knee
 Ham'let, *s.* a small village
 Ham'mer, *s.* an instrument to drive nails, beat metals, &c.; the cock of a percussion lock—*v.* to beat or form with a hammer
 Ham'mercloth, *s.* the cloth on a coach-box
 Ham'merer, *s.* he who works with a hammer
 Ham'mering, *s.* the act or noise of beating with a hammer
 Ham'mock, *s.* a swinging bed in a ship
 Ham'per, *s.* a large basket for carriage—*v. a.* to embarrass, to entangle, to impede
 Ham'string, *s.* the tendon of the ham—*v. a.* to cut the tendon of the ham
 Hand, *s.* the palm with the fingers; a measure of four inches; cards held in game; an agent, a workman; a side or party; an index or indicator; manner of acting, or of writing, a kind of writing; act, deed, performance—*v. a.* to give, to deliver down; to guide
 Hand'ball, *s.* a game with a ball
 Hand'barrow, *s.* a frame on which anything is carried by two men
 Hand'basket, *s.* a portable basket
 Hand'bell, *s.* a bell rung by the hand
 Hand'book, *s.* a manual
 Hand'breadth, *s.* measure of four inches
 Hand'cuff, *v. a.* to confine the hands of prisoners with irons—*s.* a fetter
 Hand'ed, *a.* with hands joined, using hands
 Hand'fast, *a.* holding fast, resolute
 Hand'ful, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp
 Hand'gallop, *s.* a gentle easy gallop
 Hand'glass, *s.* a glass used by gardeners for protecting plants
 Hand'grenade, *s.* a grenade thrown by hand
 Hand'icraft, *s.* a manual occupation
 Hand'icraftsman, *s.* a manufacturer
 Hand'ily, *ad.* with skill, with dexterity

HE WHO MASTERS HIS PASSIONS CONQUERS HIS GREATEST ENEMY.

[HAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAR]

Hand'iness, *s.* readiness, dexterity
 Hand'iwork, *s.* work done by the hand; work generally
 Hand'kerchief, *s.* a square of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck
 Han'dle, *v. a.* to feel with the hand; to treat of; to use—*s.* that by which a thing is held; a plea or instrument
 Hand'less, *a.* wanting a hand
 Hand'ling, *s.* the act of feeling or using with the hand; treatment
 Hand'loom, *s.* a loom worked by the hand
 Hand'maid, Hand'maiden, *s.* a maid-servant
 Hand'mill, *s.* a small mill for grinding
 Hand'rail, *s.* a rail beside a staircase or along a landing
 Hand'saw, *s.* a saw used with the hand
 Hand'screw, *s.* an engine for raising heavy weights; a jack
 Hand'sel, *v. a.* to use a thing the first time—*s.* the first act of using a thing, money for the first thing sold in the morning
 Hand'some, *a.* beautiful, graceful, generous
 Hand'somely, *ad.* beautifully, liberally
 Hand'someness, *s.* beauty; grace; elegance
 Hand'spike, *s.* a kind of wooden lever
 Hand'vice, *s.* a vice to hold small work in
 Hand'writing, *s.* writing; an autograph
 Hand'y, *a.* ready, dexterous, convenient
 Hand'yblow, Hand'ystroke, *s.* a blow with the hand
 Hand'ydandy, *s.* a play among children
 Hand'ygripe, *s.* seizure by the hand
 Hang, *v.* to suspend; to choke; to dangle
 Hang'er, *s.* a short broad sword; that by which anything hangs
 Hang'er-on, *s.* a dependant, a spunger
 Hang'ings, *s. pl.* ornaments of silk, stuff, paper, &c., hung against walls
 Hang'man, *s.* the public executioner, a ruffian
 Hang'nail, *s.* a loose piece of skin beside the nail
 Hank, *s.* a skein of thread, &c.; a ring
 Han'ker, *v. n.* to long uneasily
 Han'kering, *s.* strong desire; uneasy longing
 Han'keringly, *ad.* with uneasy longing
 Hap, *s.* chance, casual event—*v. n.* to happen
 Hap'hazard, *s.* mere chance, accident
 Hap'less, *a.* unhappy, unfortunate, luckless
 Hap'ly, *ad.* peradventure, by accident
 Hap'pen, *v. n.* to fall out, to come to pass
 Hap'pily, *ad.* successfully, prosperously
 Hap'piness, *s.* felicity, good fortune
 Hap'py, *a.* felicitous; lucky; agreeable; skilful; favourable
 Harang'ue, *s.* a speech, a public oration—*v.* to make a speech in public; to address in an oration
 Harang'uer, *s.* one who harangues
 Har'ass, *v. a.* to weary, to fatigue, to vex
 Har'asser, *s.* a spoiler; one who harasses
 Har'assing, *a.* wearying, annoying
 Har'binger, *s.* a forerunner, a messenger
 Har'bour, *v.* to entertain, sojourn, shelter—*s.* a port or haven; shelter
 Har'bourage, *s.* a place of shelter
 Har'bourer, *s.* one who shelters another
 Har'bourless, *a.* being without lodging
 Hard, *a.* firm, close; severe, difficult, fa-

tiguing, unfeeling, unfair, rough—*ad.* laboriously; closely, near; fast, forcibly; diligently
 Hard'drinker, *s.* a drunkard
 Hard'drinking, *s.* drunkenness
 Hard'earned, *a.* earned with difficulty
 Hard'en, *v.* to make or become more hard
 Hard'ener, *s.* whatever makes hard
 Hard'ening, *s.* the making more hard
 Hard'favoured, Hard'featured, *a.* coarse of feature
 Hardfa'vouredness, *s.* coarseness of features
 Hard'fisted, *a.* covetous; close-handed
 Hard'fought, *a.* vigorously contested
 Hard'gotten, *a.* obtained with difficulty
 Hard'handed, *a.* with the hands hardened by toil
 Hard'headed, *a.* patient in thought, sagacious, pertinacious
 Hard'hearted, *a.* inexorable, merciless, cruel
 Hardhear'tedly, *ad.* cruelly, inexorably
 Hardhear'tedness, *s.* want of tenderness
 Hard'hood, *s.* stoutness; bravery; effrontery
 Hard'ily, *ad.* stoutly; with hardship
 Hard'iness, *s.* hardship, fatigue; boldness
 Hard'laboured, *a.* much studied; elaborate
 Hard'ly, *ad.* with difficulty; scarcely; severely; harshly; oppressively
 Hard'mouthed, *a.* disobedient to the rein
 Hard'ness, *s.* quality of being hard
 Hard'nibbed, *a.* having a hard nib or point
 Hard'ship, *s.* injury, oppression, fatigue
 Hard'visaged, *a.* of a harsh countenance
 Hard'ware, *s.* wares made of iron, steel, &c.
 Hard'wareman, *s.* a seller or maker of hardware
 Hard'won, *a.* won with toil and peril
 Hard'working, *a.* patient, laborious
 Har'dy, *a.* bold, brave, daring; strong, firm
 Hare, *s.* a well-known swift timid animal
 Ha'rebell, *s.* the wild hyacinth
 Ha'rebrained, *a.* wild, unsettled, giddy
 Ha'rehound, *s.* a hound for hunting hares
 Ha'rehunting, *s.* the diversion of hunting the hare
 Ha'relip, *s.* a fissure in the upper lip
 Ha'relipped, *a.* having a divided upper lip
 Ha'rem, *s.* a seraglio
 Ha'repipe, *s.* a snare for catching hares
 Ha're's-ear, *s.* a wild plant
 Ha're's-lettuce, *s.* a plant of the sowthistle kind
 Ha'ricot, *s.* [Fr.], a ragout of meat and roots; a kind of bean
 Hark! *interj.* hear! listen! attend!
 Har'lequin, *s.* [Fr.], a buffoon in parti-coloured dress
 Harlequina'de, *s.* a feat of buffoonery
 Har'lot, *s.* a prostitute
 Har'lotry, *s.* prostitution
 Harm, *v. a.* to hurt; to injure—*s.* injury, damage, mishap, mischief
 Harm'ful, *a.* hurtful, noxious, mischievous
 Harm'fully, *ad.* injuriously, detrimentally
 Harm'fulness, *s.* noxiousness; injury
 Harm'less, *a.* innocent, void of crime
 Harm'lessly, *ad.* innocently; without crime
 Harm'lessness, *s.* harmless disposition

HE IS DOUBLY SINFUL WHO CONGRATULATES A SUCCESSFUL KNAVE.

HE WHO MAKES AN IDOL OF HIS INTEREST, MAKES A MARTYR OF HIS INTEGRITY.

[HAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HAW]

Harmon'ic, Harmon'ical, *a.* pertaining to harmony; adapted to each other
 Harmon'ica, *s.* a set of musical glasses
 Harmon'ically, *ad.* musically
 Harmon'ics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds
 Harmo'nious, *a.* musical, concordant
 Harmo'niously, *ad.* musically, with concord
 Harmo'niousness, *s.* proportion; musicalness
 Har'monist, *s.* one skilled in harmony
 Harmo'nium, *s.* a compact and powerful musical instrument, with metallic tongues sounded by wind, and played by keys
 Har'monize, *v.* to adjust in fit proportions, to supply with harmonies; to agree
 Har'monized, *a.* supplied with harmonies
 Har'monizer, *s.* one who harmonizes
 Har'monizing, *a.* bringing into agreement
 Har'mony, *s.* concord, correspondent sentiment, just proportion of sound
 Har'ness, *s.* the furniture of a draught-horse; armour; warlike accoutrements
 —*v. a.* to put harness upon horses
 Harp, *s.* a musical stringed instrument—*v. n.* to play on the harp; to dwell on
 Har'per, Har'pist, *s.* a player on the harp
 Har'ping, *a.* playing on the harp; continually dwelling on—*s.* a continually dwelling on
 Harpoo'n, *s.* a dart to strike whales with—*v. a.* to strike with a harpoon
 Harpoo'ner, *s.* one who uses a harpoon
 Harp'sichord, *s.* an old-fashioned musical instrument played by keys
 Har'py, *s.* a fabulous winged and voracious monster; a ravenous wretch
 Har'ridan, *s.* a jade, a hag
 Har'rier, *s.* a dog for hunting hares
 Har'row, *s.* a frame of timber set with iron teeth, to break the clods of earth, &c.—*v. a.* to break with the harrow; to tear up, to lacerate
 Har'rower, *s.* one who harrows
 Har'ry, *v.* to harass, rob, plunder
 Harsh, *a.* austere, peevish, rough, rigorous
 Harsh'ly, *ad.* austere, morosely, violently
 Harsh'ness, *s.* roughness; severity; sourness
 Hart, *s.* the male deer, or stag
 Harts'horn, *s.* carbonate of ammonia, or volatile salts in solution
 Ha'rum-sca'rum, *a.* disorderly, confused
 Har'vest, *s.* the season of reaping and gathering in corn; fruits, consequences—*v. a.* to gather in
 Har'vest-home, *s.* the feast at the end of harvest; time of gathering in harvest
 Har'vesting, *s.* act of gathering in the harvest
 Har'vest-lord, *s.* the head reaper
 Har'vestman, Har'vester, *s.* a labourer in harvest
 Har'vest-moon, *s.* that lunation about harvest-time, when the moon at full rises nearly at the same hour for several nights
 Har'vest-mouse, *s.* the smallest kind of field-mouse
 Hash, *v. a.* to mince, chop into small pieces—*s.* meat minced
 Hash'ed, *a.* minced, cut into small pieces
 Hasp, *s.* a clasp for a staple—*v. a.* to shut
 Has'sock, *s.* a mat or cushion to kneel on

Haste, Ha'sten, *v.* to hurry, to urge on; to proceed rapidly
 Haste, Ha'stiness, *s.* quickness, expedition; precipitancy, passion
 Ha'stener, *s.* one that hastens or urges on
 Ha'stily, *ad.* speedily, rashly, passionately
 Ha'sty, *a.* sudden, quick, vehement, rash
 Hastypud'ding, *s.* milk and flour boiled
 Hat, *s.* a covering for the head; the cardinalate
 Ha'table, *a.* deserving hate; odious
 Hat'band, *s.* a band round the hat
 Hat'box, Hat'case, *s.* a box for a hat
 Hat'brush, *s.* a brush for hats
 Hatch, *v.* to produce young from eggs; to plot, to contrive, to form by meditation—*s.* a sort of half-door; a brood of young birds
 Hat'chel. See Hackle
 Hat'cher, *s.* one who hatches or contrives
 Hat'ches, *s. pl.* floodgates; openings on the deck of a vessel for access to other decks
 Hat'chet, *s.* a small axe
 Hat'chet-face, *s.* a thin prominent face
 Hat'chment, *s.* an escutcheon for the dead
 Hat'chway, *s.* an opening in the deck of a ship to pass through
 Hate, *v. a.* to detest, to abhor, to abominate
 Hate, Ha'tred, *s.* great dislike, ill-will
 Ha'teful, *a.* malignant, malevolent
 Ha'tefully, *ad.* odiously, abominably
 Ha'tefulness, *s.* odiousness, malignity
 Ha'ter, *s.* one that hates; an abhorrer
 Hat'less, *a.* without a hat
 Hat'ter, *s.* a maker of or dealer in hats
 Hau'ghtily, *ad.* proudly, contemptuously
 Hau'ghtiness, *s.* pride, arrogance
 Hau'ghty, *a.* proud, lofty, arrogant
 Haul, *s.* a hard pull; violence in dragging—*v. a.* to pull, to drag by violence
 Haulm, Haum, *s.* the stalk of peas, beans, &c.
 Haunch, *s.* the thigh; the hip
 Haun'ched, *a.* having haunches
 Haunt, *v.* to frequent troublesomely, to appear frequently—*s.* a place of resort
 Haun'ted, *a.* frequented, specifically by a ghost or apparition
 Haun'ter, *s.* a frequenter of any place
 Hau'tboy, *s.* a wind instrument resembling a clarinet; a kind of large strawberry
 Hauteur, *s.* [Fr.], pride, haughtiness
 Haut-gou't, *s.* [Fr.], anything with a strong relish, or with a strong scent
 Have, *v. a.* to possess, enjoy, receive, hold
 Ha'ven, *s.* a harbour, port, shelter
 Hav'ersack, *s.* a bag in which soldiers carry provisions
 Hav'ing, *s.* the act of possessing
 Hav'oc, *s.* devastation, waste
 Haw, *s.* the berry of the hawthorn; an intermission in the speech—*v. n.* to speak hesitatingly
 Haw'finch, *s.* a bird resembling the cross-beak
 Hawk, *s.* a voracious bird of prey—*v. n.* to fly hawks at fowls; to force up phlegm with a noise; to cry goods
 Haw'ked, *a.* carried about for sale; published
 Haw'ker, *s.* a pedlar; a newscarrrier
 Hawk'eyed, *a.* having a keen eye
 Haw'king, *s.* the diversion of flying hawks
 Hawk'moth, *s.* the name of the largest kinds of moths

HONEST MEN ARE EASILY BOUND, BUT YOU CAN NEVER BIND A KNAVE.

HE IS THE BEST GENTLEMAN WHO IS THE SON OF HIS OWN DESERTS.

[HAW]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HEA]

Hawk'nosed, *a.* having an aquiline nose
 Hawk'weed, *s.* the name of several common plants
 Haw'ser, *s.* a small cable
 Haw'ses, Haw'seholes, *s. pl.* holes in a ship's bows through which the cables pass
 Haw'thorn, *s.* the white-thorn or may
 Hay, *s.* grass dried in the sun; a dance
 Hay'cock, *s.* a heap of fresh hay
 Hay'knife, *s.* a sharp instrument for cutting hay out of the stack
 Hay'loft, *s.* a loft or room for hay
 Hay'maker, *s.* one employed in making hay
 Hay'market, *s.* a place for the sale of hay
 Hay'mow, *s.* a heap of hay in a barn
 Hay'rick, Hay'stack, *s.* a quantity of hay stacked up and thatched
 Haz'ard, *s.* chance, danger; a game at dice—*v. a.* to expose to chance or danger
 Haz'ardable, *a.* liable to chance, dangerous
 Haz'ardous, *s.* one who puts in hazard
 Hazardous, *a.* dangerous, exposed to chance
 Hazardously, *ad.* with danger or chance
 Hazardousness, *s.* state of being hazardous
 Haze, *s.* a thick fog, a mist; rime
 Ha'zel, *s.* a kind of nut-bush
 Ha'zel, Ha'zelly, *a.* light brown, like hazel
 Ha'zel-nut, *s.* the fruit of the hazel
 Ha'zy, *a.* foggy, misty, dark, rimy
 He, *pro.* the male named before—*s.* a man—*a.* of the male sex
 Head, *s.* that part of the body which contains the brain; intellect, wisdom; a chief or master; the top or summit; a beginning; a title, a division of a discourse—*v.* to lead or direct; to behead; to get a-head, or be in front of; to cover a barrel
 Head'ed, *a.* having a head or top
 Head'ache, *s.* a pain in the head
 Head'band, *s.* a fillet for the head
 Head'borough, *s.* a subordinate constable
 Head'dress, *s.* the dress of a woman's head
 Head'ed, *a.* furnished with a head
 Head'er, *s.* one who heads, or leads
 Head'fast, *s.* a rope at the head of a vessel to make it fast by
 Headfirst', Headfo'remost, *ad.* with the head foremost
 Head'gear, *s.* head-dress
 Head'ily, *ad.* in a heady manner
 Head'iness, *s.* rashness, obstinacy; intoxicating quality
 Head'ing, *s.* the title or superscription
 Head'land, *s.* a promontory, a cape
 Head'less, *a.* wanting a head, inconsiderate
 Head'long, *a.* rash, precipitate, thoughtless—*ad.* with the head foremost, pre-
 Head'man, *s.* a chief, a leader [cipitately
 Head'money, *s.* a capitation tax
 Head'most, *a.* most advanced, first
 Head'piece, *s.* armour; force of mind
 Head'ship, *s.* authority; the chief place
 Head'quarters, *s. pl.* the residence of the commander-in-chief
 Heads, *s. pl.* a compendium or syllabus
 Head'sea, *s.* waves that obstruct a ship's
 Heads'man, *s.* an executioner [course
 Head'spring, *s.* fountain, source, origin
 Head'stall, *s.* that part of a bridle which surrounds the head
 Head'stone, *s.* stone at the head of a grave
 Head'strong, *a.* ungovernable, unrestrained

Head'way, *s.* motion of advancing at sea
 Head'wind, *s.* a wind that blows exactly opposite to a ship's course
 Head'work, *s.* intellectual labour
 Head'y, *a.* rash, precipitate; intoxicating
 Heal, *v.* to cure a wound; to reconcile
 He'alable, *a.* that may be healed
 He'aler, *s.* he or that which cures
 He'aling, *a.* mild, sanative, gentle—*s.* act or process of curing
 He'alingly, *ad.* in a healing manner
 Health, *s.* freedom from pain or sickness, soundness of body or mind; a pledge in drinking
 Health'ful, *a.* free from sickness, well disposed, wholesome, salutary
 Health'fully, Health'ily, *ad.* without sickness or pain
 Health'fulness, *s.* the state of being well
 Health'iness, *s.* a state of health
 Health'y, *a.* free from sickness, in health, salubrious, wholesome, salutary
 Heap, *s.* a pile, a confused jumble, a cluster—*v. a.* to pile, accumulate, heap up
 He'aper, *s.* one who piles up or amasses
 He'apy, *a.* lying in heaps
 Hear, *v.* to perceive by the ear, to listen to, to regard, to try a cause; to learn of
 He'arer, *s.* one who hears
 He'aring, *s.* the sense by which sounds are perceived; the exercise of this faculty; judicial trial; audience
 Hear'ken, *v. n.* to listen, attend, regard
 Hear'kener, *s.* listener; one that hearkens
 He'arsay, *s.* report, rumour, common talk
 Hearse, *s.* a carriage to convey the dead to the grave in
 Hearse'cloth, *s.* a cloth to cover a hearse
 Hearse'like, *a.* suitable to a funeral
 Heart, *s.* the muscular organ by which the blood is propelled through the blood-vessels; the centre or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections; love, liking, disposition, courage, will
 Heart'ache, *s.* sorrow, anguish of mind
 Heart'appalling, *a.* dismaying the heart
 Heart'break, *s.* overpowering sorrow
 Heart-breaking, *s.* overpowering grief—*a.* overpowering with grief
 Heart-broken, *a.* overpowered with grief
 Heart-burn, *s.* a form of indigestion
 Heart-burning, *s.* secret discontent—*a.* causing discontent
 Heart-ease, *s.* tranquillity, peacefulness
 Heart-easing, *a.* giving quiet, consoling
 Hearten, *v. a.* to encourage, to animate, to strengthen
 Heartener, *s.* that which animates or stirs
 Heartfelt, *a.* felt deeply and truly [up
 Heartgrief, *s.* deep affliction
 Hearth, *s.* the place on which a fire is made
 Heartily, *ad.* sincerely, fully, from the heart
 Heartiness, *s.* sincerity, sociality; vigour, diligence, strength
 Heartless, *a.* spiritless, wanting courage, unfeeling
 Heartlessly, *ad.* without courage; faintly; without feeling, cruelly
 Heartlessness, *s.* quality of being heartless
 Heart-rending, *a.* killing with anguish
 Heart-rising, *s.* opposition, dislike
 Heart's-blood, *s.* the life, the soul
 Heart's-core, *s.* the deepest affections
 Heart-searching, *a.* perceiving the innermost thoughts and feelings

HIS IS A HAPPY MEMORY WHICH FORGETS NOTHING SO SOON AS INJURIES.

HE IS A SLAVE TO THE GREATEST SLAVE, WHO SERVES NONE BUT HIMSELF.

[HEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HEL]

Hea'rt's-ease, *s.* a name of the pansy
 Hea'rt-shaped, *a.* in the form of a heart
 Hea'rt-sick, *a.* pained in mind; mortally ill
 Hea'rt-sickening, *a.* disgusting, depressing
 Hea'rt-sore, *a.* pained at heart
 Hea'rt-stirring, *a.* animating
 Hea'rt-strings, *s. pl.* the heart, the life
 Hea'rt-struck, *a.* dismayed, deeply affected
 Hea'rt-swelling, *a.* rankling in the mind
 Hea'rt-touching, *a.* deeply affecting
 Hea'rt-whole, *a.* not in love; not discouraged
 Hea'rt-wood, *s.* inner part of a timber tree
 Hea'rt-wounded, *a.* filled with love or grief
 Hea'rtly, *a.* cordial, sincere, healthy, having a good appetite, strong
 Heat, *s.* the sensation caused by fire; hot weather; violence, passion, rage; ardour, excitement; a course at a race; a flush in the face—*v. a.* to make hot; to warm with passion; to agitate
 He'ated, *a.* enraged, exasperated
 He'ater, *s.* an iron for a box-iron
 Heath, *s.* uncultivated poor land; a kind of plant found on heaths
 He'athcock, *s.* a kind of grouse
 He'athen, *s.* a gentile, a pagan, an idolater
 He'athen, He'athenish, *a.* pagan, savage
 He'athendom, *s.* heathen countries collectively
 He'athenishly, *ad.* like heathens
 He'athenishness, *s.* a profane state
 He'athenism, *s.* paganism, barbarism
 He'athenize, *v. a.* to render heathenish
 He'atheness, *s.* condition of heathens
 Heath'er, *s.* heath or ling
 He'athpea, *s.* a small kind of vetch
 He'athy, *a.* full of or covered with heath
 Heave, *s.* a lift; rising, an effort upwards—*v.* to lift, to raise; to swell, to rise
 Heav'en, *s.* the regions above; the expanse of the sky; the residence of the blessed
 Heav'en-born, *a.* descended from heaven
 Heav'en-directed, *a.* raised towards the sky; guided from on high
 Heav'en-given, *a.* bestowed by Heaven
 Heav'enliness, *s.* supreme excellence
 Heav'enly, *a.* supremely excellent, celestial—*ad.* celestially, divinely
 Heav'ens, *s. pl.* the visible extramundane universe
 Heav'en-taught, *a.* instructed from above
 Heav'enward, *a.* towards heaven, holy
 Hea'ver, *s.* one who heaves or lifts
 Heav'ily, *ad.* sorrowfully, afflictively
 Heav'iness, *s.* depression of mind; weight
 He'aving, *s.* a motion of the heart; a swell
 Heav'y, *a.* weighty; dejected, sluggish, dull, dense, abundant, violent, not light
 Heav'y-headed, *a.* dull, sleepy
 Heav'y-hearted, *a.* full of care and sorrow
 Heav'y-laden, *a.* oppressed with a burden, or with care and grief
 Hebdom'adal, Hebdom'adary, *a.* weekly
 Heb'etate, *v. a.* to dull, to blunt, to stupify
 Heb'etude, *s.* bluntness, dulness, obtuseness
 Hebra'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Hebrew
 He'braism, *s.* a Hebrew idiom [tongue
 He'braist, *s.* a man skilled in Hebrew
 He'braize, *v. a.* to change into a Hebrew idiom
 He'brew, *s.* a Jew; the Jewish language—*a.* relating to the Jews
 Hec'atomb, *s.* a sacrifice of a hundred victims

Hec'tic, Hec'tical, *a.* habitual, troubled with hectic fever
 Hec'tic, *s.* a constitutional fever
 Hec'tor, *s.* [Gr.], a bully; a noisy fellow—*v.* to vaunt; to threaten insolently
 Hedge, *v.* to make a hedge; enclose; shift; to bet on both sides; to get off safely; to hide—*s.* a fence made of thorns, shrubs, &c.
 Hed'gehog, *s.* a small English quadruped whose back and sides are covered with prickles
 Hed'gepig, *s.* a young hedgehog
 Hed'gepriest, *s.* a mean or ignorant priest
 Hed'ger, *s.* one who makes hedges
 Hed'gerow, *s.* a hedge with trees at intervals
 Hed'gesparrow, *s.* a small English songbird
 Hed'gestake, *s.* a stout stick out of a hedge
 Hed'ge-writer, *s.* a contemptible author
 Hed'ging, *s.* the act of making hedges
 Hed'ging-bill, *s.* a hock used in cutting hedges
 Heed, *v. a.* to mind, to regard, to attend to—*s.* care, caution, seriousness
 Hee'dful, *a.* cautious, attentive, careful
 Hee'dfully, *ad.* attentively, carefully
 Hee'dfulness, *s.* caution, vigilance
 Hee'dless, *a.* negligent, inattentive, careless
 Hee'dlessly, *ad.* carelessly; inattentively
 Hee'dlessness, *s.* carelessness, negligence
 Heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot—*v.* to add a heel; to lean over
 Hee'lpiece, Hee'ltrap, *s.* a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe
 Hei'fer, *s.* a young cow
 Hei'ghho! *interj.* denoting languor, &c.
 Height, *s.* elevation or extension upwards, altitude, tallness; eminence, elevation
 Hei'ghten, *v. a.* to raise, improve, exalt; increase
 Hei'ghtened, *a.* raised, improved, increased
 Hei'ghtening, *s.* improvement, elevation, increase—*a.* improving, elevating
 Hei'nous, *a.* very wicked, atrocious
 Hei'nously, *ad.* wickedly, atrociously
 Hei'nousness, *s.* great wickedness [cessor
 Heir, *s.* one who inherits by law, a successor
 Heir-appa'rent, *s.* he who, during the life of the reigning prince, is entitled to succeed to the throne
 Hei'ress, *s.* a female who inherits by law
 Hei'rless, *a.* having no heir
 Hei'rloom, *s.* anything that descends with a freehold
 Heir-presum'ptive, *s.* he who is at present the successor to the throne, but whose right may be rendered invalid, as by the birth of an heir-apparent
 Hei'rship, *s.* the state, &c. of an heir
 Heli'acal, *a.* rising a little before the sun, or setting a little after
 Heli'acally, *ad.* in a heliacal manner
 Hel'ical, *a.* spiral, having circumvolutions
 Helioscope, *s.* a telescope for observations on the sun
 He'liotrope, *s.* the sunflower
 He'lix, *s.* [Lat.], a spiral line; a winding
 Hell, *s.* the place or state of the wicked after death; the grave, or the unseen world
 Hell-born, *a.* born in hell
 Hell'broth, *s.* an infernal brewage
 Hell'eat, *s.* a fiend, a hag
 Hel'ebore, *s.* the Christmas rose

HE THAT IS SURETY FOR ANOTHER IS NEVER SURE HIMSELF.

HE WHO CONTAINS A SMALL CRIME, COMMITS A GREAT ONE.

HEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HER

HAPPY IS HE WHO LIMITS HIS WANTS TO HIS NECESSITIES.

Helle'nic, *a.* Grecian
 Hel'lenism, *s.* an idiom of the Greek
 Hel'lenist, *s.* one skilled in Greek; a hel-
 lenizing Jew
 Hellenis'tic, *a.* belonging to the Hellenists
 Hel'lenize, *v. n.* to use the Greek language
 Hell'hound, *s.* an agent or dog of hell; a
 wretch of the basest kind
 Hel'lish, *a.* infernal, wicked, sent from
 hell
 Hel'lishly, *ad.* infernally, very wickedly
 Hel'lishness, *s.* wickedness; abhorred qua-
 lities
 Helm, *s.* the rudder of a vessel
 Hel'med, Hel'meted, *a.* wearing a helmet
 Hel'met, Helm, *s.* a covering for the head
 in war
 Helm'less, *a.* without a helm
 Helms'man, *s.* he who manages the rudder
 Hel'ot, *s.* a slave; a Spartan slave
 Hel'otism, *s.* slavery; the condition of
 helots
 He'lotry, *s.* the helots or slaves in mass
 Help, *v.* to assist, to support, to succour,
 prevent—*s.* assistance, succour, support
 Hel'per, *s.* an assistant; an auxiliary
 Help'ful, *a.* useful, salutary, assisting
 Help'fulness, *s.* assistance; usefulness
 Help'less, *a.* destitute of help; wanting
 power to succour one's self; irremediable
 Help'lessly, *ad.* without ability or succour
 Help'lessness, *s.* want of ability or succour
 Help'mate, Help'meat, *s.* a companion, a
 partner
 Hel'ter-skel'ter, *ad.* confusedly, in a hurry
 Helve, *s.* the handle of an axe
 Hel'ved, *a.* fitted with a handle
 Helvet'ic, *a.* of or relating to the Swiss
 Hem, *s.* the edge of a garment folded down
 and sewed; a sudden expulsion of breath
 —*v. a.* to close with a hem; to shut in
 Hemicir'cular, *a.* semicircular, half-round
 Hem'icycle, *s.* a half-circle, a semicircle
 Hem'isphere, *s.* the half of a globe, one
 half of our earth, or a map of it
 Hemispher'ic, Hemispher'ical, *a.* halfround
 Hem'istich, *s.* half a poetical verse
 Hem'lock, *s.* a plant yielding a powerful
 narcotic poison
 Hem'med, *a.* sewed down at the edge
 Hem'ming, *s.* the act of sewing down an
 edge
 He'morrhage, *s.* a discharge of blood
 He'morrhoids, *s. pl.* the piles
 Hemp, *s.* a plant of which ropes are made
 Hem'pen, *a.* made of hemp
 Hen, *s.* the female of any land fowl, espe-
 cially of the common domestic fowl
 Hen'bane, *s.* a poisonous plant
 Hen'bit, *s.* a kind of dead-nettle
 Hence, *ad.* from this place, time, or cause
 Henceforth', Hencefor'ward, *ad.* from this
 time forward
 Hen'coop, *s.* a cage in which fowls are
 kept
 Hendec'agon, *s.* a figure of eleven sides
 Hendecasyllab'ic, *a.* consisting of eleven
 syllables
 Hendecasyllable, *s.* a line of eleven syl-
 lables
 Hen'harrier, *s.* a kind of hawk
 Hen'house, *s.* a house for poultry
 Hen'pecked, *a.* governed by a wife
 Hen'roost, *s.* a place where poultry rest
 Hep'tagon, *s.* a figure of seven equal sides
 Heptag'on'al, *a.* having seven equal sides

Heptahe'dron, *s.* a solid with seven sides
 Heptahexahe'dral, *a.* having seven ranges
 of faces one above another, and six faces
 in each range
 Heptan'gular, *a.* having seven angles
 Hep'tarchy. See *Chronology*.
 Her, Hers, *pron.* belonging to a female
 Her'ald, *s.* an officer whose duty is to re-
 cord and regulate armorial bearings, pe-
 digrees, &c., and to superintend royal
 pageants; a messenger, one who makes
 proclamation, a forerunner—*v. a.* to in-
 troduce as by a herald
 Herald'ic, *a.* relating to heraldry
 Herald'ically, *ad.* in a heraldic manner
 Her'aldry, *s.* the art or office of a herald;
 the art of blazoning arms
 Herb, *s.* a plant having a soft green stem
 and not woody
 Herba'ceous, *a.* of the nature of herbs
 Her'bage, *s.* pasture, grass, herbs in general
 Her'bal, *s.* a treatise or book of plants—a
 pertaining to herbs
 Her'balist, Her'borist, *s.* one skilled in the
 properties of herbs
 Herba'rium, Her'bal, *s.* [Lat.], a hortus-
 siccus or collection of dried plants
 Her'bary, *s.* a garden of herbs
 Herb'less, *a.* having no herbs; bare
 Her'borize, *v. n.* to search for plants
 Herb'robust, *s.* a kind of geranium
 Herb'woman, *s.* a woman that sells herbs
 Hercu'lean, *a.* very great or difficult; of
 gigantic bulk or strength
 Herd, *s.* a flock, a drove, a company—*v.* to
 associate, to put into a herd
 Herds'man, *s.* one employed in tending
 herds; an owner of cattle
 Here, *ad.* in this place or state
 He'reabouts, *ad.* about this place
 Hereafter, *ad.* in a future state—*s.* a fu-
 ture state
 Hereat', *ad.* at this; at this fact, &c.
 Hereby', *ad.* by this; by these means
 Heredit'ament, *s.* an inheritance
 Hered'itarily, *ad.* by inheritance
 Hered'itary, *a.* descending by inheritance;
 received from one's forefathers
 Herein', Herein'to, *ad.* in or into this
 Hereof', *ad.* of, from, or by means of this
 Hereon', Hereupon', *ad.* on or upon this
 Here'siarch, *s.* a leader in heresy
 Heresiog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on heresies
 Her'esy, *s.* a fundamental error in religion
 Her'etic, *s.* one who maintains or propa-
 gates heresy
 Heret'ical, *a.* containing heresy
 Heret'ically, *ad.* in a heretical manner
 Hereto', Hereun'to, *ad.* to this; unto this
 Heretofore', *ad.* formerly, anciently
 Herewith', *ad.* with this
 Her'iot. See *Dict. of Law Terms*. [spikes
 Her'isson, *s.* [Fr.], a bar set with iron
 Her'itable, *ad.* that may inherit or be in-
 herited
 Her'itage, *s.* inheritance; an estate which
 is derived by succession
 Hermaph'rodite, *s.* an animal in which
 both sexes are united
 Hermaphrodit'ical, *a.* partaking of both
 sexes
 Hermeneu'tic, Hermeneu'tical, *a.* inter-
 preting, unfolding the signification
 Hermeneu'tics, *s. pl.* the art of explaining
 the meaning of words, &c.
 Hermet'ic, Hermet'ical, *a.* chemical; close

HE THAT IS MUCH FLATTERED, SOON LEARNS TO FLATTER HIMSELF.

HER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HIL

HE THAT HAS NOT RELIGION FOR HIS PILLOW IS WITHOUT A RESTING-PLACE.

Hermet'ically, *ad.* chemically; closely
 Her'mit, *s.* a solitary devout person
 Her'mitage, *s.* a hermit's cell
 Her'mitlike, *a.* like a hermit
 He'ro, *s.* a brave man, a great warrior;
 the principal person in a narrative
 Hero'ic, *a.* brave, illustrious, magnanim-
 ous, noble, epic
 Hero'ically, *ad.* bravely, courageously
 Her'oine, *s.* a female hero
 Her'oism, *s.* the qualities of a hero
 Her'on, Hern, *s.* a long-legged bird that
 lives on fish
 Her'onry, *s.* a place where herons breed
 Her'ring, *s.* a common sea-fish, largely
 consumed when salted and smoked
 Herself, *pron.* the female reciprocal pro-
 noun
 Hes'itancy, *s.* doubtfulness, suspense
 Hes'itate, *v. n.* to pause, to delay, to doubt;
 to falter; to stammer
 Hes'itating, *a.* irresolute, pausing, stam-
 mering
 Hes'itatingly, *ad.* with hesitation
 Hesita'tion, *s.* doubt, irresolution, fear,
 intermission of speech
 Hesper'ian, *s.* situated in the west; western
 Het'eroclite, *s.* (in Grammar), an irregu-
 larly inflected word
 Het'erodox, *a.* deviating from the estab-
 lished church opinions; not orthodox
 Het'erodoxy, *s.* quality of being heterodox
 Heteroge'neous, *a.* unlike; dissimilar in
 kind
 Heteroge'neousness, *s.* dissimilitude in
 nature; contrariety
 Hew, *v. a.* to cut, with an axe, chop, la-
 bour
 Hew'er, *s.* one who hews
 Hewn, *a.* cut down, chopped, shaped with
 a chisel
 Hex'agon, *s.* a figure of six equal sides
 Hexag'onial, *a.* having six sides or angles
 Hexahe'dral, *a.* having six equal sides
 Hexahe'dron, *s.* a solid body with six sides
 Hexam'eter, *s.* (in Poetry), a verse of six
 feet
 Hexamet'rical, *a.* consisting of hexameters
 Hexan'gular, *a.* having six corners
 Hexas'tich, *s.* a poem of six lines [in front
 Hex'astyle, *s.* a building with six columns
 Hey! *interj.* expressive of joy
 Hey'day! *interj.* expressive of wonder
 Hia'tus, *s.* [Lat.], an opening, a gap
 Hi'bernacle, *s.* a winter sleeping-place
 Hi'bernate, *v. n.* to sleep through the
 winter
 Hiber'nal, *a.* belonging to the winter
 Hi'bernating, *a.* passing the winter in
 sleep
 Hiberna'tion, *s.* winter sleep [Ireland
 Hiber'nian, *s.* an Irishman—*a.* relating to
 Hiber'nicism, *s.* an Irish mode of speech
 Hic'cough, Hic'cup, *s.* a convulsive and
 reiterated spasm in the throat—*v. n.* to
 have a hiccough
 Hick'ory, *s.* a species of walnut-tree
 Hid'den, *a.* secret; mysterious; unseen
 Hide, *v.* to conceal, to cover, to lie hid, to
 secrete—*s.* the skin of an animal
 Hi'debound, *a.* having the skin adhering
 to the back and sides
 Hid'eous, *a.* horrible, dreadful, frightful
 Hid'eously, *ad.* horribly, dreadfully
 Hid'eousness, *s.* frightfulness
 Hi'der, *s.* one who hides or conceals

Hi'ding, *s.* concealment
 Hi'ding-place, *s.* a place of concealment
 Hie, *v. n.* to hasten, to go quickly
 Hi'erarch, *s.* the chief of a sacred order
 Hicrar'chical, *a.* belonging to a hierarchy
 Hi'erarchy, *s.* the class or order of men
 possessed of authority in sacred things
 Hierat'ic, *a.* consecrated to holy use
 Hi'eroglyph, *s.* sacred character or symbol
 Hieroglyph'ic, Hieroglyph'ical, *a.* em-
 blematical, allusive
 Hieroglyph'ically, *ad.* emblematically
 Hieroglyph'ics, *s. pl.* the symbolical cha-
 racters used by the ancient Egyptians
 Hi'erogram, *s.* a kind of sacred writing
 Hierogram'matist, *s.* a writer of hiero-
 glyphics
 Hi'eromancy, *s.* divination by sacrifices
 Hi'erophant, *s.* an instructor of religious
 mysteries
 Hig'gle, *v. n.* to use many words in bar-
 gaining; to carry about; to chaffer
 Hig'gledy-pig'gledy, *ad.* in confusion
 Hig'gler, *s.* one who higgles, or carries
 eggs, cheese, &c., about for sale
 High, *a.* elevated, lofty, proud, angry,
 great, noble, mighty, exorbitant, vio-
 lent—*ad.* aloft; in a great degree—*s.*
 height or elevation
 Hi'gh-born, *a.* of noble extraction
 Hi'gh-bred, *a.* bred in high life
 Hi'gh-church, *s.* the party in the English
 Church which maintains the highest
 ecclesiastical pretensions, &c.
 Hi'gh-churchism, *s.* the tenets and views
 of the high church
 Hi'gh-churchman, *s.* a partisan of the high
 church
 Hi'gh-coloured, *a.* of a deep hue; vividly
 or graphically described; exaggerated
 Hi'gh-flier, *s.* one extravagant in opinion
 or mode of life
 Hi'gh-flown, *a.* elevated; proud; turgid
 Hi'gh-flying, *a.* extravagant in conduct
 or opinion
 Hi'gh-handed, *a.* oppressive; strong
 Hi'gh-hearted, *a.* courageous, generous
 Hi'gh-heeled, *a.* having high heels
 Hi'ghland, *s.* a mountainous country
 Hi'ghlander, *s.* a mountaineer
 Hi'gh-life, *s.* the highest classes of society,
 their mode of life
 Hi'ghly, *ad.* in a great degree; arrogantly
 Hi'gh-mass, *s.* the service of the Roman
 Catholic church on high occasions
 Hi'gh-mettled, *a.* proud or ardent of spirit
 Hi'gh-minded, *a.* proud, magnanimous
 Hi'ghness, *s.* dignity, elevation; a title of
 honour
 High-pres'sure, *a.* non-condensing, work-
 ed by steam at high pressure
 Hi'gh-priced, *a.* dear, costly
 Hi'gh-priest, *s.* the chief of the priesthood
 Hi'ghroad, *s.* a main line of road
 High-se'asoned, *a.* hot with spice
 High-sou'led, *a.* noble, magnanimous
 High-spir'ited, *a.* bold, daring, insolent
 Hight, *part.* called, named
 Hi'gh-wrought, *a.* splendidly finished
 Hi'gh-water, *s.* the utmost flow of the tide
 Hi'ghway, *s.* a high road, a public path
 Hi'ghwayman, *s.* a robber on the highway
 Hila'rious, *a.* given to hilarity
 Hilar'ity, *s.* gaiety, mirth, cheerfulness
 Hi'fary, *s.* the law term that begins in the
 middle of January

HE WHO TAKES PLEASURE IN EVIL REPORTS, WILL SOON BECOME AN EVIL SPEAKER.

[HIL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HOL]

HE THAT SWELLS IN PROSPERITY WILL BE SURE TO SHRINK IN ADVERSITY.

Hill, *s.* elevation of ground, a high land
 Hil'lock, *s.* a small hill
 Hill'side, *s.* the slope of a hill
 Hill'top, *s.* the summit of a hill
 Hill'y, *a.* full of hills, unequal in surface
 Hilt, *s.* the handle of a sword
 Hil'ted, *a.* having a hilt
 Hind, *s.* a she stag; a boor, a peasant
 Hind, Hi'nder, *a.* backward
 Hin'der, *v. a.* to obstruct, stop, impede
 Hin'derance, Hin'drance, *s.* an impediment, a stop
 Hin'derer, *s.* one who hinders or obstructs
 Hi'ndermost, Hi'ndmost, *a.* the last
 Hindoo', *s.* a native of Hindoostan
 Hin'dooism, *s.* the religion of the Hindoos
 Hindoostanee', *s.* language of the Hindoos
 Hinge, *s.* a joint on which a door turns; that on which any event, &c. depends—*v.* to turn as upon a hinge; to hang
 Hint, *v. a.* to allude to, to bring to mind—*s.* a remote suggestion, an intimation
 Hip, *s.* the haunch; the fruit of the wild dog-rose—*interj.* used in calling to one
 Hip'pocamp, *s.* the sea-horse
 Hip'podrome, *s.* a race-course
 Hip'pogriff, *s.* a fabulous winged horse
 Hippopot'amus, *s.* [Lat.], the river-horse
 Hire, *v. a.* to engage for pay—*s.* wages, stipend, reward
 Hi'red, *a.* procured or employed for hire
 Hi'reless, *a.* without hire; not rewarded
 Hi'rcing, *s.* one who serves for wages; a mercenary—*a.* vcnal, mercenary
 Hi'rcer, *s.* one who hires or procures
 Hirsu'te, *a.* rough; of coarse manners
 Hirsu'teness, *s.* hairiness; shagginess
 His'pid, *a.* rough, bristly
 Hiss, *v.* to utter a sibilant sound; to testify disapprobation by hisses
 Hiss, Hiss'ing, *s.* sibilant; an expression of disapprobation or contempt
 Hiss'ing, *a.* sibilant
 His'singly, *ad.* with a hissing sound
 Hist! *interj.* commanding or requiring silence
 Histo'rian, *s.* a writer of history
 Histor'ic, Histor'ical, *a.* pertaining to or contained in history
 Histor'ically, *ad.* in the manner of or according to history
 Historiographer, *s.* a writer of history
 Historiography, *s.* the art of an historian
 His'tory, *s.* a narration of events relating to a state or a nation; narrative, description; biography
 Histrion'ic, Histrion'ical, *a.* befitting a stage or player
 Histrion'ically, *ad.* like a stage player
 His'trionism, *s.* stage playing
 Hit, *v.* to strike, clash, succeed, reach—*s.* a stroke, a lucky chance
 Hitch, *v. n.* to catch, to move by jerks—*s.* a kind of knot or noose
 Hithe, *s.* a landing-place for goods, &c.
 Hith'er, *ad.* to this place—*a.* nearer
 Hith'crmost, *a.* nearest on this side
 Hith'erto, *ad.* to this time; yet; till now
 Hith'erward, Hith'erwards, *ad.* this way
 Hive, *s.* a place for bees; a swarm of bees—*v.* to put into hives; to take shelter together
 Hi'ver, *s.* one who collects bees in a hive
 Ho! *interj.* stop! cease! enough! attend!
 Hoard, *s.* a hidden stock; a treasure—*v. a.* to amass and lay up secretly

Ho'arded, *a.* laid up in secret
 Ho'arder, *s.* one who stores up in secret
 Ho'arding, *s.* the laying up in secret; a fence of boards round a place where masons are working
 Ho'arfrost, *s.* frozen dew; a white frost
 Ho'ariness, *s.* state of being hoary
 Hoarse, *a.* having a rough deep voice
 Ho'arsely, *ad.* with a rough harsh voice
 Ho'arseness, *s.* roughness of voice
 Ho'arstone, *s.* a large rude pillar or stone, anciently used in Britain, to serve either as a landmark or as a stone of memorial
 Hoar, Ho'ary, *a.* gray with age, whitish
 Hoax, *s.* an imposition, a deception—*v. a.* to deceive; to impose upon
 Hob, *s.* the nave of a wheel; the side of a grate
 Hob'ble, *s.* an awkward gait; difficulty—*v. n.* to walk lamely or awkwardly
 Hob'bledehoy, Hob'bardy-hoy, *s.* a burlesque word for a youth
 Hob'bler, *s.* one who hobbles
 Hob'bling, *a.* walking lamely
 Hob'blingly, *ad.* in a hobbling manner
 Hob'by, *s.* a species of hawk; a strong nag; a favourite pursuit
 Hob'byhorse, *s.* a wooden horse; a plaything, a favourite thing or amusement
 Hob'goblin, *s.* a sprite, an apparition
 Hob'nail, *s.* a nail with a large head
 Hob'nob, *s.* reciprocal drinking—*v. n.* to drink to each other's health
 Hock, *s.* part of the leg of an animal; a kind of German wine
 Hock, Hoc'kle, *v. a.* to hamstring, to lame
 Ho'cus, *v. a.* to cheat, to trick
 Ho'cus-po'cus, *s.* a juggler, a trick
 Hod, *s.* a bricklayer's trough or tray
 Hod'gepodge, *s.* mixture, confusion
 Hodi'nal, *a.* of or relating to this day
 Hod'man, *s.* a labourer that carries a hod
 Hod'inandod, *s.* the garden snail
 Hoe, *s.* a garden-tool for weeds, &c.—*v. a.* to cut or dig with a hoe
 Ho'eing, *s.* the act of using a hoe
 Hog, *s.* a great pig; a coarse-mannered man
 Hog'gerel, Hog'get, *s.* a sheep two years old
 Hog'gish, *a.* selfish, brutish, greedy
 Hog'gishly, *ad.* greedily; selfishly
 Hog'gishness, *s.* brutality; greediness
 Hog'herd, *s.* a keeper of hogs
 Ho'go, *s.* [Fr. *haut goût*], high flavour; strong scent
 Hog'shead, *s.* a measure of 63 wine gallons; a great cask
 Hog'skin, *s.* leather made from hogs' skins
 Hog'steer, *s.* a wild boar three years old
 Hog'sty, Hog'pen, *s.* a shed and pen for keeping hogs in
 Hog'wash, *s.* draff which is given to swine
 Hoi'den, *s.* a rude forward girl, a romp, a tomboy—*a.* rustic; inelegant; untaught—*v. n.* to romp boisterously
 Hoi'denish, *a.* behaving like a hoiden
 Hoist, *s.* a lift; the act of raising up—*v. a.* to raise up or lift
 Hoi'ty-toi'ty, *interj.* expressive of surprise and contempt
 Hold, *v.* to keep, to have within, to detain, to possess, to celebrate, to maintain, to retain, to cohere, to stop—*s.* custody, power of seizing and keeping, a prison,

HE WHO SAYS WHAT HE LIKES WILL BE SURE TO HEAR WHAT HE DOES NOT LIKE

[HOL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HOO]

HAVE A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND HAVE EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

influence, fort, interior of a ship—*interj.*
stop! forbear! be still!
Ho'der, *s.* one who holds or possesses
Ho'dfast, *s.* an iron hook, a catch
Ho'ding, *s.* tenure; farm; hold
Hole, *s.* a hollow place; a perforation; an
aperture; a rent; a den; a subterfuge
—*v. a.* to form a hole; to excavate
Hol'day, *s.* a day of relaxation and fes-
tivity; a day of exemption from tasks—
a. pertaining to a holiday. See Holy-
day.
Ho'lily, *ad.* piously, religiously, inviolably
Ho'liness, *s.* purity, piety, sanetification;
the Pope's title
Hol'la! Hollo! *interj.* stop! attend!—*s.* a
shout—*v. n.* to shout
Hol'land, *s.* a fine linen made in Holland
Hol'lander, *s.* an inhabitant of Holland
Hol'lands, *s.* gin made in Holland
Hol'low, *a.* not solid, not sound, deep,
sunken, coneave; deeeitful—*s.* a cavity,
a hole, an opening—*v. a.* to make hollow;
to excavate
Hol'lowed, *a.* excavated
Hol'low-hearted, *a.* dishonest; insincere
Hol'lowly, *ad.* in a hollow manner
Hol'lowness, *s.* the state of being hollow
Hol'ly, *s.* an evergreen shrub bearing
scarlet berries
Hol'lyhock, *s.* the rose-mallow
Holm, *s.* a river island; the evergreen oak
Hol'oeaust, *s.* a whole burnt offering
Hol'ograph, *s.* a letter, &c. wholly written
by the signer
Ho'lster, *s.* a case for a horseman's pistols
Ho'ly, *a.* pure, religious, saered, imma-
culate
Ho'lyday, *s.* an anniversary feast, a day
of gaiety and mirth; a time of festivity
Ho'ly-Ghost, Holy-Spirit, *s.* the third per-
son of the Trinity
Ho'lystone, *s.* a stone used in cleaning a
ship's decks—*v. a.* to clean with holy-
stone
Ho'ly-Thursday, *s.* Ascension day
Ho'ly-water, *s.* conseerated water used in
aspersion
Ho'ly-week, *s.* the week before Easter
Ho'ly-writ, *s.* the Bible
Hom'age, *s.* duty, fealty, respect, service—
v. a. to pay honour to; to profess fealty
Hom'ageable, *a.* subject to homage
Home, *s.* the abode of one's family; a
place of habitual residence; a dwelling
—*a.* pertaining to home; near, personal
Ho'meborn, *a.* native; natural; domestic
Ho'mebred, *a.* native, plain, artless
Ho'mefelt, *a.* inward; private
Ho'meless, *a.* destitute of a home
Ho'melily, *ad.* in a homely manner
Ho'meliness, *s.* plainness, want of refine-
ment, heartiness
Ho'mely, *a.* simple, not elegant, coarse
Ho'memade, *a.* made at home; plain
Ho'mesiek, *a.* dejected with longing for
home
Ho'mesiekness, *s.* dejection at' absence
from home
Ho'mespun, *a.* simple; rude; homely—
s. materials made at home
Ho'mestead, *s.* the house, and land adjoin-
ing
Ho'meward, Ho'mewards, *ad.* towards
home
Ho'meward-bound, *a.* destined for home

Hom'icide, *s.* murder; a murderer
Homiei'dal, *a.* murderous, bloody
Homilet'ic, Homilet'ical, *a.* belonging to
homiletics
Homilet'ics, *s.* that branch of rhetoric
which teaches the art of sermonizing
Hom'ilist, *s.* one who preaches to a con-
gregation
Hom'ily, *s.* a discourse or sermon
Hom'oeopath, Homoeop'athist, *s.* one who
practises homoeopathy
Homoeopath'ic, *a.* pertaining to homoe-
opathy
Homoeop'athy, *s.* the theory of medicine
which prescribes infinitesimal doses of
drugs which would produce similar
symptoms
Homoge'neous, *a.* of the same nature
Homogene'ity, Homoge'neousness, *s.* par-
ticipation of the same principles or na-
ture
Hone, *s.* a stone to whet razors, &c. on—
v. a. to sharpen on a whetstone!
Hon'est, *a.* sincere, upright, chaste, frank,
true
Hon'estly, *ad.* uprightly, justly, sincerely
Hon'esty, *s.* justice, truth, purity, virtue,
fairness
Hon'ey, *s.* the sweet juice of flowers; the
same collected and prepared by bees
Hon'eybag, *s.* the stomach of a bee
Hon'eycomb, *s.* cells of wax in which bees
store their honey
Hon'eycombed, *a.* having cells like the
honeycomb
Hon'eydew, *s.* the saccharine excrement
of aphides, found on leaves, &c.
Hon'eyed, Hon'ied, *a.* covered with ho-
ney; sweet
Hon'eyless, *a.* without honey
Hon'ey-moon, *s.* first month after mar-
riage
Hon'ey-mouthed, *a.* flattering, insincere
Hon'ey-suckle, *s.* the odoriferous woodbine
Hon'ey-sweet, *a.* exceedingly sweet
Hon'ey-tongued, *a.* using soft speech
Honora'rium, *s.* [Lat.], the fee of a phy-
sician or other professional man
Hon'orary, *a.* conferred as an honour; per-
forming duty without reward
Hon'our, *s.* dignity, reputation, virtue,
high esteem, nobleness, a title of court-
esy—*v. a.* to reverence, dignify, exalt
Hon'ourable, *a.* illustrious, generous, equit-
able; conferring honour; a title of
courtesy
Hon'ourableness, *s.* state of being hon-
ourable
Hon'ourably, *ad.* reputably, nobly
Hon'ourer, *s.* one who honours or reveres
Hon'ouring, *s.* act of treating with honour
Hon'ourless, *a.* void of honour; not hon-
oured
Hood, *s.* a covering for the head—*v. a.* to
cover as with a hood
Hood'wink, *v. a.* to blind, to deceive
Hoof, *s.* the horny part of a horse's foot
Hoo'fbound, *a.* contracted and dry in the
Hoo'fed, *a.* furnished with hoofs [hoof
Hoo'fless, *a.* without hoofs
Hoo'ftread, *s.* the track of a hoof
Hook, *s.* a bent piece of iron, a siekle, a
small kind of axe—*v.* to catch, to in-
snare, to fasten; to bend
Hoo'kah, *s.* a tobacco pipe in which the
smoke passes through water

HE WHO SPENDS ALL HE GETS IS ON THE HIGH ROAD TO BEGGARY.

[HOO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HOR]

Hoo'ked, *a.* bent, curvated
 Hoo'kedness, *s.* state of being bent like a hook
 Hoo'ker, *s.* that which catches as a hook
 Hook'nosed, *a.* having an aquiline nose
 Hoop, *s.* a ring or band used in making casks, pails, &c.; a child's toy—*v.* to bind with hoops
 Hoo'per, *s.* a cooper; one that hoops tubs
 Hoo'poe, *s.* a bird with a tufted crest
 Hoot, *s.* a shout of contempt—*v. n.* to shout
 Hoo'ting, *s.* a contemptuous shouting; the cry of an owl
 Hop, *s.* a climbing plant 'used' in making beer; a leap with one leg, a mean dance—*v.* to leap on one leg, walk lamely, dance
 Hop-bind, *s.* the stem of the hop
 Hope, *s.* expectation, anticipation, trust, desire—*v.* to expect with desire, anticipate, trust
 Ho'peful, *a.* full of expectation, promising
 Ho'pefully, *ad.* with hope; without despair
 Ho'pefulness, *s.* promise of good
 Ho'peless, *a.* bereft of hope; abandoned
 Ho'pelessly, *ad.* without hope; despairingly
 Ho'per, *s.* one who hopes
 Hop'-garden, Hop'-ground, Hop'-yard, *s.* ground planted with hops
 Ho'pingly, *ad.* having hope
 Hop'ped, *a.* flavoured, or supplied with hops
 Hop'per, *s.* a part of a mill; a basket
 Hop'-picker, *s.* one who gathers the ripe hops
 Hop'ple, *v. a.* to tie the feet together
 Hop'-pole, *s.* a pole for hops to climb up
 Ho'ral, Ho'rary, *a.* relating to an hour
 Horde, *s.* a clan, a migratory crew
 Ho'rehound, *s.* a bitter medicinal plant
 Hori'zon, *s.* an imaginary great circle, dividing the earth into two hemispheres; the apparent circle bounding the view on all sides; part of the stand of a globe
 Horizon'tal, *a.* near the horizon; on a level
 Horizon'tality, *s.* parallelism to the horizon
 Horizon'tally, *ad.* in a level direction
 Horn, *s.* the elongated hard and pointed substance growing from each side of the head of ruminant animals; the cusp of the crescent moon; the feeler of an insect; a wind instrument of music; a drinking cup—*a.* made of horn
 Horn'beam, *s.* a kind of tree
 Horn'book, *s.* the first book for children
 Horn'ed, *a.* furnished with horns
 Hor'ned-owl, *s.* a kind of owl
 Hor'net, *s.* a large strong stinging insect
 Horn'less, *a.* having no horns
 Horn'pipe, *s.* a kind of dance
 Horn'work, *s.* a kind of outwork in fortification
 Horn'y, *a.* made of horn, callous, hard
 Hor'ologe, *s.* an instrument denoting time
 Horol'ogy, *s.* the principles of the art of making clocks, &c.
 Horom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the hours
 Horomet'rical, *a.* relating to horometry
 Horom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring time by hours

Hor'oscope, *s.* a scheme of the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth
 Horos'copy, *s.* astrology
 Hor'rible, *a.* dreadful, shocking, terrible
 Hor'ribleness, *s.* dreadful; hideousness
 Hor'ribly, *ad.* dreadfully, hideously
 Hor'rid, *a.* hideous, frightful, horrible; vulgar, ugly
 Hor'ridly, *ad.* hideously, shockingly
 Hor'ridness, *s.* hideousness, horribleness
 Horrific, *a.* causing horror or dread
 Hor'rifed, *a.* struck with fright or dread
 Hor'rify, *v. a.* to impress with horror
 Horror, *s.* [Lat.], terror mixed with detestation; that which can inspire horror
 Horse, *s.* the well-known animal used for draught and carriage; cavalry; a wooden machine—*v. a.* to carry on the back; to furnish with a horse or horses
 Hor'seback, *s.* the seat or state of riding
 Hor'sebean, *s.* a small kind of bean
 Hor'seblock, *s.* a block on which to mount a horse
 Hor'seboat, *s.* a boat used in ferrying horses
 Hor'sebreaker, *s.* one who tames horses
 Hor'se-chestnut, *s.* a large and handsome forest tree or its fruit
 Hor'secloth, *s.* a rug to lay on a horse's back
 Hor'sedealer, *s.* one who buys and sells horses
 Hor'sedrench, *s.* physic for a horse
 Hor'sedung, *s.* the dung of a horse
 Hor'seflesh, *s.* the flesh of horses
 Hor'sefly, *s.* a large fly that stings horses
 Hor'se-Guards, *s. pl.* the cavalry of the guards; the office where the business of the army is transacted
 Hor'sehair, *s.* the hair of horses
 Hor'sehoe, *s.* an agricultural machine for cleaning the land, and keeping the surface loose
 Hor'sejockey, *s.* a horse dealer or rider
 Hor'sekeeper, *s.* one who takes care of horses
 Hor'selaugh, *s.* a loud, violent, rude laugh
 Hor'seleech, *s.* a leech not used for phlebotomy
 Hor'se-litter, *s.* a carriage fixed on poles, and borne by and between two horses
 Hor'seload, *s.* as much as a horse can carry
 Hor'seman, *s.* one skilled in riding
 Hor'semanship, *s.* the art of managing a horse
 Hor'semeat, *s.* provision for horses (horse)
 Hor'semill, *s.* a mill turned by a horse
 Hor'semilliner, *s.* one who supplies decorations for horses
 Hor'semint, *s.* a large coarse kind of mint
 Hor'semuscle, *s.* a freshwater shell-fish
 Hor'seplay, *s.* rough play, rudeness
 Hor'sepond, *s.* a pond to water horses at
 Hor'sepower, *s.* the strength of horses used in giving motion to machinery; the unit of force for estimating the power of steam engines
 Hor'serace, *s.* a match of horses in running
 Hor'seracing, *s.* the practice of running horses in races
 Hor'seradish, *s.* an acrid and biting root
 Hor'seroad, Hor'seway, Hor'sepath, *s.* a road for horses
 Hor'seshoe, *s.* a shoe for horses—*a.* shaped like a horseshoe
 Hor'sestealer, *s.* a thief who steals horses

HE THAT WILL BE ANGRY FOR ANYTHING, WILL BE ANGRY FOR NOTHING.

HE WHO CANNOT HOLD HIS TONGUE IS UNWORTHY OF HAVING ONE.

[HOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HUF]

HE THAT DENIETH HIMSELF TO HIS COUNTRY, IS ALREADY IN EXILE.

Hor'sewhip, *s.* a whip to strike a horse with—*v. a.* to strike or lash with a horse-whip
 Hor'sewhipping, *s.* punishment with a horsewhip
 Hor'tatory, *a.* encouraging; animating
 Horticul'tural, *a.* relating to gardening
 Hor'ticulture, *s.* art of cultivating gardens
 Horticul'turist, *s.* one who is skilled in gardening
 Hor'tus-siccus, *s.* [Lat.], a collection of dried plants
 Hosan'na, *s.* [Heb.], an exclamation of praise to God
 Hose, *s. pl.* stockings; leather pipes used with fire engines
 Ho'sier, *s.* one who sells stockings, &c.
 Ho'siery, *s.* stockings, socks, &c.
 Hos'pitable, *a.* kind to strangers, friendly
 Hos'pitably, *ad.* in a hospitable manner
 Hos'pital, *s.* a house for the reception of sick and poor people
 Hospital'ity, *s.* the practice of entertaining strangers; liberality in entertainments
 Hos'pittaler, *s.* a knight of the order of St John of Jerusalem
 Host, *s.* one who entertains a guest; a landlord; an army; a number; the consecrated wafer in the sacrament of the mass
 Hos'tage, *s.* one who is left with an enemy as a pledge for the performance of conditions
 Ho'stess, *s.* a female host, a landlady
 Hos'tile, *a.* adverse, opposite; warlike
 Hos'tilely, *ad.* in an adverse manner
 Hostil'ities, *s. pl.* actual warfare
 Hostil'ity, *s.* open war, a state of warfare
 Hos'tler, *s.* one who takes care of horses at an inn
 Hot, *a.* having heat, ardent, furious, eager, acrid
 Hot'bed, *s.* a bed prepared for the early raising of plants by heat; any place where evil is encouraged and developed
 Hot'blooded, *a.* high-spirited, excitable, violent
 Hot'brained, Hot'headed, *a.* violent, rash, precipitate
 Ho'tchpotch, *s.* a mingled hash; mixture
 Hotcock'les, *s.* a species of childish play
 Hotel', *s.* a superior kind of inn or tavern
 Hot'house, *s.* a building for the cultivation of exotics, by means of heat
 Hot'ly, *ad.* ardently, vehemently
 Hot'pressed, *a.* smoothed and glazed by hotpressing
 Hot'presser, *s.* one who performs hotpressing
 Hot'pressing, *s.* the art of smoothing and glazing linen, paper, &c., by means of heat
 Hot'tentot, *s.* an inhabitant of the southern extremity of Africa
 Hot-wa'ter, *s.* trouble, difficulty
 Hou'dah, *s.* a seat to fix on a camel's or elephant's back
 Hound, *s.* a dog that hunts by scent; a despicable man—*v. a.* to set in pursuit of any one
 Hounds-tongue, *s.* a small rough-seeded plant
 Hour, *s.* the 24th part of a day; time
 Hou'rglass, *s.* an instrument for measur-

ing time by means of sand running from one part of it to the other
 Hou'rhand, *s.* the hand of a clock which indicates the hour
 Hou'rly, *a.* done every hour; frequent—*ad.* every hour; frequently
 House, *s.* a building for human abode; a building; a legislative body; ancestry, family; a commercial firm—*v.* to put under shelter, to harbour
 Hou'sebreaker, *s.* one who robs houses
 Hou'sebreaking, *s.* the robbing of houses
 Hou'sedog, *s.* a dog kept to guard the house
 Hou'sehold, *s.* a family living together—*a.* pertaining to a family
 Hou'sholder, *s.* the master of a house
 Hou'seholdstuff, *s.* furniture, goods, utensils
 Hou'sekeeper, *s.* a householder; a superintending female servant; one who keeps a house
 Hou'sekeeping, *s.* the keeping of a house or family; domestic management
 Hou'selamb, *s.* a lamb fatted in the house
 Hou'seleck, *s.* a succulent plant, growing on roofs, &c.
 Hou'seless, *a.* destitute of a habitation
 Hou'semaid, *s.* a female servant employed in housework
 Hou'serom, *s.* room or place in a house
 Hou'sewarming, *s.* a feast usual on taking possession of a house
 Hou'sewife, *s.* a female economist; a small case for needles, &c.
 Hou'sewifery, *s.* frugality in domestic affairs
 Hou'sework, *s.* the keeping of furniture, &c., in a house neat and in order
 Hou'sings, *s. pl.* ornamental coverings for the chargers of military officers
 Hov'el, *s.* a shed for cattle; mean dwelling
 Hov'er, *v. n.* to hang over head; to flutter the wings in the air, without progressing; to be in doubt or suspense; to move about in the neighbourhood
 Hov'er'ingly, *ad.* as if hovering
 How, *ad.* in what manner or degree [ing
 Howbe'it, *ad.* nevertheless, notwithstanding
 Howev'er, *ad.* notwithstanding; yet, at least
 How'itzer, *s.* a kind of gun for firing shells
 Howl, *s.* the cry of a wolf or dog; a yell of pain or rage—*v. n.* to cry as a dog; to wail, yell, roar
 How'let, *s.* an owl
 How'ling, *s.* the noise of a dog, &c.—*a.* wailing, yelling, roaring
 Howsoever, *ad.* in whatever manner
 Hoy, *s.* a coasting vessel, a small ship—*interj.* used to attract attention
 Hub'bub, *s.* a tumult, confusion, great noise
 Huck'aback, *s.* a kind of figured linen
 Huc'klebone, *s.* the hip bone
 Huck'ster, *s.* a retailer of small wares, a pedlar
 Hud'dle, *s.* crowd; tumult; confusion—*v.* to do a thing in a hurry; to crowd together in confusion; put into confusion
 Hud'dler, *s.* one who huddles
 Hudibras'tic, *a.* in the metre or vein of Hue, *s.* shade of colour, tint [Hudibras
 Hu'e-and-cry, *s.* alarm, a legal pursuit
 Hu'eless, *a.* without colour
 Huff, *s.* a swell of sudden anger—*v.* to

HE IS INDEED OBSTINATE WHOM NEITHER REASON NOR EXPERIENCE CAN PERSUADE.

[HUF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HUS]

HEAR NO EVIL OF A FRIEND, AND THINK NONE OF AN ENEMY.

chide with insolence, to swell with sudden anger
 Huffer, *s.* a blusterer; an angry chider
 Huffish, Huffy, *a.* arrogant, insolent, hectoring
 Huffiness, Huffishness, *s.* disposition to take offence; arrogance
 Hug, *s.* close embrace; gripe in wrestling
 —*v. a.* to embrace fondly, to hold fast
 Huge, *a.* vast, immense, large, enormous
 Hugely, *ad.* immensely, greatly, very much
 Hu'geness, *s.* enormous bulk; greatness
 Hugger-mugger, *ad.* privately
 Hulk, *s.* the body of a ship [kept
 Hulks, *s. pl.* old vessels where convicts are
 Hulk'y, *a.* bulky; heavy; unwieldy
 Hull, *s.* the body of a ship; a shell or husk
 —*v.* to strip off the hull; to send a ball through the hull of a ship; to drive before the wind and waves
 Hum, *s.* a buzzing noise—*v. n.* to sing low, to buzz—*interj.* implying doubt and deliberation
 Hu'man, *a.* having the qualities of a man
 Hu'mane, *a.* kind, good-natured, tender
 Hu'manely, *ad.* with kindness or compassion, generosity; with the nature of man
 Hu'manist, *s.* one versed in human nature
 Human'ity, *s.* benevolence, compassion
 Hu'manize, *v. a.* to render susceptible of tenderness
 Humaniza'tion, *s.* the act of humanizing
 Hu'manizing, *a.* rendering human or humane
 Hu'mankind, *s.* the race of man
 Hu'manly, *ad.* after the notions of men
 Hum'ble, *a.* low, lowly, modest, submissive—*v. a.* to bring low, to degrade, to subdue; to condescend
 Hum'blebee, *s.* a large wild bee
 Hum'bled, *a.* abased, repentant, degraded
 Hum'bleness, *s.* humility; absence of pride
 Hum'bler, *s.* one who makes humble
 Hum'bles, *s. pl.* the entrails of a deer
 Hum'bling, *s.* humiliation; abatement of pride—*a.* humiliating, degrading
 Hum'bly, *ad.* submissively, lowly
 Hum'bug, *s.* an imposition; an impostor
 —*v.* to impose upon
 Hum'drum, *s.* a stupid person—*a.* dull
 Hu'meral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder
 Hu'mid, *a.* wet, moist, watery, damp
 Humid'ity, *s.* moisture, dampness
 Humil'iate, *v. a.* to humble, to bring low
 Humil'iating, *a.* humbling, mortifying
 Humilia'tion, *s.* the act of humiliating
 Humil'ity, *s.* freedom from pride, modesty
 Hum'mer, *s.* one who hums
 Hum'ming, *s.* the noise of bees or flies—*a.* making a sound as of bees
 Hum'mingbird, *s.* the smallest of all birds
 Hum'mock, *s.* a little hill, or elevation
 Hum'ming-top, *s.* a child's plaything
 Hum'mums, *s. pl.* vapour baths; hot baths
 Hu'mour, *s.* moisture; cutaneous eruption; disposition, mood; whim, jocularity, wit—*v. a.* to indulge; to gratify by yielding to
 Hu'mourist, Hu'morist, *s.* one who indulges in humour, a wit
 Hu'mourless, *a.* without humour
 Hu'mourous, Hu'morous, *a.* jocular, whimsical, pleasant
 Hu'mourously, Hu'morously, *ad.* merrily; capriciously

Hu'mourousness, *s.* quality of being humorous
 Hu'moursome, Hu'morsome, *a.* peevish; petulant; humorous
 Hu'moursomely, *ad.* with humour, with petulance
 Hump, *s.* a protuberance, especially on the back
 Hump'back, *s.* a crooked back
 Hump'backed, *a.* deformed in the back
 Humph, *interj.* expressing hesitation
 Hunch, *v. n.* to jostle—*s.* a protuberance
 Hun'chback, *s.* a humpbacked person
 Hun'chbacked, *a.* humpbacked
 Hun'dred, *s.* ten multiplied by ten; part of a shire or county
 Hun'dredth, *a.* the ordinal of a hundred
 Hung'-beef, *s.* dried beef
 Hun'ger, *s.* craving for food; violent desire—*v. n.* to crave food; to long for
 Hun'ger-bitten, *a.* pinched by hunger
 Hun'gerly, *a.* wanting food or nourishment
 Hun'grily, *ad.* with keen appetite
 Hun'gry, *a.* in want of food, craving, poor, looking as if unfed
 Hunks, *s.* a covetous sordid wretch, a miser
 Hunt, *v.* to chase, to pursue, to search for
 —*s.* a pack of hounds; a chase, a pursuit
 Hun'ted, *a.* pursued, followed up
 Hun'ter, *s.* one who hunts, a horse bred and used for the chase
 Hun'ting, *s.* diversion of the chase; pursuit
 Hun'ting-horn, *s.* a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds
 Hun'ting-horse, *s.* a horse used in hunting
 Hun'ting-seat, Hun'ting-box, *s.* a residence during the hunting season
 Hun'tress, *s.* woman that follows the chase
 Hunts'man, *s.* one who manages the dogs for, and one who delights in, hunting
 Hunts'manship, *s.* qualifications of a hunter
 Hur'dle, *s.* sticks woven together for various uses—*v. a.* to close with hurdles
 Hur'dy-gur'dy, *s.* a stringed instrument sounded by a wheel and played with the fingers
 Hurl, *v. a.* to throw with violence
 Hur'ler, *s.* one who throws or hurls
 Hur'ly-bur'ly, *s.* bustle, tumult, confusion
 Hurra', Hurrah', *interj.* a shout of triumph—*v. n.* to shout in triumph
 Hur'ricane, *s.* a violent storm, a tempest
 Hur'ried, *a.* hastened, driven onwards
 Hur'riedly, *ad.* with hurry and precipitation
 Hur'riedness, *s.* the state of being in excessive haste
 Hur'rier, *s.* one who hurries
 Hur'ry, *v.* to hasten, to move with haste—*s.* precipitation, haste; a tumult
 Hur'rying, *s.* a driving onwards
 Hur'ryingly, *ad.* with hurry
 Hur'ry-scur'ry, *s.* confusion, bustle—*ad.* in a bustle
 Hurst, *s.* a small wood; a thicket
 Hurt, *s.* harm, mischief; wound or bruise
 —*v. a.* to injure, wound, harm, pain
 Hurt'ful, *a.* pernicious, mischievous [ly
 Hurt'fully, *ad.* mischievously; pernicious
 Hurt'fulness, *s.* mischievousness; perniciousness
 Hur'tle, *v.* to dash against, to jostle
 Hurt'less, *a.* harmless, innocent, innoxious
 Hus'band, *s.* a married man; owner and

HE THAT IS NOT IDLE WHEN AT LEISURE MAY PLAY WITH HIS BUSINESS.

[HUS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[HYS

HASTE IS THE BEGINNING OF WRATH, ITS END IS REPENTANCE.

manager of a ship—*v. a.* to manage frugally ; to till
 Hus'banded, *a.* managed, economized
 Hus'banding, *s.* economy, management
 Hus'bandless, *a.* not having a husband
 Hus'bandman, *s.* one who works in tillage
 Hus'bandry, *s.* tillage ; thrift, care, frugality
 Hush, *v.* to still, appease, quiet—*a.* silent, still—*interj.* commanding silence
 Hush'money, *s.* a bribe to secure secrecy
 Husk, *s.* the outward integument of fruits—*v. a.* to strip off the outward integument
 Hus'ked, *a.* having a husk ; peeled
 Hus'kily, *ad.* hoarsely
 Hus'kiness, *s.* hoarseness ; state of being husky
 Hus'ky, *a.* abounding in husks, dry ; hoarse
 Hus'sar, *s.* a light horse-soldier
 Hus'sy, *s.* a worthless or bad woman
 Hus'tings, *s. pl.* a council, a court ; a stage to address assemblies from ; the place where members of parliament are elected
 Hus'tle, *v. a.* to shake together
 Hus'wife, &c. See Housewife
 Hut, *s.* a poor cottage ; a mean abode—*v. a.* to furnish with huts for encamping
 Hutch, *s.* a corn-chest ; a rabbit-box
 Huzza', *s.* a shout—*v.* to utter acclamation—*interj.* shout of joy or acclamation
 Huzza'ing, *s.* shouting, acclamation
 Hy'acinth, *s.* a flower ; a colour
 Hyacin'thine, *a.* like the hyacinth
 Hy'brid, *a.* mongrel ; produced from different species
 Hy'bernate, &c. See Hibernation
 Hy'dra, *s.* [Lat.], a fabulous monster with many heads
 Hydran'gea, *s.* a kind of flowering shrub
 Hy'drant, *s.* a machine for raising water
 Hydraul'ic, Hydraul'ical, *a.* relating to hydraulics
 Hydraul'ics, *s. pl.* the science of the motion of fluids, especially in pipes
 Hydroceph'alus, *s.* a dropsy in the head
 Hydrodyna'mic, *a.* pertaining to the force of water
 Hydrodyna'mics, *s. pl.* the science which investigates the laws of fluids
 Hy'drogen, *s.* a highly rarefied and inflammable gas
 Hy'drogenize, *v. a.* to combine anything with hydrogen
 Hydrog'rapher, *s.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, hydrography
 Hydrograph'ic, Hydrograph'ical, *a.* relating to charts of the sea, lakes, &c.
 Hydrog'raphy, *s.* the art of measuring and describing the sea and other waters
 Hy'dromel, *s.* honey and water ; mead
 Hydrom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the specific gravity of fluids
 Hy'drometric, *a.* pertaining to hydrometry
 Hydrom'etry, *s.* the art of ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids
 Hydropath'ic, *a.* relating to hydropathy
 Hydropa'thist, *s.* one who practises hydropathy
 Hydropathy, *s.* the cold water cure
 Hydropho'bia, *s.* a disease occasioned by the bite of a mad dog ; dread of water
 Hydropho'bic, *a.* pertaining to hydrophobia

Hydrostat'ic, Hydrostat'ical, *a.* relating to hydrostatics
 Hydrostat'ically, *ad.* according to hydrostatics
 Hydrostat'ics, *s. pl.* the science which investigates the laws of fluids not in motion
 Hye'mal, *a.* belonging to winter
 Hye'na, Hyæ'na, *s.* a fierce animal inhabiting Africa and southern Asia
 Hyge'ian, *a.* relating to Hygieia the goddess of health
 Hygrom'eter, Hy'groscope, *s.* an instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere
 Hygromet'ric, Hygromet'rical, *a.* relating to the hygrometer
 Hygrom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring the degree of moisture in the air
 Hymene'al, Hymene'an, *a.* pertaining to marriage
 Hymn, *v. a.* to praise in songs, to sing—*s.* a divine song ; a song of praise
 Hymnol'ogy, *s.* a collection of hymns
 Hyper'bola, *s.* (in Geometry), a certain section of a cone
 Hyper'bole, *s.* [Gr.] (in Rhetoric), the representation of things as much greater or less than they really are
 Hyperbol'ical, *a.* exaggerating beyond fact
 Hyperbol'ically, *ad.* with exaggeration
 Hyper'bolist, *s.* one who hyperbolizes
 Hyperbolize, *v. n.* to speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation
 Hyperbo'rean, *a.* northern ; very cold—*s.* an inhabitant of the most northern regions
 Hypercrit'ic, *s.* an unreasonable critic
 Hypercrit'ical, *a.* critical beyond use
 Hypercrit'ically, *ad.* with excessively severe criticism
 Hypercrit'icism, *s.* excessive critical severity
 Hy'phen, *s.* [Gr.], a short line thus (-) to show that two words or syllables are to be joined together
 Hypochon'dria, *s.* melancholy
 Hypochon'driac, *s.* one affected with melancholy, or disordered in the imagination
 Hypochon'driac, Hypochondri'acal, *a.* affected with hypochondria
 Hypoc'risy, *s.* dissimulation, pretended religion
 Hyp'ocrite, *s.* a dissembler in religion, &c.
 Hypocrit'ical, *a.* dissembling, insincere, false ; putting on the cloak of religion
 Hypocrit'ically, *ad.* like a hypocrite
 Hypoth'enuse, *s.* (in Geometry), the line opposite to the right angle of a right-angled triangle
 Hypoth'ecate, *v. a.* to pawn ; to give in pledge
 Hypotheca'tion, *s.* the act of pledging ; bottomry
 Hypoth'esis, *s.* [Lat.], a supposition, an assumption to account for observed facts
 Hypothet'ical, *a.* supposed, conditional
 Hypothet'ically, *ad.* upon supposition
 Hyp'ped, Hyp'pish, *a.* chagrined, melancholy
 Hy'son, *s.* a fine kind of green tea
 Hyster'ic, Hyster'ical, *a.* troubled with hysterics

HE BEGINS TO GROW BAD, WHO BELIEVES HIMSELF GOOD.

[HYS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ILL]

Hyster'ics, *s.* fits of convulsive laughter and weeping, &c.

I.

I IS the third vowel and ninth letter of the English alphabet. It has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; or a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound as double *e*, as *field, yield*; and subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes other diphthongs, as *fail, neigh*. When it precedes *a* or *o*, and follows *c* or *t*, it indicates the aspirate and sibilant sound, as *gracious, diction, christian*; and the same before *e*, and following *s, z*, as, *hosier, grazier*.

I, *pron.* of the first person singular
Iam'bic, *a.* relating to iambic verse—*s.* (in *Prosody*), a dissyllabic foot, the first long, and the second short

Iam'bics, *s. pl.* verses which are composed of the feet so named

I'bex, *s.* an animal of the goat kind

I'bis, *s.* an Egyptian bird

Ice, *s.* water or any other liquid frozen; sugar concreted—*v. a.* to cover with ice; to chill; to freeze

I'ceberg, *s.* a large floating mass or mountain of ice

I'ceblink, *s.* the dazzling whiteness on the horizon, occasioned by the ice

I'ceboat, *s.* a boat for moving on the ice

I'cebound, *a.* closed in with ice

I'cebuilt, *a.* composed of ice

I'cecream, *s.* cream or custard flavoured and congealed

I'cefield, *I'ceflo*, *s.* a floating field of ice

I'cehouse, *s.* a house in which ice is kept

I'celander, *s.* a native of Iceland

Iceland'ic, *a.* pertaining to Iceland

I'ceplant, *s.* a species of mesembryanthemum

I'espar, *s.* a sort of feldspar

Ichneu'mon, *s.* a small Egyptian animal, a kind of stinging insect

Ichnograph'ical, *a.* representing a ground-plot

Ichnog'raphy, *s.* a plan or ground-plot

Ichthyog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on fishes

Ichthyolog'ical, *a.* relating to ichthyology

Ichthyol'ogist, *s.* one versed in ichthyology

Ichthyol'ogy, *s.* that branch of zoology which treats of fishes

Ichthyoph'agous, *a.* subsisting on fish

I'cicle, *s.* dripping water frozen, hanging from the eaves of houses, &c.

I'ciness, *s.* the state of being icy

I'cing, *s.* a covering of concreted sugar

Icon'oclasm, *s.* the destruction of images

Icon'oclast, *s.* a breaker of images

Iconoclas'tic, *a.* destroying images

Icosahe'dral, *a.* having twenty equal sides

Icosahe'dron, *s.* (in *Geometry*), a solid figure consisting of twenty triangular pyramids

I'cy, *a.* full of ice, cold; frigid, indifferent

Ide'a, *s.* [Lat.], mental image; a notion or thought; an opinion

Ide'al, *a.* mental, intellectual, existing in the mind alone, unreal—*s.* a pattern or model, a complete realization

Ide'alism, *s.* the system which represents everything as consisting only in ideas

Ide'alist, *s.* one who maintains idealism

Ideal'ity, *s.* the habit or faculty of idealizing

Idealiza'tion, *s.* the act or product of idealizing

Ide'alize, *v. n.* to form ideas, to convert into an idea

Ide'ally, *ad.* intellectually, mentally

Iden'tical, *a.* the same

Iden'tically, *ad.* so as to be identified

Iden'ticalness, *Iden'tity*, *s.* sameness

Identifica'tion, *s.* proof of identity

Iden'tify, *v. a.* to prove to be the same; to treat or consider as the same

Ideol'ogist, *s.* one who is conversant with ideas

Ideol'ogy, *s.* the science or study of ideas

Id'io, *s.* a natural want of understanding

Id'iom, *s.* a particular mode of speech

Idiomat'ic, *Idiomat'ical*, *a.* peculiar to a language

Idiomat'ically, *ad.* according to the idiom

Idiosyn'crasy, *s.* a peculiarity of temper or disposition

Idiosyncrat'ic, *a.* peculiar in temper, &c.

Id'iot, *s.* a natural fool, a simpleton

Idiot'ic, *Idiot'ical*, *a.* stupid; foolish

Idiot'ically, *ad.* like an idiot

I'dle, *a.* lazy, unemployed, worthless, vain—*v. n.* to spend time in inactivity

I'dleness, *s.* sloth, laziness, folly

I'dler, *s.* a lazy person, a sluggard

I'dly, *ad.* lazily, carelessly, foolishly

I'dol, *s.* an image worshipped as a god; anything inordinately loved or revered

Idol'ater, *s.* a worshipper of idols [enced

Idol'atrous, *a.* given to idolatry

Idol'atrously, *ad.* in an idolatrous manner

Idol'atry, *s.* the worship of idols; excessive love or reverence

I'dolize, *v. a.* to worship; to love to excess

I'dolized, *a.* loved or revered to excess

I'dolizer, *s.* one who loves to adoration

I'dyl, *s.* a short pastoral poem

Idyl'ic, *a.* after the manner of an idyl

If, *conj.* suppose it be so

Ig'neous, *a.* containing or emitting fire

Ig'nis-fat'uus, *s.* [Lat.], a kind of meteor called Will-with-the-wisp and Jack o' Lantern; a delusion

Igni'te, *v.* to set on fire; to take fire

Igni'ted, *a.* on fire [fire

Igni'tible, *a.* inflammable, easily set on

Igni'tion, *s.* the act of setting on fire

Igno'ble, *a.* not noble; mean; worthless; disgraceful

Igno'bleness, *s.* want of dignity

Igno'bly, *ad.* disgracefully, ignominiously

Ignomin'ious, *a.* disgraceful, shameful

Ignomin'iously, *ad.* meanly, scandalously

Ig'nominy, *s.* disgrace, reproach, shame

Ignora'mus, *s.* [Lat.], a foolish fellow

Ig'norance, *s.* want of knowledge

Ig'norant, *a.* illiterate, void of knowledge, untaught

Ig'norantly, *ad.* without knowledge; unskilfully

Igno're, *v. a.* not to recognise, to repudiate

Igua'na, *s.* a species of lizard

I'lex, *s.* the great scarlet oak, the holly

Il'iad, *s.* the epic poem of Homer

Ill, *a.* sick, unhealthy, rude, surly, harsh, unfavourable, evil—*s.* wickedness, mi-

IT IS LESS PAINFUL TO LEARN IN YOUTH, THAN TO BE IGNORANT IN AGE.

IN A THOUSAND POUNDS OF LAW, THERE IS NOT AN OUNCE OF LOVE.

[ILL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMB]

INGRATITUDE IS UNPARDONABLE, AND DRIES UP THE FOUNTAIN OF ALL GOODNESS.

sery, misfortune—*ad.* not well, not rightly, with difficulty
Illadvi'sed, *a.* not well counselled
Illarra'nged, *a.* not well ordered
Illassorted, *a.* badly matched
Il'lative, *a.* that may be inferred
Il'lative, *ad.* by way of inference
Illau'dable, *a.* unworthy of commendation
Illau'dably, *ad.* unworthily, meanly
Illbloo'd, *s.* rancour, enmity
Ill'bred, *a.* impolite; uncourteous
Illbree'ding, *s.* want of politeness
Il'condi'tioned, *a.* difficult, discourteous, malevolent
Il'consid'ered, *Il'devi'sed*, *a.* not well planned
Il'dispos'd, *a.* not well disposed
Ille'gal, *a.* contrary to law, unjust
Illeg'al'ity, *s.* a contrariety to law
Ille'gally, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law
Illegibil'ity, *Illeg'ibleness*, *s.* incapability of being read
Illeg'ible, *a.* that cannot be clearly read
Illeg'ibly, *ad.* in a manner not to be read
Illegit'imacy, *s.* a state of bastardy
Illegit'imate, *a.* born out of wedlock; undue, erroneous; not lawful, not logical
Illegit'imately, *ad.* not legitimately
Illegitima'tion, *s.* the state of one not born in wedlock; want of genuineness
Il'fa'ted, *a.* unfortunate, inauspicious
Il'fa'voured, *a.* of a bad countenance; ugly
Il'fa'vouredly, *ad.* not handsomely
Il'fa'vouredness, *s.* ugliness, want of attractiveness
Il'fit'ted, *a.* not well fitted [tractiveness
Il'fur'nished, *a.* not well furnished
Il'lib'eral, *a.* sparing, mean, disingenuous, bigoted
Il'liberal'ity, *s.* meanness; parsimony; bigotry
Il'lib'erally, *ad.* meanly, disingenuously
Illic'it, *a.* unlawful, unfit; contraband
Illic'itly, *ad.* unlawfully
Illic'itness, *s.* unlawfulness
Il'lim'itable, *a.* which cannot be bounded
Il'lim'itably, *ad.* so as not to be limited
Il'limita'tion, *Il'lim'itedness*, *s.* boundlessness, infinitude
Il'lim'ited, *a.* unbounded; interminable
Il'infor'med, *a.* not well informed
Il'inten'tioned, *a.* designed to do harm
Il'it'eracy, *Il'it'erateness*, *s.* want of learning; ignorance
Il'it'erate, *a.* unlearned, ignorant, untaught
Il'it'erately, *ad.* in an ignorant manner
Il'jud'ged, *a.* badly determined
Il'loo'king, *a.* illfavoured
Il'na'ture, *s.* peevishness, malevolence
Il'na'tured, *a.* peevish, untractable, cross
Il'na'turedly, *ad.* in a peevish, froward manner
Il'na'turedness, *s.* want of a kindly disposition
Il'n'ess, *s.* sickness, disorder, weakness
Illog'ical, *a.* contrary to the laws of logic
Illog'ically, *ad.* not according to logic, immethodically
Illog'icalness, *s.* contrariety to logic
Illo'mened, *Il'istar'ed*, *a.* not auspicious, unfortunate
Il'proportioned, *a.* not in good proportion
Il'provi'ded, *a.* not well supplied
Il'requi'ted, *a.* not well requited
Il'spent, *a.* badly expended
Il'sto'ed, *a.* not well provided

Il'suppres'sed, *a.* not completely suppressed
Il'tem'per, *s.* crossness, surliness, petulance
Il'tem'pered, *a.* cross, fretful, surly, sour
Il'tem'peredly, *ad.* in an illtempered manner
Il'ti'med, *a.* at the wrong time [ner
Il'trai'ned, *a.* not well disciplined
Il'tre'at, *v. a.* to treat badly
Il'turn, *s.* disservice, damage
Il'u'de, *v. a.* to mock, play upon, deceive
Il'u'me, *Il'u'mine*, *Il'u'minate*, *v. a.* to enlighten, to adorn, to illustrate
Il'u'minated, *a.* lighted up, adorned
Il'u'minating, *a.* the act of adorning books with ornamental borders, &c.
Il'lumina'tion, *s.* the act of illuminating, brightness; the lighting up of houses externally for rejoicing; the possession of spiritual light; an ornamental border in a book
Il'u'minative, *a.* having the power to give light
Il'luminator, *s.* one who illuminates
Il'u'sion, *s.* a false show, error, mockery
Il'u'sive, *a.* deceiving by false show
Il'u'sively, *a.* in a deceptive manner
Il'u'siveness, *s.* deception; false appearance
Il'u'sory, *a.* deceiving, fraudulent
Il'us'trate, *v. a.* to brighten with light; to make lustrous or splendid; to explain, to clear, to elucidate; to adorn with explanatory engravings, &c.
Il'ustrated, *a.* adorned with explanatory engravings
Il'lustra'tion, *s.* explanation, exposition; an explanatory engraving
Il'lustrative, *a.* tending to illustrate
Il'lustratively, *ad.* by way of explanation
Il'lustrator, *s.* one who illustrates
Il'lus'trious, *a.* conspicuous, noble, eminent, widely famed
Il'lus'triously, *ad.* conspicuously, eminently, with celebrity
Il'lus'triousness, *s.* eminence; nobility; renown
Il'llwill', *s.* disposition to envy or hatred
Im'age, *s.* a picture, a statue, an idol; likeness, figure, notion, metaphor—*v. a.* to represent, to picture to one's self
Im'agery, *s.* pictures, statues, metaphors, graphic description
Imag'inable, *a.* that may be imagined
Imag'inably, *ad.* conceivably
Imag'inary, *a.* fancied, visionary, ideal
Imag'ination, *s.* fancy, conception, scheme, contrivance
Imag'inative, *a.* fantastic; full of imagination
Imag'ine, *v.* to fancy, to conceive; to devise, to contrive, to plan
Imag'ined, *a.* devised, contrived
Im'aging, *s.* the act of forming images
Imag'ining, *s.* fancy; imagination
Im'aum, *s.* a Mahometan priest
Im'becile, *a.* feeble; incapable; foolish—*s.* one who is weak in body or mind
Imbecil'ity, *s.* weakness, feebleness; foolishness, idiocy
Imbed', *v. a.* to sink or lay in a bed
Imbed'ded, *a.* enclosed, surrounded by any other substance
Imbi'be, *v. a.* to drink in, to learn imperceptibly
Imbi'ber, *s.* one who imbibes
Imbibi'tion, *s.* the act of imbibing

IF EVERY ONE HAD HIS OWN ENDS. ALL WOULD COME TO A BAD END.

IMB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMP

Imbit'ter. See Embitter
 Imbod'y. See Embody
 Imbol'den. See Embolden
 Imbo'som. See Embosom
 Imbow'er. See Embower
 Im'bricated, *a.* overlapping in regular order, like scales or tiles
 Imbrow'n, *v. a.* to make brown, to darken
 Imbru'e, *v. a.* to steep, soak, drench
 Imbru'ed, *a.* soaked, drenched
 Imbru'ment, *s.* a steeping, a soaking
 Imbru'te, *v. a.* to degrade to brutality
 Imbu'e, *v. a.* to tincture deeply; to tinge
 Imbu'ed, *a.* dyed, tintured; persuaded in mind
 Imbur'se, *v. a.* to stock with money
 Imbur'sement, *s.* money laid up in stock
 Imitability, *s.* the quality of being imitable
 Im'itable, *a.* worthy of being imitated; able to be copied
 Im'itate, *v. a.* to follow in manner, way, or action; to copy
 Imita'tion, *s.* act of imitating; a copy; a likeness
 Im'itative, *a.* inclined or tending to copy
 Im'itatively, *ad.* so as to imitate
 Im'itator, *s.* one who copies or imitates
 Immac'ulate, *a.* spotless, pure, undefiled
 Immac'ulately, *ad.* without blemish; purely
 Immac'ulateness, *s.* purity; innocence
 Im'manency, *s.* internal dwelling
 Im'manent, *a.* inherent, intrinsic, internal
 Immat'erial, *a.* spiritual, incorporeal; unimportant
 Immat'erialism, *s.* the doctrine of the existence of spiritual beings
 Immat'erialist, *s.* one who professes immaterialism
 Immateriality, *s.* the quality of being immaterial
 Immat'erially, *ad.* so as not to depend upon matter; without importance
 Immat'erialness, *s.* state of being immaterial
 Immat'erialized, *a.* rendered immaterial
 Immatu're, *a.* not ripe, not perfect; hasty
 Immatu'r'ely, *ad.* too soon, too early
 Immatu'reness, Immatu'rity, *s.* unripeness, incompleteness
 Immeas'urable, *a.* not to be measured
 Immeas'urableness, *s.* incapability of being measured
 Immeas'urably, *ad.* immensely; beyond all measure
 Imme'diacy, *s.* power of acting independently
 Imme'diate, *a.* instant; acting directly
 Imme'diately, *ad.* presently, instantly, directly
 Immelo'dious, *a.* not melodious; unmusical
 Immemo'rial, *a.* past time of memory
 Immemo'rially, *ad.* beyond memory
 Immen'se, *a.* unlimited, infinite, huge
 Immen'sely, *ad.* without measure, infinitely
 Immen'sity, *s.* unbounded greatness
 Immer'ge, Immer'se, *v. a.* to sink or plunge into any fluid; to dip in water
 Immer'sed, *a.* plunged, sunk, deeply engaged
 Immer'sion, *s.* a dipping or plunging; a sinking in a fluid
 Immethod'ical, *a.* confused, irregular

Immethod'ically, *ad.* without method
 Immethod'icalness, *s.* want of method
 Im'migrant, *s.* one who comes into a country as a permanent settler
 Im'migrate, *v. n.* to come as an immigrant
 Immigra'tion, *s.* coming as an immigrant
 Im'minence, *s.* a hanging over or threatening to befall
 Im'minent, *a.* impending, threatening
 Im'minently, *ad.* with imminence
 Immis'sion, *s.* a sending in, an injection
 Immit'igable, *a.* not to be softened
 Immit'igably, *ad.* so as not to be softened
 Immix', Immin'gle, *v. a.* to mix; to unite
 Immix'able, *a.* impossible to be mixed
 Immobil'ity, *s.* immovableness
 Immod'erate, *a.* excessive, more than enough; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable
 Immod'erately, *ad.* excessively; without reason
 Immod'erateness, Immodera'tion, *s.* excess, unreasonableness
 Immod'est, *a.* shameless, obscene, impure
 Immod'estly, *ad.* without modesty
 Immod'esty, *s.* want of purity or delicacy
 Im'molate, *v. a.* to sacrifice, to offer up, to destroy
 Im'molated, *a.* offered up as a sacrifice
 Immola'tion, *s.* the act of sacrificing
 Im'molator, *s.* one that offers in sacrifice
 Immor'al, *a.* dishonest, irreligious, vicious, dissolute
 Immoral'ity, *s.* dishonesty; want of virtue, contrariety to virtue
 Immor'ally, *ad.* in opposition to what is right
 Immor'tal, *a.* eternal, perpetual, never to die, incorruptible
 Immortal'ity, *s.* exemption from death, endless life, perpetual renown
 Immor'tally, *ad.* with everlasting life
 Immortaliza'tion, *s.* act of immortalizing
 Immor'talize, *v.* to make or become immortal; to exempt from death
 Immo'vable, *a.* unshaken, firm, stable
 Immovabil'ity, Immo'vableness, *s.* the state of being immovable; fixedness
 Immo'vably, *ad.* so as not to move, or be shaken
 Immunity, *s.* privilege, exemption, freedom
 Immu're, *v. a.* to enclose, shut in, confine
 Immutability, Immu'tableness, *s.* invariableness, constancy
 Immu'table, *a.* invariable, unalterable
 Immu'tably, *ad.* unalterably; unchangeably
 Imp, *s.* a little demon, or fiend; a mischievous and malevolent child—*v. a.* to lengthen, extend
 Im'pact, *s.* touch; stroke
 Impact', *v. a.* to drive close or hard
 Impact'ed, *a.* hardened by being driven close
 Impair', *v.* to lessen, injure, make worse
 Impale, *v. a.* to put to death by fixing upon an upright stake
 Impale'ment, *s.* the putting to death by impaling the body on a stake
 Impalpabil'ity, *s.* the state or quality of not being perceived by touch
 Impal'pable, *a.* not perceptible by touch
 Impal'pably, *ad.* so as not to be felt
 Impan'nel, *v. a.* to form a list of jurors

IDLENESS IS THE REFUGE OF WEAK MINDS AND THE HOLIDAY OF FOOLS.

IN THE CURRENT OF LIFE BEWARE OF THE GULF OF INTEMPERANCE.

IMP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMP

IT WERE NO VIRTUE TO BEAR CALAMITIES, IF WE DID NOT FEEL THEM.

Impar'adise, *v. a.* to put in a state of felicity
 Impar'ity. See Disparity
 Impark', *v. a.* to enclose land for a park
 Impart', *v. a.* to communicate; to grant, to give, to disclose
 Imparta'tion, *s.* act of imparting
 Impar'ted, *a.* granted, revealed
 Impar'ter, *s.* one who imparts
 Impar'tial, *a.* equitable, equal, just
 Impar'tialist, *s.* one who is impartial
 Impartial'ity, *s.* absence of preference or prejudice; justice
 Impar'tially, *ad.* equitably, without bias
 Impartibil'ity, *s.* capability of being communicated
 Impar'tible, *a.* capable of being imparted
 Impass'able, *a.* that cannot be passed
 Impass'ableness, *s.* incapability of passing
 Impass'ably, *ad.* so as to prevent passing
 Impassibil'ity, Impas'sibleness, *s.* exemption from suffering
 Impas'sible, *a.* incapable of suffering
 Impas'sion, *v. a.* to move with passion
 Impas'sionable, *a.* able to be impassioned
 Impas'sioned, *a.* strongly affected; full of passion
 Impas'sive, *a.* exempt from external agency
 Impas'sively, *ad.* without sensibility of pain
 Impas'siveness, Impassiv'ity, *s.* the state of being impassive
 Impa'tience, *s.* uneasiness under sufferings; vehemence of temper; restlessness
 Impa'tient, *a.* eager, not able to endure
 Impa'tiently, *ad.* eagerly; restlessly
 Impaw'n, *v. a.* to pawn, to give as a pledge
 Impe'ach, *v. a.* to accuse, censure, criminate, charge
 Impe'achable, *a.* accusable; chargeable
 Impe'acher, *s.* one who impeaches
 Impe'achment, *s.* act of impeaching, accusation
 Impearl', *v. a.* to form like pearls, adorn
 Impee'cable, *a.* not subject to sin, perfect
 Impee'cabil'ity, *s.* exemption from sin
 Impe'de, *v. a.* to hinder, to obstruct, to let
 Imped'iment, *s.* hinderance, obstruction, difficulty
 Impel', *v. a.* to urge forwards; to press on
 Impel'led, *a.* driven, urged
 Impel'ent, *s.* a power to drive forward
 Impel'ler, *s.* one that impels
 Impel'ling, *a.* urging, causative
 Impend', *v. n.* to hang over, to be at hand
 Impen'dence, Impen'dency, *s.* the state of hanging over; propinquity
 Impen'ding, Impen'dent, *a.* hanging ready to fall, approaching, menacing
 Impen'etrable, *a.* that cannot be penetrated or discovered; not to be pierced
 Impen'etrableness, Impenetrabil'ity, *s.* hardness which cannot be penetrated
 Impen'etrably, *ad.* with extreme hardness
 Impen'itence, Impen'iteney, *s.* hardness of heart; absence of repentance or reformation
 Impen'itent, *s.* one who neglects repentance—*a.* obdurate, remorseless
 Impen'itently, *ad.* without repentance
 Imper'ative, *a.* commanding, ordering; (in Grammar), expressing commands, exhortations, entreaties, &c.
 Imper'atively, *ad.* in a commanding style

Impercep'tible, *a.* not to be perceived
 Impercep'tibleness, Imperceptibil'ity, *s.* the quality of eluding observation
 Impercep'tibly, *ad.* so as not to be perceived
 Imper'fect, *a.* not complete, defective, not perfect
 Imperfec'tion, *s.* a defect, a failure, a fault
 Imper'fectly, *ad.* not completely, not fully
 Imper'fectness, *s.* incompleteness; defectiveness
 Imper'forate, *a.* not pierced through
 Imper'ial, *a.* belonging to an emperor or an empire; supreme, dominant, noble—*s.* a kind of trunk; the beard growing on the lower lip
 Imper'ialist, *s.* one belonging to an emperor
 Imper'ially, *ad.* in a royal manner
 Imper'ialty, *s.* imperial power
 Imper'il, *v. a.* to bring into danger
 Imper'ious, *a.* haughty, arrogant, lordly
 Imper'iously, *ad.* insolently, arrogantly
 Imper'iousness, *s.* arrogance of command
 Imper'ishable, *a.* not to be destroyed
 Imper'ishableness, *s.* indestructibility
 Imper'ishably, *ad.* so as not to perish
 Impermeabil'ity, *s.* the being impermeable
 Imper'meable, *a.* not to be passed through
 Imper'sonal, *a.* having no personality; (in Grammar), used without reference to a person
 Impersonal'ity, *s.* indistinctness of person
 Imper'sonally, *ad.* without distinction of person; in an impersonal manner
 Imper'sonate, *v. a.* to personify
 Imper'sonated, *a.* personified
 Impersona'tion, *s.* personification
 Impersp'icu'ity, *s.* want of clearness or perspicuity
 Impersp'ic'uous, *a.* not sufficiently clear
 Impersua'sible, *a.* not to be persuaded
 Imper'tineney, Imper'tinence, *s.* the quality of being irrelevant or intrusive; rudeness, sauciness; that which is not relevant or pertinent
 Imper'tinent, *s.* an intruder—*a.* intrusive, meddling, irrelevant, insolent, not to the purpose
 Imper'tinently, *ad.* officiously, intrusively, irrelevantly
 Impertur'bable, *a.* not to be disturbed
 Imperturbabil'ity, *s.* calmness; tranquillity
 Impertur'bed, *a.* undisturbed; calm
 Imper'vious, Imper'viable, *a.* impassable, inaccessible
 Imper'vously, *ad.* impenetrably; impassably
 Imper'vuousness, *s.* a state of impenetrability
 Impetra'tion, *s.* act of obtaining by entreaty
 Impetuos'ity, Impet'uousness, *s.* violence, fury, vehemence
 Impet'uous, *a.* violent, forcible, fierce, passionate
 Impet'uously, *ad.* violently; vehemently
 Im'petus, *s.* [Lat.], force of a stroke, or of motion
 Impi'ety, Im'piousness, *s.* wickedness, irreverence
 Impin'ge, *v.* to strike against
 Im'pious, *a.* wicked, profane, irreligious
 Im'piously, *ad.* profanely, wickedly
 Im'pish, *a.* like an imp

IMITATE THE DOVE IN INNOCENCE, AND THE SERPENT IN WISDOM.

[IMP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IMP]

INTENTIONS, AS WELL AS ACTIONS, MUST BE GOOD TO BE ACCEPTABLE.

Im'pishly, *ad.* in an impish manner
 Implac'able, *a.* malicious, not to be appeased; inexorable, unrelenting
 Implacabil'ity, Implac'ableness, *s.* the quality of being implacable
 Implac'ably, *ad.* with implacability
 Implant', *v. a.* to plant, instill, teach
 Implanta'tion, *s.* the act of implanting
 Implan'ted, *a.* fixed in the mind
 Imple'ad, *v. a.* to prosecute, to sue at law
 Im'plement, *s.* a tool, instrument, or utensil
 Imple'tion, *s.* the act of filling up
 Im'plicate, *v. a.* to entangle, to involve, to show to be a partaker
 Im'plicated, *a.* entangled, concerned, participant
 Implica'tion, *s.* involution, entanglement; a tacit inference; a necessary consequence
 Im'plicative, *a.* having implication
 Im'plicatively, *ad.* by implication
 Implic'it, *a.* implied, involved, understood but not expressed, taken on trust
 Implic'itly, *ad.* by implication or inference
 Implic'itness, *s.* the state of being implicit
 Impli'ed, *a.* virtual; meant though not expressed
 Impli'edly, *ad.* by implication
 Implo're, *v.* to ask, beg, beseech, entreat
 Implo'rer, *s.* one who entreats
 Implo'ring, *a.* earnestly entreating
 Implo'ringly, *ad.* in an earnestly entreating manner
 Im'ply, *v. a.* to comprise, include, mean, signify
 Impoi'son, *v. a.* to corrupt with poison
 Impoi'sonment, *s.* act of poisoning
 Impol'icy, *s.* inexpediency, unsuitability, impolitic conduct
 Impoli'te, *a.* unrefined, rude, uncivil
 Impoli'tely, *ad.* uncivilly, with rudeness
 Impoli'teness, *s.* want of politeness
 Impol'itic, *a.* inexpedient, imprudent, indiscreet
 Impol'itically, *ad.* imprudently; unwisely
 Impon'derable, *a.* that has no ascertainable weight
 Imponderabil'ity, Impon'derableness, *s.* quality of wanting ascertainable weight
 Impo'rous, *a.* without pores, compact
 Import', *v. a.* to bring from abroad; to signify or denote, to concern
 Im'port, *s.* meaning, scope; importance
 Importable, *a.* capable of being imported
 Importance, *s.* consequence; moment, magnitude
 Important, *a.* momentous, of consequence
 Importantly, *ad.* weightily; forcibly
 Importa'tion, *s.* act of importing, or what is imported
 Importer, *s.* one who imports
 Im'ports, *s. pl.* commodities, &c. imported
 Importunate, *a.* incessant in solicitation, urgent
 Importunately, *ad.* with urgent solicitation
 Importunateness, Import'unacy, *s.* incessant solicitation
 Importu'ne, *v. a.* to solicit urgently and incessantly
 Importu'nity, *s.* incessant solicitation, urgency
 Impos'able, *a.* that may be imposed
 Impos'ableness, *s.* quality of being impossible

Impos'e, *v. a.* to enjoin or lay upon; to deceive; (in printing), to prepare a form for the press
 Impos'er, *s.* one who imposes or enjoins
 Impos'ing, *a.* solemn, grand, stately
 Impos'ition, *s.* an injunction; the act of laying on; a tax or tribute; an oppression; a cheat or fraud
 Impossibil'ity, *s.* that which cannot be done, impracticability
 Impos'sible, *a.* impracticable, that cannot be, or be done
 Im'post, *s.* a tax; a custom to be paid
 Impos'thume, *s.* an abscess
 Impos'tor, *s.* a pretender, a cheat
 Impos'ture, *s.* a cheat; a fraud; delusion, imposition
 Im'potence, Im'potency, *s.* want of power, incapacity, feebleness
 Im'potent, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting power
 —*s.* one who is impotent
 Im'potently, *ad.* without power, weakly
 Impou'nd, *v. a.* to shut up; to enclose
 Impov'erish, *v. a.* to make poor, to exhaust
 Impov'erished, *a.* exhausted
 Impov'erisher, *s.* one who makes others poor
 Impov'erishing, *a.* exhausting
 Impov'erishment, *s.* the being made poor; exhaustion
 Impracticabil'ity, Imprac'ticableness, *s.* incapability of being performed
 Imprac'ticable, *a.* impossible, unattainable, unmanageable, impassable
 Imprac'ticably, *ad.* in an impracticable manner
 Im'precate, *v. a.* to invoke evil, to curse
 Imprec'a'tion, *s.* an invocation of evil, a curse
 Im'precatory, *a.* containing wishes of evil, cursing
 Impreg'nable, *a.* not to be taken, unmoved
 Impreg'nably, *ad.* so as to defy force
 Impreg'nate, *v. a.* to make prolific—*a.* rendered fruitful or prolific
 Impregna'tion, *s.* the act of making prolific
 Imprescriptibil'ity. See *Dictionary of Law Terms.*
 Imprescrip'tible, *a.* not to be alienated
 Im'press, *s.* mark made by pressure; stamp, likeness
 Impress', *v. a.* to print, to stamp; to force into service, to compel into the service of the state
 Impressibil'ity, *s.* capability of being impressed
 Impres'sible, *a.* that may be impressed
 Impres'sibly, *ad.* so as to take impression
 Impres'sion, *s.* act of impressing; the print of a stamp or seal; an edition of a book; image in the mind, or influence on it; faint remembrance
 Impres'sionable, *a.* capable of being impressed
 Impres'sive, *a.* forcible; powerful
 Impres'sively, *ad.* in an impressive manner
 Impress'iveness, *s.* the quality of being impressive
 Imprest', *a.* advanced as money
 Imprima'tur, *s.* [Lat.], a license to print
 Imprimis, *ad.* [Lat.], in the first place
 Im'print, *s.* the name and address of the printer of a book, bill, &c.
 Imprint', *v. a.* to print; to impress; to fix on the mind

IN ORDER TO JUDGE OF ANOTHER'S FEELINGS, REMEMBER YOUR OWN.

IMP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INA

IF ALL MEN WERE JUST, THERE WOULD BE NO NEED OF VALOUR.

Impris'on, *v. a.* to shut up, to confine
 Imprisoned, *a.* shut up, confined
 Imprisoning, *s.* act of confining
 Imprisonment, *s.* a confinement in prison
 Improbability, *s.* unlikelihood
 Improb'able, *a.* incredible, unlikely
 Improb'ably, *ad.* without likelihood
 Improb'ity, *s.* baseness, dishonesty
 Impromptu, *s.* [Lat.], an extemporaneous composition — *ad.* off-hand; without study
 Improper, *a.* unfit, inexpedient, unsuitable, unbecoming
 Improperly, *ad.* not fitly; incongruously
 Impropr'iate, *a.* devolved into the hands of laymen — *v. a.* to convert to the use of a layman
 Impropr'iation, *s.* act of impropr'iating; church property in the hands of a layman
 Impropr'iator, *s.* a layman possessed of church lands
 Impropr'ity, *s.* unfitness, inaccuracy
 Improvable, *a.* capable of improvement
 Improvableness, Improvability, *s.* capability of improvement
 Improv'ably, *ad.* in a manner that admits of melioration
 Impro've, *v.* to make or grow better; to correct; to apply to good purpose; to advance in any desirable qualification
 Impro'ved, *a.* made better; used to advantage
 Impro'vement, *s.* advancement in good; advantageous use; cultivation; the act of improving
 Impro'ver, *s.* one who improves or meliorates
 Improv'idence, *s.* want of forethought
 Improv'ident, *a.* wanting forethought
 Improv'idently, *ad.* without forethought
 Impro'ving, *a.* growing or making better
 Impro'vingly, *ad.* so as to improve
 Improvisat'ion, *s.* extempore composition of poetry or music
 Im'proviser, *v.* to compose music or poetry extempore
 Impru'dence, *s.* indiscretion, negligence, folly; inattention to interest
 Impru'dent, *a.* wanting prudence, injudicious, negligent, indiscreet
 Impru'dently, *ad.* carelessly, indiscreetly
 Impudence, *s.* shamelessness, audacity, insolence
 Impudent, *a.* shameless, audacious, insolent
 Impudently, *ad.* with impudence
 Impu'gn, *v. a.* to attack, to deny, to blame
 Impu'gner, *s.* one who impugns
 Impulse, *s.* a communicated force; internal motive or influence
 Impul'sion, *s.* act of impelling; impulse
 Impul'sive, *a.* having power to impel; acting from impulse
 Impul'sively, *ad.* by impulse; with force
 Impu'nity, *s.* exemption from punishment
 Impu're, *a.* defiled, unchaste, unrefined
 Impu'rely, *ad.* with impurity
 Impu'rity, Impu'reness, *s.* filthiness; foulness; feculency; lewdness
 Impur'ple, *v. a.* to colour as with purple
 Impu'table, *a.* that may be imputed
 Impu'tableness, *s.* the being imputable
 Imputa'tion, *s.* act of imputing; an accusation or charge
 Impu'te, *v. a.* to charge, to attribute

Impu'ted, *a.* attributed, ascribed
 Impu'ter, *s.* he that imputes
 In, *prep.* within; at; according to — *ad.* into or within some place
 Inability, *s.* want of power, incapacity
 Inaccessibil'ity, Inaccess'ibleness, *s.* state of being inaccessible
 Inaccess'ible, *a.* not to be reached, approached, or obtained
 Inaccess'ibly, *ad.* so as not to be approached
 Inac'curacy, *s.* want of exactness, an error
 Inac'curate, *a.* not exact, not accurate
 Inac'curately, *ad.* erroneously, not correctly
 Inac'tion, *s.* absence of action; idleness
 Inac'tive, *a.* indolent, sluggish, not active
 Inac'tively, *ad.* without labour, sluggishly
 Inactiv'ity, *s.* idleness; rest; sluggishness
 Inad'equacy, Inad'equateness, *s.* insufficiency; defectiveness
 Inad'equately, *ad.* defectively, imperfectly
 Inadmissibil'ity, *s.* quality of being inadmissible
 Inadmis'sible, *a.* not to be allowed or received
 Inadver'tence, Inadver'tency, *s.* inattention; an oversight, or mistake
 Inadver'tent, *a.* inconsiderate, careless
 Inadver'tently, *ad.* negligently, carelessly
 Inalienable, *a.* that cannot be alienated
 Inalienableness, *s.* state of being inalienable
 Inalienably, *ad.* so as not to be alienable
 Inamora'to, *s.* [Ital.], a lover, a fond person
 Ina'ne, *a.* void, useless, empty
 Inan'imate, *a.* void of life, without animation; dull, spiritless
 Inan'ition, *s.* emptiness; condition of not being filled
 Inan'ity, *s.* emptiness, void space, vacuity
 Inap'etence, Inap'etency, *s.* want of appetite; want of inclination
 Inapplicabil'ity, *s.* unfitness
 Inap'plicable, *a.* incapable of being applied; unfit, inappropriate
 Inap'plicably, *ad.* so as not to be applicable
 Inap'plication, *s.* indolence, inactivity
 Inap'posite, *a.* unfit, unsuitable, improper
 Inap'positely, *ad.* unfitly, unsuitably
 Inappre'ciable, *a.* that cannot be appreciated
 Inappre'ciably, *ad.* so as not to be appreciated
 Inappro'priate, *a.* unsuited; not belonging to
 Inappro'priately, *ad.* unsuitably
 Inappro'priateness, *s.* unsuitability
 Inapt', *a.* incongruous
 Inap'titude, Inap'tness, *s.* unfitness; unsuitableness
 Inapt'ly, *ad.* incongruously
 Inarch', *v. a.* to graft by inarching
 Inarch'ing, *s.* the mode of grafting by approach
 Inartic'ulate, *a.* not uttered distinctly
 Inartic'ulately, *ad.* indistinctly, confusedly
 Inartic'ulateness, *s.* confusion of sounds
 Inarticula'tion, *s.* indistinct pronunciation
 Inartific'ial, *a.* not according to art, artless
 Inartific'ially, *ad.* not by rules of art; artlessly
 Inatten'tion, *s.* disregard, carelessness
 Inatten'tive, *a.* negligent, regardless

INDUSTRY IS FORTUNE'S RIGHT HAND, AND FRUGALITY HER LEFT.

[INA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INC]

Inatten'tively, *ad.* carelessly, heedlessly
 Inaudibil'ity, Inau'dibleness, *s.* state of being inaudible
 Inau'dible, *a.* not to be heard, without sound
 Inau'dibly, *ad.* so as not to be heard
 Inau'gural, *a.* relating to inauguration
 Inau'gurate, *v. a.* formally to invest with office; to introduce or commence
 Inaugura'tion, *s.* formal investiture; the act of investing
 Inau'guratory, *a.* respecting inauguration
 Inauspic'ious, *a.* unlucky, illomened, untimely
 Inauspic'iously, *ad.* with ill omens
 Inauspic'iousness, *s.* state of being inauspicious
 In'being, *s.* inherence, inseparableness
 In'born, *a.* implanted by nature, innate
 Inbre'athed, *a.* infused by inspiration
 In'bred, *a.* bred within, innate
 Inca'ge. See Encage
 Incal'culable, *a.* beyond calculation
 Incal'culableness, *s.* the being incalculable
 Incal'culably, *ad.* in a degree beyond calculation
 Incandes'cence, *s.* incipient white heat
 Incandes'cent, *a.* becoming of a white heat
 Incan'tation, *s.* an enchantment, a charm
 Incan'tatory, *a.* dealing by enchantment
 Incapabil'ity, *s.* a disqualification, inability
 Inca'pable, *a.* unable, disqualified, unfit
 Inca'pableness, *s.* natural incapacity
 Inca'pably, *ad.* in an incapable manner
 Incapac'itate, *v. a.* to disable, to disqualify
 Incapacita'tion, *s.* disqualification
 Incapac'ity, *s.* inability, a want of power
 Incar'cerate, *v. a.* to imprison, to confine
 Incarcera'tion, *s.* imprisonment; confinement
 Incar'nate, *a.* clothed or embodied in flesh
 —*v. a.* to clothe or embody in flesh
 Incarna'tion, *s.* the act of assuming human nature
 Inca'se, *v. a.* to cover, to enclose, to infold
 Incau'tious, *a.* unwary, careless, heedless
 Incau'tiously, *ad.* unwarily, heedlessly
 Incau'tiousness, Incau'tion, *s.* want of caution
 Incen'diarism, *s.* the act or practice of playing the incendiary
 Incen'diary, *s.* one who sets houses, &c. on fire; one who excites faction or sedition
 —*a.* inflaming or promoting faction
 Incense, *s.* a perfume used in religious worship by the Roman Catholics, &c.; flattery
 Incen'se, *v. a.* to provoke, enrage, stir up; to perfume with a censer
 Incen'tive, *s.* an incitement or motive—*a.* encouraging, enticing
 Incen'tively, *ad.* as an incentive
 Incep'tion, *s.* a beginning, a commencing
 Incep'tive, *a.* noting beginning
 Incep'tively, *ad.* in an inceptive manner
 Incer'titude, *s.* uncertainty
 Inces'sant, *a.* continual, unceasing
 Inces'santly, *ad.* without intermission
 In'cest, *s.* concubinage of persons within prohibited degrees of marriage
 Inces'tuous, *a.* guilty of incest
 Inces'tuously, *ad.* with incest
 Inces'tuousness, *s.* state of incest
 Inch, *s.* a measure, the twelfth part of a foot

In'choate, *a.* begun; entered upon
 In'choately, *ad.* in an incipient degree
 Incho'ative, *a.* inceptive; noting beginning
 Incidence, *s.* the act of falling on, or meeting
 Incident, *s.* an accidental occurrence, an event, a casualty
 Incident, Inciden'tal, *a.* casual, fortuitous; happening occasionally; liable
 Inciden'tally, *ad.* occasionally; casually; by way of episode
 Incip'ency, *s.* beginning; commencement
 Incip'ient, *a.* beginning, arising
 Incip'iently, *ad.* at the beginning
 Incircle. See Encircle.
 Inci'se, *v. a.* to cut; to engrave; to carve
 Inci'sed, *a.* cut, made by cutting
 Incis'ion, *s.* a cut, a wound
 Inci'sive, Inci'sory, *a.* having the quality of cutting
 Inci'sor, *s.* a cutting or fore tooth
 Incita'tion, *s.* act of inciting, an incentive
 Inci'te, *v. a.* to stir up, to rouse, to animate, to encourage
 Inci'tement, *s.* a motive, an incentive, an encouragement
 Inci'ter, *s.* one who encourages
 Inci'ting, *a.* acting as an incentive
 Inci'tingly, *ad.* so as to incite
 Incivil'ity, *s.* rudeness, want of courtesy
 Inclem'ency, *s.* severity, harshness; cold and tempestuousness
 Inclem'ent, *a.* unmerciful, harsh; rough, stormy
 Inclem'ently, *ad.* with inclemency
 Inclina'ble, *a.* favourably disposed, willing
 Inclina'tion, *s.* leaning; tendency; affection; propension; bent; natural aptness
 Incl'ine, *v.* to bend, to lean; to be disposed; to dispose, to cause to lean
 Inclo'se, Inclo'sure, &c. See Enclose, &c.
 Inclu'de, *v. a.* to contain; to comprise
 Inclu'sion, *s.* the act of including
 Inclu'sive, *a.* comprehending, enclosing
 Inclu'sively, *ad.* so as to include [ed
 Incoag'ulable, *a.* that cannot be coagulated
 Incog', Incog'nito, *ad.* [Ital.], unknown; in private
 Incog'itancy, *s.* a want of thought
 Incog'itant, *a.* thoughtless; inconsiderate
 Incog'itantly, *ad.* without consideration
 Incog'itative, *a.* wanting power of thought
 Incohe'rence, *s.* incongruity; want of connexion; inconsequence; want of cohesion
 Incohe'rent, *a.* inconsistent, disagreeing
 Incohe'rently, *ad.* inconsistently, loosely
 Incombustibil'ity, Incombustibleness, *s.* incapability of being burnt
 Incombust'ible, *a.* that cannot be burnt
 Incombust'ibly, *ad.* so as not to be combustible
 In'come, *s.* profit, rent, revenue
 Incom'ing, *a.* coming in—*s.* gain
 Incommensurabil'ity, Incommen'surable-ness, *s.* the not having a common standard of measurement
 Incommen'surable, *a.* having no common standard of measurement
 Incommen'surate, *a.* not admitting a common measure, inadequate, disproportioned

IF THE WORLD SAYS YOU ARE WISE OR GOOD, ASK YOURSELF IF IT BE TRUE.

IF YOU WILL NOT HEAR REASON, SHE WILL SURELY RAP YOUR KNUCKLES.

[INC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INC]

IMPOSE NOT A BURDEN ON OTHERS WHICH THOU CANST NOT BEAR THYSELF.

Incommen'surately, *ad.* out of due proportion
 Incommo'de, *v. a.* to trouble, to embarrass
 Incommo'dious, *a.* vexatious, unsuitable
 Incommo'diously, *ad.* inconveniently; unsuitably
 Incommo'diousness, *s.* inconvenience
 Incommu'nicable, *a.* not to be communicated or imparted
 Incommunicability, Incommu'nicable-ness, *s.* the not being communicable
 Incommu'nically, *ad.* in a manner not to be imparted
 Incommu'nicate, *a.* not disposed to communicate or discourse with
 Incommu'table, *a.* not to be exchanged
 Incommu'tably, *ad.* without reciprocal change
 Incommutability, *s.* the state or quality of being unchangeable
 Incompact, *a.* not joined, not adhering
 Incomparable, *a.* excellent, matchless
 Incomparableness, *s.* excellence beyond comparison
 Incomparably, *ad.* beyond comparison
 Incompatibility, *s.* inconsistency, irreconcilability
 Incompat'ible, *a.* inconsistent, incongruous, wanting agreement
 Incompat'ibly, *ad.* inconsistently
 Incom'petency, *s.* inability, insufficiency
 Incom'petent, *a.* not adequate, unsuitable
 Incom'petently, *ad.* unsuitably, unfitly
 Incomple'te, *a.* not finished, not perfect
 Incomple'tely, *ad.* imperfectly
 Incomple'teness, *s.* unfinished state
 Incomplex, *a.* complicated; difficult
 Incompos'ite, *a.* uncompounded, simple
 Incomprehensibility, Incomprehen'sible-ness, *s.* the quality of being incomprehensible
 Incomprehen'sible, *a.* not to be comprehended
 Incomprehen'sibly, *ad.* beyond comprehension
 Incomprehen'sion, *s.* want of comprehension
 Incomprehen'sive, *a.* not comprehensive
 Incompressibility, *s.* incapacity to be compressed
 Incompress'ible, *a.* not capable of being forced into a less space, not to be compressed
 Inconceivable, *a.* not to be understood or conceived; incomprehensible
 Inconceivableness, *s.* state of being inconceivable
 Inconceivably, *ad.* beyond comprehension
 Inconclu'sive, *a.* not conclusive, not convincing
 Inconclu'sively, *ad.* without leading to a just conclusion, without convincing
 Inconclu'siveness, *s.* a want of conclusiveness, proof, or cogency
 Incondensability, *s.* the quality of not being capable of condensation
 Inconden'sable, *a.* not capable of condensation
 Incongru'ity, *s.* inconsistency, disagreement, absurdity
 Incon'gruous, Incon'gruent, *a.* unsuitable, inconsistent; not fitting
 Incon'gruously, *ad.* improperly; unfitly
 Incon'sequence, *s.* inconclusiveness

Incon'sequent, *a.* without regular inference
 Inconsequen'tial, *a.* not leading to consequences; inconclusive
 Inconsid'erable, *a.* unworthy of notice, small
 Inconsid'erableness, *s.* small importance
 Inconsid'erably, *ad.* in a very small degree
 Inconsid'erate, *a.* careless, thoughtless
 Inconsid'erately, *ad.* thoughtlessly
 Inconsid'erateness, Inconsidera'tion, *s.* want of thought; inattention; carelessness
 Inconsis'tence, Inconsis'tency, *s.* incongruity, capriciousness, self-contradiction, absurdity
 Inconsis'tent, *a.* contrary, incompatible, not agreeing with itself
 Inconsis'tently, *ad.* absurdly, incongruously
 Inconso'lable, *a.* not to be comforted
 Inconso'lableness, *s.* state of admitting no consolation
 Inconso'lably, *ad.* so as not to be consolable
 Incon'sonance, Incon'sonancy, *s.* discordance of sound, disagreement
 Incon'sonant, *a.* discordant
 Incon'sonantly, *ad.* discordantly
 Inconspic'uous, *a.* not discernible [cerned]
 Inconspic'uously, *ad.* so as not to be discerned
 Incon'stancy, *s.* unsteadiness, mutability
 Incon'stant, *a.* not firm, unsteady, variable
 Incon'stantly, *ad.* irresolutely; changeably
 Inconsu'mable, *a.* not to be wasted
 Incontes'table, Incontes'tible, *a.* not to be disputed, certain
 Incontes'tably, Incontes'tibly, *ad.* indisputably
 Incontig'uous, *a.* not joined together
 Incon'tinence, Incon'tineney, *s.* unchastity
 Incon'tinent, *a.* unchaste, unrestrained—
s. one who is unchaste
 Incon'tinently, *ad.* unchastely, without restraint
 Incontro'llable, *a.* not to be controlled
 Incontro'llably, *ad.* so as not to be controlled
 Incontrover'tible, *a.* indisputable, certain
 Incontrover'tibly, *ad.* indisputably, certainly, beyond controversy
 Inconve'nience, *s.* unfitness, disadvantage
 —*v. a.* to put to inconvenience
 Inconve'nient, *a.* inconvenient, unfit
 Inconve'niently, *ad.* unseasonably, unfitly
 Inconvertibility, *s.* quality of not being convertible
 Inconver'tible, *a.* not to be changed
 Inconver'tibly, *ad.* so as not to be changed
 Inconvin'cible, *a.* incapable of conviction
 Inconvin'cibly, *ad.* obstinately
 Incorporate, *v.* to form into one body; to mix; to unite; to associate; to embody
 —*a.* united, associated
 Incorporated, *a.* associated, united
 Incorpora'tion, *s.* act of uniting; union; association
 Incorpo'real, *a.* bodiless, spiritual
 Incorpo'really, *ad.* immaterially
 Incorpore'ity, *s.* immateriality
 Incorrect, *a.* not accurate, not exact
 Incorrect'ly, *ad.* not in a correct manner
 Incorrect'ness, *s.* inaccuracy, carelessness
 Incorr'igibility, Incorr'igibleness, *s.* hopeless depravity

IT IS HUMAN TO ERR, BUT DIABOLICAL TO PERSEVERE IN ERROR.

[INC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IND]

IMPRINT THE BEAUTIES OF AUTHORS UPON YOUR IMAGINATION, AND THEIR MORALS UPON YOUR HEART.

Incor'rigible, *a.* bad beyond hope of amendment
 Incor'rigibly, *ad.* so as to admit of no hope of amendment
 Incorrupt', *a.* honest, free from corruption
 Incorruptibility, Incorruptibleness, *s.* insusceptibility of corruption
 Incorruptible, *a.* that cannot be corrupted
 Incorruptibly, *ad.* without admitting of corruption
 Incorruptness, Incorruption, *s.* purity of conduct; integrity; exemption from decay
 Incras'sate, *v. a.* to thicken, to make thick
 Incras'sated, *a.* thickened
 Incrassa'tion, *s.* the act of thickening
 Incre'asable, *a.* that may be increased
 Incre'ase, *v.* to grow in number, magnitude, &c.; to rise, advance, extend, enlarge, enhance
 In'crease, *s.* augmentation, produce, growth, addition
 Incre'aser, *s.* one who increases
 In'create, In'created. See Uncreated
 Incredibility, Incred'ibleness, *s.* quality of being incredible
 Incred'ible, *a.* not to be believed
 Incred'ibly, *ad.* so as not to be believed
 Incredu'lity, Incred'ulousness, *s.* indisposition to believe
 Incred'ulous, *a.* indisposed to believe
 Incred'ulously, *ad.* with incredulity
 In'crement, *s.* an increase, a produce
 Incrim'inate, *v. a.* to accuse another [crust
 Incrust', Incrus'tate, *v. a.* to cover with a
 Incrusta'tion, *s.* something superinduced
 Incrystalli'zable, *a.* that cannot be crystallized
 In'cubate, *v. n.* to sit upon eggs, to hatch
 Incuba'tion, *s.* the act of sitting upon eggs
 In'cubus, *s.* [Lat.], *s.* an oppressive load; the nightmare
 Incul'cate, *v. a.* to impress, teach, instil
 Inculca'tion, *s.* the act of inculcating
 Incul'pate, *v. a.* to impute blame to
 Inculpa'tion, *s.* the imputation of blame
 Incul'patory, *a.* imputing blame; reprehensive
 Incum'bency, *s.* the holding of a benefice
 Incum'bent, *s.* one who possesses a benefice—*a.* imposed as a duty; lying or leaning upon
 Incum'ber. See Encumber
 Incur', *v. a.* to become liable to; to deserve
 Incurability, Incurableness, *s.* impossibility of cure
 Incur'able, *a.* irremediable; not to be cured—*s.* one who is beyond the hope of cure
 Incur'ably, *ad.* without remedy or cure
 Incur'ious, *a.* careless, inattentive
 Incur'iously, *ad.* without nice examination
 Incur'iousness, Incurios'ity, *s.* inattentiveness; carelessness
 Incur'sion, *s.* an invasion, attack, inroad
 Incur'sive, *a.* making incursions
 Incur'vate, *v. a.* to bend—*a.* curved
 Incurva'tion, *s.* the act of bending or bowing
 Indebt'ed, *a.* in debt; put under obligation
 Indebt'edness, *s.* the state of being in debt
 Indec'ency, *s.* anything improper or unbecoming; unseemliness
 Inde'cent, *a.* unfit to be known, unbecoming

Inde'cently, *ad.* without decency
 Indecis'ion, *s.* want of decision; irresolution
 Indeci'sive, *a.* not determining; vacillating
 Indeci'sively, *ad.* without decision
 Indeci'siveness, *s.* state of not deciding or determining
 Indecli'nable, *a.* (in Grammar), not varied by terminations
 Indecli'nably, *ad.* without variation
 Indeco'rous, *a.* indecent, unbecoming
 Indeco'rously, *ad.* in an unbecoming manner
 Indeco'rousness, *s.* impropriety of conduct
 Indeco'rum, *s.* [Lat.], indecorousness
 Indee'd, *ad.* in truth, in reality, in verity
 Indefatigability, Indefat'igableness, *s.* great perseverance; unweariness
 Indefat'igable, *a.* unwearied, untiring, assiduous
 Indefat'igably, *ad.* without weariness
 Indefeasibility, *s.* the state of being indefeasible, or irrevocable
 Indefe'asible, *a.* not to be made void, or annulled; irrevocable
 Infec'tibility, *s.* the state or quality of being subject to no defect
 Infec'tible, *a.* not subject to defect
 Infec'tive, *a.* sufficient; perfect
 Indefensibility, *s.* the state or quality of being incapable of defence
 Indefen'sible, *a.* that cannot be defended
 Indefen'sive, *a.* having no defence
 Indefic'ency, *s.* the quality of being perfect
 Indefic'ient, *a.* not failing; perfect; complete
 Indefi'nable, *a.* not to be defined
 Indefi'nably, *ad.* so as not to be defined
 Indefinite, *a.* unlimited, undeterminate, vague
 Indefinitely, *ad.* in an indefinite manner
 Indefiniteness, *s.* want of definiteness
 Indelib'erate, *a.* unpremeditated, rash
 Indelib'erately, *ad.* without deliberation
 Indelib'ility, *s.* the quality of being indelible
 Indel'ible, *a.* not to be erased or annulled
 Indel'ibly, *ad.* so as not to be effaced
 Indel'icacy, *s.* a want of refinement or decency
 Indel'icate, *a.* wanting decency; rude, unbecoming
 Indel'icately, *ad.* in an indelicate manner
 Indemnifica'tion, *s.* act of indemnifying, that which indemnifies, repayment
 Indem'nify, *v. a.* to secure against loss; to repay
 Indem'nity, *s.* exemption from punishment, indemnification
 Indemon'strable, *a.* not to be proved
 Indent', *v.* to notch or scollop; to contract by an indenture
 Indent', Indenta'tion, Inden'ting, *s.* a notch or scollop
 Inden'tedly, *ad.* with indents
 Inden'ture, *s.* a covenant or deed indented—*v.* to indent
 Indepen'dence, Indepen'dency, *s.* freedom; exemption from reliance or control; ability to subsist without trade or labour, a competency
 Indepen'dency, *s.* the ecclesiastical system of the Independents
 Indepen'dent, *a.* free, not controllable

IN EVERY MATERIAL ACTION OF YOUR LIFE, CONSIDER WELL ITS PROBABLE RESULT.

[IND]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IND]

IF YOU WOULD TEACH SECRECY TO OTHERS, BEGIN WITH YOURSELF.

Indepen'dently, *ad.* without dependence
 Indepen'dents, *s. pl.* those who hold that every congregation is a complete church
 Indescri'bable, *a.* that cannot be described
 Indescrip'tive, *a.* not containing a just description
 Indesert', *s.* a want of worth or merit
 Indes'inent, *a.* unceasing; perpetual
 Indes'inently, *ad.* without cessation
 Indestructibil'ity, *s.* the quality of resisting destruction or decomposition
 Indestruc'tible, *a.* not to be destroyed, imperishable
 Indestruc'tibly, *ad.* so as not to perish
 Indeter'minable, *a.* not to be fixed or defined
 Indeter'minably, *ad.* so as not to be fixed
 Indeter'minate, *a.* indefinite, not defined
 Indeter'minately, *ad.* indefinitely
 Indeter'minateness, *s.* indefiniteness
 Indetermina'tion, *s.* want of determination
 Indeter'mined, *a.* unsettled; unfixed
 Indevo'tion, *s.* a want of devotion, irreligion
 Indevou't, *a.* irreligious, not devout
 Indevou'tly, *ad.* without devotion
 In'dex, *s.* [Lat.], anything which points out or indicates; the hand of a clock; an alphabetical list of contents of a book, or of references—*v. a.* to supply with an index
 In'dexed, *a.* furnished with an index
 In'dexer, *s.* one who makes indexes
 Index'ical, *a.* like or relating to an index
 Index'ically, *ad.* in the manner of an index
 In'dexing, *s.* process of making an index
 Indexer'ity, *s.* awkwardness; sluggishness
 In'dian, *a.* pertaining to the Indies—*s.* a native of the East or West Indies; one of the aborigines of the American continent
 In'diaman, *s.* a large ship for the India trade
 In'dian-corn, *s.* maize
 In'dian-ink, *s.* a black pigment used in mapping, &c.
 In'dian-red, *s.* a species of ochre [chouc
 In'dian-rubber, In'dia-rubber, *s.* caoutchouc
 In'dicant, *a.* showing, pointing out
 In'dicate, *v. a.* to point out, to show, to signify
 Indica'tion, *s.* a mark; a sign; a symptom
 Indic'ative, *a.* showing, pointing out—*s.* (in Grammar), the mood of verbs which affirms unconditionally
 Indic'atively, *ad.* in an indicative manner
 In'dicator, *s.* that which shows or points out
 In'dicatory, *a.* demonstrative; pointing out
 Indi'ct, *v. a.* to charge by a written accusation before a court of justice; to accuse
 Indi'ctable, *a.* subject to indictment
 Indi'cter, *s.* one who indicts or accuses
 Indic'tion, *s.* (in Chronology), a cycle of fifteen years used by the Church of Rome
 Indi'ctment, *s.* an accusation or impeachment before a court of justice
 Indifference, *s.* impartiality; negligence, unconcern
 Indifferent, *a.* impartial, unimportant, careless, unconcerned, mediocre
 Indifferently, *ad.* impartially, without concern, tolerably

In'digence, In'digency, *s.* want, poverty, great need
 Indig'enous, *a.* native to a country
 In'digent, *a.* needy, poor, in want
 In'digently, *ad.* with poverty
 Indiges'ted, *a.* not digested, not prepared or arranged
 Indiges'tible, *a.* not to be digested or endured
 Indiges'tibly, *ad.* not digestibly
 Indiges'tion, *s.* the state of not being digested, or not able to digest
 Indig'nant, *a.* angry, raging, inflamed
 Indig'nantly, *ad.* with indignation
 Indigna'tion, *s.* anger, resentment, rage
 Indig'nity, *s.* contumely; an affront; incivility, rudeness
 In'digo, *s.* a plant which yields a blue dye; the blue obtained from it
 Indil'igence, *s.* slothfulness; carelessness
 Indil'igent, *a.* not diligent; careless
 Indil'igently, *ad.* without diligence
 Indirect', *a.* not straight, not direct, not fair, not honest
 Indirectly, *ad.* obliquely, not in express terms; not directly
 Indirect'ness, *s.* obliquity; unfairness
 Indiscern'ible, *a.* not discernible
 Indiscern'ibleness, *s.* incapability of being discerned
 Indiscern'ibly, *ad.* so as not to be perceived
 Indiscerp'tibil'ity, *s.* incapability of dissolution
 Indiscerp'tible, *a.* not to be separated
 Indis'ciplinable, *a.* incapable of discipline
 Indis'cipline, *s.* want of strict discipline
 Indiscreet', *a.* imprudent, injudicious, rash
 Indiscreet'ly, *ad.* imprudently, foolishly
 Indiscre'tion, *s.* imprudence, inconsideration
 Indiscrim'inate, *a.* not separated, confused
 Indiscrim'inately, *ad.* without distinction
 Indiscrim'inating, *a.* making no distinction
 Indiscrimina'tion, *s.* want of discrimination
 Indispensabil'ity, Indispen'sableness, *s.* incapability of being dispensed with; necessity
 Indispen'sable, *a.* not to be dispensed with; necessary
 Indispen'sably, *ad.* so as not to be dispensed with
 Indispo'se, *v. a.* to make unfit, to disincline, to disorder
 Indispo'sed, *a.* disordered, disqualified, disinclined
 Indisposi'tion, Indispo'sedness, *s.* unfittiness, disinclination, disorder, dislike
 Indis'putable, *a.* uncontrovertible
 Indis'putableness, *s.* certainty; evidence
 Indis'putably, *ad.* without controversy
 Indis'soluble, *a.* not to be dissolved or broken; firm, stable
 Indis'solubleness, Indissolubil'ity, *s.* incapability of dissolution; stability; firmness
 Indis'solubly, *ad.* so as not to be broken
 Indissol'vable, *a.* that cannot be dissolved
 Indissol'vableness, *s.* indissolubility
 Indistinct', *a.* undefined, obscure, uncertain, confused
 Indistinc'tion, *s.* confusion; uncertainty
 Indistinct'ly, *ad.* uncertainly; obscurely
 Indistinct'ness, *s.* uncertainty; obscurity
 Indistin'guishable. See Undistinguishable

INFAMY IS THE LIVERY OF BAD DESERTS, AND MUST BE WORN BY THE BASE.

[IND]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INE]

INTEMPERANCE IS THE GROSSEST ABUSE OF THE GIFTS OF PROVIDENCE.

Indistur'banee, *s.* calmness, peace, quiet
 Indi'te, *v. a.* to compose; to write
 Indi'ter, *s.* a writer; one who composes
 Individ'ual, *a.* undivided; pertaining to one person—*s.* one person or thing
 Individ'ualism, *s.* the regarding of individuals rather than society
 Individual'ity, *s.* separate or distinct existence
 Individualiza'tion, *s.* the act or the result of individualizing
 Individ'ualize, *v. a.* to separate, single out
 Individ'ually, *ad.* with distinct existence
 Individ'uate, *v. a.* to distinguish from others—*a.* undivided
 Individua'tion, *s.* the act of individuating
 Individu'ity, *s.* state of being individual
 Indivisi'bility, Indivisi'bleness, *s.* state of being indivisible
 Indivisi'ble, *a.* that cannot be divided
 Indivisi'bly, *ad.* so as not to be divisible
 Indoc'ile, Indoc'ible, *a.* intractable; unteachable
 Indocil'ity, *s.* untractableness, dulness
 Indoc'triate, *v. a.* to teach, to instruct
 Indoc'trina'tion, *s.* instruction; information
 In'dolence, *s.* laziness, slothfulness
 In'dolent, *a.* lazy, careless, slothful
 In'dolently, *ad.* with indolence [pressed
 Indom'itable, *a.* untamable, not to be re-
 Indor'se, *v. a.* to write on the back of a bill of exchange, or other document; to sanction, approve, assent to
 Indorsee', *s.* one to whom a bill is indorsed
 Indor'sed, *a.* having an indorsement; approved
 Indor'sement, Indor'sing, *s.* a writing on the back of a bill, &c.; sanction
 Indor'ser, *s.* one who indorses
 Indu'bitable, *a.* not doubtful [doubted
 Indu'bitableness, *s.* the state of being unquestionably, certainly
 Indu'bitably, *ad.* unquestionably, certainly
 Indu'ce, *v. a.* to persuade, influence, bring on
 Indu'cement, *s.* motive; introduction; a process of reasoning the opposite to deduction; cause, reason
 Indu'cer, *s.* one that induces
 Indu'cible, *a.* that may be induced
 Induct', *v. a.* to introduce into an office or living
 Induc'tile, *a.* not ductile
 Inductility, *s.* the quality of not being ductile
 Induc'tion, *s.* entrance, collection of facts for reasoning; an inference
 Induc'tive, *a.* pertaining to or proceeding by induction
 Induc'tively, *ad.* by induction; by inference
 Induc'tor, *s.* one who inducts
 Indue', *v. a.* to invest, to furnish
 Indul'ge, *v. a.* to favour, humour, gratify
 Indul'ged, *a.* humoured, gratified
 Indul'gence, Indul'gency, *s.* fondness, favour granted, kindness, gentleness, tenderness; forbearance
 Indul'gent, *a.* kind, gentle, mild, favouring
 Indul'gently, *ad.* without severity or censure; favourably; kindly
 Indul'ger, *s.* one who indulges
 In'durate, *v.* to harden or grow hard, or unfeeling

In'durated, *a.* made hard; impenitent
 Indura'tion, *s.* act of hardening, hardness, obduracy
 Indus'trial, *a.* pertaining to industry
 Indus'trially, *ad.* in an industrial manner
 Indus'trious, *a.* diligent, laborious; designed
 Indus'triously, *ad.* laboriously, diligently
 In'dustry, *s.* assiduity, diligence
 Indwell'ing, *a.* dwelling within
 Ineb'riant, *a.* intoxicating—*s.* anything that intoxicates or stupifies
 Ineb'riate, *v.* to intoxicate, to grow drunk
 Inebria'tion, *s.* Inebri'ety, drunkenness, intoxication
 Inef'fable, *a.* unspeakable, inexpressible
 Inef'fableness, Inef'fability, *s.* unspeakableness
 Inef'fably, *ad.* so as not to be expressed; unspeakably
 Inef'fable, *a.* that cannot be effaced
 Inef'fably, *ad.* so as not to be effaced
 Inef'fective, *a.* that produces no effect; incompetent, unable
 Inef'fectively, *ad.* not effectively
 Inef'fectual, *a.* ineffective; powerless, weak
 Inef'fectually, *ad.* without effect, in vain
 Inef'fectualness, *s.* state of being useless or incapable
 Inef'fervescent, *a.* insusceptible of effervescence
 Inef'ficacious, *a.* ineffectual, feeble, weak
 Inef'ficaciously, *ad.* without efficacy
 Inef'ficacy, Inef'ficaciousness, *s.* want of power or effect
 Inef'ficency, *s.* want of power or activity
 Inef'ficient, *a.* inactive; ineffective
 Inef'ficiently, *ad.* without effect
 Inclab'orate, *a.* not done with much care
 Inelas'tic, *a.* wanting elasticity
 Inelas'ticity, *s.* want of elastic power
 Inel'egance, Inel'egancy, *s.* want of elegance or beauty
 Inel'egant, *a.* not becoming, mean, despicable, void of elegance
 Inel'egantly, *ad.* unbecomingly; coarsely
 Ineligibility, *s.* unfitness to be chosen
 Inel'igible, *a.* not fit to be chosen
 Inel'igibly, *ad.* so as to be ineligible [ical
 Inel'oquent, *a.* not persuasive, not orator-
 Inel'oquently, *ad.* without eloquence
 Inept', *a.* unfit, incapable, useless, foolish
 Ineptitude, Inept'ness, *s.* unfitness, unsuitableness
 Inept'ly, *ad.* triflingly, unfitly, foolishly
 Inequality, *s.* unevenness, disproportion
 Ineq'uitable, *a.* not equitable, unjust
 Inerad'icable, *a.* that cannot be eradicated
 Inerad'icably, *ad.* so as not to be eradicated
 Inert', *a.* sluggish, motionless, dull
 Iner'tia, *a.* [Lat.], inactivity; inertness, indisposition to change
 Inert'ly, *ad.* sluggishly, dully, heavily
 Inert'ness, *s.* want of motion
 Ines'timable, *a.* above all price, invaluable
 Ines'timably, *ad.* so as not to be estimable
 Inev'itable, *a.* unavoidable, not to be escaped
 Inev'itableness, Inev'itability, *s.* state of being inevitable
 Inev'itably, *ad.* without possibility of
 Inexact', *a.* not absolutely true [escape
 Inexact'ness, *s.* want of precision

IT IS GOOD TO KNOW MUCH, BUT BETTER TO MAKE GOOD USE OF WHAT WE KNOW.

[INE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INF]

Inexci'table, *a.* not susceptible of excitement
 Inexcu'sable, *a.* not to be excused, unpardonable
 Inexcu'sablencss, *s.* quality of not being excusable, or pardonable
 Inexcu'sably, *ad.* to a degree beyond excuse
 Inexecu'tion, *s.* non-performance [cuse
 Inexer'tion, *s.* want of effort or action
 Inexha'lable, *a.* that cannot be evaporated
 Inexhau'sted, *a.* unemptied, unspent
 Inexhau'stible, Inexhau'stive, *a.* not to be exhausted
 Inexhau'stibleness, *s.* state or quality of being inexhaustible
 Inexhau'stibly, *ad.* so as not to be exhausted
 Inexorabil'ity, Inex'orableness, *s.* state of being inexorable
 Inex'orable, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty; inflexible
 Inex'orably, *ad.* so as not to be moved by entreaty
 Inexpecta'tion, *s.* a state of not expecting
 Inexpe'dience, Inexpe'diency, *s.* want of fitness or propriety
 Inexpe'dient, *a.* not expedient, improper, unfit
 Inexpe'diently, *ad.* unfitly, improperly
 Inexpen'sive, *a.* not costly, economical
 Inexpe'rience, *s.* a want of experience
 Inexpe'rienced, *a.* wanting experience
 Inexpert', *a.* unskilful, unskilled, unhandy
 Inexpert'ness, *s.* want of skill or dexterity
 Inex'piable, *a.* not to be atoned for
 Inex'piably, *ad.* to a degree beyond atonement
 Inex'plicable, *a.* incapable of being explained
 Inex'plicable, Inexplicabil'ity, *s.* state of being inexplicable
 Inex'plicable, *ad.* so as not to be explained
 Inexplic'it, *a.* not distinct in statement
 Inexplo'rate, *a.* not to be discovered
 Inexpo'sure, *s.* state of not being exposed
 Inexpress'ible, *a.* not to be told; unutterable
 Inexpress'ibly, *ad.* unutterably
 Inexpres'sive, *a.* not expressive; not expressible
 Inexpres'siveness, *s.* quality of being inexpressive
 Inexpug'nable, *a.* impregnable; not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued
 Inexsu'perable, *a.* not to be surmounted
 Inexten'ded, *a.* having no extension
 Inexten'sion, *s.* want of extension
 Inexter'minable, *a.* not to be exterminated
 Inextinct', *a.* not quenched; not put out
 Inextin'guishable, *a.* unquenchable
 Inextin'guishably, *ad.* unquenchably
 Inextir'pable, *a.* not to be rooted out
 Inex'tricable, *a.* not to be disentangled
 Inex'tricableness, *s.* the being inextricable
 Inex'tricably, *ad.* so as not to be disentangled
 Infallibil'ity, Infal'libleness, *s.* exemption from error
 Infal'lible, *a.* incapable of mistake or failure
 Infal'libly, *ad.* with security from error or failure
 Infamous, *a.* notoriously bad, shameful
 Infamously, *ad.* shamefully, scandalously
 Infamy, Infamousness, *s.* evil notoriety; quality of being infamous

In'fancy, *s.* the first part of life; the beginning; the origin of anything
 In'fant, *s.* a young child or babe—*a.* not mature; in a state of immaturity
 Infan'ta, Infan'te, *s.* [Span. or Port.], any princess or prince of the royal family in Spain or Portugal, except the heir-apparent
 Infan'ticide, *s.* the murder of an infant
 In'fantile, In'fantine, *a.* like an infant
 In'fantlike, *a.* resembling an infant
 In'fantry, *s.* foot soldiers distinguished from horse soldiers
 Infat'uate, *v. a.* to strike with folly; bewitch
 Infat'uated, *a.* stricken foolish; bewitched
 Infatua'tion, *s.* act of striking with folly
 Infeasibil'ity, Infe'asibleness, *s.* impracticability
 Infe'asible, *a.* impracticable; not to be done
 Infect', *v. a.* to taint, to poison, to pollute
 Infec'ted, *a.* tainted, contaminated
 Infec'ter, *s.* one who infects
 Infec'tion, *s.* the process of infecting; contagion, taint, pollution
 Infec'tious, *a.* contagious, apt to infect
 Infec'tiously, *ad.* contagiously [tious
 Infec'tiousness, *s.* quality of being infective
 Infec'tive, *a.* having the quality of contagion
 Infecun'dity, *s.* want of fertility [tagion
 Infelic'itous, *a.* unhappy, in bad taste
 Infelic'ity, *s.* misery, calamity, unhappiness
 Infer', *v. a.* to conclude from, to induce
 Infer'able, Infer'rible, *a.* deducible from premises
 In'ference, *s.* a conclusion or deduction from premises
 Infe'rior, *s.* [Lat.], one lower in rank or station—*a.* lower in place, value, or station
 Inferior'ity, *s.* lower state of dignity or value
 Infer'nal, *a.* hellish, diabolical, detestable—*s.* an inhabitant of hell
 Infer'nally, *ad.* in an infernal manner
 Infer'tile, *a.* unfruitful, barren
 Infer'tilely, *ad.* in an infertile manner
 Infertil'ity, *s.* unfruitfulness, barrenness
 Infest', *v. a.* to annoy, harass, disturb, plague
 Infestiv'ity, *s.* want of cheerfulness
 In'fidel, *s.* an unbeliever; one who rejects Christianity—*a.* unbelieving
 Infidel'ity, *s.* a want of faith; unfaithfulness, treachery
 Infil'trate, *v. a.* to enter by filtration
 Infiltra'tion, *s.* process of entering by filtration; that which enters by filtration
 In'finite, *a.* unbounded, immense, unlimited
 In'finitely, *ad.* without limits, immensely
 Infinites'mal, *a.* infinitely small—*s.* a quantity infinitely small
 Infinites'mally, *ad.* by infinitely small quantities
 Infin'itive, *a.* (in Grammar), expressing action or existence, but without assertion
 Infin'ity, Infin'itude, In'finiteness, *s.* immensity, endless number, unlimited greatness
 Infirm', *a.* weak of body or mind, not solid
 Infirm'ary, *s.* room or residence for the sick
 Infirm'ity, *s.* weakness, failing, disease
 Infirm'ly, *ad.* in an infirm manner

IF RICH, BE NOT ELATED; IF POOR, BE NOT DEJECTED.

IF THE COUNSEL BE GOOD, NO MATTER WHO GIVES IT.

[INF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INH]

IT IS MUCH EASIER TO ROUSE THE PASSIONS THAN TO DIRECT THE MIND.

Infirm'ness, *s.* weakness, feebleness
 Infix', *v. a.* to drive in; to fasten
 Infla'me, *v. a.* to set on fire; to irritate
 Infla'med, *a.* enkindled, provoked, heated
 Infla'mer, *s.* thing or person that inflames
 Inflammabil'ity, Inflam'mableness, *s.* the quality of catching fire
 Inflam'mable, *a.* that may be set on fire
 Inflam'mably, *ad.* so as to take fire readily
 Inflammation, *s.* the state of setting or being in a flame; unnatural heat; excitement, tumult
 Inflam'matory, *a.* having power to inflame
 Infla'te, *v. a.* to swell or puff up as with wind
 Infla'ted, *a.* puffed up
 Infla'tingly, *ad.* so as to puff up [up
 Infla'tion, *s.* act of being swelled or puffed
 Inflect', *v. a.* to bend, change, modulate; to decline or conjugate by changing the endings of nouns and verbs
 Inflection, Inflex'ion, *s.* the act of bending; modulation of the voice; (in Grammar), the variation of nouns or verbs in their terminations
 Inflect'ive, *a.* having the power of bending
 Inflex'ed, *a.* bent; turned
 Inflexibil'ity, Inflex'ibleness, *s.* incapability of being bent or turned; obstinacy
 Inflex'ible, *a.* not to be bent, inexorable, unyielding
 Inflex'ibly, *ad.* unbendingly, rigidly, inexorably
 Inflict', *v. a.* to lay on pain, punishment, &c.
 Inflic'ter, *s.* one who inflicts
 Inflic'tion, *s.* the act of inflicting, or what is inflicted
 Inflic'tive, *a.* able to inflict
 In'fluence, *s.* power, authority, ability to act on others—*v. a.* to have power over, to bias, move, affect
 In'fluenced, *a.* induced, moved, persuaded
 In'fluencing, *s.* act of persuading, &c.
 Influen'tial, *a.* having influence or power
 Influen'tially, *ad.* in an influential manner
 Influen'za, *s.* [Ital.], an epidemic cold or catarrh
 In'flux, *s.* act of flowing into; that which flows in
 Info'ld, *v. a.* to wrap up, to enclose
 Inform, *v.* to tell, to instruct, to animate
 Inform'al, *a.* irregular, disorderly
 Informality, *s.* want of regularity, or accordance with form
 Inform'ally, *ad.* irregularly; without form
 Informant, *s.* one who informs or accuses
 Informa'tion, *s.* intelligence; knowledge; instruction; accusation
 Inform'er, *s.* one who informs; one who lives by bringing accusations against others
 Infrac'tion, *s.* the act of breaking; violation
 Infrac'tor, *s.* one who violates an agreement
 Inframun'dane, *a.* below the world
 Infran'gible, *a.* not to be broken; strong
 Infre'quence, Infre'quency, *s.* uncommonness
 Infre'quent, *a.* rare, uncommon, unusual
 Infrin'ge, *v. a.* to violate, break a contract
 Infrin'gement, *s.* a violation, a breach
 Infrin'ger, *s.* one who violates or infringes
 Infu'riate, *v. a.* to fill with rage or fury

Infu'riated, *a.* enraged, raging
 Infus'cate, *v. a.* to darken, to obscure
 Infusca'tion, *s.* the act of making dark
 Infu'se, *v. a.* to pour in, to instil, to inspire; to make an infusion of
 Infu'ser, *s.* one who infuses
 Infusibil'ity, *s.* the capability of being infused; the incapability of being fused
 Infu'sible, *a.* that may be infused; not fusible
 Infu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring in or steeping; liquor in which anything has been infused
 Infu'sive, *a.* having the power of infusion
 In'gathering, *s.* the getting in the harvest
 Ingen'erate, *v. a.* to beget; to produce
 Ingen'rated, *a.* inborn; innate; inbred
 Ingen'ious, *a.* witty, inventive, skilful, clever
 Ingen'iously, *ad.* in an ingenious manner
 Ingenu'ity, Ingen'iousness, *s.* cleverness, skill, inventiveness
 Ingen'uious, *a.* frank, candid, generous
 Ingen'uously, *ad.* openly, fairly, candidly
 Ingen'uosity, *s.* openness; candour
 Inglo'rious, *a.* without glory; shameful
 Inglo'riously, *ad.* shamefully, dishonourably
 In'got, *s.* a mass of unwrought metal
 Ingraft', *v. a.* to graft; to fix; to plant
 Ingraft'ed, *a.* grafted, fixed
 Ingrafter, *s.* one who ingrafts
 Ingraft'ment, *s.* the act of ingrafting
 Ingrain'ed, *a.* deeply infixed; dyed in the grain
 In'grate, *s.* an ungrateful person
 Ingrat'iate, *v. a.* to commend oneself to favour
 Ingrat'iating, *s.* the act of commending oneself to favour
 Ingrat'itude, *s.* insensibility of favours received and indisposition to repay them
 Ingre'dient, *s.* a part of any compound
 In'gress, *s.* entrance, means of entrance
 Ingres'sion, *s.* the act of entering
 Ingulf', *v. a.* to swallow as a gulf
 Ingulf'ed, *a.* swallowed up, lost
 Ingulf'ment, *s.* act of swallowing as in a gulf
 Inhab'it, *v.* to dwell, to occupy
 Inhab'itable, *a.* that may be inhabited
 Inhab'itancy, *s.* residence; domiciliation
 Inhab'itant, *s.* one who dwells in a place
 Inhabita'tion, *s.* state of being inhabited; act of inhabiting
 Inhab'iter, *s.* one that inhabits; a dweller
 Inhala'tion, *s.* the act of respiring
 Inha'le, *v. a.* to draw in with the air
 Inha'ler, *s.* one who inhales; a means of inhaling anything
 Inharmon'ic, Inharmon'ical, Inharmoni'ous, *a.* unmusical, not sweet, discordant
 Inharmoni'ously, *ad.* without harmony
 Inhe're, *v. n.* to exist in something else
 Inhe'rence, Inhe'rency, *s.* inseparable existence
 Inhe'rent, *a.* existing in something else; innate, inborn; elcaving to
 Inhe'rently, *ad.* by inherence
 Inher'it, *v. a.* to possess by inheritance
 Inher'itable, *a.* obtainable by succession
 Inher'itably, *ad.* by inheritance
 Inher'itance, *s.* act of inheriting; an hereditary possession
 Inher'itor, *s.* an heir, one who inherits
 Inher'itress, Inher'itrix, *s.* an heiress

IT IS IN VAIN TO LEARN WISDOM, AND YET LIVE FOOLISHLY.

[INH]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INQ]

INTEMPERANCE PRODUCES DISEASES, STUPIFIES THE SENSES, AND BRUTIFIES THE MIND.

Inhib'it, *v. a.* to prohibit, hinder, repress
 Inhibi'tion, *s.* a prohibition, an embargo
 Inhos'pitable, *a.* unkind to strangers
 Inhos'pitably, *ad.* unkindly to strangers
 Inhospita'lity, Inhos'pitableness, *s.* want of hospitality
 Inhu'man, *a.* barbarous, savage, cruel
 Inhuman'ity, *s.* savageness, cruelty
 Inhu'manly, *ad.* cruelly, barbarously
 Inhu'me, *v. a.* to bury, to inter
 Inhuma'tion, *s.* a burying, a sepulture
 Inim'ical, *a.* hostile, adverse, unkind
 Inim'ically, *ad.* hostilely
 Inimitabil'ity, *s.* incapacity to be imitated
 Inim'itable, *a.* that cannot be imitated
 Inim'itably, *ad.* very excellently
 Iniq'uitous, *a.* unjust, wicked, sinful
 Iniq'uitously, *ad.* very unjustly, wickedly
 Iniq'uity, *s.* injustice, wickedness, sin
 Init'ial, *s.* the first letter of a name—*a.* placed at the beginning
 Init'ially, *ad.* in an incipient degree
 Init'iate, *v. a.* to admit, to instruct—*a.* unpractised; like a novice
 Initia'tion, *s.* the act of admitting a person into any order or faculty
 Init'iative, *a.* initiating—*s.* act of originating, commencing, or introducing
 Init'iatory, *a.* introductory—*s.* introductory rite
 Inject', *v. a.* to throw in or on; to dart in
 Injee'ted, *a.* thrown in; having anything thrown into it
 Injec'tion, *s.* the act of injecting; that which is thrown in
 Injudic'ial, *a.* not according to law
 Injudic'ious, *a.* void of judgment, unwise
 Injudic'iously, *ad.* without judgment
 Injudic'iousness, *s.* want of judgment
 Injunc'tion, *s.* a command, a precept, or order. See *Dict. of Law Terms.*
 In'jure, *v. a.* to wrong, to hurt or damage, to grieve or annoy
 In'jured, *a.* damaged, wronged, grieved
 In'jurer, *s.* one who hurts another unjustly
 Inju'rious, *a.* unjust, hurtful, destructive
 Inju'riously, *ad.* wrongfully; with injustice
 Inju'riousness, *s.* quality of being injurious
 In'jury, *s.* hurt, wrong, mischief, annoyance
 Injus'tice, *s.* unfair dealing, iniquity
 Ink, *s.* a liquid or substance, usually black, for writing or printing—*v. a.* to blacken or daub with ink
 Ink'horn, *s.* a case for ink and pens
 In'kiness, *s.* state, &c. of being inky
 Ink'ling, *s.* a hint, or intimation; a hankering
 Ink'stand, *s.* a small vessel for holding ink; a frame to hold such a vessel
 In'ky, *a.* black as ink, resembling ink
 Inla'ce, *v. a.* to embellish with variegations
 In'land, *a.* remote from the sea, interior; not foreign
 Inlay', *v. a.* to ornament with inlaid work
 Inlay'ing, *s.* the act of inserting strips of wood, &c. to ornament furniture
 In'let, *s.* an entrance or passage; a small inlet. See *Enlist.* &c. [bay or strait]
 Inlock', *v. a.* to lock one thing in another
 In'ly, *ad.* internally, secretly, in the heart
 In'mate, *s.* a lodger, an in-dweller
 In'most, In'nermost, *a.* deepest within
 Inn, *s.* a house of entertainment for travellers; a college for law students

Inna'te, *a.* inborn, ingenerate, natural
 Inna'teness, *s.* the quality of being innate
 Innavigable, *a.* not navigable
 Innavigably, *ad.* so as not to be navigable
 In'ner, *a.* interior, more inward
 Inn'holder, Inn'keeper, *s.* one who keeps an inn
 In'ning, *s.* the turn for being batsmen at cricket
 In'nocence, In'nocency, *s.* purity, harmlessness, simplicity; freedom from guilt or crime
 In'nocent, *a.* pure, harmless, free from guilt, blameless—*s.* a harmless or half-witted person
 In'nocently, *ad.* without guilt, harmlessly
 Innoc'uous, *a.* harmless; innocent
 Innoc'uously, *ad.* without harm, or doing harm
 Innoc'uousness, *s.* harmlessness
 In'novate, *v.* to introduce novelties; to alter by introducing novelties
 Innova'tion, *s.* act of innovating; change so effected
 In'novator, *s.* one who innovates
 Innox'ious, *a.* not hurtful, harmless
 Innox'iously, *ad.* harmlessly; without harm
 Innox'iousness, *s.* harmlessness
 Innuen'do, *s.* [Lat.], an oblique hint
 Innumera'bility, *s.* quality of being innumerable
 Innu'merable, *a.* not to be numbered
 Innu'merably, *ad.* without number
 Innu'merous, *a.* too many to be counted
 Innutri'tion, *s.* failure of nourishment
 Innutri'tious, *a.* not affording nourishment
 Inoc'ulate, *v.* to propagate by insertion; to insert a bud in the stem of another plant; to communicate a disease by inoculation
 Inocula'tion, *s.* the act of budding; the communication of a disease by inserting morbid fluid into the flesh
 Inoc'ulator, *s.* one who practises inoculation
 Ino'dorous, Ino'dorate, *a.* void of scent
 Inoffen'sive, *a.* harmless, innocent, hurtless
 Inoffen'sively, *ad.* innocently, harmlessly
 Inoffen'siveness, *s.* harmlessness
 Inoffic'ial, *a.* not proceeding from authority
 Inoffic'ially, *ad.* without the usual forms
 Inoffic'ious, *a.* inattentive to others
 Inop'erative, *a.* producing no effect
 Inopportu'ne, *a.* unseasonable, inconvenient
 Inopportu'nely, *ad.* unseasonably
 Inoppres'sive, *a.* not burdensome; easy
 Inop'ulent, *a.* not wealthy or affluent
 Inor'dinate, *a.* irregular, disorderly, excessive
 Inor'dinately, *ad.* irregularly, in excess
 Inor'dinateness, Inor'dinacy, *s.* want of regularity or moderation
 Inorgan'ic, Inorgan'ical, *a.* destitute of proper organs
 Inorgan'ically, *ad.* without organs
 Inorgan'ized, *a.* having no organic structure
 Inos'culate, *v. n.* to unite by contact
 Inos'culating, *a.* uniting by inosculation
 Inoscula'tion, *s.* a union by conjunction
 In'quest, *s.* a judicial inquiry or examination

IT IS MUCH BETTER TO REPROVE OPENLY, THAN TO BE IN ANGER SECRETLY

[INQ]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INS]

IT IS A MISERABLE KIND OF DEPENDENCE TO RELY ON ANOTHER'S CREDIT.

Inqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness, disquiet
 Inqui'erable, *a.* that may be inquired into
 Inqui're, *v. a.* to ask about, to seek out
 Inqui'rer, *s.* one who inquires
 Inqui'ring, *a.* given to inquiry
 Inqui'ringly, *ad.* in an inquiring manner
 Inqui'ry, *s.* examination, search, research
 Inquisi'tion, *s.* judicial inquiry or examination; in Roman Catholic countries, an establishment for discovering and punishing heretics
 Inquisi'tional, Inquisi'tionary, *a.* inquisitive, inquiring, after the fashion of the Inquisition
 Inquisi'tive, *a.* prying, curious, &c.
 Inquisi'tively, *ad.* with narrow scrutiny
 Inquisi'tiveness, *s.* curiosity, habit of prying
 Inquisi'tor, *s.* a judge of the Inquisition
 Inquisito'rial, *a.* like an inquisitor
 Inquisito'rially, *ad.* in an inquisitorial manner
 In'road, *s.* an incursion or invasion; an attack, an encroachment
 Insalu'brious, *a.* unhealthy, bad
 Insalu'brity, *s.* unwholesomeness
 Insal'utary, *a.* unfavourable to health
 Insa'ne, *a.* unsound in intellect, mad
 Insa'nely, *ad.* like a madman
 Insa'neness, Insa'nity, *s.* madness
 Insa'tiable, Insa'tiate, *a.* not to be satisfied
 Insa'tiableness, Insa'tiabil'ity, Insa'ti'city, *s.* unappeasable greediness
 Insa'tiably, Insa'tiately, *ad.* so as not to be appeased or satisfied
 Inscr'i'bable, *a.* that may be inscribed
 Inscr'i'be, *v. a.* to write upon; to dedicate
 Inscr'i'bed, *a.* written on, addressed, dedicated
 Inscr'i'ber, *s.* one who inscribes
 Inscr'i'ption, *s.* a title, name, or character written or engraved upon anything
 Inscr'i'ptive, *a.* bearing inscription
 Inscrutability, *s.* incapability of being discovered
 Inscrutable, *a.* unsearchable, that cannot be penetrated
 Inscrutableness, *s.* quality of being inscrutable
 Inscrutably, *ad.* so as to be inscrutable
 In'sect, *s.* an articulate air-breathing animal, having its body divided into 3 distinct parts, 2 antennæ, and 6 legs; any insignificant creature
 Insec'tile, *a.* having the nature of insects
 Insec'tion, *s.* incision
 Insec'tiv'orous, *a.* feeding on insects
 Insecu're, *a.* not secure, not safe
 Insecu'rely, *ad.* unsafely; without certainty
 Insecu'rity, *s.* unsafety, hazard, danger
 Insen'sate, *a.* stupid, wanting thought
 Insensibil'ity, *s.* want of sensibility, stupidity, torpor
 Insen'sible, *a.* void of sense or feeling, imperceptible
 Insen'sibly, *ad.* imperceptibly
 Insen'tient, *a.* not having perception
 Insep'arable, *a.* not to be separated
 Insep'arableness, *s.* the quality of being inseparable
 Insep'arably, *ad.* so as not to be separated
 Insert', *v. a.* to set in, or place among
 Insertion, *s.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted
 Inseverable, *a.* that cannot be separated
 Insho're, *ad.* near shore

Inshri'ne. See Enshrine
 Insicca'tion, *s.* the act of drying in
 In'side, *s.* the inward or internal part—*a.* interior, which is within
 Insid'ious, *a.* treacherous, sly, deceitful
 Insid'iously, *ad.* treacherously, slyly
 Insid'iousness, *s.* craftiness, deceit
 In'sight, *s.* inspection; complete knowledge; penetration, discernment
 Insig'nia, *s.* [Lat.], distinguishing marks of office or honour; badges, arms
 Insignificance, Insignif'icancy, *s.* unimportance, want of meaning
 Insignificant, *a.* unimportant, trifling
 Insignificantly, *ad.* without meaning
 Insignificative, not expressing by sign
 Insince're, *a.* not sincere, false, unfaithful
 Insince'rely, *ad.* falsely, without sincerity
 Insincer'ity, *s.* dissimulation, want of sincerity, deceit
 Insin'uate, *v.* to hint artfully, to introduce gently; to enter slowly; to wheedle
 Insin'uating, Insin'uative, *a.* artful, stealing on the affections
 Insin'uatingly, *ad.* by way of insinuation
 Insinua'tion, *s.* the act or art of insinuating; a hint, or what is insinuated
 Insin'uator, *s.* one who insinuates
 Insip'id, *a.* tasteless; stupid, dull, flat
 Insipid'ity, Insip'idness, *s.* want of taste or spirit
 Insip'idly, *ad.* without taste; without spirit
 Insip'ience, *s.* silliness, foolishness
 Insip'ient, *a.* unwise, silly
 Insist', *v. n.* to persist in, to dwell on, to urge with authority
 In'sna're, *v. a.* to entrap, to inveigle
 Insobri'ety, *s.* drunkenness, intemperance
 In'solence, *s.* pride, haughtiness, petulance, impudence
 In'solent, *a.* haughty, overbearing, insulting, impudent
 In'solently, *ad.* rudely, haughtily, impudently
 Insolid'ity, *s.* want of solidity; weakness
 Insolubil'ity, *s.* the quality of not being soluble
 Insol'uble, *a.* not to be dissolved or resolved
 Insol'vable, *a.* not to be solved or paid
 Insol'vency, *s.* inability to pay debts
 Insol'vent, *a.* not able to pay debts—*s.* one who is unable to pay his debts
 In'somuch', *ad.* so that, to such a degree
 Insou'ciance, *s.* [Fr.], carelessness, indifference
 Inspect', *v. a.* to look into, to examine, to superintend
 Inspec'ting, Inspec'tive, *a.* examining
 Inspec'tion, *s.* close examination; survey; oversight
 Inspec'tor, *s.* one who inspects, a superintendent
 Inspec'torship, *s.* the office of an inspector
 Insphe're, *v. a.* to place in an orb
 Inspi'able, *a.* that may be inspired; inhalable
 Inspira'tion, *s.* inhalation; a breathing into anything; influence of the Holy Spirit upon the heart and mind; revelation; quality of being inspired; spiritual excitement or influence
 Inspi'ratory, *a.* pertaining to inhalation
 Inspi're, *v.* to breathe or infuse into, to suggest or influence; to inhale
 Inspi'ed, *a.* influenced and instructed by

IT IS RANK HYPOCRISY TO TEACH VIRTUE AND YET TO PRACTISE VICE.

[INS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

IF BY LOSING ANYTHING WE GAIN WISDOM, WE ARE GAINERS BY THE LOSS.

the Holy Spirit; written under spiritual influence; animated; excited
Inspir'er, *s.* one who inspires or animates
Inspiring, *a.* influencing, instructing, animating
Inspir'it, *v. a.* to animate, to encourage
Inspir'ited, *a.* animated, excited
Inspir'iting, *a.* animating, exciting
Inspis'sate, *v. a.* to thicken, to make thick
Inspissa'tion, *s.* act of thickening liquids
Instabil'ity, **Insta'bleness**, *s.* fickleness, mutability
Insta'ble, *a.* inconstant, changing
Insta'll, *v. a.* to put into possession, invest
Installa'tion, *s.* the putting into possession
Insta'lment, *s.* the act of installing; part of a sum of money to be paid part at a time
In'stance, *s.* importunity; request, suggestion; case or example—*v. n.* to give or offer an example
In'stant, *s.* a moment—*a.* urgent, immediate, quick, current
Instanta'neous, *a.* done in an instant
Instanta'neously, *ad.* in an instant
Instanta'neousness, *s.* the quality of being instantaneous
Instan'ter, *ad.* [Lat.], without delay; immediately
In'stantly, *ad.* immediately, momentarily
Instaura'tion, *s.* a restoration, a renewal
Instead, *ad.* in place of, for
In'step, *s.* the upper side of the foot next the ankle
In'stigate, *v. a.* to tempt or urge to ill
In'stigatingly, *ad.* by way of instigation
Instiga'tion, *s.* an incitement to a crime
Instigator, *s.* an inciter to ill
Instil', *v. a.* to infuse by drops; insinuate
Instilla'tion, *s.* the act of instilling; the act of infusing into the mind
Instil'ler, *s.* one who instils
Instil'ment, *s.* anything instilled
Instinct', *a.* moved, animated
In'stinct, *s.* natural desire or aversion; animal intelligence which operates independently of experience
Instinc'tive, *a.* determinated by instinct; spontaneous
Instinc'tively, *ad.* by instinct
In'stitute, *v. a.* to fix, appoint, establish—*s.* established law, precept, a principle; a literary or learned society
Institu'tion, *s.* establishment; that which is established; a literary or any other society; education
Institu'tional, **Institu'tionary**, *a.* elementary, established as an institution
In'stitutist, *s.* a writer of institutes
In'stitutive, *a.* able to establish
In'stitutor, *s.* an establisher; an instructor
Instruct', *v. a.* to teach, direct, train up, educate
Instruc'ted, *a.* educated, informed
Instruc'tion, *s.* the act of teaching; information; mandate, precept
Instruc'tive, *a.* conveying knowledge
Instruc'tively, *ad.* so as to convey knowledge
Instruc'tiveness, *s.* power of instructing
Instruc'tor, *s.* one who instructs; a teacher
Instruc'tress, *s.* a female instructor
In'strument, *s.* a tool; a deed or contract; one who acts according to the dictation of another

Instrumen'tal, *a.* conducive to some end; pertaining to musical instruments
Instrumental'ity, *s.* instrumental agency
Instrumen'tally, *ad.* as means to an end; by means of instruments
Insuav'ity, *s.* unpleasantness; roughness
Insubjec'tion, *s.* state of disobedience
Insubmis'sion, *s.* want of obedience
Insubor'dinate, *a.* not submitting to authority
Insubor'dinately, *ad.* disobediently
Insubordina'tion, *s.* disobedience, disorder
Insubstan'tial. See Unsubstantial
Insuf'ferable, *a.* insupportable, intolerable
Insufferably, *ad.* beyond endurance
Insuffic'ency, *s.* inadequateness, inability
Insuffic'ient, *a.* inadequate, incapable
Insuffic'iently, *ad.* inadequately, incompetently
Insuffla'tion, *s.* the act of breathing upon
In'sular, *a.* belonging to an island
Insular'ity, *s.* state of being an island
In'sularly, *ad.* as an island
In'sulate, *v. a.* to cause to be detached or unctiguous
In'sulated, *a.* not contiguous on any side
Insula'tion, *s.* state of being detached
In'sulous, *a.* full of islands
In'sult, *s.* act of insolence or contempt
Insult', *v.* to treat with insolence
Insulta'tion, *s.* the act of insulting
Insul'ted, *a.* treated with insolence
Insul'ter, *s.* one who insults
Insul'ting, *s.* an act of insolence—*a.* conveying insult
Insul'tingly, *ad.* with contemptuous triumph
Insu'perable, *a.* insurmountable, invincible
Insu'perableness, **Insuperabil'ity**, *s.* invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted
Insu'perably, *ad.* invincibly; insurmountably
Insuppor'table, *a.* not to be endured
Insuppor'tableness, *s.* state not to be endured
Insuppor'tably, *ad.* beyond endurance
Insuppres'sible, *a.* not to be suppressed
Insuppres'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be suppressed
Insu'rage, *a.* capable of being insured
Insu'rance, *s.* act or practice of insuring against loss or harm; the premium paid for insuring; assurance
Insu're, *v. a.* to make certain; to secure any one against loss, to assure one's life
Insu'red, *a.* guaranteed against loss or damage
Insu'rer, *s.* one who insures or is insured
Insur'gent, *s.* one who rises in rebellion against the laws
Insurmou'ntable, *a.* not to be surmounted
Insurmou'ntably, *ad.* so as not to be surmounted
Insurrec'tion, *s.* revolt; rebellious or seditious opposition to the execution of the laws
Insurrec'tional, **Insurrec'tionary**, *a.* pertaining to insurrection
Insusceptibil'ity, *s.* incapability of feeling
Insuscep'tible, *a.* not susceptible; not capable
Intact', *a.* untouched, safe
Inta'glio, *s.* [Ital.], that which has figures engraved on it, a seal

IN YOUTH, BE TEMPERATE; IN MANHOOD, JUST; IN OLD AGE, PRUDENT.

[INT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

Intan'gible, *a.* not to be touched
 Intan'gibleness, Intangibil'ity, *s.* the quality of being intangible
 In'teger, *s.* [Lat.], the whole of anything; (in Arithmetic), a number not a fraction
 In'tegral, *a.* whole, not fractional, complete
 In'tegrally, *ad.* wholly; completely
 In'tegrant, *a.* contributing to make up a whole
 In'tegrate, *v. a.* to form one whole
 Integra'tion, *s.* the act of making whole
 Integ'riety, *s.* virtue, uprightness, honesty, purity of mind
 Integ'ument, *s.* a covering; the skin
 Integumen'tary, *a.* of the nature of an integument
 In'tellect, *s.* understanding, the faculty which receives impressions from outward things, and adapts means to end
 Intellee'tion, *s.* act of the intellect
 Intellee'tive, *a.* able to understand
 Intellee'tual, *a.* belonging to the intellect, having a well trained and informed mind
 Intellee'tualist, *s.* one who overrates the human understanding
 Intellectual'ity, *s.* intellectual power
 Intellec'tually, *ad.* by means of the understanding
 Intel'ligence, *s.* intellectual ability; information; understanding; an intellectual being
 Intel'ligencer, *s.* one who gives information
 Intelligent, *a.* knowing, instructed, skilful
 Intelligen'tial, *a.* pertaining to intelligences
 Intel'ligently, *ad.* in an intelligent manner
 Intelligibil'ity, Intel'ligibleness, *s.* quality of being intelligible
 Intel'ligible, *a.* that may be understood; perspicuous
 Intel'ligibly, *ad.* clearly, plainly, distinctly
 Intem'perance, *s.* excess, irregularity; drunkenness
 Intem'perate, *a.* immoderate, excessive; addicted to drink
 Intem'perately, *ad.* immoderately, excessively
 Intem'perateness, *s.* want of moderation
 Intem'perature, *s.* excess of some quality
 Inten'able. See Untenable
 Intend', *v. a.* to mean, to design
 Inten'ded, *a.* designed — *s.* the person whom one intends to marry
 Inten'dant, *s.* an officer who superintends
 Inten'se, *a.* vehement, ardent, extreme, severe
 Inten'sely, *ad.* to a great or extreme degree
 Inten'seness, *s.* closeness, eagerness
 Inten'sify, Inten'sate, *v. a.* to render intense
 Inten'sion, *s.* the act of straining anything
 Inten'sity, *s.* excess, extreme degree, energy
 Inten'sive, *a.* intent, expressing intensity
 Inten'sively, *ad.* by increase of degree
 Inten't, *a.* anxiously diligent; bent upon, fixed
 Inten't, Inten'tion, *s.* design, purpose, drift, view

Inten'tional, *a.* designed, done by design
 Inten'tionally, *ad.* by design; with choice
 Intently, *ad.* closely, earnestly, eagerly
 Inten'tness, *s.* close and continuous application
 Inter', *v. a.* to bury, to put under ground
 In'teraet, *s.* a short drama played between two others
 Intereal'ary, *a.* inserted in the midst of other things of the same kind
 Inter'ealate, *v. a.* to insert amongst others
 Intercala'tion, *s.* insertion amongst others
 Inter'calated, *a.* inserted
 Interee'de, *v. n.* to mediate, plead for
 Interee'der, *s.* one who intercedes
 Intereep't, *v. a.* to stop, to seize, to obstruct
 Intereep'ted, *a.* stopped, taken during passage
 Intereep'ter, *s.* one who intercepts
 Intereep'tion, *s.* stoppage, seizure during passage
 Interees'sion, *s.* mediation, interposition, prayer for or against another
 Interces'sor, *s.* a mediator, one who pleads for another
 Intercesso'rial, *a.* belonging to an intercessor
 Interees'sory, Interces'sional, *a.* interceding
 Interehai'n, *v. a.* to chain, to link together
 Intereha'nge, *v. a.* to exchange, &c.
 In'terchange, *s.* an exchange, a bargain
 Intereha'ngeable, *a.* mutually receivable
 Intereha'ngeableness, Interchangeabil'ity, *s.* alternate succession
 Intereha'ngeably, *ad.* alternately
 Intereha'nging, *a.* exchanging, giving and receiving mutually
 Intereip'ient, *a.* that intercepts — *s.* one who intercepts
 Interelu'de, *v. n.* to shut out, to intercept
 Interclu'sion, *s.* obstruction; interception
 Intereolumnia'tion, *s.* (in Architecture), the space between two columns
 Intereom'mon, *v. n.* to use a pasture in common
 Intereommu'nicable, *a.* that may be communicated mutually
 Intercommu'cate, *v. n.* to hold mutual communication
 Intereommu'nication, *s.* reciprocal communication
 Intereommu'nity, *s.* mutual community
 Inter'course, *s.* communication, exchange, familiarity
 Interdiet', *v. a.* to prohibit, to forbid
 In'terdiet, *s.* a prohibitory decree
 Interdic'ted, *a.* prohibited
 Interdic'tion, *s.* a prohibition, a curse
 Interdic'tive, *a.* having power to prohibit
 Interdic'tory, *a.* belonging to an interdiction
 In'terest, *v.* to concern, affect, influence, engage — *s.* a concern, influence; portion; selfish advantage; the profit arising from the use of money
 In'terested, *a.* affected, concerned; selfish
 In'teresting, *a.* exciting interest
 Interfe're, *v. n.* to interpose, intermeddle
 Interfe'rence, Interfe'ring, *s.* interposition, intermeddling
 Interfe'ringly, *ad.* so as to interfere
 Interfu'sed, *a.* poured between or among
 In'terim, *s.* [Lat.], the mean time
 Inte'rior, *s.* [Lat.], that which is within, the inside — *a.* internal, not outward

IF YOU WOULD ENJOY THE FRUIT, PLUCK NOT THE BLOSSOM.

IF EVERY ONE WOULD MEND ONE, ALL WOULD SOON BE MENDED.

[INT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INT]

IN YOUR WORST ESTATE, HOPE; IN THE BEST, FEAR: IN ALL, BE CIRCUMSPECT.

Inte'riorly, *ad.* internally; inwardly
 Interja'cence, *s.* the coming or being between
 Interja'cent, *a.* intervening, lying between
 Interject', *v.* to throw between; to insert
 Interjec'tion, *s.* a sudden exclamation; (in Grammar), a word expressing sudden emotion
 Interjec'tional, *a.* of the nature of interjection
 Interla'ce, *v. a.* to intermix, twine together
 Interlard', *v. a.* to insert between, to intermix
 Interle'ave, *v. a.* to insert blank leaves between others
 Interli'ne, *v. a.* to write between lines of writing
 Interlin'ear, Interlin'eary, *a.* inserted between the lines of other writing
 Interlinea'tion, *s.* a correction made by writing between the lines
 Interli'ning, *s.* correction, alteration
 Interlink', *v. a.* to join by links, reciprocally
 Interloca'tion, *s.* an interplacing; interposition
 Interlock', *v. n.* to communicate with, or flow into, one another
 Interlocu'tion, *s.* interchange of speech
 Interloc'utor, *s.* one that talks with another
 Interloc'utory, *a.* consisting of a dialogue
 Interlo'pe, *v. n.* to intrude, to interfere wrongfully
 Interlo'per, *s.* one who interferes, or engages in a business, wrongfully; an intruder
 Interlu'cent, *s.* shining between
 In'terlude, *s.* a short prelude or farce
 Interlu'nar, *a.* between an old and new moon
 Intermar'riage, *s.* a marriage in two families, where each takes and gives one
 Intermar'ry, *v. n.* to marry some of each family with the other
 Intermed'dle, *v. n.* to interpose officiously
 Intermed'dler, *s.* one who interposes officiously
 Interme'diacy, *s.* interposition, intervention
 Interme'dial, Interme'diate, *a.* intervening, lying between, intervenient
 Interme'diary, *a.* being between two objects
 Interme'diately, *ad.* by way of intervention
 Intermedia'tion, *s.* intervention
 Interme'dium, *s.* an intervening space or person
 Interment, *s.* sepulture, burial
 Interminable, Inter'minate, *a.* unbounded, endless
 Intermin'gle, *v.* to mingle, mix together; or to be mixed
 Intermis'sion, *s.* a cessation for a time; interruption; a pause
 Intermit', *v.* to ease at intervals, to pause; to interrupt
 Intermit'tent, *a.* ceasing at intervals—*s.* a fever which ceases at intervals
 Intermit'ting, *a.* occurring with intermissions
 Intermit'tingly, *ad.* at intervals
 Intermix', *v.* to mingle, to mix together
 Intermix'ture, *s.* mixture, or what is made by mixture
 Intermon'tane, *a.* between mountains

Intermun'dane, *a.* between worlds, or between orb and orb
 Intermu'ral, *a.* lying between walls
 Intermuta'tion, *s.* reciprocal change
 Inter'nal, *a.* inward; not external, intrinsic
 Inter'nally, *ad.* mentally, inwardly
 Interna'tional, *a.* existing between different nations
 Interne'cine, *a.* mutually destructive, deadly
 Internun'eio, *s.* a messenger passing and repassing between two parties
 Interpella'tion, *s.* a summons, a call; inquiry
 Interpen'etrate, *v. a.* to penetrate between
 Interpenetra'tion, *s.* penetration, or entrance into
 Interpledge', *v. a.* to give and take a pledge
 Interpoi'nt, *v. a.* to distinguish by stops
 Interpolate, *v. a.* to insert words improperly; to foist anything in
 Interpol'a'tion, *s.* something introduced or added to the original matter
 Inter'polator, *s.* one who interpolates
 Interposi'tion, *s.* intervention, agency between parties, mediation
 Interpo'se, *v.* to mediate, to intervene, to put between; to intrude
 Interpo'sed, *a.* placed between
 Interpo'ser, *s.* one who interposes
 Interpos'it, *s.* a place of deposit between one commercial place and another
 Interpret, *v. a.* to translate, to explain
 Interpretable, *a.* capable of being expounded
 Interpreta'tion, *s.* explanation, translation
 Inter'pretative, *a.* explanatory; expositive
 Inter'pretatively, *ad.* by interpretation
 Interpreter, *s.* an expositor, a translator
 Interpunc'tion, *s.* punctuation, the pointing between words or sentences
 Interreg'num, *s.* [Lat.], a vacancy of the throne between the death of one prince and the accession of another
 Interrogate, *v.* to examine by questions
 Interroga'tion, *s.* a question; an inquiry; a sign (?) denoting a question
 Interrog'ative, *a.* denoting a question—*s.* a pronoun used in questions
 Interrog'atively, *ad.* in form of a question
 Interrogator, *s.* an asker of questions
 Interrog'atory, *s.* a question, an inquiry—*a.* containing or expressing a question
 Interrupt', *v. a.* to hinder; divide, separate
 Interrupt'ed, *a.* broken, intermitted
 Interrupt'edly, *ad.* not in continuity
 Interrupt'er, *s.* one who interrupts
 Interrup'tion, *s.* hinderance, intervention, cessation
 Intersect', *v.* to cut, to cross each other
 Intersec'tion, *s.* state or place of intersecting
 Intersper'se, *v. a.* to scatter here and there
 Intersper'sion, *s.* the act of scattering about
 Interstel'lar, *a.* among the stars
 Inter'stice, *s.* space or time between things or events
 Intersti'tial, *a.* containing interstices
 Intertex'ture, *s.* act of interweaving

IF YOU PLAY WITH A FOOL AT HOME, HE'LL PLAY WITH YOU ABROAD.

[INT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[INV]

IN FAME'S IMMORTAL SCROLL, NAMES MAY BE FOUND AT WHICH SHE BLUSHES.

Intertropical, *a.* situated between the tropics
 Intertwine, Intertwist', *v. a.* to unite by twisting one with another
 In'terval, *s.* intervening space or distance; time elapsing between two points; remission; difference between two musical notes
 Intervene, *v. n.* to come between; to interpose
 Intervention, *s.* interposition, agency
 In'terview, *s.* a sight of one another; a conference or meeting
 Interweave, *v. a.* to weave or mix one with another
 Interworking, *s.* act of working together
 Interwoven, *a.* woven together
 Interwreathed, *a.* woven into a wreath
 Intes'table, *a.* disqualified to make a will
 Intes'tacy, *s.* the not having made a will
 Intes'tate, *a.* dying without a will—*s.* one who dies without making a will
 Intes'tinal, *a.* belonging to the bowels
 Intes'tine, *a.* internal, inward; domestic
 Intes'tines, *s. pl.* the bowels
 Inthra'll, *v. a.* to enslave, to shackle
 Inthralled, *a.* brought into servitude
 Inthralment, *s.* servitude, slavery, difficulty
 Inthro'ne, *v. a.* to seat on a throne, to install a bishop
 Inthronization, *s.* the being enthroned
 In'timacy, *s.* close familiarity
 In'timate, *v. a.* to hint, to suggest—*a.* inmost, familiar, near—*s.* a familiar friend, a confidante
 In'timately, *ad.* closely, familiarly, nearly
 Intima'tion, *s.* a hint; an obscure or indirect communication
 Intimidate, *v. a.* to frighten, to dishearten, to deter
 Intimida'tion, *s.* the act of intimidating
 In'to, *prep.* denoting entrance, or introduction to the inside
 Intol'erable, *a.* insufferable, not to be borne
 Intol'erableness, *s.* state not to be endured
 Intol'erably, *ad.* in an intolerable manner
 Intol'erance, *s.* bigotry; want of toleration
 Intol'erant, *s.* one averse to toleration—*a.* not able to endure
 Into'mb, *v. a.* to inter in a tomb; to bury
 In'tonate, *v. a.* to thunder; to sing together
 Inтона'tion, *s.* the manner of sounding; modulation of the voice in speaking
 Into'ne, *v. n.* to read in a musical tone
 Intox'icate, *v. a.* to make drunk, to excite
 Intox'icated, *a.* inebriated, stimulated
 Intoxica'tion, *s.* inebriation, drunkenness
 Intractabil'ity, Intractableness, *s.* unmanageableness
 Intractable, *a.* unmanageable, unruly
 Intractably, *ad.* ungovernably, stubbornly
 Intran'sient, *a.* not passing quickly away
 Intran'sitive, *a.* not passing on to another; not active, neuter
 Intran'sitively, *ad.* without an object following
 Intransmis'sible, *a.* that cannot be transmitted
 Intransmutabil'ity, *s.* the quality of not being transmutable
 Intransmu'table, *a.* incapable of being changed into another substance

Intrench', *v. n.* to fortify with a rampart—*v. a.* to encroach. See Trench
 Intren'ched, *a.* fortified with earthworks
 Intrench'ment, *s.* a fortification, a ditch and parapet for defence
 Intrep'id, *a.* fearless, resolute, brave
 Intrepid'ity, *s.* fearlessness, courage, boldness
 Intrep'idly, *ad.* boldly, daringly, fearlessly
 In'tricacy, *s.* perplexity, difficulty
 In'tricate, *a.* perplexed, involved, obscure
 In'tricately, *ad.* with involution, obscurely
 In'tricateness, *s.* perplexity; obscurity
 Intrigue, *s.* a plot; an amour—*v. n.* to plot; to carry on an amour
 Intriguer, *s.* one who intrigues
 Intriguing, *a.* fond of intrigue
 Intriguingly, *ad.* with intrigue
 Intrin'sic, Intrin'sical, *a.* inward, true, real, natural, not accidental
 Intrin'sically, *ad.* in its nature; really
 Introdu'ce, *v. a.* to bring or usher in; to commence; to make known
 Introdu'cer, *s.* one who introduces
 Introdu'ction, *s.* a bringing in; a preface or commencement; the act of introducing strangers to each other
 Introductive, Introduc'tory, *a.* previous, serving as preparatory to something else
 Introductively, Introduc'torily, *ad.* by way of introduction
 Intro'it, *s.* [Fr.], the beginning of mass; a psalm sung on approaching the altar
 Intromis'sion, *s.* act of sending in
 Intromit', *v. a.* to send or let in, to admit
 Introspec'tion, *s.* a view of the inside
 Introver'sion, *s.* the act of turning inwards
 Introvert', *v. a.* to turn inwards
 Intrude, *v. n.* to intermeddle; to thrust one's self in; to encroach; to enter without leave or right
 Intruded, *a.* thrust in
 Intruder, *s.* one who intrudes
 Intruding, Intrusive, *a.* apt to intrude, entering by intrusion
 Intrusion, *s.* the act of intruding
 Intrusively, *ad.* by intrusion
 Intrusiveness, *s.* act or habit of intruding
 Intrust', *v. a.* to give in trust; to confide
 Intu'ition, *s.* immediate knowledge apart from experience or reasoning
 Intu'itive, *a.* seen by intuition; knowing by intuition
 Intu'itively, *ad.* by intuition
 Intwine, Intwist', *v. a.* to twist or wreath together
 In'undate, *v. a.* to overflow a place with water; to overwhelm
 In'undated, *a.* overflowed, flooded
 Inunda'tion, *s.* overflow of water, deluge
 Inurba'ne, *a.* rude, uncourteous
 Inurba'nely, *a.* without urbanity
 Inurba'neness, Inurban'ity, *s.* rudeness, incivility
 Inure, *v.* to habituate, to accustom; to be applied, or serve for the use of
 Inu'ed, *a.* accustomed, trained
 Inu'rement, *s.* custom, use, frequency
 Inusita'tion, *s.* state of being unused
 Inutil'ity, *s.* unprofitableness, uselessness
 Inva'de, *v. a.* to enter hostilely, to attack, to encroach on
 Inva'ded, *a.* attacked, infringed
 Inva'der, *s.* assailant, intruder, encroacher
 Inva'ding, *a.* attacking, encroaching
 Inval'id, *a.* weak, of no force or weight

IF WE DO NOT ASPIRE TO ADMIRATION, WE SHALL FALL INTO CONTEMPT.

INV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IRI]

IF WE USE NO CEREMONY TOWARDS OTHERS, WE SHALL BE TREATED WITHOUT ANY.

In'valid, *s.* a sick person, a soldier disabled by sickness or wounds—*v. a.* to place on the list of disabled for service
 Inval'idate, *v. a.* to weaken; to make void; to deprive of force or efficacy
 Invalida'tion, *s.* the act of weakening
 Invalid'ity Inval'idness, *s.* weakness, want of strength or cogency
 Inval'uable, *a.* precious above estimation
 Inval'uably, *ad.* inestimably
 Inva'riable, *a.* unchangeable, constant
 Inva'riableness, Invariabil'ity, *s.* immutability; constancy
 Inva'riably, *ad.* constantly, stedfastly
 Inva'sion, *s.* a hostile entrance, an attack, an infringement
 Inva'sive, *a.* invading, aggressive, encroaching
 Inva'sively, *ad.* by way of invasion
 Invec'tive, *s.* railing, sarcastic and ob-jurgatory address—*a.* satirical, abusive, accusatory
 Invec'tively, *ad.* satirically, abusively
 Invei'gh, *v. a.* to rail at, declaim against
 Invei'gher, *s.* one who inveighs
 Invei'gle, *v. a.* to allure, to entice
 Invei'glement, *s.* allurements, seduction
 Invei'gler, *s.* a deceiver, an allurer
 Invei'gling, *a.* seductive, alluring
 Invent', *v. a.* to discover, to forge, to feign
 Inven'tion, *s.* fiction, discovery, forgery, skill in inventing, ingenuity
 Inven'tive, *a.* apt to invent, ingenious
 Inven'tively, *ad.* by way of invention
 Inven'tiveness, *s.* facility of invention
 Inven'tor, Inven'ter, *s.* one who invents
 Invento'rial, *a.* belonging to an inventory
 Invento'rially, *ad.* in manner of an inventory
 In'ventory, *s.* a catalogue or account of goods and chattels—*v. a.* to put in a catalogue
 Invent'ress, *s.* a female that invents
 Inver'se, *a.* inverted; opposite of direct
 Inver'sely, *ad.* in an inverted order [place
 Inver'sion, *s.* change of order, time, or
 Invert', *v. a.* to turn upside down; reverse
 Invertebral, Invertebrated, *a.* destitute of a backbone or vertebral column
 Invert'edly, *ad.* in reversed order
 Invest', *v. a.* to array; to give, lend, empower; to place money out permanently at interest; besiege closely
 Inves'tigable, *a.* that may be searched out
 Inves'tigate, *v. a.* to trace or search out
 Investiga'tion, *s.* an examination [quiry
 Inves'tigative, *a.* deliberate in making in-
 Inves'tigator, *s.* one who investigates
 Inves'titure, *s.* the act of giving possession
 Inves'tive, *a.* encircling, enclosing
 Invest'ment, *s.* act of investing; oppor-tunity of placing money out at interest
 Invet'eracy, *s.* long continuance; obstinacy
 Invet'erate, *a.* long established, old, obstinate
 Invet'erately, *ad.* with obstinacy; violently
 Invet'erateness, *s.* continuance, obstinacy
 Invetera'tion, *s.* the act of making or be-coming inveterate
 Invid'ious, *a.* envious; apt to provoke envy
 Invid'iously, *ad.* enviously; so as to pro-voke envy
 Invid'iousness, *s.* quality of provoking envy

Invig'orate, *v. a.* to strengthen, to animate
 Invig'orated, *a.* strengthened, animated
 Invigora'tion, *s.* the act of invigorating
 Invincibil'ity, Invin'cibleness, *s.* quality of being invincible; unconquerableness
 Invin'cible, *a.* unconquerable
 Invin'cibly, *ad.* unconquerably [table
 Inviolabil'ity, *s.* quality of being invio-
 Invi'olable, *a.* not to be violated
 Invi'olably, *ad.* without breach or failure
 Invi'olate, Invi'olated, *a.* uninjured, un-
 profaned
 Invisibil'ity, Invis'ibleness, *s.* the state of being invisible
 Invis'ible, *a.* not to be seen, imperceptible to the sight
 Invis'ibly, *ad.* imperceptibly, so as not to be seen
 Invi'tation, *s.* act of inviting, a request
 Invi'tatory, *a.* using or containing invita-tion
 Invi'te, *v.* to ask, bid, call, offer, entice
 Invi'ter, *s.* one who invites
 Invi'ting, *a.* alluring, tempting
 Invi'tingly, *ad.* in an enticing manner
 Invi'tingness, *s.* quality of being inviting
 In'vocate, *v. a.* to implore, to call upon
 Invo'cation, *s.* a calling upon in prayer
 In'voice, *s.* a list of goods sold or consigned to another, with the charge, &c.—*v. a.* to make a bill of goods with their prices
 Invo'ke, *v. a.* to pray to; to call for
 Invol'untarily, *ad.* not by choice or will
 Invol'untariness, *s.* state of being inde-pendent of the will
 Invol'untary, *a.* not proceeding from the will
 Involu'tion, *s.* a complication, or confu-sion; (in Arithmetic), the process of multiplying a quantity by itself any number of times
 Invol've, *v. a.* to inwrap; comprise; en-tangle; to get inextricably in debt
 Invol'vedness, Invol'vement, *s.* state of being involved
 Invul'nerable, *a.* that cannot be wounded
 Invul'nerableness, Invul'nerabil'ity, *s.* prop-erty of being invulnerable
 Invul'nerably, *ad.* so as to be invulnerable
 In'ward, In'wardly, In'wards, *ad.* within, privately
 In'ward, *a.* placed within; internal
 In'wardness, *s.* intimacy; familiarity
 In'wards, *s. pl.* the intestines
 Inwe'ave, *v. a.* to mix in weaving, entwine
 Inwrap', *v. a.* to involve, perplex, puzzle
 Inwre'athe, *v. a.* to surround with a wreath
 Inwrou'ght, *a.* wrought in to anything
 I'odine, *s.* an elementary substance ob-tained from kelp
 Io'nic, *s.* (in Architecture), one of the five principal orders
 Io'ta, *s.* [Gr.], a particle; a jot [emetic
 Ipecacuan'ha, *s.* a root used as a mild
 Irascibil'ity, Iras'cibleness, *s.* proneness to anger
 Iras'cible, *a.* prone to anger, irritable
 Ire, *s.* anger, rage, passionate hatred
 I'reful, *a.* very angry, raging, furious
 I'refully, *ad.* with ire; in an angry manner
 Irides'cence, *s.* exhibition of the colours of the rainbow
 Irides'cent, *a.* exhibiting the colours of the rainbow
 Irid'ium, *s.* a very heavy metal

INTEGRITY, WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE, IS WEAK; KNOWLEDGE, WITHOUT INTEGRITY, IS DREADFUL.

[IRI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[IRR]

Iris, *s.* [Lat.], the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the fleur-de-lis
I'rised, **I'risated**, *a.* resembling the rainbow
Irish, *s.* the language or people of Ireland
—a. produced or made in Ireland
Irishism, *s.* a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish
Irk, *v. imp.* to give uneasiness
Irk'some, *a.* tedious, wearisome
Irk'somely, *ad.* wearisomely; tediously
Irk'someness, *s.* tediousness; wearisomeness
Iron, *s.* a hard useful metal, a utensil made of iron; strength, unfeelingness—*a.* made of iron; strong, firm, harsh—*v.* *a.* to smoothe with a hot iron; to bind with iron, to chain
Ironbound, *a.* bound with iron, rocky
Iron-clay, *s.* a kind of clay containing iron
Ironfilings, *s. pl.* the fragments made by filing iron
Ironfounder, *s.* one who makes iron goods by casting
Ironfoundry, *s.* a place where ironware is cast
Ironhearted, *a.* unfeeling; cruel; severe
Iron'ical, *a.* pertaining to irony
Iron'ically, *ad.* in an ironical manner
Ironmonger, *s.* a dealer in iron
Ironmongery, *s.* wares made of iron
Ironmould, *s.* a yellow stain in linen
Iron-ore, *s.* stone or earth from which iron may be obtained by smelting
Irons, *s. pl.* chains, fetters [iron ore]
Ironsand, *s.* sand containing granulated iron
Ironstone, *s.* a coarse kind of iron ore
Ironware, *s.* goods made of iron, hardware
Ironwood, *s.* a hard and ponderous kind of wood
Ironwork, *s.* work made of iron
Ironworks, *s. pl.* a place where iron is smelted and wrought
Irony, *s.* a mode of speech by which the exact opposite of the meaning of the words is conveyed
Irony, *a.* made of iron; partaking of iron
Irra'diance, **Irra'diancy**, *s.* emission of rays, lustrous splendour
Irra'diate, *v. a.* to brighten, to illuminate—*a.* adorned with lustrous splendour
Irradia'tion, *s.* the emission of light; illumination
Irra'tional, *a.* contrary to or not in accordance with reason
Irrational'ity, *s.* want of reason
Irra'tionally, *ad.* unreasonably, absurdly
Irreclai'mable, *a.* not to be reclaimed [ed]
Irreclai'mably, *ad.* so as not to be reclaimed
Irreconci'lable, *a.* not to be reconciled
Irreconci'lability, *s.* incapability of reconciliation, incompatibility
Irreconci'vably, *ad.* so as not to admit reconciliation
Irreconcilia'tion, *s.* want of reconciliation
Irrecov'erable, *a.* not to be recovered or remedied
Irrecov'erableness, *s.* state beyond recovery
Irrecov'erably, *ad.* beyond recovery
Irredeem'able, *a.* that cannot be redeemed
Irredeem'ableness, **Irredeemabil'ity**, *s.* the quality of being not redeemable
Irredeem'ably, *ad.* so as not to be redeemable

Irredu'cible, *a.* that cannot be reduced
Irredu'cibleness, *s.* quality of being irreducible
Irredu'cibly, *ad.* so as not to be reducible
Irreflec'tive, *a.* not reflective
Irrefragabil'ity, *s.* strength of argument not to be refuted; undeniableness
Irrefragable, *a.* not to be confuted
Irrefragableness, **Irrefragabil'ity**, *s.* quality of being irrefragable
Irrefragably, *ad.* above confutation
Irrefu'table, *a.* that cannot be refuted
Irrefu'tably, *ad.* beyond refutation
Irreg'ular, *a.* not regular, not according to rule or law, not uniform, disorderly, vicious—*s.* a soldier enlisted for temporary or particular service
Irregular'ity, *s.* quality of being irregular; vice
Irreg'ularly, *ad.* in an irregular manner
Irrela'tion, *s.* want or absence of relation
Irrel'ative, *a.* not relative, unconnected
Irrel'atively, *ad.* unconnectedly
Irrel'evancy, *s.* state of being irrelevant
Irrel'evant, *a.* not to the purpose
Irrel'evantly, *ad.* in an irrelevant manner
Irreligion, **Irrelig'iousness**, *s.* contempt of religion, impiety
Irreligionist, *s.* one who professes irreligion
Irrelig'ious, *a.* ungodly, impious
Irrelig'iously, *ad.* impiously, with impiety
Irreme'diable, *a.* admitting no cure, not to be remedied
Irreme'diableness, *s.* state of being irremediable
Irreme'diably, *ad.* without relief
Irremis'sible, *a.* not to be pardoned
Irremis'sibleness, *s.* unpardonableness
Irremis'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be pardoned
Irremo'veable, *a.* not to be removed
Irremo'veableness, **Irremo'vability**, *s.* quality of being irremovable
Irremo'veably, *ad.* so as not to be removed
Irreparabil'ity, **Irrep'arableness**, *s.* state of being irreparable
Irrep'arable, *a.* not to be repaired or recovered; incapable of amendment
Irrep'arably, *ad.* without recovery
Irrepealabil'ity, **Irrepe'alableness**, *s.* the quality of being irrepealable
Irrepe'alable, *a.* that cannot be repealed
Irrepe'alably, *ad.* beyond the power of repeal
Irreprehen'sible, *a.* exempt from blame
Irreprehen'sibleness, *s.* the quality of being irreprehensible
Irreprehen'sibly, *ad.* without blame
Irrepres'sible, *a.* not to be repressed
Irrepres'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be repressed
Irrepro'achable, *a.* free from reproach
Irrepro'achableness, *s.* quality or state of being irreproachable
Irrepro'achably, *ad.* without reproach
Irrepro'vable, *a.* not to be reproved
Irrepro'vably, *ad.* beyond reproof
Irresistibil'ity, **Irresis'tibleness**, *s.* force that cannot be resisted
Irresis'tible, *a.* that cannot be resisted
Irresis'tibly, *ad.* in an irresistible manner
Irres'oluble, *a.* not to be dissolved
Irres'olubleness, *s.* the quality of being irresoluble
Irres'olute, *a.* undetermined, vacillating, weak
Irres'olutely, *ad.* without firmness of mind

IT IS THE NATURE OF VICE TO LEAVE US NO RESOURCE BUT IN ITSELF.

IF YOUTH KNEW WHAT AGE WOULD CREAVE, IT WOULD BOTH GET AND SAVE.

IRR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[JAC

JUSTICE IS GODLINESS, AND GODLINESS IS HOLY FEAR AND LOVE.

Irresolu'tion, Irres'oluteness, *s.* want of firmness, indecision
 Irresol'vable, *a.* that cannot be resolved
 Irresol'vableness, Irresolvabil'ity, *s.* quality of being irresolvable
 Irresolv'ably, *ad.* so as not to be resolvable
 Irrespec'tive, *a.* regardless
 Irrespec'tively, *ad.* without regard to
 Irrespi'able, *a.* that cannot be breathed safely
 Irresponsibil'ity, *s.* want of responsibility
 Irrespon'sible, *a.* not answerable, arbitrary
 Irrespon'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be responsible
 Irresus'citable, *a.* that cannot be resuscitated
 Irresus'citably, *ad.* so as not to be revived
 Irreten'tive, *a.* incapable of retaining
 Irretrie'vable, *a.* irrecoverable, irreparable
 Irretrie'vableness, *s.* state past recovery
 Irretrie'vably, *ad.* irreparably; irrecoverably
 Irreve'alable, *a.* that cannot be revealed
 Irreve'alably, *ad.* so as not to be revealable
 Irrev'erence, *s.* want of reverence
 Irrev'erent, *a.* wanting in reverence; not paying due respect
 Irrev'erently, *ad.* without due veneration
 Irrever'sible, *a.* not to be reversed
 Irrever'sibleness, *s.* state of being irreversibile
 Irrever'sibly, *ad.* so as not to be changed
 Irrevocabl'ity, Irrev'ocableness, *s.* impossibility of recall
 Irrev'ocable, *a.* not to be recalled
 Irrev'ocably, *ad.* without recall
 Irrigate, *v. a.* to water, to wet
 Irriga'tion, *s.* the act of watering or wetting
 Irrig'uous, *a.* watered, watery, wet
 Irritability, *s.* state of being easily provoked or excited
 Irritable, *a.* easily provoked or excited
 Irritably, *ad.* in an irritable manner
 Irritancy, *s.* quality of irritating
 Irritant, *a.* irritating—*s.* that which can irritate
 Irritate, *v. a.* to provoke, fret, excite
 Irritated, *a.* enraged, excited, inflamed
 Irrita'tion, *s.* anger, provocation; stimulation, local and slight inflammation
 Irritating, Irritative, Irritatory, *a.* calculated to excite or irritate, stimulating
 Irrup'tion, *s.* an inroad; entrance by force
 Irrup'tive, *a.* bursting or rushing in
 Isagog'ical, *a.* belonging to an introduction
 Isinglass, *s.* fish-glue, a kind of gelatine
 Is'lam, Is'lamicism, *s.* Mohammedism
 I'sland, Isle, *s.* a piece of land surrounded by water
 I'slander, *s.* an inhabitant of an island
 I'slet, *s.* a little island
 I'solate, *v. a.* to separate, to detach
 I'solated, *a.* detached, separate
 Isola'tion, *s.* the being detached or alone
 Is'raelite, *s.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew
 Is'raelitish, *a.* pertaining to Israel
 Is'suable, *a.* that may be issued
 Is'sue, *s.* egress; consequence; act of sending out; termination; offspring; that which is sent out—*v.* to send out, come out, arise, proceed, terminate
 Is'sueless, *a.* not having descendants
 Is'suer, *s.* one who sends out
 Is'suing, *s.* act of going or sending out
 Ist'hmus, *s.* [Lat.], a neck of land, con-

necting a peninsula, or joining two continents
 It, *pron.* the thing, matter, affair spoken of
 Ital'ian, *s.* a native, or the language, of Italy
 Italianize, *v. a.* to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion
 Ital'ic, *a.* relating to the type so called
 Ital'ics, *s. pl.* letters used in printing, which lean to the right hand
 Ital'icise, *v. a.* to print a word in Italics
 Itch, *s.* a cutaneous disease; a teasing desire—*v. n.* to feel irritation in the skin; to have a teasing inclination
 It'ching, *s.* a sensation of uneasiness in the skin, a teasing desire—*a.* feeling uneasiness in the skin, or uneasy desire
 I'tem, *s.* [Lat.], a hint; an article—*v. a.* to note down
 It'erate, *v. a.* to repeat, to do over again
 Itera'tion, *s.* a recital over again, repetition
 It'erative, *a.* repeating; redoubling
 Itin'erancy, *s.* the state of itinerating
 Itin'erant, *a.* wandering, unsettled—*s.* one who itinerates
 Itin'erantly, *ad.* in a roving manner
 Itin'erary, *s.* a diary or book of travels
 Itin'erate, *v. n.* to travel about; to rove
 Itself, *pron.* the very thing spoken of
 I'vied, I'vy-mantled, *a.* overgrown with ivy
 I'vory, *s.* the substance of the elephant's tusks, and of the teeth of the narwhale, &c.—*a.* made of or like ivory
 I'vory-black, *s.* a fine kind of black made from animal charcoal
 I'vy, *s.* a common climbing evergreen plant

J.

J HAS invariably the same sound as *g* in *J*, *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jolt*
 Jab'ber, *v. n.* to talk much or idly; to prate—*s.* unmeaning prattle
 Jab'berer, *s.* one who jabbbers
 Jab'bering, *s.* idle talk, prate—*a.* prating, talking idly
 Jack, *s.* an ignorant servant-man; a machine for turning a spit; an engine for raising weights; an implement for drawing boots off; a small white bowl used in bowling; a kind of flag or ensign; a leather bottle; a young pike; the nickname for John, a nickname for a sailor
 Jack-a-dan'dy, *s.* a little dapper impudent person
 Jack'al, *s.* a beast of the dog kind
 Jack'anapes, *s.* a monkey; a coxcomb
 Jack'ass, *s.* the male of the ass
 Jack'boots, *s.* long boots to defend the legs
 Jack'daw, *s.* a bird of the crow kind
 Jack'et, *s.* a close sleeved coat; a short coat
 Jack'-ketch, *s.* the public hangman
 Jack'-knife, *s.* a large pocket-knife
 Jack-o'-lan'tern, *s.* the ignis fatuus
 Jack'-plane, *s.* a long carpenter's plane
 Jack-pud'ing, *s.* a buffoon; a merry-andrew
 Jac'obin, *s.* a demagogue, democrat, or revolutionist
 Jac'obin, Jacobin'ical, *a.* of violent democratic or ultra-republican principles
 Jac'obinism, *s.* violent and revolutionary political principles
 Jac'obite, *s.* a partisan of the Stuart family

JOB WAS NOT SO MISERABLE IN HIS SUFFERINGS, AS HAPPY IN HIS PATIENCE.

[JAC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[JEZ]

JUDICIOUS MAXIMS OUGHT TO BE KEPT IN VIEW, AND FREQUENTLY ANALYZED.

—*a.* pertaining to the partisans of the Stuarts
 Jac'obitism, *s.* the principles of the Jacobites
 Ja'cob's ladder, *s.* a kind of gladiole
 Ja'cob's staff, *s.* a cross staff, formerly used in surveying
 Jac'onet, Jac'onot, *s.* a soft open kind of muslin
 Jac'quard-loom, *s.* one for weaving figured stuff
 Jade, *s.* a worthless horse; a sorry woman; a green kind of stone—*v.* to tire, to weary, to be overwearied
 Ja'dish, *a.* unruly, vicious
 Jag, *v.* *a.* to notch—*s.* a notch
 Jag'ged, Jag'gy, *a.* uneven, notched, ragged
 Jag'gedness, *s.* unevenness on the edge
 Jaguar, *s.* the American tiger
 Jail, *s.* a prison. See Gaol
 Jai'lbird, *s.* one who has been in a jail
 Jailer, *s.* the keeper of a prison
 Ja il-fever, *s.* a dangerous fever prevalent in jails
 Jakes, *s.* a privy
 Jal'ap, *s.* a purgative medicine
 Jam, *s.* a conserve of fruit—*v.* *a.* to press down tightly, to wedge in
 Jamb, *s.* a supporter; the side piece of a window, door, or fireplace
 Jan'gle, *s.* prate; discordant sound—*v.* to wrangle, to be out of tune
 Jan'gler, *s.* a wrangling noisy fellow
 Jan'gling, *s.* a noisy dispute, wrangling
 Jan'izary, *s.* a Turkish foot-soldier, formerly; a guard or follower
 Jan'senism, *s.* the doctrines of the Jan-senists
 Jan'senist, *s.* a follower of Jansen, who taught the doctrines of St Augustine
 Ja'nty. See Jaunty, &c.
 Jan'uary, *s.* the first month of the year
 Japan', *s.* a hard black varnish—*v.* *a.* to varnish; to black and polish
 Japane'se, *a.* pertaining to Japan—*s.* a native or the language of Japan
 Japan'ner, *s.* one skilled in japanning
 Japan'ning, *s.* the art of painting and varnishing, especially in the manner of the Japanese
 Japhet'ic, *a.* descended from Japhet
 Jar, *v.* to clash, to disagree, to differ; to make to vibrate, to shake—*s.* a harsh vibratory sound; discord, quarrelling; an earthen vessel
 Jar'gon, *s.* gibberish, unintelligible talk
 Jargonelle, *s.* a species of pear
 Jar'ring, *s.* quarrel; dispute—*a.* quarrelling, discordant
 Jas'mine, *s.* a shrub with a fragrant flower
 Jas'per, *s.* a hard and opaque red or green stone
 Jas'pery, *a.* like jasper
 Jaspidean, Jaspideous, *a.* consisting of or like jasper
 Jaun'dice, *s.* a disease in which the skin, &c. becomes yellow
 Jaun'diced, *a.* affected with the jaundice; prejudiced, unable to see things as they are
 Jaunt, *v.* *n.* to travel about—*s.* a ramble, an excursion
 Jaun'tily, *ad.* briskly; airily
 Jaun'tiness, *s.* airiness, flutter, briskness
 Jaun'ty, *a.* airy; brisk; showy; finical
 Jave'lin, *s.* a spear or half pike

Jaw, *s.* the bone in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth; coarse abuse—*v.* *a.* to abuse grossly and vulgarly
 Jaw'bone, *s.* the bone of the jaw
 Jaw'ed, *a.* having jaws, or a jaw
 Jay, *s.* a gay chattering bird
 Jealous, *s.* suspicious, fearful, cautious; apprehensive
 Jeal'ously, *ad.* suspiciously; emulously
 Jeal'ousy, *s.* suspicion, especially in love; apprehension; vigilance
 Jean, *s.* a fine thick cotton stuff
 Jeer, *v.* to treat with scorn; to scoff; to flout—*s.* a scoff; taunt; biting jest; jibe
 Jee'rer, *s.* a scoffer; a scorner; a mocker
 Jee'ring, *s.* contemptuous mockery
 Jee'ringly, *ad.* scornfully; contemptuously
 Jeho'vah, *s.* [Heb.], the Scripture name of God
 Jeju'ne, *a.* empty; unaffecting; trifling
 Jeju'nely, *ad.* in a jejune manner
 Jeju'neness, *s.* poverty; a want of matter
 Jell'ied, *a.* gelatinized; in a state resembling jelly
 Jelly, *s.* a gelatinous substance; insipidated extract of meat, or juice of fruit
 Jelly-bag, *s.* a bag through which jelly is strained
 Jen'net, *s.* a Spanish or Barbary horse
 Jen'neting, *s.* a kind of early apple
 Jen'ny, *s.* a spinning machine
 Jeop'ard, Jeop'ardize, *v.* *a.* to hazard; to expose to loss, or injury
 Jeop'ardy, *s.* danger, peril, hazard
 Jeremi'ad, *s.* a lamentation or doleful complaint
 Jerk, *s.* a sudden thrust, pull, or jolt—*v.* *a.* to throw, twitch, or jolt suddenly
 Jer'kin, *s.* a jacket; a kind of hawk
 Jer'sey, *s.* fine woollen yarn
 Jess, *s.* a leather strap for the legs of a hawk
 Jes'samine. See Jasmine
 Jest, *s.* a joke, fun, a laughing-stock—*v.* *n.* to joke, to make fun with or of
 Jes'ter, *s.* one given to jesting; a buffoon
 Jes'ting, *s.* talk to raise laughter—*a.* joking, not in earnest
 Jest'ingly, *ad.* in jest; with merriment
 Jes'uit, *s.* one of "the Society of Jesus;" a deep, artful intriguer
 Jesuit'ical, *a.* shuffling, artful, deceitful
 Jesuit'ically, *ad.* craftily; equivocatingly
 Jes'uitism, *s.* the principles of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy
 Jet, *s.* a kind of coal; a spout of water—*v.* *n.* to shoot forward, to protrude
 Jet'black, *a.* black as jet
 Jet'ty, *s.* a small pier—*a.* made of jet, black as jet
 Jet'tyhead, *s.* the projecting part of a wharf
 Jew, *s.* a Hebrew; an Israelite
 Jew'el, *s.* a precious stone; a gem—*v.* *a.* to dress or adorn with jewels
 Jew'elled, *a.* adorned with jewels
 Jew'eller, *s.* one who deals in precious stones
 Jew'ellery, *s.* jewels
 Jew'ess, *s.* a Jewish woman
 Jew'ish, *a.* relating to or resembling the Jews; crafty
 Jew'ishly, *ad.* after the manner of the Jews
 Jew'ishness, *s.* likeness to the Jews
 Jew's'-harp, *s.* a small musical instrument
 Jez'ebel, *s.* a forward, vicious woman

JESTS SHOULD NEVER BE SUFFERED TO INTRUDE ON GOOD MANNERS.

JIB].

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[JUD

JUDGMENT IS THE THRONE OF PRUDENCE, AND SILENCE IS ITS SANCTUARY.

Jib, *s.* the foremost sail in a ship; the face or profile
 Jib'-boom, *s.* a spar at the end of the bowsprit
 Jibe, *v. a.* to shift the boom-sail
 Jiffy, *s.* a very short space of time
 Jig, *s.* a light careless dance or tune—*v. n.* to dance carelessly; to dance
 Jig'ger, *s.* a machine to hold on the cable; a kind of flea, the chigoe
 Jig'-maker, *s.* one who makes or plays jigs
 Jilt, *s.* a coquette, deceiving woman—*v. a.* to deceive a lover
 Jin'gle, *v.* to clink; to cause to clink—*s.* a metallic clinking; a rhyme, or rhyming
 Jin'gling, *a.* clinking or ringing—*s.* a clinking or rhyming
 Job, *s.* a piece of chance work; business, affair; work or office given unfairly, and solely for the profit of the receiver—*v.* to buy and sell as a broker; to accomplish as chance work; to stab or pierce
 Job'ber, *s.* one who does chance work; a trickster
 Job'bing, *s.* the practice of making, taking, or doing jobs
 Jock'ey, *s.* one who rides for hire or deals in horses—*v. a.* to cheat, to trick
 Jock'eyism, Jock'eyship, *s.* the art or practice of jockeys
 Joco'se, Jocular, *a.* merry, waggish
 Joco'sely, *ad.* waggishly, in jest, in game
 Joco'seness, Jocular'ity, *s.* merriment; disposition to jest; wagery
 Jocularly, *ad.* in a jocose way
 Jo'cund, *a.* merry, blithe, lively, airy
 Jocun'dity, Jo'cundness, *s.* gaiety; mirth; pleasantry
 Jo'cundly, *ad.* merrily, sportfully, gaily
 Jog, *s.* a push, a slight shake—*v.* to shake, to push, to travel slowly and heavily
 Jog'ger, *s.* one who moves heavily and dully
 Jog'ging, *s.* a slight shaking
 Join, *v.* to unite, combine, adjoin, unite with
 Joi'ner, *s.* one who joins, or does joinery
 Joi'ner, *s.* an art by which pieces of wood are fitted and joined together
 Joi'nhand, *s.* writing in which letters are joined so as to form words
 Joi'ning, *s.* a joint; juncture
 Joint, *s.* an articulation; a juncture; a hinge; one length of a fishing pole; a piece of butcher's meat—*v. a.* to divide a joint; to join accurately, to make with joints—*a.* shared among many, combined
 Joi'nted, *a.* made with joints; separated or combined by joints
 Joi'nter, *s.* a kind of long plane
 Joi'nt-heir, *s.* an heir having a joint interest
 Joi'ntly, *ad.* together, not separately
 Joi'ntstool, *s.* a stool made by joinery
 Joi'ntstock, *s.* stock held with others—*a.* holding or trading in company with others
 Joi'ntress, *s.* a woman who has a jointure
 Joi'nture, *s.* income settled on a wife. See *Dict. of Law Terms.*
 Joist, *s.* the secondary beam of a floor
 Joke, *v. n.* to jest, to be merry—*s.* a jest, a trifling matter
 Jo'ker, *s.* a jester; a merry fellow
 Jo'king, *s.* the act of passing jokes
 Jo'kingly, *ad.* in a jesting, merry way

Jole, Jowl, *s.* the face or cheek
 Jollily, *ad.* in a very merry manner
 Jollity, Jolliness, *s.* merriment, festivity, gaiety, elevation of spirit
 Jolly, *a.* brisk, merry, cheerful, plump, pretty
 Jolly'-boat, *s.* a ship's small boat
 Jolt, *v.* to shake or jostle to and fro—*s.* a sudden shock or violent agitation
 Jol'ter, *s.* that which shakes or jolts
 Jolt'head, *s.* a blockhead, a dolt
 Jolt'ing, *a.* causing or receiving jolts—*s.* a succession of jolts
 Jon'quil, *s.* a species of daffodil
 Jos'tle, *v. a.* to push, to run against
 Jos'tling, *s.* a pushing or running against
 Jot, *s.* a point, a very small quantity—*v. a.* to set down; to make a memorandum of
 Jot'ting, *s.* a memorandum
 Journal, *s.* a diary, a paper published daily, a paper or review published at regular intervals
 Journalism, *s.* the practice of a journalist
 Journalist, *s.* a writer of journals
 Journalize, *v. n.* to keep or enter in a journal
 Journey, *s.* travel by land or by sea—*v. n.* to travel from place to place
 Journeying, *s.* the act of making a journey
 Journeyman, *s.* a hired workman
 Journeywork, *s.* work performed for hire
 Joust, *s.* a tilt, or tournament—*v. n.* to run or engage in the tournament
 Jo'vial, *a.* jolly, merry, festive
 Jovial'ity, *s.* merriment; festivity
 Jo'vially, *ad.* merrily, gaily
 Joy, *s.* gladness, mirth, happiness, festivity—*v.* to rejoice, gladden, exhilarate
 Joy'ful, *a.* full of joy, merry, exulting
 Joy'fully, *ad.* merrily, gladly, with joy
 Joy'fulness, *s.* joy, gladness, exultation
 Joy'less, *a.* destitute of joy or pleasure
 Joy'lessly, *ad.* without receiving pleasure
 Joy'lessness, *s.* state of being joyless
 Joy'ous, *a.* glad, merry, giving joy
 Joy'ously, *ad.* with joy; with gladness
 Joy'ousness, *s.* state of being joyous
 Ju'bila'nt, *a.* uttering songs of triumph
 Jubila'tion, *s.* the act of declaring triumph
 Ju'bilee, *s.* the celebration of continuance for fifty years; a public festivity
 Juda'ically, *ad.* after the Jewish manner
 Ju'daism, *s.* the religion of the Jews
 Juda'ic, Juda'ical, *a.* Jewish, belonging to the Jews
 Ju'daize, *v. n.* to conform to Judaism
 Ju'daizer, *s.* one who conforms to Judaism
 Judge, *s.* the officer who presides in a court of judicature; one who can decide upon the merit of anything—*v.* to pass sentence, decide, discern, form an opinion
 Judge-ad'vocate, *s.* the public prosecutor in courts martial
 Jud'ger, *s.* one who forms judgment
 Judge'ship, *s.* office or dignity of a judge
 Judg'ment, *s.* an opinion, sentence, the act of judging; penetration, prudence
 Judg'ment-day, *s.* the day of final judgment
 Judg'ment-seat, *s.* tribunal of justice
 Ju'dicable, *a.* capable of being judged
 Ju'dicative, *a.* having power to judge
 Ju'dicatory, *s.* a court of justice, &c.—*a.* belonging to or distributing justice

JEALOUSY IS A PROOF OF SELF-LOVE, BUT IT IS NO PROOF OF SOCIAL LOVE.

JUD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[KEE]

Ju'dicature, *s.* a power to distribute justice
 Judic'ial, Judic'iary, *a.* pertaining to courts of justice; performed in the due course of justice; passing judgment
 Judic'ially, *ad.* in the forms of legal justice; in a judiciary manner
 Judic'ious, *a.* prudent, wise, skilful
 Judic'iously, *ad.* skilfully, wisely
 Judic'iousness, *s.* quality of being judicious
 Jug, *s.* an earthen or glass vessel for holding liquor
 Jug'gle, *v. n.* to play tricks by sleight of hand, deceive by some trick—*s.* a trick, imposture, deception
 Jug'gler, *s.* a cheat; one who juggles
 Jug'glery, *s.* legerdemain, imposture
 Jug'gling, *s.* deception, imposture—*a.* playing tricks, deceiving
 Jug'glingly, *ad.* so as to deceive
 Ju'gular, *a.* belonging to the throat
 Juice, *s.* sap in vegetables; fluid in animals
 Ju'iceless, *a.* dry, without moisture
 Ju'iciness, *s.* plenty of juice, succulence
 Ju'icy, *a.* moist, full of juice, succulent
 Ju'jube, *s.* a kind of lozenge made of gum and sugar
 Ju'lep, *s.* a kind of drink
 Ju'lian, *a.* invented or introduced by Julius Caesar
 July', *s.* the seventh month of the year
 Jum'ble, *v. a.* to mix confusedly together—*s.* a confused mixture
 Jum'bled, *a.* thrown into confusion
 Jum'bler, *s.* one who jumbles things
 Jump, *s.* a leap; a skip; a bound—*v. n.* to leap, to spring, or bound over
 Jum'per, *s.* one who jumps or leaps
 Jun'cate, *s.* a cheesecake or sweetmeat; a junket
 Junc'tion, *s.* act of joining; union; combination; place of joining
 Junc'ture, *s.* a joint; union; critical time
 June, *s.* the sixth month of the year
 Jun'gle, *s.* forest or uncleared land in Hindoostan
 Jun'gly, *a.* abounding with jungles
 Ju'nior, *a.* [Lat.], younger than another—*s.* the younger, or the one later in office
 Junior'ity, *s.* the state of being junior
 Ju'niper, *s.* a small tree, with the berry of which gin is flavoured
 Junk, *s.* a Chinese ship; old cable
 Jun'ket, *s.* a juncate, a secret carousal—*v. n.* to feast secretly
 Jun'to, Jun'ta, *s.* [Span.], a cabal, a faction
 Jupe, *s.* a kind of petticoat
 Jurid'ical, *a.* belonging to a judge, used in courts of law
 Jurid'ically, *ad.* with legal authority
 Juriscon'sult, *s.* a counsellor at law
 Jurisdic'tion, *s.* legal authority, power, or right—a district
 Jurisdic'tional, *a.* belonging to jurisdiction
 Jurispru'dence, *s.* the science of law
 Jurispru'dent, *a.* understanding law
 Jurispruden'tial, *a.* relating to the law
 Ju'rist, *s.* a civil lawyer, a civilian
 Ju'ror, Ju'ryman, *s.* one serving on a jury
 Jury, *s.* a number of persons sworn to inquire into the facts of a case, and to de-

clare the truth upon such evidence as shall be given them
 Ju'rymast, *s.* (a sea-term), a temporary mast
 Just, *a.* upright, honest, impartial, accurate, equitable, regular, virtuous—*ad.* exactly, accurately, nearly
 Just. See Joust
 Jus'tice, *s.* uprightness, impartiality, equity, right law; an officer
 Justic'iable, *a.* liable to account in a court of justice
 Jus'ticeship, *s.* rank or office of a justice
 Justic'iary, *s.* one who administers justice
 Jus'tifiable, *a.* that may be justified, defensible
 Jus'tifiableness, *s.* quality of being justifiable
 Jus'tifiably, *ad.* in a justifiable manner
 Justifica'tion, *s.* a defence, vindication; forgiveness of sins, complete absolution
 Jus'tificative, *a.* having power to justify
 Justifier, *s.* one who justifies or defends
 Jus'tify, *v. a.* to pardon sin, to clear from guilt, defend or vindicate
 Jus'tle. See Jostle
 Just'ly, *ad.* uprightly, honestly, properly
 Just'ness, *s.* justice, reasonableness, accuracy
 Jut, *v. n.* to project or stick out
 Jut'ting, *a.* sticking out
 Jut'tingly, *ad.* projectingly
 Juvenes'cent, *a.* growing young
 Ju'venile, *a.* youthful, young
 Juvenil'ity, Ju'venileness, *s.* youthfulness
 Juxtapos'ited, *a.* placed side by side
 Juxtaposi'tion, *s.* a placing by each other

K.

K, HAS one uniform sound before all the vowels; as in *keen, kill, kind*; but it is silent before *n*; as *knave, knee, knife, knot*
 Kail, Kale, *s.* a kind of cabbage; colewort
 Kalei'doscope, *s.* an optical instrument, which exhibits forms of beautiful symmetry, by means of multiplied reflections of a few coloured objects
 Kal'endar. See Calendar
 Kangaroo', *s.* an animal of New Holland
 Kedge, Ked'ger, *s.* a small anchor used in a river—*v. a.* to warp by means of a kedge
 Keel, *s.* the projecting timber along the bottom of a ship; a kind of barge
 Kee'led, *a.* having a keel
 Kee'haul, *v. a.* to drag under the keel
 Kee'hauling, *s.* punishment by being dragged under the keel of a vessel
 Kee'lman, *s.* one who manages a keel
 Kee'lon, *s.* a piece of timber in a ship lying next the keel
 Keen, *a.* sharp, eager, acrimonious
 Kee'n-eyed, *a.* having acute sight
 Kee'nly, *ad.* sharply, eagerly, bitterly
 Kee'nness, *s.* sharpness, asperity, vehemence
 Kee'nwitted, *a.* penetrating, shrewd, sharp
 Keep, *v.* to retain, preserve, maintain, observe, celebrate, persist, continue, last—*s.* maintenance
 Kee'per, *s.* one who keeps

KEEP AN INVENTORY OF YOUR FRIENDS, RATHER THAN OF YOUR GOODS.

KNOWLEDGE IS THE TREASURE, BUT JUDGMENT IS THE TREASURER OF A WISE MAN.

[KEE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[KNE]

KEEP ALOOF FROM QUARRELS; BE NEITHER A WITNESS NOR A PARTY.

Kee'pership, *s.* office of a keeper
 Kee'ping, *s.* custody, support, food; harmony, fitness
 Kee'psake, *s.* a gift for remembrance of the giver
 Keg, *s.* a small barrel for fish, &c.
 Kelp, *s.* calcined sea-weed
 Ken, *v. a.* to see, to descry—*s.* view; reach of sight
 Ken'nel, *s.* a small house for dogs; a channel, watercourse—*v. n.* to lie; to dwell as beasts
 Kerb. See Curb [kerchief
 Ker'chief, *s.* a kind of head-dress, a handkerchief
 Kern, *v.* to form into grains; to granulate
 Ker'nel, *s.* the substance within the shell of nuts, &c.—*v. n.* to make kernels
 Ker'nelly, *a.* full of or like kernels
 Ker'sey, *s.* a kind of coarse woollen stuff
 Kerseyme're, *s.* a fine twilled woollen cloth
 Kes'trel, *s.* a small kind of hawk
 Ketch, *s.* a heavy ship with two masts
 Ket'tle, *s.* a vessel to boil liquor in
 Ket'tle-drum, *s.* a drum with a hemispherical body of brass
 Key, *s.* an instrument to open a lock, &c.; the means of explaining a difficulty; (in Music), the particular scale of a composition; a lever by which a note of an organ or piano is sounded, or by which a hole in a wind instrument is opened or shut. See Quay
 Key'board, *s.* the row of keys in an organ or piano
 Key'hole, *s.* the hole to put a key in
 Key'note, *s.* (in Music), the fundamental note of a key
 Key'stone, *s.* the middle stone of an arch
 Khan, *s.* a sovereign prince or governor; a caravansary
 Kibe, *s.* a chap in the heel, a chilblain
 Ki'bed, *a.* chapped, cracked with cold
 Kick, *v. a.* to strike with the foot; to strike out the foot; to resist; to punish—*s.* a blow with the foot
 Kick'er, *s.* one who kicks
 Kick'shaw, *s.* something fantastical
 Kid, *s.* the young of a goat; a bundle of furze—*v. n.* to bring forth kids
 Kid'nap, *v. a.* to steal and carry off human beings for sale
 Kid'napper, *s.* one who steals human beings
 Kid'ney-bean, *s.* a kind of bean
 Kid'neys, *s.* organs which separate the urine from the blood
 Ki'derkin, *s.* a half-barrel of beer
 Kill, *v. a.* to deprive of life, to destroy
 Kil'ler, *s.* one who deprives of life
 Kil'ling, *a.* depriving of life—*s.* the act of depriving of life
 Kiln, *s.* a stove for drying or burning in
 Kiln'dry, *v. a.* to dry by means of a kiln
 Kilt, *s.* a short petticoat worn by Highlanders
 Kim'bo, *a.* crooked, bent, arched
 Kin, *s.* a relation; kindred; the same kind—*a.* of the same nature; congenial; kindred
 Kind, *a.* benevolent, favourable, good—*s.* general class, particular nature
 Ki'nd-hearted, *a.* having great benevolence
 Kin'dle, *v.* to set on fire; to exasperate
 Kin'dler, *s.* one that lights; one who inflames
 Ki'ndliness, *s.* favour, affection, good will

Kin'dling, *s.* the act of setting fire to
 Ki'ndly, *ad.* benevolently, with good will—*a.* homogeneal, mild, softening
 Ki'ndness, *s.* benevolence, good will, love
 Kin'dred, *s.* relation, affinity, relatives—*a.* congenial, related, allied
 Kine, *s. pl.* cows
 King, *s.* a monarch, a chief ruler; the principal piece in the game of chess
 King'craft, *s.* the act or art of governing
 King'cup, *s.* a flower also called crowfoot
 King'dom, *s.* the dominion or power of a king; a region or territory; a grand division of nature
 King'fisher, *s.* a beautiful fishing-bird
 King'ly, *a.* royal, noble, monarchical—*ad.* like a king
 King'like, *a.* like a king
 King'liness, *s.* state of being like a king
 King's-e'vil, *s.* a scrofulous disease
 King'ship, *s.* royalty, monarchy
 Kins'folk, *s.* relations, persons related
 Kins'man, *s.* a man of the same family
 Kins'woman, *s.* a female relation
 Kip'pered, *a.* salted and dried, as salmon
 Kirk, *s.* a church; the church of Scotland
 Kir'tle, *s.* an upper garment, a gown
 Kiss, *v. a.* to touch with the lips; just to touch—*s.* a salute given with the lips; a sweatmeat
 Kis'ser, *s.* one who kisses
 Kis'sing, *s.* the act of saluting with the lips
 Kis'sing-crust, *s.* the crust formed by one loaf touching another
 Kit, *s.* a small fiddle; a wooden vessel; outfit of a soldier, &c.
 Kit'cat, *a.* (applied to portraits) not quite a half-length
 Kit'chen, *s.* a room used for cookery
 Kit'chen-garden, *s.* a garden for kitchen-stuff
 Kitch'en-maid, *s.* an under cook-maid
 Kitch'enstuff, *s.* vegetables and esculent plants used in cookery; refuse of cookery
 Kitch'en-wench, *s.* a scullion
 Kitch'en-work, *s.* work done in the kitchen
 Kite, *s.* a bird of prey; a paper plaything for boys; an accommodation bill
 Kit'ten, *s.* a young cat—*v. n.* to bring forth young as cats
 Kit'tiwake, *s.* a bird of the gull kind
 Knack, *s.* dexterity, readiness, tact
 Knack'er, *s.* a maker of small work; a man who kills horses and deals in horseflesh
 Knag, *s.* a hard knot in wood; a wart
 Knag'gy, *a.* knotty, rough-tempered
 Knap'sack, *s.* a haversack, a soldier's bag
 Knave, *s.* a petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with an attendant painted on it
 Kna'very, *s.* dishonesty, craft, deceit
 Kna'vish, *a.* fraudulent, waggish, wicked
 Kna'visbly, *ad.* fraudulently, mischievously
 Kna'vishness, *s.* knavish propensity
 Knead, *v. a.* to work dough with the fist
 Kne'ading-trough, *s.* a trough to knead in
 Knee, *s.* a joint between the leg and thigh; a piece of wood or iron bent like a knee
 Knee'deep, *a.* as deep as the knees
 Knee'high, *a.* as high as the knees
 Knee'holly, Knee'holm, *s.* a plant called butcher's broom
 Kneel, *v. n.* to bend or rest on the knee
 Kneel'er, *s.* one who shows obeisance by kneeling

KNAVERY MAY SERVE A TURN. BUT HONESTY IS BEST IN THE END.

[KNE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LAD]

LABOUR IS PREFERABLE TO IDLENESS, AS BRIGHTNESS IS TO RUST.

LET NOTHING BE LOST THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND BY A DILIGENT SEARCH.

Knee'ling, *a.* on the knees [knee]
Knee'pan, *s.* the small round bone at the
Knell, *s.* the sound of a funeral bell
Knick'knack, *s.* a toy or small ornament
Knife, *s.* an edged instrument for common
use in cutting
Knight, *s.* a title next in dignity to a baronet; a champion—*v. a.* to create a knight; to reward by knighthood
Knight-er'rant, *s.* a wandering knight
Knight-er'rantry, *s.* the feats, character, or manners of a knight-errant
Knighthood, *s.* the dignity or character of a knight
Knigh'tly, *a.* befitting a knight
Knit, *v. n.* to weave or net by means of needles; to join or unite; to corrugate
Knit'table, *a.* that may be knit or united
Knit'ter, *s.* one who knits
Knit'ting, *s.* that which has been knitted; a species of weaving by means of needles
Knit'ting-needle, *s.* a wire used in knitting
Knob, *s.* a part rising above the rest, a round handle to a lock, &c.
Knob'bed, Knob'by, *a.* full of knobs, hard
Knob'business, *s.* the being knobby
Knock, *s.* a stroke, a blow—*v.* to strike, to clash, to strike with noise
Knock'er, *s.* a hammer at a door for knocking
Knock'ing, *s.* a beating at the door
Knock'kneed, *a.* having the legs bent inward at the knee
Knoll, *s.* a little round hill—*v.* to ring or sound as a bell
Knol'ler, *s.* one who tolls a bell [anee]
Knop, *s.* the bud of a flower; a protuberance
Knot, *s.* a tie; a group; a protuberant joint; a difficulty—*v.* to make knots; unite; perplex
Knot'grass, *s.* grass with knotted stems
Knot'less, *a.* free from knots
Knot'ted, Knot'ty, *a.* full of knots; hard
Knot'tiness, *s.* fulness of knots; intricacy
Knout, *s.* [Russ.], a long strap of leather used to inflict punishment in Russia
Know, *v.* to understand, to recognise, to be informed of; to be familiar with
Know'able, *a.* that may be known
Know'er, *s.* one who knows
Knowing, *a.* skilful, intelligent, conscious
Know'ingly, *ad.* with skill; designedly
Know'ledge, *s.* skill, learning, cognition
Known, *a.* perceived, understood
Knue'kle, *s.* a joint of the finger—*v. n.* to submit; to bend; to comply
Knue'kled, *a.* jointed; having knuekles
Ko'ran, *s.* the record of the Mohammedan faith
Kotou', *s.* [Oriental], a profound and servile obeisance
Ky'anize, *v. a.* to prevent the dry rot in wood, by steeping in some chemical preparation

L.

L. A liquid consonant, which always has the same sound in English, as *like*, *fall*; except in some words, as *chalk*, *calm*, *alms*, &c., where it modifies the sound of the vowel, but is not sounded itself; and in *could*, *should*, *would*, where it is mute

La! *interj.* look! behold! see!
La'bel, *s.* a short direction upon anything, a strip or fillet, or anything resembling it—*v. a.* to affix a label on anything
La'bial, *a.* uttered by or relating to the lips—*s.* (in Grammar), a letter so uttered
La'bially, *ad.* by the lips
Lab'oratory, *s.* a chemist's work-room
Labo'rious, *a.* exerting or requiring labour; diligent, arduous
Labo'riously, *ad.* with labour or toil
Labo'riousness, *s.* toilsomeness; assiduity
La'bour, *s.* toil, work, effort, pains, travail—*v.* to toil, to work, to strive; to be in travail
La'boured, *a.* produced by manifest toil and effort
La'bourer, *s.* one who toils or takes pains
La'bouring, *a.* striving with effort
La'bourless, *a.* not laborious
Labur'num, *s.* a tree bearing clusters of yellow flowers
Lab'yrinth, *s.* a maze full of windings
Labyrin'thian, Labyrin'thic, *a.* like a labyrinth
Lac, *s.* a kind of resin, brought from the East, and used in manufactures; 100,000 rupees
Lace, *s.* fine ornamental net-work; a plated cord; ornamental additions of gold or silver—*v. a.* to fasten with a lace; to adorn; to flog or beat
La'ceman, La'cewoman, *s.* one who deals in lace
Lac'erable, *a.* that may be rent or torn
Lac'erate, *v. a.* to tear in pieces, to rend
Lacera'tion, *s.* the act of tearing or rending
Lac'erative, *a.* having the power to tear
Lach'rymal, *a.* generating tears
Lach'rymatory, *s.* a vessel to preserve tears
Lach'rymose, *a.* given to tears
Lach'rymosely, *ad.* in a lachrymose manner
La'cing, *s.* the fastening with a lace; a lace
Laek, *s.* want; need—*v.* to be in want, need, be without
Lackada'i'sical, *a.* affectedly pensive
Lackaday'! *interj.* alas!
Lack'brain, *s.* one that wants wit
Lack'er, Lac'quer, *s.* a kind of varnish for brass, &c.—*v. a.* to cover with lacker
Lack'ey, *s.* a footboy; an attending servant—*v. a.* to attend servilely
Lack'lustre, *a.* wanting brightness, dull—*s.* that which is deficient in lustre
Lack'wit, *s.* a foolish or stupid person
Lacon'ic, Lacon'ic, *a.* concise; pithy
Lacon'ically, *ad.* briefly, concisely
La'conism, Lacon'icism, *s.* a concise pithy style; a sententious phrase
Lac'rimose, Lac'rymose. See Lachrymose.
Laeus'trine, *a.* pertaining to lakes
Lad, *s.* a boy, a stripling
Lad'der, *s.* a frame with steps for climbing; elevation in social rank
Lade, *v. a.* to load; freight; throw out
La'ding, *s.* a freight, cargo of a ship
La'dle, *s.* a large spoon; or a small cup with a long handle
La'dleful, *s.* as much as a ladle holds
La'dy, *s.* a female title of honour; a woman; the mistress of a household
La'dy-bird, La'dy-bug, La'dy-cow, La'dy-

[LAD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LAP]

LONG HOPES WEAR OUT JOYS, AS LONG MALADIES WEAR OUT GRIEF.

fly, *s.* a small beetle, commonly red with black spots
 La'dy-day, *s.* the 25th of March, the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary
 La'dylike, *a.* like a lady; refined and gentle; elegant
 La'dy-love, *s.* a sweetheart
 La'dy's-bower, *s.* the clematis
 La'dyship, *s.* the title of a lady [milla
 La'dy's-mantle, *s.* the plant called alche-
 La'dy's-slipper, *s.* a plant also called calceolaria
 La'dy's-smock, *s.* the cuckoo-flower
 Lag, *v. n.* to loiter, to stay behind
 Lag'gard, *a.* backward, sluggish, slow
 Lag'ging, *a.* loitering, staying behind
 Lag'gingly, *ad.* so as to fall behind
 Lagoo'n, Lagu'ne, *s.* a small shallow lake open to the sea
 La'ic, La'ical, *a.* pertaining to the laity
 Lair, *s.* the bed of a wild beast
 Laird, *s.* a Scotch lord of a manor
 La'ity, *s.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy
 Lake, *s.* a large inland water; a kind of crimson pigment
 La'ky, *a.* belonging or pertaining to a lake
 La'ma, *s.* the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. See Llama
 Lamb, *s.* the young of a sheep—*v. a.* to yeau; to bring forth lambs
 Lam'bent, *a.* playing about; gliding over
 Lamb'kin, *s.* a little lamb
 Lamb'like, *a.* meek, mild, gentle
 Lambs'wool, *s.* wool used for soft hosiery
 Lame, *a.* crippled, hobbling, imperfect—*v. a.* to make lame, to cripple
 Lam'ellar, Lam'ellated, *a.* composed of or covered with thin plates
 La'mely, *a.* like a cripple, imperfectly
 La'meness, *s.* the state of being lame
 Lament', *v.* to mourn, grieve, bewail—*s.* lamentation, an elegy
 Lam'entable, *a.* to be lamented; sorrowful
 Lam'entably, *ad.* so as to cause lamentation; mournfully
 Lamenta'tion, *s.* expression of sorrow, mourning, complaint
 Lamen'ter, *s.* one who laments
 Lam'ina, *s.* [Lat.], a thin plate or scale
 Lam'inar, *a.* composed of layers
 Lam'inate, *v.* to form into thin plates
 Lam'inated, *a.* consisting of laminæ
 Lamina'tion, *s.* the being laminated
 Lam'mas, *s.* the first of August
 Lamp, *s.* any apparatus or utensil for producing artificial light
 Lamp'black, *s.* a fine black pigment
 Lamp'light, *s.* the light of a lamp [lamps
 Lamp'lighter, *s.* one who lights the public
 Lampoo'n, *s.* a personal satire—*v. a.* to abuse with personal satire
 Lampoo'ner, *s.* a writer of lampoons
 Lampoo'ning, Lampoo'nry, *s.* abuse with lampoons
 Lam'prcy, *s.* a fish like an eel
 Lance, *s.* a long spear—*v. a.* to pierce, cut as with a lancet
 Lan'ceolate, *a.* shaped like a lance-head
 Lan'cer, *s.* a soldier armed with a lance
 Lan'cet, *s.* a small keen-edged surgical instrument—*a.* narrow and pointed, like a lancet
 Land, *s.* a country, region, earth, estate—*v.* to set or come on shore

Landau', *s.* a coach, the top of which will open
 Land'breeze, *s.* wind from the shore
 Land'ed, *a.* having property in land, consisting of land
 Land'fall, *s.* a sudden transfer of landed property by death; first land seen after a voyage
 Land'flood, *s.* inundation
 Land'forces, *s. pl.* the army
 Land'holder, *s.* one who possesses land
 Land'ing, *s.* place to land at; the gallery between two flights of stairs
 Land'ing-net, *s.* a net to secure fish when hooked
 Land'ing-place, *s.* a quay or wharf
 Land'jobber, *s.* one who buys and sells land
 Land'lady, *s.* a woman who lets land, &c. to tenants; the mistress of an inn
 Land'less, *a.* having no property in land
 Land'locked, *a.* shut in by land
 Land'lord, *s.* the owner of land, &c. let to tenants; the master of an inn
 Land'lubber, *s.* (amongst seamen), a land's-man
 Land'man, *s.* one who lives or serves on land
 Land'mark, *s.* a mark or boundary; an object on shore by which pilots are guided
 Land'scape, *s.* the prospect of a country; a picture representing such a prospect
 Land'slip, *s.* the sliding or falling down of a tract of land; the land which has slipped or fallen down
 Land'sman, *s.* one who lives, or has lived, on shore
 Land'-tax, *s.* a tax on land and houses
 Land'waiter, *s.* an officer of the customs, who watches the landing of goods
 Land'ward, *ad.* towards the land
 Lane, *s.* a narrow street or alley
 Lan'grage, Lan'grel, *s.* nails, &c. used as shot for damaging the sails and rigging
 Lan'guage, *s.* human speech; the speech of any particular people, a dialect or tongue; idiom, diction; a people
 Lan'guage-master, *s.* one who teaches languages
 Lan'gaid, *a.* weak, faint, feeble
 Lan'guidly, *ad.* weakly; feebly
 Lan'guidness, *s.* feebleness; weakness
 Lan'guish, *v. n.* to grow feeble; to pine; to look with languor or softness; to long after
 Lan'guisher, *s.* one who languishes
 Lan'guishing, *a.* seeming languid, looking with languor—*s.* languor
 Lan'guishingly, *ad.* feebly; tenderly
 Lan'guishment, *s.* a state of languor; softness of mien
 Lan'guor, *s.* feebleness, faintness, lassitude; softness of mien
 Lank, *a.* loose, slender, languid
 Lank'ly, *ad.* thinly; loosely; laxly
 Lank'ness, *s.* want of plumpness
 Lan'ner, Lan'neret, *s.* a kind of hawk
 Lan'tern, *s.* a transparent case for a light; a structure above a building to give light to it—*a.* thin
 Lan'tern-fly, *s.* a tropical winged insect luminous in the dark
 Lan'ternjawed, *a.* having a thin face
 Lan'ternjaws, *s. pl.* a thin fleshless face
 Lar'yards, *s.* small ropes used in a ship
 Lap, *s.* the knees, or the dress covering

LET NOT THY HEART BE UPON THE WORLD WHEN THY HANDS ARE RAISED IN PRAYER.

LAP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LAU]

LITTLE MINDS, LIKE WEAK LIQUORS, ARE SOONEST SOURED.

them, of a person when sitting; a fold or flap—*v.* to fold over, to wrap, to overlie; to lick up
 Lap'dog, *s.* a little dog for the lap
 Lapel', *s.* that part of the coat which wraps over the breast
 Lapelled, *a.* having lapels
 Lap'ful, *s.* as much as the lap can hold
 Lap'idary, Lap'idist, *s.* one who prepares precious stones, &c., as ornaments—*a.* relating to stone, or gravestones, or to the lapidary's art
 Lapid'eous, *a.* stony, of the nature of stone
 Lapid'es'cence, *s.* stony concretion
 Lapidifica'tion, *s.* the act of turning into stone
 Lapid'ify, *v.* to turn into or become stone
 Lap'per, *s.* one who laps
 Lap'pet, *s.* loose part of a head-dress
 Lapse, *s.* a gliding or passing away, a small error or mistake; fall—*v. n.* to fall from rectitude; to glide, to pass from one's possession or right
 Lap'sed, *a.* fallen, fallen to another possessor
 Lap'stone, *s.* a stone held in the lap on which shoemakers beat their leather
 Lap'wing, *s.* a kind of plover, called peewit
 Lap'work, *s.* work in which one part laps over the other
 Lar'board, *s.* the left-hand side of a ship—*a.* pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship
 Lar'ceny, *s.* petty theft or robbery
 Larch, *s.* a tree of the fir kind
 Lard, *s.* the fat of swine—*v. a.* to stuff with bacon; to enrich by intermixture
 Larda'ceous, *a.* of the nature of lard
 Lar'der, *s.* a place where meat is kept
 Large, *a.* bulky, wide, copious, abundant, full, diffusive
 Lar'gely, *ad.* extensively, liberally, widely
 Lar'geness, *s.* bulk, greatness, extension
 Lar'gess, *s.* a present, bounty, gift
 Lar'gish, *a.* somewhat large
 Lar'go, Larghet'to, *s.* [Ital.], (in Music), slow, but quicker than adagio
 Lark, *s.* a small but fine singing bird; a frolic—*v. n.* to catch larks; to frolic
 Lark'spur, *s.* a kind of garden flower
 Lar'um, *s.* an alarm or alarum
 Lar'va, *s.* [Lat.], an insect in the caterpillar state
 Laryn'gean, *a.* pertaining to the larynx
 Lar'ynx, *s.* [Gr.], the upper part of the windpipe
 Lascar', *s.* an Indian seaman or gunner
 Lasciv'ious, *a.* lewd, wanton, soft [*ly*]
 Lasciv'iously, *ad.* lewdly, wantonly, loosely
 Lasciv'iousness, *s.* wantonness, lewdness
 Lash, *s.* the thong of a whip; a stroke—*v. a.* to scourge, to strike, to strike out with the heels; to satirize; to make fast by a rope
 Lash'er, *s.* one who lashes
 Lash'ing, *s.* a whipping; punishment by satire
 Lass, *s.* a girl, maid, young woman
 Las'situde, *s.* fatigue, weariness, languor
 Las'so, *s.* a long rope with a running noose at one end
 Last, *a.* latest, hindmost, utmost—*ad.* finally—*s.* the wooden pattern on which shoes are formed; a large but varying measure or weight—*v. n.* to endure, to continue

Last'ing, *a.* durable, perpetual—*s.* continuance; a kind of stuff for shoes
 Las'tingly, *ad.* perpetually; durably
 Las'tingness, *s.* the quality of durability
 Las'tly, *ad.* in the last time or place
 Latch, *s.* the fastening of a door—*v. a.* to fasten with a latch
 Lat'chet, *s.* a shoestring
 Latch'key, *s.* a key to raise a door-latch with
 Late, *a.* slow, tardy; deceased; last past, recent, new—*ad.* after the proper time; lately; far into any period of time
 Latee'n, *s.* a long triangular sail of a ship
 La'tely, *ad.* not long ago, recently
 La'tency, *s.* obscurity, abstruseness
 La'teness, *s.* time far advanced; state of being late
 La'tent, *a.* hidden, secret, inert
 La'tently, *ad.* in a secret manner
 Lat'eral, *a.* relating to, or growing from, the side
 Lat'erally, *ad.* by the side, sidewise
 Lath, *s.* a long thin narrow slip of wood—*v. a.* to fit up with laths
 Lathe, *s.* a large division of a county; a machine for turning wood
 Lath'er, *s.* the froth of water and soap—*v.* to form or cover with a foam
 Lath'y, *a.* thin or long as a lath
 Lat'in, *s.* the ancient Roman language—*a.* Roman
 Lat'inism, *s.* an idiom of the Latin tongue
 Lat'inist, *s.* one well versed in Latin
 Latin'ity, *s.* Latin composition; pure Latin
 Lat'inize, *v.* to make into Latin
 La'tish, *a.* somewhat late
 Lat'itat. See *Dict. of Law Terms.*
 Lat'itude, *s.* breadth, extent, liberty; distance, north or south, from the equator
 Latitu'dinal, *a.* pertaining to latitude
 Latitudina'rian, *a.* unlimited, not confined—*s.* one who is liberal in religious opinions
 Latitudina'rianism, *s.* liberality or moderation in religious opinions
 Lat'ten, *s.* a kind of brass; tinned iron
 Lat'ter, *a.* the last of two; modern
 Lat'terly, *ad.* of late, lately
 Lat'termath, *s.* a second mowing
 Lat'tice, Lat'tice-work, *s.* a sort of network of wood or iron
 Lat'tice, *s.* a casement, or lattice window—*a.* made with latticework—*v. a.* to make with latticework
 Laud, *s.* praise—*v. a.* to extol
 Lau'dable, *a.* praiseworthy
 Lau'dableness, *s.* praiseworthiness
 Lau'dably, *ad.* so as to deserve praise
 Lau'danum, *s.* the tincture of opium
 Lauda'tion, *s.* praise; honour paid
 Lau'datory, *a.* containing praise
 Laugh, *s.* the human expression of merriment—*v.* to give expression to mirth after the human fashion; to deride; to scorn
 Laugh'able, *a.* exciting laughter, droll
 Laugh'ableness, *s.* quality of being laughable
 Laugh'ably, *ad.* so as to excite laughter
 Laugh'er, *s.* one who laughs much
 Laugh'ingly, *ad.* in a merry way; merrily
 Laugh'ing-stock, *s.* an object of ridicule
 Laugh'ter, Laugh'ing, *s.* convulsive merriment
 Launch, *s.* the movement of a ship on

LEVITY IN MANNERS IS OFTEN SUCCEEDED BY LAXITY IN PRINCIPLES.

[LAU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LEA]

LIBERALITY MAKES FRIENDS OF ENEMIES; PRIDE MAKES ENEMIES OF FRIENDS.

slides into the water; a long flat-bottomed boat—*v.* to set afloat by moving on slides into the water; to commence a voyage; to expatiate
 Laun'dress, *s.* a washerwoman
 Laun'dry, *s.* a room to wash clothes in
 Lau'reate, *s.* the poet of the royal household in England
 Lau'reate, Lau'reated, *a.* decked with laurel
 Lau'reateship, *s.* the office of poet laureate
 Laureation, *s.* the conferring of degrees in a university
 Laur'el, *s.* a well-known evergreen tree
 Laur'eled, *a.* crowned with laurel
 Laurustine, *s.* an evergreen flowering shrub
 La'va, *s.* the melted mineral matter discharged by volcanoes; volcanically produced rock
 La'valike, *a.* resembling lava
 Lava'tion, *s.* the act of washing
 Lav'atory, *s.* a bathing-place; a lotion
 Lave, *v.* to wash, bathe
 Lav'ement, *a.* an injection or clyster
 Lav'ender, *s.* a highly fragrant herb; the colour of the flowers of this plant
 Lav'ender-water, *s.* spirit strongly perfumed with lavender
 La'ver, *s.* a washing-vessel; a kind of seaweed
 Lav'ish, *v. a.* to waste; to scatter profusely—*a.* indiscreetly liberal; profuse
 Lav'isher, *s.* a prodigal; a profuse person
 Lav'ishly, *ad.* profusely; prodigally
 Lav'ishment, Lav'ishness, *s.* prodigality; profusion
 Law, *s.* a rule; regulation; ordinance; a decree, edict, statute; judicial process; jurisprudence
 Law'breaker, *s.* one who violates a law
 Law'ful, *a.* conformable to law, legal; rightful
 Law'fully, *ad.* in a lawful manner
 Law'fulness, *s.* accordance with law; rightfulness
 Law'giver, *s.* one who enacts laws, a legislator
 Law'giving, *a.* legislative
 Law'less, *a.* illegal, unrestrained by law
 Law'lessly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law
 Law'lessness, *s.* the being unrestrained by law
 Law'maker, *s.* one who makes laws; a legislator
 Law'monger, *s.* a pettifogging lawyer
 Lawn, *s.* a grass-covered space in a park or garden; fine linen—*a.* made of lawn; resembling lawn
 Law'ny, *a.* interspersed with lawns
 Law'suit, *s.* a process in law; a litigation
 Law'yer, *s.* a professor or practitioner of law
 Law'yerlike, *a.* like one skilled in law
 Lax, *a.* loose, vague, slack; dissolute
 Laxa'tion, *s.* the act of loosening
 Lax'ative, *a.* slightly purgative
 Lax'ativeness, *s.* the power of relaxing
 Lax'ity, Lax'ness, *s.* looseness, inexactness; dissoluteness
 Lax'ly, *a.* loosely, without exactness
 Lay, *v.* to place; to put on or down; to appease; to spread; to charge; to impose; to wager; to produce eggs—*s.* a song or poem—*a.* not clerical, laic

Lay'brother, *s.* a monastic, not a priest
 Lay'clerk, *s.* a singer in a cathedral
 Lay'er, *s.* one who lays; that which is laid, a stratum; an inlaid shoot of a plant
 Lay'figure, *s.* a jointed image used by artists
 Lay'man, *s.* one of the laity
 Lay'stall, *s.* a manure heap
 Laz'ar, *s.* one infected with a pestilent disease
 Laz'arhouse, Lazaret'to, *s.* a hospital for lazars
 Laz'arlike, *a.* full of sores; leprous
 Laze, *v.* to live idly; to waste in laziness
 La'zily, *ad.* idly, sluggishly, heavily
 La'ziness, *s.* idleness, slothfulness
 Laz'ulite, *s.* a mineral of a blue colour
 La'zy, *a.* idle, sluggish, unwilling to work
 Lea, Lee, Ley, *s.* meadow ground
 Lead, *s.* a soft and very heavy metal of a light colour; a plummet for sounding; a slip of black lead for writing with; a thin piece of type metal for separating lines with—*v. a.* to fit with lead
 Lead, *v.* to guide, to conduct, to induce, to tend to; to live or cause to live—*s.* guidance; the first place
 Lead'ed, *a.* separated by leads; fitted with lead
 Lead'en, *a.* made of lead; heavy, dull
 Lead'en-hearted, *a.* destitute of feeling
 Lead'en-heeled, *a.* moving slowly
 Le'ader, *s.* a conductor, a commander, the first article in a newspaper
 Le'adership, *s.* the office of leader
 Le'ading, *a.* principal, going before—*s.* direction
 Le'ading-strings, *s.* strings by which children used to be held when learning to walk; infancy, dependence
 Lead'pencil, *s.* a pencil made of blacklead for writing with
 Leads, *s. pl.* the lead-covered roof of a building
 Leaf, *s.* the green part of trees and plants; part of a book, or of a table; that which is as thin as a leaf—*a.* thin like a leaf
 Le'afed, *a.* bearing or having leaves
 Le'afless, *a.* without leaves
 Le'aflet, *s.* a little leaf
 Le'afstalk, *s.* the stalk of a leaf
 Le'afy, *a.* abounding with leaves
 League, *s.* a confederacy, alliance, or compact; a measure of three miles—*v. n.* to confederate, to unite
 Le'agued, *a.* confederated
 Le'aguer, *s.* a confederate; a siege
 Leak, *s.* a breach or crevice by which fluid can pass in or out; the fluid which passes so—*v. n.* to let fluid in or out; to get abroad
 Le'akage, *s.* a leaking; allowance for loss by leak
 Le'aking, *s.* the escape of fluid by a leak
 Le'aky, *a.* letting fluid in or out; too communicative
 Lean, *a.* thin, meagre—*s.* meat without fat—*v. n.* to incline, to rest against, tend towards
 Le'aning, *a.* inclining, not upright—*s.* an inclination or tendency
 Le'anness, *s.* a want of flesh, meagreness
 Le'an-to, *a.* leaning against an adjoining

LAW SHOULD NOT BE THE RICH MAN'S LUXURY, BUT THE POOR MAN'S REMEDY.

[LEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LEM]

LET YOUR ANGER SET WITH THE SUN, BUT NOT RISE WITH IT.

LEARN BY THE VICES OF OTHERS HOW DETESTABLE ARE YOUR OWN.

building—*s.* a building with a roof so constructed
 Leap, *s.* a bound, jump, sudden transition
 —*v.* to jump, to bound, to spring
 Le'aper, *s.* one who leaps or jumps
 Le'ap-frog, *s.* a play of children
 Le'aping, *s.* the act of taking a leap
 Le'ap-year, *s.* every fourth year, which has an additional day in February
 Learn, *v.* to gain knowledge, skill, or information
 Lear'ned, *a.* versed in science; skilled
 Lear'nedly, *ad.* with knowledge; with skill
 Lear'ner, *s.* one who is learning
 Lear'ning, *s.* knowledge, skill, erudition
 Le'asable, *a.* capable of being let by lease
 Lease, *s.* the letting of lands, &c. for a time on condition of the payment of rent; the contract for such letting—*v.* *a.* to let on lease. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Le'asehold, *s.* tenure by lease—*a.* held by lease
 Leash, *s.* a leathern thong or band; three, a brace and a half—*v.* *a.* to bind or hold in a string
 Least, *a.* (*sup. deg. of little*), smallest—*ad.* less or in a lower degree than all others
 Leath'er, *s.* the skins of animals tanned and dressed; skin—*v.* *a.* to beat or whip
 Leath'er, Leath'ern, *a.* made of leather
 Leath'er-dresser, *s.* one who dresses leather
 Leath'er-seller, *s.* one who deals in leather
 Leath'ery, *a.* resembling leather
 Leave, *s.* permission, license; farewell—*v.* to quit, abandon, commit, bequeath; to desist
 Le'av'd, *a.* furnished with leaves
 Leav'en, *s.* yeast or ferment; whatever pervades and influences man or society for good or ill—*v.* *a.* to cause to ferment; to pervade and influence morally
 Leav'ened, *a.* made with yeast
 Leav'ening, *s.* that which leavens
 Le'aver, *s.* one who leaves
 Le'avings, *s. pl.* remnants, relics, refuse
 Lech'er, *s.* a lecherous man
 Lech'erous, *a.* lewd, lustful
 Lech'erously, *ad.* lewdly, lustfully
 Lech'ery, Lech'erousness, *s.* lewdness; lust
 Lec'tion, *s.* a reading; a various reading
 Lec'tionary, *s.* the Romish service-book
 Lec'tor, *s.* [Lat.], a reader
 Lec'ture, *v.* to read lectures, to discourse; to instruct by lectures; to reprimand—*s.* a discourse, a lesson, a reproof
 Lec'turer, *s.* one who lectures
 Lec'tureship, *s.* the office of a lecturer
 Ledge, *s.* a small shelf; an edge; a moulding; a flat ridge of rocks
 Led'ger, *s.* the chief book of accounts in book-keeping
 Lee, *s.* the side opposite the wind
 Leech, *s.* a small aquatic worm, which sucks blood; a bloodsucker; edge of a sail
 Leek, *s.* a kind of onion
 Leer, *s.* an oblique and impudent look—*v.* *n.* to look askant with boldness
 Lee'ringly, *ad.* with a leer
 Lees, *s. pl.* dregs, sediment
 Lee'shore, *s.* that toward which the wind blows
 Lee'side, *s.* the side away from the wind
 Leet. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Lee'tide, *s.* tide running with the wind

Leew'ard, *ad.* toward the lee—*a.* pertaining to the lee
 Lee'way, *s.* the lateral movement of a ship to leeward of her course
 Left, *a.* opposite to the right; to the left hand
 Left'handed, *a.* using the left hand
 Left-hand'edness, *s.* ability to use the left hand rather than the right
 Leg, *s.* the limb used in standing, walking, &c.; the joint from the knee to the foot; any support like a leg
 Leg'acy, *s.* a bequest made by will
 Leg'acy-hunter, *s.* one who flatters for legacies
 Le'gal, *a.* according to law, lawful
 Le'galist, *s.* one who depends on works for salvation
 Legal'ity, *s.* lawfulness; dependence on works for salvation
 Le'galize, *v.* *a.* to make lawful; authorize
 Le'galized, *a.* authorized by law
 Le'gally, *ad.* lawfully; according to law
 Leg'ate, *s.* an ambassador from the pope
 Legatee', *s.* one who has a legacy left him
 Leg'ateship, *s.* the office of a legate
 Leg'atine, *a.* pertaining to a legate
 Lega'tion, *s.* an embassy, a deputation
 Le'gend, *s.* a fictitious story of a saint, &c.; a collection of such stories; the inscription on a coin, &c.
 Leg'endary, *a.* fabulous, unauthentic
 Leg'erdemain, *s.* [Fr.], sleight of hand; a juggle
 Leg'er-line, *s.* (in Music), a short line used to determine the place of notes above or below the staff
 Legibil'ity, *s.* capability of being read
 Leg'ible, *a.* easy to be read, apparent
 Leg'ibleness, *s.* quality of being legible
 Leg'ibly, *ad.* in a legible manner
 Leg'ion, *s.* a body of soldiers; a military force; a great number
 Le'gionary, *a.* relating to a legion
 Legislate, *v.* *n.* to make laws
 Legisla'tion, *s.* the act of legislating
 Leg'islative, *a.* lawgiving, making laws
 Leg'islator, *s.* one who makes laws
 Leg'islatorship, *s.* office of a legislator
 Leg'islatress, *s.* a female lawgiver
 Leg'islature, *s.* power that makes laws, legislative branch of the government
 Leg'ist, *s.* one versed in laws
 Legit'imacy, *s.* lawfulness; lawful birth; genuineness
 Legit'imate, *a.* lawful; born in marriage; genuine, just
 Legit'imately, *ad.* lawfully; genuinely
 Legit'imateness, *s.* legality; lawfulness
 Legitima'tion, *s.* act of making legitimate
 Legit'imist, *s.* a supporter of legitimacy; a partisan of the elder branch of the Bourbons
 Leg'ume, *s.* a pod like that of a pea
 Legu'minous, *a.* belonging to pulse
 Le'isurable, *a.* done at or having leisure
 Le'isurably, *ad.* at leisure, without hurry
 Le'isure, *s.* freedom from business or hurry; unoccupied time—*a.* free from business; unoccupied
 Le'isurely, *a.* not hasty; deliberate, slow—*ad.* not in a hurry; slowly
 Lem'on, *s.* an acid fruit allied to the orange—*a.* of the colour of a lemon
 Lemona'de, *s.* water, sugar, and lemon-juice

[LEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LIB]

LEAVE NOT THAT TO CHANCE, WHICH FORESIGHT MIGHT PROVIDE FOR, OR CARE PREVENT.

Lend, *v. a.* to grant the use of anything; to
 Len'dable, *a.* that may be lent [afford]
 Len'der, *s.* one who lends
 Len'ding, *s.* the act of making a loan
 Length, *s.* extent from end to end; dis-
 tance; duration; diffuseness
 Length'en, *v.* to make or grow longer, to
 protract
 Length'ening, *s.* extension, continuation
 Length'ful, *a.* of great extent in length
 Length'ily, *s.* in a protracted manner
 Length'iness, *s.* diffuseness, protraction
 Length'wise, *ad.* in a longitudinal direc-
 tion
 Length'y, *a.* rather long; tediously long
 Le'niency, *s.* mildness, gentleness
 Le'nicent, *a.* mitigating, not severe
 Len'itive, *a.* emollient
 Len'ity, *s.* mildness, mercy, tenderness
 Lens, *s.* [Lat.], a piece of glass having re-
 gular spherical surfaces, and either mag-
 nifying or diminishing objects seen
 through it
 Lent, *s.* the yearly fast extending from
 Ash Wednesday to Easter
 Len'ten, *a.* pertaining to Lent; sparing
 Lentic'ular, *a.* like a lens
 Lentic'ularly, *ad.* in the manner of a lens
 Len'til, *s.* a sort of pulse or pea
 Len'to, Lentemen'te, *ad.* [Ital.], (in Mu-
 sic), slowly and smoothly
 Le'onine, *a.* belonging to or like a lion;
 having the last word rhyming with the
 word in the middle (applied to Latin
 verses)
 Leop'ard, *s.* a spotted beast of prey
 Lep'er, *s.* one infected with leprosy
 Lep'rosy, *s.* a tedious cutaneous disease
 Lep'rous, *a.* having the leprosy
 Lep'rously, *ad.* in a leprous manner
 Lep'rousness, *s.* state of being leprous
 Less, *a.* smaller—*ad.* in a smaller degree
 Lessee', *s.* one who takes a lease of another
 Les'sen, *v.* to make less; degrade; to be-
 come less; shrink
 Les'son, *s.* a task to be learned or read; a
 portion of Scripture to be read in divine
 service; a precept; instruction
 Les'sor, *s.* one who grants a lease
 Lest, *conj.* that not, in case that
 Let, *v. a.* to allow, to permit, to hire out—
s. a hinderance, delay
 Lethar'gic, Lethar'gical, *a.* sleepy, drowsy,
 heavy
 Lethar'gically, *ad.* with lethargy
 Lethar'gy, Lethar'gicalness, Lethar'gic-
 ness, *s.* preternatural sleepiness or drow-
 siness, insensibility
 Le'the, *s.* [Gr.] oblivion; a draught of
 oblivion
 Lethe'an, *s.* oblivious; causing oblivion
 Let'ter, *s.* one of the characters of the al-
 phabet; a printing type; verbal mean-
 ing; an epistle—*v. a.* to mark anything
 with letters
 Let'ter-case, *s.* a case to put letters in
 Let'tered, *a.* learned, educated; marked
 with letters
 Let'ter-founder, *s.* one who casts letters
 Let'tering, *s.* the act of impressing let-
 ters; the letters impressed
 Let'ter-press, *s.* print from types
 Let'ters, *s. pl.* literature, learning
 Let'ter-writer, *s.* one who writes epistles
 Let'ter-writing, *s.* the art or practice of
 writing letters

Let'tuce, *s.* a common salad plant
 Levan'ter, *s.* a strong east wind in the
 Levant; a fugitive debtor for lost bets
 Levan'tine, *a.* belonging to the Levant
 Levan'ting, *s.* [running away from one's
 betting debts
 Le'vee, *s.* [Fr.], an assembly of morning
 visitors, especially to the sovereign
 Lev'el, *s.* a horizontal plane; equality of
 elevation; an instrument for determin-
 ing the horizontality of masonry, &c.—
a. horizontal, even, plain, equal—*v.* to
 make horizontal or even; to lay flat; to
 make equal; to aim
 Lev'elled, *a.* made level or equal, laid flat
 Lev'eller, *s.* one who levels
 Lev'elling, *a.* making level or equal—*s.*
 the process of making level, or of taking
 Lev'elness, *s.* evenness, equality [levels
 Le'ver, *s.* a bar for raising weights by me-
 chanical power
 Le'verage, *s.* power of the lever
 Lev'eret, *s.* a young hare
 Lev'iable, *a.* that may be levied
 Levi'athan, *s.* [Heb.], a sea-monster
 Le'vigate, *v. a.* to rub smooth, to reduce
 to fine powder
 Leviga'tion, *s.* process of reducing to fine
 powder
 Le'vite, *s.* one of the tribe of Levi
 Levit'ical, *a.* belonging to the Levites
 Levit'ically, *ad.* after the manner of the
 Levites
 Levit'icus, *s.* the name of the third book
 of the Old Testament
 Lev'ity, *s.* lightness, inconstancy, unbe-
 coming gaiety
 Lev'y, *v. a.* to raise, collect, impose—*s.* the
 act of levying money or troops
 Lewd, *a.* wicked, lustful
 Lewd'ly, *ad.* wickedly, lustfully
 Lewd'ness, *s.* lustfulness, wickedness
 Lex'ical, *a.* belonging to a dictionary
 Lexicog'rapher, *s.* a writer of dictionaries
 Lexicograph'ic, Lexicograph'ical, *a.* per-
 taining to the making of a dictionary
 Lexicog'raphy, *s.* the composition of a
 dictionary
 Lexicol'ogy, *s.* the science of words [book
 Lex'icon, *s.* [Gr.], a dictionary, a word-
 Lexig'raphy, *s.* the definition of words
 Liabil'ity, Li'ableness, *s.* the state of being
 liable
 Li'able, *a.* answerable, subject to, not
 exempt
 Li'ar, *s.* one who utters falsehoods
 Li'as, *s.* a kind of slaty limestone
 Liba'tion, *s.* an offering made of wine
 Li'bel, *s.* a defamatory writing, &c.—*v.* to
 defame by writing, &c.
 Li'beller, *s.* one who defames by libel
 Li'bellous, *a.* defamatory
 Lib'eral, *a.* free, bountiful, generous;
 expansive, enlarged; maintained by the
 liberal party—*s.* one who holds liberal
 opinions in politics
 Lib'eralism, *s.* the advocacy of progressive
 freedom in political institutions, &c.
 Lib'eralist, *s.* one who favours liberalism
 Liberal'ity, *s.* munificence, bounty, gener-
 ous candour, expansion of mind
 Lib'eralize, *v. a.* to make liberal [ously
 Lib'erally, *ad.* bountifully; freely; gener-
 Lib'erate, *v. a.* to set free; to release
 Lib'erated, *a.* set free, released
 Libera'tion, *s.* the act of liberating

LET YOUR PROMISES BE SINCERE. AND WITHIN THE COMPASS OF YOUR ABILITY.

LIB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LIK

LIBERALITY CONSISTS NOT IN GIVING LARGELY, BUT IN GIVING WISELY.

Lib'erator, *s.* a deliverer
 Lib'erticide, *s.* one who destroys liberty
 Lib'ertine, *s.* a dissolute liver—*a.* licentious, dissolute
 Lib'ertinism, *s.* licentiousness
 Lib'erty, *s.* freedom, exemption, leave, indecorous speech or action; a tract or precinct wherein certain privileges are
 Libid'inous, *a.* lewd, lustful [enjoyed
 Libid'inously, *ad.* lewdly; lustfully
 Libid'inousness, *s.* lewdness; lustfulness
 Libra'rian, *s.* one who has the care of a library
 Libra'rianship, *s.* the office of a librarian
 Li'brary, *s.* a collection of books, a place in which such a collection is kept
 Li'brate, *v.* to poise, to be poised
 Libra'tion, *s.* act of balancing [balance
 Li'bratory, *a.* balancing; acting like a
 Li'censable, *a.* that may be licensed
 Li'cence, *s.* a permission, liberty; a legal certificate of permission to act; licentiousness
 Li'cense, *v. a.* to grant leave; to authorize legally
 Li'censed, *a.* permitted by legal authority
 Li'censer, *s.* one who licenses
 Li'censing, *s.* act of granting licences
 Licen'tiate, *s.* one who has a licence for a profession
 Licen'tious, *a.* free to excess; profligate
 Licen'tiously, *ad.* without just restraint, immorally
 Licen'tiousness, *s.* excessive liberty; profligacy
 Li'chen, *s.* [Lat.], a class of plants called liverwort or moss
 Lick, *v. a.* to touch with the tongue; to lap—*s.* a touch with the tongue, a blow
 Lick'er, *s.* one who licks
 Lick'erish, *a.* nice, dainty, tempting
 Lick'erishly, *ad.* with lickerishness
 Lick'erishness, *s.* daintiness, pruriency
 Lick'ing, *s.* a touching with the tongue, a beating
 Lick'spittle, *s.* a mean flatterer
 Lic'orice, *s.* a plant whose root yields a dark sweet juice; this juice inspissated
 Lid, *s.* a cover
 Lie, *s.* a fiction, a falsehood, untruth—*v. n.* to utter a falsehood; to recline, or be prostrate; to lean; to be or remain
 Lief, *ad.* willingly
 Liege, *s.* a sovereign or a subject—*a.* according to law
 Lie'n. See *Dictionary of Law Terms*
 Li'er, *s.* one who lies down
 Lieu, *s.* [Fr.], place, room, stead, behalf
 Lieuten'ancy, Lieuten'antship, *s.* the office or rank of a lieutenant
 Lieuten'ant, *s.* a deputy, a second in rank
 Life, *s.* vitality; term of present existence; conduct; condition; animation; animating influence; a biography
 Li'fe-annuity, *s.* an annual payment for life
 Li'fe-assurance, Li'fe-insurance. See Insurance
 Li'feblood, *s.* the vital blood
 Li'feboat, *s.* a boat for preserving life in shipwreck
 Life-esta'te, Li'fe-interest, *s.* an interest continuing during life
 Li'fegiving, *a.* animating, inspiriting
 Li'feguard, *s.* guard of a sovereign's person
 Li'feless, *a.* dead; dull; void of force or spirit

Li'felessly, *ad.* without life; frigidly
 Li'felessness, *s.* destitution of life or animation
 Li'felike, *a.* like a living person
 Li'fepreserver, *s.* a belt which will prevent the wearer from sinking in water; a short heavily-loaded stick
 Li'fetime, *s.* the duration of life
 Lift, *v.* to raise, elevate; to strive for the purpose of raising—*s.* the act of lifting, a help towards rising; a machine for
 Lift'ed, *a.* raised, puffed up [lifting
 Lift'er, *s.* one who lifts
 Lift'ing, *s.* the act of raising
 Lig'ament, *s.* a band which unites parts
 Ligamen'tous, *a.* belonging to a ligament
 Lig'ature, *s.* bandage, state of being bound, the act of binding
 Light, *s.* the cause of the phenomena of vision; luminosity; any luminary; a window or compartment of one; knowledge, illumination, information; favour, advantage—*a.* not heavy; not oppressive; unencumbered, slight; active; trifling, gay; bright, clear—*v.* to kindle, to give light to; to descend or alight on
 Li'ght-armed, *a.* armed with light weapons
 Li'ghten, *v.* to flash as lightning; to illuminate; to reduce in weight
 Li'ghter, *s.* one who lights; a boat for unloading ships
 Li'ghterage, *s.* the charge for unloading by lighters
 Li'ghterman, *s.* one who manages a lighter
 Li'ghtfingered, *s.* thievish, dishonest
 Li'ghtfooted, *a.* nimble, swift, active
 Li'ghtheaded, *a.* delirious; thoughtless
 Li'ghtheadedness, *s.* deliriousness
 Li'ghthearted, *a.* gay, merry, cheerful
 Li'ghtheartedly, *ad.* with gaiety or cheerfulness
 Li'ghtheartedness, *s.* cheerfulness, absence of care
 Li'ghtheeled, *a.* swift, agile
 Li'ghthorse, *s.* light-armed cavalry
 Li'ghthor'seman, *s.* a soldier of the light-armed cavalry
 Li'ghthouse, *s.* a tower, at the top of which lights are shown to guideships by night
 Lightin'fantry, *s.* foot-soldiers employed in rapid evolutions
 Li'ghtly, *ad.* slightly; easily; without reason; nimbly
 Li'ght-minded, *a.* unsteady; not considerate
 Li'ghtness, *s.* want of weight; airiness; activity; levity
 Li'ghtning, *s.* the flash by which atmospheric electricity discharges itself—*a.* resembling lightning
 Li'ghtning-rod, *s.* a metallic conductor to preserve houses, &c. from injury by lightning
 Lights, *s. pl.* the lungs of animals
 Li'ghtsome, *a.* luminous, gay, airy
 Li'ghtsomeness, *s.* the quality of being lightsome
 Li'gneous, *a.* made of wood, like wood
 Li'gnite, *s.* wood partly turned into coal
 Lignum-vi'tæ, *s.* [Lat.], a very hard kind of wood
 Like, *a.* resembling, equal, likely—*s.* an equal, a fellow—*ad.* in the same manner, probably—*v.* to choose; approve, be pleased with

LIKENESS BEGETS LOVE. AND YET PROUD MEN HATE ONE ANOTHER.

[LIK]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LIS]

LET PLEASURES BE EVER SO INNOCENT, THE EXCESS IS ALWAYS CRIMINAL.

Li'kelihood, Li'keliness, *s.* appearance of truth, probability
 Li'kely, *ad.* probably—*a.* probable, pleasing
 Li'ke-minded, *a.* of a similar disposition
 Li'ken, *v. a.* to make like, to compare
 Li'keness, *s.* resemblance, form, copy; a portraiture
 Li'kening, *s.* the act of making like
 Li'kewise, *ad.* in like manner, also
 Li'king, *s.* relish, desire, inclination, approbation, trial
 Li'lae, *s.* a well-known flowering shrub; a shade of light purple
 Lil'ied, *a.* embellished with lilies
 Lilipu'tian, *a.* exceedingly diminutive
 Lil'y, *s.* a beautiful garden flower, the chief kind being white
 Lil'yhearted, *a.* cowardly
 Limb, *s.* a member of the body; a large branch of a tree; a circular edge—*v. a.* to tear limb from limb
 Limb'ed, *a.* having limbs
 Lim'ber, *a.* flexible, easily bent, pliant—*s.* the carriage of a gun—*v. a.* to fix a gun in its carriage
 Lim'berness, *s.* flexibility; pliancy
 Limb'less, *a.* deprived of limbs
 Lim'bo, *s.* purgatory; a prison
 Lime, *s.* a kind of earth used for cement; a kind of tree; a fruit like the lemon; birdlime—*v. a.* to insnare
 Li'meburner, *s.* one who makes lime
 Li'mekiln, *s.* a kiln for burning limestone
 Li'mestone, *s.* stone which can be burnt to lime
 Li'mewater, *s.* water impregnated with lime
 Lim'it, *s.* bound, border, utmost extent—*v.* to bound, to circumscribe
 Lim'itable, *a.* that may be limited
 Limita'neous, *a.* pertaining to bounds
 Limita'rian, *a.* that limits
 Lim'itary, *a.* placed at the boundaries
 Limita'tion, *s.* restriction; a boundary; a limited period
 Lim'ited, *a.* narrow, small, bounded
 Lim'itedly, *ad.* with limitation
 Lim'itedness, *s.* the state of being limited
 Lim'iter, *s.* that which limits
 Lim'itless, *a.* having no limits; unbounded
 Limn, *v. n.* to draw, to paint anything
 Lim'ner, *s.* a painter, especially of portraits
 Lim'ning, *s.* painting, drawing
 Limp, *v. n.* to halt, walk lamely—*s.* a halt—*a.* flaccid, weak
 Lim'per, *s.* one who limps
 Lim'pet, *s.* a kind of shell-fish
 Lim'pid, *a.* clear, pure, transparent
 Limpid'ity, Lim'pidness, *s.* clearness, purity
 Lim'ping, *a.* walking lamely [ity
 Lim'pingly, *ad.* in a lame manner
 Li'my, *a.* containing or resembling lime
 Linch'pin, *s.* the iron pin of an axletree
 Lin'den, *s.* the lime-tree
 Line, *v. a.* to guard within; to cover
 Line, *s.* a straight and lengthened mark; things of any kind arranged in a line; any kind of cord or string; the equator; extension; limit; outline; direction; family; regular succession; calling; tenth of an inch
 Lin'eage, *s.* family, race
 Lin'eal, *a.* in a right line, hereditary
 Lin'eally, *ad.* in a direct line

Lin'eament, *s.* a feature; a discriminating mark in the form
 Lin'ear, *a.* composed of lines, like lines
 Lin'en, *s.* cloth made of hemp or flax—*a.* made of or like linen
 Lin'en-draper, *s.* one who deals in linen
 Lin'er, *s.* one of a line of vessels which sails at regular intervals
 Lines, *s. pl.* intrenchments; circle of outposts
 Ling, *s.* a kind of sea-fish; the plant called heather
 Lin'ger, *v.* to remain long; loiter, hesitate
 Lin'gerer, *s.* one who lingers
 Lin'gering, *a.* loitering, delaying—*s.* slowness; delay
 Lin'geringly, *ad.* with delay; tediously
 Lin'go, *s.* a language, tongue, speech
 Lin'gual, *a.* pertaining to the tongue
 Lin'guist, *s.* one skilful in languages
 Lin'iment, *s.* a balsam or embrocation
 Lin'ing, *s.* the inner covering of a thing
 Link, *s.* a ring of a chain; a tie or bond; a torch—*v. a.* to unite, to join
 Link'boy, Link'man, *s.* one who shows light by a link
 Lin'net, *s.* a small singing-bird
 Lin'seed, *s.* the seed of flax—*a.* made of linseed
 Lin'sey-wool'sey, *s.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed—*a.* made of linen and wool
 Lin'stock, *s.* a staff with a match at the end
 Lint, *s.* linen scraped soft; flax
 Lin'tel, *s.* the upper part of a door-frame
 Li'on, *s.* a very fierce and powerful wild beast of the cat tribe; a sign of the Zodiac; any object of curiosity, whether a person or a thing
 Li'oness, *s.* a she-lion
 Li'onhearted, *a.* of undaunted courage
 Li'onize, *v.* to visit objects of curiosity
 Li'onlike, *a.* courageous as a lion
 Lip, *s.* the outer edge of the mouth; the edge of a vessel or bottle—*v. a.* to apply the lips to anything
 Lip'ped, *a.* having lips
 Lip'wisdom, *s.* wisdom in words alone
 Liquefac'tion, *s.* act of melting, state of being melted
 Li'quefiable, *a.* that may be melted
 Li'quefier, *s.* that which melts a solid body
 Li'quefy, *v.* to melt, to dissolve
 Liqueur, *s.* [Fr.], a cordial, or sweetened and flavoured spirituous liquor
 Liques'cence, *s.* aptness to melt
 Liques'cent, *a.* melting, dissolving
 Li'quid, *a.* not solid; fluid, flowing, smooth—*s.* a fluid substance or liquor, (in Grammar), one of the letters *l, m, n, r*
 Li'quidate, *v. a.* to lessen debts, to pay or
 Liquidat'ion, *s.* act of liquidating [settle
 Li'quidator, *s.* that which liquidates
 Liquid'ity, Li'quidness, *s.* quality of being liquid; thinness
 Li'quor, *s.* [Lat.], anything liquid; spirituous drink—*v. a.* to wet or soak
 Li'quorice. See Licorice
 Lisp, *s.* the act of lisping—*v. n.* to speak without properly articulating the sibilants; to speak imperfectly
 Lis'per, *s.* one who lisps
 Lis'ping, *a.* pronouncing imperfectly—*s.* an imperfect pronunciation
 Lis'pingly, *ad.* with a lisp; imperfectly
 Lis'som, *a.* limber; supple; loose; free

LICENTIOUSNESS IN OPINIONS LEADS TO LICENTIOUSNESS IN PRACTICE.

[LIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LOC]

List, *v.* to choose or wish; enlist; listen—
s. a roll or catalogue; the outer edge of
 Lis'ted, *a.* striped; enlisted [cloth
 Lis'ten, *v.* to hearken, attend to, obey
 Lis'tener, *s.* one who listens
 Lis'tening, *s.* act of hearkening
 List'less, *a.* careless, heedless, indifferent
 List'lessly, *ad.* without thought, heedless—
 List'lessness, *s.* inattention [ly
 Lists, *s. pl.* the enclosure for a combat
 Lit'any, *s.* a form of supplication or public
 prayer
 Lit'eral, *a.* not figurative; exact; con-
 sisting of letters
 Lit'eralism, *s.* adherence to the letter
 Lit'eralist, *s.* one who adheres to the letter
 Literal'ity, *s.* original or literal meaning
 Lit'erally, *ad.* not figuratively; exactly;
 word for word
 Lit'eralness, *s.* state of being literal
 Lit'erary, *a.* pertaining to letters or learn-
 ing, erudite
 Lit'erate, *a.* learned; skilled in literature
 Litera'ti, *s. pl.* [Lat.], men of letters; the
 learned
 Litera'tim, *ad.* [Lat.], letter by letter
 Lit'erature, *s.* letters: erudition; learning
 that is not scientific, nor professional;
 the writings of a country or an age, &c.
 Lith'arge, *s.* the semivitrified protoxide
 of lead
 Lithe, Li'ther, Li'thesome, *a.* limber, pliant
 Lithe'ness, *s.* pliancy, flexibility
 Lith'ograph, *s.* a print from a drawing on
 stone—*v. a.* to draw on stone for the
 purpose of printing from it
 Lithograph'ic, Lithograph'ical, *a.* per-
 formed by the means of, or belonging to,
 lithography
 Lithograph'ically, *ad.* by means of litho-
 graphy
 Lithog'raphy, *s.* the art of lithographing,
 or printing from drawings on stone
 Lithot'omist, *s.* one who practises litho-
 tomy
 Lithot'omy, *s.* the removal of calculi by a
 surgical operation
 Li'thotropsy, *s.* the breaking of calculi in
 the bladder
 Lit'igant, *s.* one engaged in a lawsuit
 Lit'igate, *v. a.* to contest in law, to debate
 Litiga'tion, *s.* a judicial contest, lawsuit
 Litig'ious, *a.* contentious, quarrelsome
 Litig'iously, *ad.* wranglingly; disputably
 Litig'iousness, *s.* a wrangling disposition
 Lit'ter, *s.* a kind of portable bed; a brood
 of animals; things scattered in a dis-
 orderly manner; straw used as a bed for
 horses, &c.—*v. a.* to bring forth, as ani-
 mals, many at a birth; to spread with
 straw; to scatter in a disorderly manner
 Lit'tered, *a.* spread with, or as litter
 Lit'tle, *a.* diminutive; short; small; in-
 considerable—*s.* any small thing, not
 much—*ad.* slightly, not much
 Lit'tlego, *s.* an intermediate public ex-
 amination at a university
 Lit'tleness, *s.* smallness of bulk; meanness
 Lit'toral, *a.* belonging to the sea-shore
 Litur'gic, Litur'gical, *a.* relating to a li-
 turgy or public worship
 Lit'urgy, *s.* a form of public prayer
 Live, *v. n.* to exist, to continue, to dwell,
 to feed, to subsist—*v. a.* to exhibit in
 one's life
 Live, *a.* living; burning; bright

Li'velihood, *s.* the means of living, support
 Li'veliness, *s.* sprightliness, vivacity
 Liv'elong, *a.* long, lasting, durable
 Li'vely, *a.* vigorous, active, gay, lifelike,
 energetic
 Liv'er, *s.* one who lives; the organ which
 secretes the bile
 Liv'ercolour, *s.* a dark reddish brown
 colour
 Liv'eried, *a.* wearing a livery [plants
 Liv'erwort, *s.* a name of several kinds of
 Liv'ery, *s.* a peculiar dress, especially one
 worn by servants; a badge; allowance
 of food for a horse; the freemen of
 London
 Liv'cryman, *s.* a freeman in a company of
 London
 Liv'ery-servant, *s.* a servant who wears a
 livery
 Liv'ery-stable, *s.* a stable for horses on
 hire and at livery
 Li'vestock, *s.* cattle, horses, &c.
 Liv'id, *a.* discoloured as by a blow [livid
 Liv'idness, Livid'ity, *s.* the state of being
 Liv'ing, *s.* maintenance, support; a bene-
 fice; those who live—*a.* vigorous;
 active; life-giving; in its natural place
 Liv'ingly, *ad.* in a living manner
 Liz'ard, *s.* a small fourfooted reptile
 Lla'ma, *s.* an animal of Peru, whose wool
 is much used for clothing
 Lo! *interj.* meaning look! see! behold!
 Loach, *s.* a small kind of fish
 Load, *s.* a burden, an encumbrance, a
 cargo or freight—*v. a.* to burden; to en-
 cumber; freight; charge a gun
 Lo'aded, *a.* burdened, charged
 Lo'ader, *s.* one who loads
 Lo'ading, *s.* that which makes up a load
 Lo'adstar, Lo'destar, *s.* the polestar; the
 cynosure
 Lo'adstone, *s.* the magnet; magnetic iron
 ore
 Loaf, *s.* a mass of bread or sugar, &c.—*v.*
n. to spend one's time idly and disre-
 putably
 Lo'afer, *s.* one who lives idly and disre-
 putably
 Lo'afing, *a.* living idly and disreputably
 Lo'af-sugar, *s.* refined sugar
 Loam, *s.* a rich kind of earth, marl
 Lo'amy, *a.* of the nature of loam, marly
 Loan, *s.* anything lent, the act of lending
 Loath, *a.* unwilling, disliking, not ready
 Loathe, *v. a.* to hate, to nauseate
 Lo'ather, *s.* one who loathes
 Lo'athful, *a.* hating, abhorred, odious
 Lo'athing, *s.* hatred, abhorrence, disgust
 Lo'athingly, *ad.* in a loathing manner
 Lo'athness, *s.* unwillingness
 Lo'athsomely, *a.* abhorred, causing dislike
 Lo'athsomeness, *s.* the quality of exciting
 Loath'someness, *s.* the quality of exciting
 Lob, *s.* a kind of worm [disgust
 Lo'bate, Lo'bed, *a.* consisting of lobes
 Lob'by, *s.* an anteroom; an entrance hall;
 the place where the votes of members
 of parliament are taken
 Lobe, *s.* a part or division, as of the ear or
 lungs
 Lob'ster, *s.* a common edible shell-fish
 Lo'cal, *a.* relating to or being of a place
 Lo'calism, *s.* condition of being local
 Local'ity, *s.* existence or relation of place;
 place or position
 Localiza'tion, *s.* the making local

LAMENT NOT THE LOSS OF THAT YOU CANNOT RETRIEVE.

LEARNING IS WEALTH TO THE POOR, AND AN ORNAMENT TO THE RICH.

[LOC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LOO]

LEVITY OF MANNERS FAVOURS VICE, AND WEAKENS VIRTUOUS INCLINATIONS.

Lo'calize, *v. a.* to make local
 Lo'eally, *ad.* with respect to place
 Loca'te, *v. a.* to place; to set in a particular spot; to determine the place of
 Loca'tion, *s.* the act of placing; situation
 Loch, *s.* [Celt.], a lake; a collection of waters
 Lock, *s.* an instrument to fasten doors, &c.; the mechanism by which a gun is fired; a curl of hair; a close grasp in wrestling; a contrivance in a canal for passing vessels from one level to another; a barrier—*v.* to fasten with a lock, to shut up, to enclose, to set fast
 Lock'er, *s.* a drawer, a eupboard, &c.
 Lock'et, *s.* an ornamental gold case for hair, &c.
 Lock'age, *s.* payment for passing through a lock
 Lock'ed, *s.* closely embraced, made secure
 Lock'ed-jaw, *s.* the convulsive clinching of the teeth called tetanus
 Lock'smith, *s.* one who makes locks
 Locomo'tion, *s.* motion from place to place
 Locomo'tive, *a.* changing or able to change place
 Lo'comotive, *s.* the steam-engine used to draw railway carriages, &c.
 Locomo'tiveness, Locomotiv'ity, *s.* power of changing place
 Lo'cust, *s.* a devouring insect of the grasshopper kind
 Lo'cust-tree, *s.* the acacia
 Loeu'tion, *s.* discourse; manner of speech
 Lode, *s.* a principal vein in a mine
 Lodge, *v.* to place, settle, reside, harbour—*s.* a small house in a park; a servant's residence or room in a mansion; a free-masons' meeting
 Lodg'ment, *s.* act of lodging; that which is lodged
 Lodg'er, *s.* one who lodges or hires a lodging
 Lodg'ing, *s.* a temporary abode; rooms hired
 Loft, *s.* a floor; the highest floor
 Lof'tily, *ad.* on high, haughtily, sublimely
 Lof'tiness, *s.* height, pride, sublimity
 Lof'ty, *a.* high, sublime, haughty, proud
 Log, *s.* a piece of timber; a contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's progress
 Logarith'mic, Logarith'mical, *a.* relating to logarithms
 Log'arithms, *s. pl.* artificial numbers for the expedition of calculation
 Log'-book, *s.* journal of a ship's course
 Log'gerhead, *s.* a dolt, a thickskull
 Log'gerheaded, *a.* dull, stupid; doltish
 Log'-house, Log'-hut, *s.* a house built of logs
 Logic, *s.* the art of reasoning
 Log'ical, *a.* pertaining to or correct according to logic
 Log'ically, *ad.* by the laws of logic
 Logi'cian, *s.* one versed in logic
 Log'line, *s.* a line fastened to a ship's log
 Log'ogriph, *s.* a riddle by which out of one word several may be formed
 Logom'achy, *s.* a contention about words
 Log'wood, *s.* a wood used in dyeing
 Loin, *s.* the reins, the afterpart of the back of an animal
 Loi'ter, *v. n.* to linger, to spend time idly
 Loi'terer, *s.* a lingerer; an idler
 Loi'tering, *a.* lingering, delaying—*s.* act of doing so

Loi'teringly, *ad.* in a lingering manner
 Loll, *v.* to lean idly, to hang out
 Lol'lipop, *s.* a sweetmeat
 Lone, *a.* solitary, single, lonely
 Lo'neliness, Lo'neness, *s.* solitude
 Lo'nely, Lo'nesome, *a.* solitary, dismal
 Lo'nesomely, *ad.* in a lonesome manner
 Lo'nesomeness, *s.* state of being lonesome
 Long, *a.* extended either as to time, place, or dimensions—*ad.* to a great extent—*v. n.* to wish or desire earnestly
 Longanim'ity, *s.* forbearance, patience
 Long'boat, *s.* the largest boat of a ship
 Long'breathed, *a.* able to hold the breath
 Long'er, *s.* one who longs [long
 Long'-established, *a.* established long
 Long'e'val, Long'e'vous, *a.* long-lived
 Longev'ity, *s.* great length of life
 Long'-forgotten, *a.* forgotten long
 Long'-headed, *a.* prudent, able to calculate consequences
 Long'ing, *a.* desiring earnestly—*s.* earnest wish or desire
 Long'ingly, *ad.* with earnest wishes
 Long'ish, *a.* of moderate length
 Lon'gitude, *s.* length; distance measured on the equator, east or west, from the meridian of London
 Longitu'dinal, *a.* running lengthwise
 Longitu'dinally, *ad.* in the direction of length
 Long-lived, *a.* having great length of life
 Long'-measure, *s.* the measure of length
 Long'-metre, *s.* (in Poetry), four lines of 8 syllables each in a stanza
 Long-prim'er, *s.* the name of a printing-type
 Long-run, *s.* the upshot or final result
 Long'shanked, *a.* having long legs [tance
 Long'-sighted, *a.* able to see at a great distance
 Long-si'ghtedness, *s.* the faculty of seeing objects afar off better than things near
 Long-sufferance, Long'-suffering, *s.* clemency
 Long-suffering, *a.* enduring patiently
 Long'tail, *a.* having the tail uncut
 Long'tongued, *a.* prating, scolding
 Longwind'ed, *a.* longbreathed; tedious
 Loo, *s.* a game at cards
 Loo'by, *s.* a lubber, a clumsy person
 Loo'byish, *a.* like a looby
 Loo'byishly, *ad.* like a looby
 Loof, *s.* the afterpart of a ship
 Look, *v.* to see, seek for, expect, behold; to see to, to front—*s.* the air, mien, aspect—*interj.* signifying see! behold! observe!
 Loo'ker, *s.* one who looks; a spectator
 Loo'ker-on, *s.* one who looks on
 Loo'king-for, *s.* expectant waiting
 Loo'king-glass, *s.* a reflecting mirror
 Loo'kout, *s.* act of watching, a structure to look out from
 Loom, *v. n.* to appear large and indistinctly at sea; to come indistinctly into view—*s.* a weaver's frame for work
 Loo'ming, *s.* the condition of the air in which distant objects loom
 Loon, *s.* a mean or simple fellow; a scoundrel; a kind of water-bird
 Loop, *s.* a noose in a rope, &c.; a loophole
 Loo'ped, *a.* full of loops or holes
 Loo'phole, *s.* an aperture; shift, evasion
 Loo'pholed, *a.* pierced with loopholes
 Loo'pline, *s.* a line of railroad which returns to the main line again

LITTLE MEN AND LITTLE MINDS ARE SELDOM CONSCIOUS OF THEIR DIMINUTIVENESS.

[LOO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LUC]

LOVE IS THE ONLY PRICE AT WHICH TRUE LOVE CAN BE BOUGHT.

Loose, *v.* to unbind, relax, set free, detach
—*a.* unbound, vague, wanton—*s.* liberty
Loo'sely, *ad.* not fast, irregularly, un-
chastely
Loo'sen, *v.* to relax anything, to free
Loo'seness, *s.* the state of being loose, ir-
regularity, unchastity
Loo'sestriſe, *s.* the name of several species
of meadow plants
Lop, *v. a.* to cut or chop short
Lop, Lop'ping, *s.* that which is lopped
Lop'per, *s.* one who lops [from trees
Lop'sided, *a.* unequally balanced
Loqua'cious, *a.* full of talk, blabbing
Loqua'ciously, *ad.* with loquacity
Loqua'ciousness, Loqua'city, *s.* too much
talk; prate
Lord, *s.* a monarch; a master; a ruler; an
owner; a nobleman; a title of honour—
v. n. to domineer; to play the lord
Lord'like, *a.* befitting a lord; haughty
Lord'liness, *s.* dignity, haughtiness, pride
Lord'ling, *s.* a contemptuous diminutive
for lord
Lord'ly, *a.* proud, imperious, lofty, arro-
gant—*ad.* with lordliness
Lord'ship, *s.* dominion; territory; a title
given to lords
Lore, *s.* doctrine, instruction, learning
Loricated, *a.* covered as with a breast-
plate
Lorica'tion, *s.* protection as by a breast-
Lorn, *a.* lost, forlorn [plate
Lo'ry, *s.* a bird of the parrot kind
Lose, *v.* to suffer loss, not to win; to fail;
to waste; to forfeit; to destroy
Lo'ser, *s.* one who loses
Lo'sing, *a.* pertaining to loss
Loss, *s.* privation; damage; forfeiture
Lost, *a.* that cannot be found; alienated;
gone; imperceptible
Lot, *s.* fortune, state assigned, portion—
v. a. to allot, to divide into lots
Loth, *a.* See Loath
Lo'tion, *s.* a medicinal wash
Lot'tery, *s.* a distribution of prizes by
chance; a game of chance
Loud, *a.* noisy, clamorous, turbulent
Lou'dly, *ad.* noisily, clamorously
Lou'dness, *s.* noise, clamour, turbulence
Lough, *s.* [Irish], a lake; standing water
Lounge, *v. n.* to idle or live lazily, to loll—*s.*
the act of lounging, a place for lounging
Lou'nger, *s.* an idler, an indolent man
Lou'nging, *a.* lolling, passing away time
Lour. See Lower, &c.
Louse, *s.* a common parasitical insect—
v. a. to rid of lice
Lou'sewort, *s.* the name of a plant
Lou'sily, *ad.* in a paltry, mean way
Lou'siness, *s.* the state of being lousy
Lou'sy, *s.* swarming with lice; mean
Lout, *s.* an awkward fellow, a clown
Lou'tish, *a.* clownish, awkward, clumsy
Lou'tishness, *s.* awkwardness
Lov'able, *a.* amiable; worthy to be loved
Love, *v.* to regard with affection or good
will, to like greatly; to feel affection—
s. affection; passion between the sexes;
good will, courtship; liking, fondness,
concord
Lov'e-apple, *s.* the plant called tomato
Lov'eknot, *s.* a bow used as a love-token
Lov'ed, *a.* beloved
Lov'eless, *a.* void of love or tenderness
Lov'e-letter, *s.* a letter of courtship

Lov'elily, *ad.* amiably, in a lovely manner
Lov'eliness, *s.* amiableness, beauty
Lov'elock, *s.* a lock of hair so called
Lov'elorn, *a.* forsaken by one's love [love
Lov'ely, *a.* amiable, beautiful, exciting
Lov'er, *s.* one who loves; a friend
Lov'esick, *a.* disordered with love, lan-
guishing
Lov'esong, *s.* a song expressing love
Lov'esuit, *s.* courtship
Lov'etale, *s.* narrative of love
Lov'etoken, *s.* a present in token of love
Lov'etrick, *s.* the act of expressing love
Lov'ing, *a.* kind, affectionate
Lov'ing-kindness, *s.* tenderness, mercy
Lov'ingly, *ad.* affectionately, with kind-
ness
Lov'ingness, *s.* tenderness, affection
Low, *a.* not high; humble, 'grave, de-
jected, debased, mean, vulgar—*ad.* not
high, humble, cheap, mean—*v.* to bel-
low as a cow
Lo'wborn, *a.* born in a lowly station
Lo'wbred, *a.* vulgar, untaught
Lo'wer, *v.* to humble, depress, sink, fall;
to appear gloomy, cloudy, sullen
Lo'wering, Low'ery, *a.* gloomy, cloudy
Lo'weringly, *ad.* in a gloomy manner
Lo'wermost, *a.* lowest, deepest
Lo'wing, *a.* bellowing as kine—*s.* the bel-
lowing as of oxen
Lo'wland, *s.* a low-lying country—*a.* per-
taining to low and level country
Lo'wliness, *s.* humility, meekness
Lo'wly, *a.* humble, meek, not lofty—*ad.*
humbly, meekly, meanly
Lo'wminded, *a.* base, mean
Lo'wness, *s.* absence of height, meanness
of condition; want of rank; dejection
Lo'wpressure, *a.* having the steam con-
densed on leaving the cylinder
Lo'wpriced, *a.* cheap
Lowspirited, *a.* dejected, not lively
Lowspiritedness, *s.* dejection of mind
Lo'w-water, *s.* the point of the lowest ebb
of the tide
Loy'al, *a.* true to one's duty, faithful, not
treacherous
Loy'alist, *s.* one faithful to his king
Loy'ally, *ad.* with fidelity and truth
Loy'alty, *s.* fidelity, truth
Loz'enge, *s.* (in Geometry), a figure with
four equal sides, having two acute and
two obtuse angles; a medicine or sweet-
meat made in small pieces to melt
gradually in the mouth
Lub'ber, *s.* a lazy idle fellow
Lub'berly, *a.* lazy and bulky—*ad.* awk-
wardly, clumsily
Lu'bricate, *v.* to make smooth or slippery
Lu'bricated, *a.* made smooth or slippery
Lu'bricating, *a.* making smooth or slippery
Lubrica'tion, *s.* the act of making smooth
or slippery
Lu'bricator, *s.* that which lubricates
Lubric'ity, *s.* slipperiness; wantonness
Lu'cent, *a.* shining, bright, splendid
Lu'cern, *s.* a kind of clover
Lucer'nal, *a.* relating to a lamp
Lu'cid, *a.* shining, bright, pellucid, clear
Lu'cidity, Lu'cidness, *s.* transparency;
clearness; splendour, brightness
Lu'cifer, *s.* [Lat.], the devil; the morning
star; a match which can be ignited by
friction
Luck, *s.* chance, fortune, accident

LET EVERY MAN MEND HIMSELF, AND ALL WILL BE MENDED.

[LUC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[LYN]

LET EVERY ONE BE CONTENT WITH WHAT GOD HAS GIVEN HIM.

Luck'ily, *ad.* fortunately, by good hap
 Luck'iness, *s.* good hap, casual happiness
 Luck'less, *a.* unfortunate, unhappy
 Luck'lessly, *ad.* in a luckless manner
 Luck'y, *a.* fortunate, happy by chance, successful
 Lu'crative, *a.* profitable, gainful
 Lu'cratively, *ad.* in a lucrative manner
 Lu'cre, *s.* gain, profit, wealth
 Lucubra'tion, *s.* meditation, the result of meditation
 Lu'cubratory, *a.* pertaining to meditation
 Lu'culent, *a.* enlightened, clear, evident
 Lu'dicrous, *a.* laughable, sportive, merry
 Lu'dicrously, *ad.* in burlesque, sportively
 Lu'dicrousness, *s.* burlesque; sportiveness
 Luff, *s.* the part towards the wind—*v. n.* to keep close to the wind
 Lug, *v.* to pull with violence; to drag—*s.* act of drawing heavily
 Lug'gage, *s.* anything cumbrous; a traveller's boxes, &c.
 Lug'ger, *s.* a small vessel with three masts and lug-sails
 Lug'-sail, *s.* a kind of square sail
 Lugu'brious, *a.* mournful; sorrowful
 Lugu'briously, *ad.* in a lugubrious manner
 Lu'kewarm, *a.* moderately warm; indifferent; deficient in zeal
 Lu'kewarmly, *ad.* with indifference
 Lu'kewarmness, *s.* moderate heat, indifference
 Lull, *v.* to compose to sleep, to become quiet
 Lul'aby, *s.* a song to quiet infants
 Lul'ed, *a.* soothed to rest
 Lul'ing, *a.* soothing to rest
 Lumba'go, *s.* rheumatism in the loins
 Lum'bar, *a.* pertaining to the loins
 Lum'ber, *s.* old useless furniture; any cumbrous and useless thing—*v.* to move heavily; to heap with lumber
 Lum'bering, *a.* moving heavily, or with awkwardness and noise
 Lum'ber-room, *s.* an apartment where lumber is kept
 Lu'minary, *s.* any body that gives light
 Lu'minous, *a.* shining, bright, clear
 Lu'minously, *ad.* in a bright or clear manner
 Lu'minousness, Luminos'ity, *s.* brightness, clearness
 Lump, *s.* a shapeless mass; the gross—*v. a.* to take in the gross
 Lum'ped, *a.* taken in the gross
 Lum'ping, Lum'pish, *a.* large, gross, heavy
 Lum'pishly, *ad.* with stupidity, heavily
 Lum'pishness, *s.* stupid heaviness
 Lum'py, *a.* full of lumps; dull, heavy
 Lu'nacy, *s.* madness, insanity
 Lu'nar, Lu'nary, *a.* relating to the moon
 Lu'nated, *a.* formed like a half-moon
 Lu'natic, *s.* a madman—*a.* mad
 Luna'tion, *s.* a revolution of the moon
 Lunch, Lun'cheon, *s.* a meal between breakfast and dinner
 Lunet'te, *s.* (in Fortification), an out-work; a flattened watch-glass
 Lunge, *s.* a sudden push or thrust as with a sword
 Lungs, *s. pl.* the organs of respiration
 Lu'niform, *a.* resembling the moon
 Lu'nulate, Lu'nular, *a.* resembling a small crescent
 Lu'pine, *s.* a sort of garden plant
 Lurch, *v.* to roll heavily on one side, to lurk

—*s.* a heavy roll on one side; a difficulty or difficult situation
 Lur'cher, *s.* a kind of hunting dog
 Lure, *s.* an enticement—*v.* to entice
 Lu'red, *a.* enticed
 Lu'rid, *a.* pale, gloomy, dismal
 Lu'ring, *a.* alluring
 Lurk, *v. n.* to lie in wait, to lie close
 Lur'ker, *s.* one who lies hid
 Lur'king, *a.* lying concealed
 Lur'king-place, *s.* hiding-place, secret place
 Lus'cious, *a.* sweet, pleasing, cloying
 Lus'ciously, *ad.* sweetly to a great degree
 Lus'ciousness, *s.* cloying, sweetness
 Lust, *s.* unlawful or carnal desire—*v. n.* to long for unlawfully or carnally
 Lust'ful, *a.* having irregular desires
 Lust'fully, *ad.* with sensual concupiscence
 Lust'fulness, *s.* libidinousness
 Lus'tily, *ad.* stoutly, with vigour
 Lus'tiness, *s.* stoutness, vigour of body
 Lus'ting, *s.* lustful desire
 Lus'tral, *a.* used in purification
 Lus'trate, *v. a.* to cleanse, to purify
 Lustra'tion, *s.* a purification by water
 Lus'tre, *s.* brightness; renown; a chandelier with cut-glass ornaments; a space of five years
 Lus'treless, *a.* without lustre
 Lus'tring, *s.* a kind of shining silk
 Lus'trous, *a.* bright, shining, luminous
 Lus'trously, *ad.* in a lustrous manner
 Lus'ty, *a.* stout, healthy, able of body
 Lu'tanist, Lu'tist, *s.* one who plays on the lute
 Lute, *s.* a musical instrument; cement used in forming an air-tight or water-tight joint—*v. a.* to cement with lute
 Lu'testring. See Lustring
 Lu'theran, *a.* relating to the doctrine or followers of Luther the Reformer—*s.* a follower of Luther
 Lu'theranism, *s.* the doctrine of Luther
 Lux'ate, *v. a.* to put out of joint
 Luxa'tion, *s.* a disjuncting; thing disjuncted
 Luxu'riance, Luxu'riance, *s.* exuberance; abundant plenty or growth
 Luxu'riant, *a.* superfluously plenteous, richly fertile
 Luxu'riantly, *ad.* abundantly; exuberantly
 Luxu'riate, *v. n.* to grow exuberantly; to take excessive delight
 Luxuria'tion, *s.* the act of luxuriating
 Luxu'rious, *a.* voluptuous; softening by pleasure; enervating; exuberant
 Luxu'riously, *ad.* voluptuously, deliciously
 Luxu'riousness, *s.* state of luxury
 Luxu'rist, *s.* one given to luxury
 Lux'u'ry, *s.* profuseness; rich and abundant viands; devotion to luxurious enjoyment; gratification; delight
 Lyce'um, *s.* [Lat.], an academy, or philosophical institution
 Lye, *s.* water impregnated with alkaline salts from wood ashes
 Ly'ing, *s.* falsehood—*a.* addicted to falsehood
 Ly'ingly, *ad.* falsely; without truth
 Lymph, *s.* a clear and colourless animal fluid
 Lymphat'ic, *a.* belonging to lymph
 Lynch, *v. a.* to inflict punishment by mob law
 Lynch'-law, *s.* mob or club law

LET NOT THY RIGHT HAND KNOW WHAT THY LEFT HAND DOETH.

LYN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAG

Lynx, *s.* [Lat.], an animal of the cat kind
Lynx-eyed, *a.* sharp-sighted
Lyre, *s.* a kind of stringed musical instrument
Lyr'ic, Lyr'ical, *a.* pertaining to a lyre; to be sung to the lyre; poetical and musical
Lyr'ics, *s. pl.* lyrical compositions
Lyrist, *s.* one who plays on the lyre; a lyrical poet

M.

M has one sound only, which is produced by the compression of the lips; as in *mine, my*. The exceptional cases, *account, compt, and comptroller*, have been set aside by the modern spelling, *account, counter, and controller*
Macadamiza'tion, *s.* the making of roads by layers of stones broken into small pieces
Macad'amize, *v. a.* to make roads by macadamization
Macad'amized, *a.* constructed upon Macadam's plan of road-making
Macaron'i, *s.* [Ital.], a kind of vermicelli
Macaron'ic, *s.* burlesque poetry in which words of different languages are used—*a.* composed in different languages, burlesque
Macaroon, *s.* a sweet cake or biscuit
Macaw, *s.* a kind of parrot
Mace, *s.* a club or sceptre used as an ensign of authority; a rod used in the game of billiards; a kind of spice
Ma'ebearer, *s.* one who carries a mace
Mac'erate, *v. a.* to make lean; to separate by steeping in a fluid
Macera'tion, *s.* a making lean; separation by steeping
Machiavell'ian, *s.* a follower of Machiavelli—*a.* diplomatic, or crafty in politics; subtle
Mach'ivellism, *s.* subtlety; political craft
Mac'hinate, *v. a.* to plan, contrive, invent
Machina'tion, *s.* a mischievous artifice, or contrivance
Mac'hinator, *s.* one who forms schemes of mischief
Mach'ine, *s.* a contrivance or construction, by which the power, speed, or uniformity, &c., of manual operations is enhanced; an engine
Mach'inery, *s.* the parts of machines, collectively regarded; mechanical engines; any instrumentality for securing a given result; superhuman agency, in poems
Mach'inst, *s.* a constructor, &c. of engines
Mack'erel, *s.* a common and edible sea-fish
Mac'intosh, *s.* cloth made waterproof by the application of dissolved Indian-rubber; an overcoat made of it
Mac'rocosm, *s.* the universe
Mac'ulated, *a.* spotted
Mad, *a.* insane, enraged, outrageously foolish
Mad'am, *s.* a complimentary term of address to a lady
Mad'brained, *a.* disordered in mind, reckless, rash
Mad'cap, *s.* a wild rashly-conducted person
Mad'den, *v.* to make or become mad
Mad'dened, *a.* rendered mad
Mad'dening, *a.* that makes mad

Mad'der, *s.* a plant much used in dyeing
Mad'ding, *a.* rash, violent
Made'ira, *s.* wine made at Madeira
Mad'emoiselle, *s.* [Fr.], a complimentary term of address to an unmarried lady
Mad'house, *s.* a house for the reception of madmen
Mad'ly, *ad.* foolishly, furiously, rashly
Mad'man, *s.* a maniac, an enraged or fatuous person
Mad'ness, *s.* insanity, derangement, furious rage, outrageous folly
Mad'repore, *s.* a kind of coral
Mad'rigal, *s.* a pastoral poem or song; (in Music), a vocal composition in many parts, each intended for several voices
Maesto'so, *ad.* [Ital.], (in Music), majestically
Magazi'ne, *s.* a storehouse; especially a store for munitions of war and gunpowder; a miscellaneous periodical publication
Mag'dalen, *s.* a penitent streetwalker; an asylum for such
Mag'got, *s.* a small grub; a whim
Mag'gotiness, *s.* state of abounding with maggots or whims
Mag'goty, *a.* full of maggots or caprices
Ma'gi, *s. pl.* [Lat.], eastern sages
Ma'gian, *a.* relating to the magi
Mag'ic, Mag'ical, *a.* performed by magic
Mag'ic, *s.* enchantment; sorcery
Mag'ically, *ad.* by means of magic
Magie'ian, *s.* one skilled in magic
Mag'ic-lantern, *s.* an optical toy by which enlarged images of paintings on glass slides are thrown upon a screen
Magiste'rial, *a.* lofty, arrogant, proud
Magiste'rially, *ad.* arrogantly, proudly
Magiste'rialness, *s.* haughtiness; imperiousness
Mag'istracy, *s.* the office of a magistrate, the body of magistrates
Mag'istrate, *s.* a justice of the peace; the judge in a police court; a judicial or executive functionary
Magnanim'ity, *s.* greatness of mind
Magnan'imous, *a.* great of mind, brave
Magnan'imously, *ad.* with magnanimity
Mag'nate, *s.* a person of rank or opulence
Magne'sia, *s.* a soft white earthy powder used in medicine
Mag'net, *s.* magnetic iron ore; iron rendered magnetic
Magnet'ic, Magnet'ical, *a.* relating to magnetism or the magnet; able to indicate the direction of the poles; capable of attracting iron; attractive
Magnet'ically, *ad.* by means of magnetism
Magnet'icalness, *s.* quality of being magnetic
Mag'netism, *s.* the power of magnetic attraction; the science which investigates magnetic phenomena
Mag'netize, *v.* to communicate magnetic properties; to become magnetic
Mag'netized, *a.* made magnetic
Mag'netizer, *s.* one who magnetizes
Mag'netizing, *a.* making magnetic
Mag'nifiable, *a.* that may be magnified
Magnif'icence, *s.* grandeur, splendour
Magnificent, *a.* grand, fine, splendid, pompous
Magnif'icently, *ad.* grandly, pompously, splendidly
Mag'nifier, *s.* one who magnifies; a lens

MEN WHO ARE APT TO PROMISE, ARE NOT LESS APT TO FORGET.

[MAG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAM]

MEN MAY BE PLEASED WITH A JESTER, BUT THEY NEVER ESTEEM HIM.

which makes objects seen through seem larger than they are
 Mag'nify, *v. a.* to make great, to extol
 Mag'nifying, *a.* able to magnify
 Magniloquence, *s.* a lofty manner of speaking; boasting
 Magniloquent, *a.* speaking grandly
 Magniloquently, *ad.* with magniloquence
 Mag'nitude, *s.* greatness, size, bulk, importance
 Mag'pie, *s.* a chattering bird; a talkative person
 Mahog'any, *s.* a valuable wood procured from tropical America—*a.* made of mahogany; brown as mahogany
 Mahom'etan, &c. See Mohammedan, &c.
 Maid, Mai'den, *s.* an unmarried woman, a girl; a woman servant
 Mai'den, *a.* virgin; new, pure; first
 Mai'denhair, *s.* a kind of fern, a kind of grass
 Mai'denhead, Mai'denhood, *s.* virginity; newness
 Mai'denliness, *s.* gentleness; modesty
 Mai'denly, Mai'denlike, *a.* like a maid, gentle; modest—*ad.* in a maidenly manner
 Mai'd-servant, *s.* a female servant
 Mail, *s.* armour; a bag or carriage for conveying letters, &c. by post—*v. a.* to cover as with armour
 Mail-co'ach, *s.* a coach for conveying the public mails
 Mai'led, *a.* covered with mail
 Maim, *v. a.* to mutilate, to wound, to cripple—*s.* mutilation, injury
 Mai'medness, *s.* the state of being maimed
 Main, *a.* principal, chief, mighty, forcible—*s.* force, the gross, the whole; the ocean
 Mai'nland, *s.* a continent
 Mai'nly, *ad.* chiefly, powerfully
 Mai'nmast, *s.* the principal mast
 Mai'nsail, *s.* the sail of the mainmast
 Mai'nsheet, *s.* the sheet that extends the mainsail
 Maintai'n, *v.* to defend, justify, support, hold, continue, assert
 Maintai'nable, *a.* that may be maintained
 Maintai'ner, *s.* one who maintains
 Mai'ntenance, *s.* sustenance, defence
 Mai'ntop, *s.* the top of the mainmast
 Maize, *s.* Indian corn
 Majes'tic, Majes'tical, *a.* august, grand, royal, stately
 Majes'tically, *ad.* with majesty
 Maj'esty, *s.* dignity, grandeur, elevation; a title of emperors, kings, &c.
 Mai'nyard, *s.* the yard of the mainmast
 Ma'jor, *a.* [Lat.], greater, senior, elder—*s.* one full of age; an officer in the army; (in Logic), the first proposition of a syllogism
 Major-do'mo, *s.* [Lat.] a house-steward
 Major-gen'eral, *s.* the military officer next below a lieutenant-general
 Major'ity, *s.* the greater number; the office of a major; full age
 Make, *v.* to form, mould, create, produce, constitute, force, gain, arrive at—*s.* form, structure, nature
 Ma'kebate, *s.* one who excites quarrels
 Ma'ker, *s.* the Creator; one who makes
 Ma'kepeace, *s.* a peace-maker, reconciler
 Ma'king, *s.* the act of forming, constituting, or establishing

Ma'keshift, *s.* a temporary substitute
 Ma'keweight, *s.* anything added to make up deficient weight
 Mal'achite, *s.* a carbonate of copper of a green colour
 Maladministra'tion, *s.* bad management, especially of public business
 Mal'adroit, *a.* [Fr.], unskilful, awkward
 Maladroi'tness, *s.* awkwardness
 Mal'ady, *s.* disease, sickness, disorder
 Mala'ria, *s.* [Ital.], a noxious exhalation; bad air
 Mal'apert, *a.* saucy, impertinent, bold
 Mal'apertly, *ad.* saucily; impudently
 Mal'apertness, *s.* impudent forwardness
 Malap'ropos, *ad.* [Fr.], unsuitably
 Mal'content, *a.* discontented—*s.* one who is malcontent; one who is dissatisfied in politics
 Malcontent'edness, *s.* dissatisfaction with or overt hostility to the government
 Male, *a.* of the masculine gender—*s.* one of the masculine gender
 Maledic'tion, *s.* a curse, execration
 Malefac'tor, *s.* an evil-doer, a criminal
 Malefic, *a.* mischievous, hurtful
 Maleficence, *s.* active ill-will
 Maleficent, *a.* wicked, doing evil
 Malev'olence, *s.* ill-will, malignity, spite
 Malev'olent, *a.* illnatured, malignant
 Malev'olently, *ad.* malignly; malignantly
 Malforma'tion, *s.* diseased or irregular formation
 Mal'ice, *s.* ill-will, grudging, malignity
 Malic'ious, *a.* full of malice, malignant
 Malic'iously, *ad.* with malice
 Malic'iousness, *s.* quality of being malicious
 Mali'gn, *a.* unfavourable, malignant, pernicious—*v. a.* to treat with envy or malice, to slander
 Malig'nancy, Malig'nity, *s.* malevolence
 Malig'nant, *a.* malicious, mischievous
 Malig'nantly, *ad.* with malignity
 Mali'gner, *s.* one who maligns
 Mali'gnly, *ad.* enviously; with ill-will
 Mall, *s.* a public walk; a large wooden hammer—*v. a.* to strike or beat with a mall; to maul
 Mal'lard, *s.* a wild drake
 Malleabil'ity, Mal'leableness, *s.* the quality of spreading under the hammer without breaking
 Mal'leable, *a.* capable of being spread by beating
 Mal'leate, *v. a.* to beat with a hammer
 Mal'let, *s.* a wooden hammer
 Mal'low, *s.* a common wild plant
 Ma'lmsey, *s.* a kind of wine
 Malprac'tice, *s.* bad practice or conduct
 Malt, *s.* barley steeped in water and dried, used for brewing—*v. n.* to make malt; to be made malt
 Ma'ltdust, *s.* the dust or remains of malt
 Ma'ltfloor, *s.* a floor for drying malt on
 Ma'lting, *s.* the act of making malt, a malt-house
 Ma'lthouse, *s.* a house for making malt in
 Maltre'at, *v. a.* to treat ill or amiss
 Maltre'atment, *s.* ill-usage or abuse
 Ma'ltester, Ma'lتمان, *s.* a man who makes or sells malt
 Malversa'tion, *s.* misbehaviour in office
 Mam, Mamma', *s.* a child's word for mother
 Mam'aluke, Mam'eluke, *s.* an Egyptian horse soldier

NATURE DELIBERATION IS ALWAYS BETTER THAN HASTY DECISION.

MAM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAN

MEN ARE NEVER SO EASILY DECEIVED, AS WHEN THEY ARE PLOTTING TO DECEIVE OTHERS.

Mam'mal, *s.* a mammalian animal
Mamma'lian, *a.* pertaining to animals that suckle their young
Mam'mon, *s.* [Syr.], riches, wealth; worldliness
Mam'monist, *s.* a worldly-minded person
Mam'moth, *s.* a fossil elephant of vast size; any very huge beast
Man, *s.* a human being; the human race; the male; not a boy; not a beast—*v. a.* to furnish with men
Man'acle, *v. a.* to chain the hands; to shackle
Man'acles, *s. pl.* chains for the hands
Man'age, *v. a.* to conduct; to control, to carry on
Man'ageable, *a.* governable; tractable
Man'ageableness, *s.* easiness to be governed
Man'ageably, *ad.* so as to be manageable
Man'agement, *s.* conduct; government, control, contrivance
Man'ager, *s.* one who manages
Man'akin, *s.* a beautiful tropical bird
Mandari'n, *s.* a Chinese magistrate or governor
Man'date, *s.* a command, a precept
Man'datory, *a.* preceptive; directory. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
Man'dible, *s.* a bird's bill, an insect's jaw
Man'drake, *s.* a plant with singular roots
Man'drel, *s.* a part of a lathe
Man'dril, *s.* a large kind of baboon
Mane, *s.* the hair on the neck of a horse, lion, &c.
Man'eater, *s.* a cannibal
Man'ege, *s.* [Fr.], a place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; the training of a horse
Ma'nes, *s. pl.* [Lat.], a departed soul
Man'ful, *a.* courageous, strong, noble
Man'fulness, *s.* courage, strength, nobleness
Man'fully, *ad.* with manfulness
Mangane'se, *s.* a grayish metal, often used in the arts
Mange, *s.* a filthy disease in animals
Man'gel-wur'zel, *s.* [Ger.], a kind of beet
Ma'nger, *s.* a long wooden trough for animals to eat out of
Ma'nginess, *s.* infection with the mange
Man'gle, *s.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen—*v. a.* to lacerate; to cut or tear in pieces; to smooth linen
Man'gler, *s.* one who mangles
Man'go, *s.* an Indian fruit and pickle
Ma'ngy, *a.* infected with the mange
Man'hater, *s.* a misanthrope
Man'hole, *s.* a hole through which a man can pass
Man'hood, *s.* puberty in men, manliness
Ma'nia, *s.* [Lat.], madness
Ma'niac, *s.* a mad person—*a.* raving mad
Mani'acal, *a.* affected with madness
Man'ifest, *a.* plain, evident, clear—*v. a.* to show plainly, make known, display
Manifesta'tion, *s.* the act of manifesting; that which is manifested
Man'ifested, *a.* revealed, made clear
Manifes'tible, *a.* that may be made evident
Man'ifestly, *ad.* plainly, evidently
Man'ifestness, *s.* state of being manifest
Manifes'to, *s.* [Ital.], a public declaration
Man'ifold, *a.* many in number; divers
Man'ifoldly, *ad.* in a manifold manner
Man'ifoldness, *s.* state of being manifold

Man'ikin, *s.* a little man
Manip'ulate, *v. a.* to operate upon with the hands
Manipula'tion, *s.* act or process of operating with the hands
Manip'ulative, *a.* relating to manipulation
Man'killer, *s.* one who slays a man
Man'kind, *s.* the human race
Man'like, Man'ly, *a.* firm, brave, dignified
Man'liness, *s.* bravery, stoutness, dignity
Man-mid'wife, *s.* an accoucheur
Man'-milliner, *s.* a man who sells millinery
Man'na, *s.* a mild purgative medicine, resembling sugar
Man'ner, *s.* way, form, habit, mien, kind
Man'nered, *a.* having manners, or a particular manner
Man'nerism, *s.* affectation of an unvaried manner
Man'nerist, *s.* an artist who affects one unvaried manner
Man'nerliness, *s.* civility; complaisance
Man'nerly, *a.* civil, well behaved—*ad.* civilly
Man'ners, *s. pl.* polite behaviour; conduct
Man'nish, *a.* bold; masculine; impudent
Manceu'vere, *s.* [Fr.], skilful management; stratagem; strategic movement of troops or ships—*v.* to manage skilfully; to direct the movements of an army or a fleet strategically
Man-of-war, *s.* a large ship of war
Man-of-war's'-man, *s.* a sailor belonging to a man-of-war
Man'or. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
Man'or-house, *s.* the house of a lord of a manor
Man'o'rial, *a.* belonging to a manor
Man'pleaser, *s.* one who seeks the approbation of men
Manse, *s.* a parsonage-house
Man'sion, Man'sion-house, *s.* a dwelling-house, an abode
Man'servant, *s.* a male servant
Man'slaughter, *s.* slaying without malice
Man'slayer, *s.* one who has slain a man
Man'stealer, *s.* one who steals and sells men
Man'stealing, *s.* the crime of stealing and selling a human being
Man'tel, Man'tel-piece, Man'tel-shelf, *s.* ornamental work around and over a fire-place
Man'telet, *s.* a kind of short cloak; (in Fortification), a pent-house for shelter
Mantil'la, *s.* [Span.], a loose light cloak for a lady
Man'tle, *s.* a cloak or loose over-garment—*v.* to spread, cover. See Mantel
Man'tua-maker, *s.* one who makes gowns
Man'ual, *a.* performed by the hand—*s.* a small book
Man'ually, *ad.* by the hand
Manufac'tory, *s.* the place where a manufacture is carried on—*a.* employed in manufacture
Manufac'tural, *a.* relating to manufactures
Manufac'ture, *s.* the process of manufacturing, anything manufactured—*v. a.* to make or fabricate by any means from raw materials
Manufac'tured, *a.* fabricated from raw material
Manufac'turer, *s.* a master or a workman in a manufactory
Manumis'sion, *s.* the act of freeing slaves

MIRTH, AT THE EXPENSE OF VIRTUE, IS BY FAR TOO DEAR A PURCHASE.

[MAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAR]

MANY MEN ARE WITS IN JEST WHO ARE FOOLS IN EARNEST.

Man'umit, *v. a.* to release from slavery
 Man'umitted, *a.* emancipated
 Manu're, *v. a.* to enrich land for agricultural purposes—*s.* anything used to enrich land
 Manu'rer, *s.* one who manures land
 Man'uscript, *s.* anything written by hand
 —*a.* written with the hand; not printed
 Man'y, *a.* numerous—*s.* the multitude
 Man'y-coloured, *a.* having many colours
 Man'y-headed, *a.* having many heads
 Man'y-sided, *a.* having many sides
 Man'y-times, *ad.* often, frequently
 Man'y-tongued, *a.* having many tongues
 Map, *s.* a delineation of countries; a chart;
 a plan—*v. a.* to delineate; to set down
 Ma'ple, Ma'pletree, *s.* a tree resembling the sycamore
 Map'ping, *s.* the art of making maps and plans
 Mar, *v. a.* to injure, spoil, damage
 Marau'der, *s.* a plundering soldier
 Marau'ding, *a.* roving in quest of plunder—*s.* the act of doing so
 Mar'ble, *s.* white or lively-coloured stone susceptible of a fine polish; anything made of marble—*a.* made of or like marble—*v. a.* to variegate or paint in imitation of marble
 Mar'bled, *a.* coloured like marble
 Mar'ble-edged, *a.* having the edges coloured like marble
 Mar'bling, *s.* the process of imitating the appearance of marble; that which looks like marble
 Mar'bly, *ad.* like marble
 Mar'easite, *s.* a kind of iron pyrites
 March, *s.* the third month of the year; the regular gait, or a journey, of soldiers; a piece of music; advancement—*v.* to walk in military form, to cause to move
 Mar'ches, *s. pl.* the limits of a country
 Mar'ching, *s.* the moving in military form—*a.* going on foot
 Mar'hioness, *s.* the wife of a marquis
 Mare, *s.* the female of the horse
 Mar'garine, *s.* a pearl-like substance extracted from hog's lard
 Mar'gin, *s.* an edge, a border—*v. a.* to furnish with or enter in a margin
 Mar'ginal, *a.* placed in the margin
 Mar'ginally, *ad.* in the margin of the book
 Mar'ginated, *a.* having a margin
 Mar'grave, *s.* a German title of sovereignty
 Margra'viate, *s.* territory of a margrave
 Margravine, *s.* the wife of a margrave
 Mar'igold, *s.* a well-known yellow garden flower
 Mari'ne, *a.* belonging to the sea—*s.* a sea-soldier; sea affairs
 Mar'iner, *s.* a seaman, a sailor
 Mar'ital, *a.* pertaining to a husband
 Mar'itime, *a.* performed on the sea, relating to the sea, bordering on the sea
 Mar'joram, *s.* a sweet-smelling herb
 Mark, *s.* a line or note, a proof; a print, a track, an indication, an object to aim at; (anciently), a silver coin worth 13s. 4d.—*v.* to make a mark, to note, observe, attend to
 Mar'ked, *a.* noted, distinguished
 Mar'ker, *s.* one who marks
 Mar'ket, *s.* the place for and time of sale—*v. n.* to deal at a market
 Mar'ketable, *a.* fit for sale at market [ket
 Mar'ketableness, *s.* fitness for sale at mar-

Mar'ket-basket, *s.* a basket used in taking things to or from market
 Mar'ket-cross, *s.* a cross erected where a market is held
 Mar'ket-day, *s.* the day on which a market is held
 Mar'ket-folks, Mar'ket-people, *s.* those who attend a market
 Mar'ket-house, *s.* a building for a market
 Mar'keting, *s.* attendance at market; a purchase at market
 Mar'ket-place, *s.* the place for a market
 Mar'ket-price, *s.* the price at which anything is currently sold
 Mar'ket-town, *s.* a town which has a stated public market
 Mar'ket-woman, *s.* a woman who attends a market
 Marks'man, *s.* one who can hit a mark
 Mar'king ink, *s.* indelible ink for marking linen
 Marl, *s.* clay or earth of a calcareous nature—*v. a.* to manure with marl
 Mar'line, *s.* small line for winding round ropes and cables
 Mar'linespike, *s.* a small iron spike
 Mar'ling, *s.* the process of covering land with marl
 Marl'pit, *s.* a pit where marl is dug
 Mar'ly, *a.* abounding with marl [sugar
 Mar'malade, *a.* oranges, &c., boiled with
 Mar'moset, *s.* a small kind of monkey
 Mar'mot, *s.* a large animal of the rat kind
 Maroo'n, *s.* a runaway black in the West Indies—*a.* of a sort of claret colour—*v. a.* to put a sailor ashore on a lonely country
 Mar'plot, *s.* one who spoils a scheme or defeats a plot officiously
 Marque, *s.* [Lat.], license for reprisals
 Mar'quee, *s.* [Lat.], a large field-tent
 Mar'quetry, *s.* inlaid or variegated work
 Mar'quis, Mar'quess, *s.* a peer in rank between an earl and a duke
 Mar'quise, *s.* the dignity of a marquis
 Mar'rer, *s.* one who mars or hinders
 Mar'riage, *s.* matrimony, wedlock
 Mar'riageable, *a.* of age to be married
 Mar'riageableness, *s.* fitness for marriage
 Mar'riage-favour, *s.* a bow of white ribbon worn at a wedding
 Mar'ried, *a.* joined in wedlock, conjugal
 Mar'rier, *s.* one who marries
 Mar'row, *s.* the fatty substance in bones; the essence or best part
 Mar'rowbone, *s.* a bone containing marrow, the knee or leg
 Mar'rowfat, *s.* a fine large species of pea
 Mar'rowless, *a.* void of marrow; dry
 Mar'rowy, *a.* pithy; full of strength or sap
 Mar'ry, *v.* to join in or enter into marriage
 Mar'rying, *a.* disposed to marriage
 Marsh, *s.* a bog, a fen, a swamp
 Mar'shal, *s.* the chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates ceremonies, &c.; a high military officer—*v. a.* to arrange, rank in order
 Mar'shalled, *a.* arranged in order
 Mar'shaller, *s.* one who marshals
 Mar'shalship, *s.* the office of a marshal
 Mar'shalling, *s.* act of arranging in order
 Marsh'mallow, *s.* a marsh plant allied to the mallow
 Marshmar'igold, *s.* the flower called also caltha
 Marsh'y, *a.* boggy, wet, swampy, fenny
 Mart, *s.* a place of public sale

MEN OF LEAST MERIT ARE MOST APT TO BE CONTENTUOUS.

[MAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MAT]

MEND YOUR MANNERS, AND THAT WILL MEND YOUR FORTUNE.

Martel'lo-tower, *s.* a round tower erected for the defence of the coast
 Mar'ten, *s.* a large kind of weazel
 Mar'tial, *a.* warlike, military, brave
 Mar'tially, *ad.* in a martial manner
 Mar'tin, *s.* a bird of the swallow kind
 Mar'tingale, *s.* part of the harness for a horse
 Mar'tinmas, *s.* the feast of St Martin
 Mar'tinet, *s.* a strict military disciplinarian
 Mar'tyr, *s.* one who dies for the truth, or in defence of any cause—*v. a.* to put to death for religious or political reasons
 Mar'tyrdom, *s.* the death of a martyr
 Mar'tyred, *a.* killed as a martyr
 Martyrolo'gical, *a.* recording as in a martyrology
 Martyrol'ogist, *s.* a writer of martyrology
 Martyrol'ogy, *s.* a history of martyrs
 Mar'vel, *s.* a wonder—*v. n.* to wonder
 Mar'vellous, *a.* astonishing, strange
 Mar'vellously, *ad.* wonderfully, strangely
 Mar'vellousness, *s.* wonderfulness, strangeness
 Mas'culine, *a.* like a man, manly; (in Grammar), signifying a male
 Mas'culineness, *s.* male figure, or behaviour
 Mash, *s.* a mixture of food for animals, or of malt for brewing—*v. a.* to beat, bruise, or mix as a mash
 Mash'ed, *a.* beaten or mixed into a mash
 Mash'ing, *s.* the process of making a mash
 Mash'tub, Mash'ing-tub, *s.* the vessel in which water and malt are mixed for brewing
 Mash'y, *a.* produced by crushing
 Mask, *s.* a disguise for the face; an entertainment at which masks are worn—*v. a.* to disguise with a mask; to cover or conceal
 Mas'ker, *s.* one who wears a mask
 Ma'son, *s.* a builder with stone or brick; a freemason
 Mason'ic, *a.* relating to freemasons
 Ma'sonry, *s.* the art or work of a mason; freemasonry
 Masquera'de, *s.* an assembly of maskers—*v. n.* to go in disguise
 Masquera'der, *s.* a person in a mask
 Mass, *s.* a lump; bulk, volume; the Romish church service—*v.* to collect in a mass
 Mas'sacre, *s.* butchery, slaughter, murder—*v. a.* to butcher indiscriminately
 Mas'sacred, *a.* butchered
 Mas'siness, Mas'siveness, *s.* weight, bulk
 Mas'sive, Mas'sy, *a.* weighty, bulky
 Mas'sively, *ad.* with bulk and weight
 Mast, *s.* the round beam set upright in a vessel to which the sails are fixed; the fruit of beech and oak trees
 Mast'ed, *a.* furnished with a mast
 Mas'ter, *s.* a chief, superior, or principal; a ruler or director, a possessor, a teacher, an employer; the captain of a merchant ship; a degree in arts; a title of boys and lads—*v. a.* to rule, govern, overpower, learn thoroughly
 Mas'ter-builder, *s.* a chief builder
 Mas'ter-hand, *s.* one who is eminently skilful
 Mas'ter-key, *s.* one which opens many locks
 Mas'terless, *a.* having no master, unruly

Mas'terly, *a.* skilful, artful; imperious—*ad.* with the skill of a master
 Mas'ter-mind, *s.* a governing mind
 Mas'terpiece, *s.* a performance of extraordinary skill
 Mas'tership, *s.* power, preëminence, skill
 Mas'ter-stroke, *s.* capital performance
 Mas'ter-touch, *s.* the performance of a master
 Mas'ter-work, *s.* the chief or best work
 Mas'tery, *s.* dominion, superiority, skill
 Mas'ticate, *v. a.* to chew; to grind with the teeth
 Mastica'tion, *s.* the act of chewing
 Mas'ticatory, *a.* fit to perform the act of mastication
 Mas'tich, Mas'tic, *s.* a kind of gum used for varnish; a kind of cement
 Mas'tiff, *s.* a large fierce species of dog
 Mast'less, *a.* bearing no mast
 Mas'tlin, Mcs'lin, *s.* mixed corn
 Mas'ty, *a.* well stored with mast or acorns
 Mat, *s.* a texture of rushes, sedge, or flags—*v. a.* to cover with mats; to weave together into a mat
 Match, *s.* a contest; an equal in any quality; marriage, betrothment; a splinter of wood used in procuring a light; slow-burning cord used in firing cannon, &c.—*v.* to be equal to; suit; marry; tally
 Match'less, *a.* having no equal
 Match'lessly, *ad.* in a manner not to be equalled
 Match'lessness, *s.* state of being unequalled
 Match'lock, *s.* an ancient kind of musket discharged by a match
 Match'maker, *s.* one who makes matches
 Match'making, *s.* the act or habit of making up matrimonial engagements
 Mate, *s.* a companion; a married partner; a subaltern officer in a ship; (in Chess), the position of the king on the losing side—*v. n.* to match; to marry; to equal
 Ma'teless, *a.* not having a companion
 Mate'rial, *a.* important, essential; corporeal; consisting of matter, not spiritual—*s.* that of which anything is made
 Mate'rialism, *s.* opinions of a materialist
 Mate'rialist, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of spiritual substances
 Material'ity, *s.* material existence
 Mate'rialize, *v. a.* to reduce into or regard as matter
 Mate'rially, *ad.* essentially, importantly
 Mate'rialness, *s.* state of being material
 Mate'rials, *s. pl.* what anything is made of
 Mater'nal, *a.* motherly, belonging to a mother
 Mater'nally, *ad.* as a mother
 Mater'nity, *s.* the maternal relation or state
 Mathemat'ic, Mathemat'ical, *a.* belonging to mathematics
 Mathemat'ically, *ad.* according to the laws of mathematics
 Mathemat'ician, *s.* one skilled in mathematics
 Mathemat'ics, *s.* the science of number and magnitude, or which treats of whatever can be counted or measured
 Mat'in, *a.* belonging to the morning
 Mat'ins, *s. pl.* morning worship
 Ma'trice, Ma'trix, *s.* [Lat.], a mould; that which gives form to what is enclosed
 Matrici'dal, *a.* pertaining to matricide
 Mat'ricide, *s.* the murderer of a mother

MUTUAL GRATIFICATIONS ADVANCE THE PLEASURES OF FRIENDSHIP.

[MAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MEC]

MEASURE YOUR LIFE BY ACTS OF GOODNESS, NOT BY YEARS.

Matric'ulate, *v. a.* to admit to membership in a university
 Matric'ulated, *a.* enrolled in a university
 Matricula'tion, *s.* the act of matriculating
 Matrimo'nial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
 Matrimo'nially, *ad.* in the manner of married persons
 Mat'rimony, *s.* marriage, wedlock
 Ma'tron, *s.* an elderly, motherly woman
 Ma'tronal, *a.* suitable to a matron
 Ma'tronhood, *s.* the state of being a matron
 Ma'tronize, *v. a.* to render matronlike, or sedate
 Ma'tronlike, *a.* like a matron, sedate
 Ma'tronly, *a.* elderly, motherly
 Mat'ted, *a.* covered with mats; entangled
 Mat'ter, *s.* body, substance; affair; occasion; subject; purulent discharge—*v. n.* to be of importance
 Mat'terless, *a.* void of matter
 Mat'ting, *s.* mats, the materials of mats
 Mat'tock, *s.* a kind of pickaxe
 Mat'tress, *s.* a wide kind of elastic cushion for a bed
 Matu're, *a.* ripe, perfect, ready—*v. a.* to ripen; to advance to ripeness; to make ready
 Matu'red, *a.* prepared, ready
 Matu'rely, *ad.* with matureness
 Matu'reness, *s.* completeness, ripeness, full preparation
 Matu'rity, *s.* ripeness, full growth
 Mat'utinal, *a.* pertaining to the morning
 Mat'weed, *s.* a kind of plant
 Maud, Maund, *s.* a Scotch shepherd's plaid
 Maud'lin, *a.* imbecile through intoxication
 Mau'gre, *ad.* in spite of, notwithstanding
 Maul, *v. a.* to bruise or beat soundly, to handle roughly—*s.* a heavy wooden hammer. See Mall
 Mau'lstick, *s.* the stick on which a painter rests his hand when at work
 Maund, *s.* a hamper with handles
 Mau'nder, *v. n.* to speak so as to be unintelligible, to prose
 Mau'ndy-Thursdays, *s.* the Thursday before Good-Friday
 Mausole'um, *s.* [Lat.], a stately sepulchral monument
 Maw, *s.* the stomach of animals, &c.
 Maw'kish, *a.* apt to cause loathing
 Maw'kishness, *s.* aptness to cause loathing
 Max'im, *s.* an established principle
 Max'imum, *s.* [Lat.], the greatest quantity or number
 May, *s.* the fifth month of the year; the hawthorn flower—*v.* to be permitted; to be possible; to gather flowers on May morning
 May'bloom, *s.* the hawthorn
 May'bug, *s.* the cockchafer
 May'day, *s.* the first of May
 May'dew, *s.* the dew of May
 May'duke, *s.* a kind of cherry
 May'flower, *s.* a flower that blows in May
 May'fly, *s.* an insect used in fly-fishing
 May'game, *s.* a sport or diversion for May-day
 Mayhap', May'be, *ad.* perhaps, possibly
 May'ing, *s.* gathering May flowers
 May'lady, *s.* the queen of May in old May-games
 May'lily, *s.* the lily of the valley
 May-mor'ning, *s.* the morning of the first of May

May'or, *s.* the chief magistrate of a corporation
 May'oralty, *s.* the office of a mayor
 May'oress, *s.* the wife of a mayor
 May'pole, *s.* a pole decked with flowers in May
 May'weed, *s.* a kind of camomile
 Maz'arine, *s.* a deep blue colour
 Maze, *s.* confusion of thought; a labyrinth
 Ma'zily, *ad.* in a mazy manner
 Ma'ziness, *s.* state of perplexedness
 Ma'zy, *a.* like a labyrinth; perplexed
 Mead, *s.* a wine made of honey
 Mead, Mead'ow, *s.* pasture land
 Mead'ow-saffron, *s.* the autumn crocus
 Mead'ow-sweet, *s.* a plant called also queen of the meadow
 Mead'owy, *a.* containing meadow
 Mea'ger, Mea'gre, *a.* lean, poor in flesh
 Mea'gerly, *ad.* poorly; barrenly
 Mea'gerness, *s.* leanness; poverty of appearance
 Meal, *s.* corn ground but not bolted; a mealiness, *s.* a mealy quality [past
 Me'alman, *s.* one who deals in meal
 Me'altime, *s.* the usual time for a meal
 Me'aly, *a.* like meal
 Me'alymouthed, *a.* speaking untruly of things
 Me'alymouthedness, *s.* untruthful speech about things
 Mean, *a.* intervening, intermediate; of low rank, base, contemptible, ungenerous, niggardly—*s.* medium, measure—*v.* to intend, design, signify
 Mean'der, *s.* [Gr.], a serpentine course, a maze—*v. n.* to wind, to run in a serpentine course
 Me'andering, *a.* winding in its course
 Me'aning, *s.* a signification, intention
 Me'aningless, *a.* without meaning
 Me'aningly, *ad.* with a meaning
 Me'anly, *ad.* without dignity, ungenerously
 Me'anness, *s.* lowness, want of honour, sordidness
 Means, *s. pl.* resources, income, instrumentality
 Me'antime, Me'anwhile, *ad.* in the intervening time
 Me'asled, Me'asly, *a.* spotted with measles
 Me'asles, *s.* an infectious disease, attended with an eruption on the skin, chiefly affecting children
 Meas'urable, *a.* that may be measured
 Meas'urableness, *s.* the quality of admitting mensuration
 Meas'urably, *ad.* moderately
 Meas'ure, *v. a.* to compute quantity, &c.; to proportion, allot—*s.* dimensions; means of measurement; a certain quantity; moderation, degree, proportion; musical time; metre
 Meas'ured, *a.* equal; uniform; steady
 Meas'ureless, *a.* immense, boundless
 Meas'urement, *s.* act of measuring
 Meas'urer, *s.* one who measures
 Meas'ures, *s. pl.* ways, means, expedients
 Meas'uring, *a.* used in measurement
 Meat, *s.* flesh to be eaten; food in general
 Me'atoffering, *s.* an offering of food
 Mechan'ic, *s.* a manufacturer, artificer
 Mechan'ic, Mechan'ical, *a.* skilled in mechanics; servile; of mean occupation
 Mechan'ically, *ad.* according to mechanism

MEN, BY DOING NOTHING, ARE QUICKLY BROUGHT TO DO ILL.

[MEC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MEM]

MODESTY IS BOTH THE PRESAGE AND ORNAMENT OF RISING MERIT.

MONEY IS A DESPOTIC QUEEN, AND BINDS HER SLAVES WITH FETTERS.

Mechan'icalness, *s.* state of being mechanical
 Mechanician, Mec'hanist, *s.* one who makes machines
 Mechanics, *s.* a branch of mathematics, which treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion
 Mec'hanism, *s.* the structure or operation of a machine
 Mech'anize, *v. a.* to construct mechanically
 Mech'lin, *s.* lace made at Mechlin
 Med'al, *s.* an ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some event, &c.
 Medallic, *a.* pertaining to medals
 Medal'ion, *s.* a large medal, an architectural ornament resembling a medal
 Med'allist, *s.* one acquainted with medals, one who has won a medal by merit
 Med'dle, *v.* to interpose, to have to do
 Med'dler, *s.* an officious busybody
 Med'dlesome, *a.* officious; intermeddling
 Med'dlesomeness, Med'dling, *s.* officiousness
 Med'dling, *a.* officious; busy in others' affairs
 Med'dlingly, *ad.* in a meddlesome manner
 Mediæ'val, Mediæ'val, *a.* belonging to the middle ages
 Me'dial, *a.* noting a mean or average
 Me'diate, *v.* to interpose between parties; to bring about by mediation—*a.* middle; intervening; acting as a means
 Me'diately, *ad.* by a secondary cause
 Media'tion, *s.* interposition; agency; intercession
 Me'diator, *s.* an intercessor; an advocate
 Mediato'rial, *a.* belonging to a mediator
 Media'torship, *s.* the office of a mediator
 Media'trix, Media'tress, *s.* a female mediator
 Med'icable, *a.* that may be healed
 Med'ical, Medic'inal, *a.* curative; related to the science of medicine
 Med'ically, Medic'inally, *ad.* as a medicine
 Med'icament, *s.* anything used in healing
 Medicamen'tal, *a.* relating to medicine
 Medicamen'tally, *ad.* in a medicinal manner
 Med'icaster, *s.* a quack
 Med'icate, *v. a.* to prepare with medicines
 Medica'tion, *s.* impartation of medicinal qualities
 Med'icine, *s.* anything used for the cure of disease; the art of healing—*v. a.* to administer medicine
 Medio'cre, *a.* [Fr.], of a middling rate; middling
 Medioc'rity, *s.* a middle state; a moderate condition; one who is only middling
 Med'itate, *v.* to think, to contemplate, to scheme
 Medita'tion, *s.* continuous thought, contemplation
 Med'itative, *a.* given to meditation, serious
 Med'itativeness, *s.* contemplativeness, thoughtfulness
 Mediterra'nean, Mediterra'neous, *a.* encircled with land; remote from the sea
 Me'dium, *s.* [Lat.], a mean or middle state; agency, means, instrument
 Med'lar, *s.* a well-known fruit tree and its fruit
 Med'ley, *s.* a mixture, mingled mass
 Meed, *s.* reward, recompence

Meek, *a.* mild, gentle, humble, not self-sufficient
 Mee'ken, *v. a.* to make meek; to soften
 Mee'kly, *ad.* mildly; gently; humbly
 Mee'kness, *s.* gentleness, quietness, humility
 Mee'rschaum, *s.* a fine sort of clay of which the bowls of tobacco pipes are made; a pipe made of it
 Meet, *v.* to come together, assemble, encounter, agree, touch—*a.* proper, fit, expedient
 Mee'ting, *s.* an assembly, a congregation
 Mee'ting-house, Mee'ting, *s.* a place where dissenters assemble to worship
 Mee'tly, *ad.* properly, fitly
 Mee'tness, *s.* fitness, propriety
 Me'grims, *s. pl.* a periodical pain in the head; nervous depression
 Meio'sis, *s.* [Gr.], (in Rhetoric), a figure by which a subject is represented as less than it is, to enhance the effect
 Mel'ancholic, Mel'ancholist, *s.* one who is melancholy
 Mel'ancholic, Mel'ancholy, *a.* gloomy, hypochondriacal, dismal, unhappy
 Mel'ancholily, *ad.* with melancholy
 Mel'ancholiness, *s.* state of being melancholy
 Mel'ancholize, *v.* to become melancholy
 Mel'ancholy, *s.* sadness, gloom, depression of spirits
 Melan'ge, *s.* [Fr.], a mixture
 Me'liorate, *v.* to make better, to improve
 Meliora'tion, *s.* improvement
 Mellifluence, *s.* a flow of sweetness or eloquence
 Mellifluent, Mellifluous, *a.* flowing with sweetness, eloquent
 Mellifluently, Mellifluously, *ad.* with mellifluence
 Mel'low, *a.* soft to the taste, ear, eye, &c.; full ripe; drunk—*v.* to make or grow mellow
 Mel'lowly, *ad.* in a mellow manner
 Mel'lowness, *s.* ripeness, maturity
 Mel'low-toned, *a.* soft-toned
 Melo'dious, *a.* harmonious; full of melody
 Melo'diously, *ad.* musically; harmoniously
 Melo'diousness, *s.* sweetness of sound
 Mel'odist, *s.* one who composes melodies
 Mel'odize, *v. a.* to tune to melody
 Melodramat'ic, *a.* like a melodrama
 Mel'odrame, *s.* a dramatic performance, in which songs are intermixed
 Mel'ody, *s.* music; a tune, an air
 Mel'on, *s.* a well-known plant and its fruit
 Mel'on-thistle, *s.* a kind of cactus
 Melt, *v.* to make or become liquid, dissolve, soften, subdue
 Mel'ted, *a.* liquefied, dissolved
 Mel'ter, *s.* one who melts [of softening
 Mel'ting, *a.* softening, relaxing—*s.* the act
 Mel'tingly, *ad.* so as to melt or soften
 Mel'tingness, *s.* the power of melting or softening
 Mem'ber, *s.* a limb, part, clause, one of a society
 Mem'bered, *a.* having limbs
 Mem'bership, *s.* state of being a member
 Membrana'ceous, Membra'neous, Mem'branous, *a.* composed of membranes
 Mem'brane, *s.* a skin or tissue composed of fibres
 Memen'to, *s.* [Lat.], hint, notice, memorial
 Mem'oir, *s.* a history written by one en-

MEM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MES

MANY HAVE SUFFERED BY TALKING, BUT FEW BY SILENCE.

gaged in the events narrated; a biographical narrative; a memorial account
 Memoi'rist, *s.* one who writes memoirs
 Memorabil'ia, *s. pl.* [Lat.], things deserving remembrance
 Memorabil'ity, *s.* state of being memorable
 Mem'orable, *a.* worthy of remembrance
 Mem'orably, *ad.* so as to be worthy of remembrance
 Memorand'um, *s.* [Lat.], a note to help memory
 Memorand'um-book, *s.* a book for memorandums
 Memo'rial, *s.* a monument; something to preserve in memory; an address, reminding of services and soliciting a reward
 —*a.* contained or preserving in memory
 Memo'rialist, *s.* one who writes memorials
 Mem'ory, *s.* the faculty by which we retain or remember things past; remembrance; memorial; time over which remembrance extends
 Men'ace, *v. a.* to threaten—*s.* a threat
 Men'acer, *s.* one who threatens
 Men'acing, *a.* threatening
 Men'acingly, *ad.* in a threatening manner
 Mena'gerie, Mena'gery, *s.* [Fr.], a collection of wild animals
 Mend, *v.* to repair, correct, improve; grow better
 Men'dable, *a.* capable of being mended
 Menda'cious, *a.* false, lying
 Mendac'ity, *s.* falsehood, deceit
 Men'ded, *a.* repaired, corrected
 Men'der, *s.* one who mends or improves
 Men'dicancy, *s.* beggary; pauperism
 Men'dicant, *a.* begging—*s.* a beggar
 Mendic'ity, *s.* beggary
 Men'ding, *a.* improving—*s.* act of repairing
 Me'nial, *s.* a low servant, a servile person
 —*a.* servile, base, mean
 Me'nially, *ad.* in the manner of a menial
 Men'strual, *a.* monthly, lasting a month
 Men'strum, *s.* a fluid in which a solid may be dissolved
 Mensurabil'ity, *s.* capability of being measured
 Men'surable, *a.* that may be measured
 Men'sural, *a.* relating to measure
 Mensura'tion, *s.* the act of measuring; the rules by which the measurement of areas, &c., is effected
 Men'tal, *a.* intellectual; in the mind
 Men'tally, *ad.* intellectually; in the mind
 Men'tion, *s.* a notice or statement spoken, or in writing—*v. a.* to notice orally, or in writing
 Men'tionable, *a.* that may be mentioned
 Men'tor, *s.* [Gr.], a faithful monitor and adviser
 Mephit'ic, Mephit'ical, *a.* ill-savoured, noxious
 Mer'cantile, *a.* trading, commercial
 Mer'cenarily, *ad.* in a mercenary manner
 Mer'cenariness, *s.* venality; desire for gain
 Mer'cenary, *s.* a hireling—*a.* venal, selfish, greedy of gain
 Mer'cer, *s.* one who sells silk, &c.
 Mer'cery, *s.* the trade or wares of mercers
 Mer'chandise, *s.* trade, commerce, wares
 —*v. n.* to trade
 Mer'chant, *s.* a wholesale dealer, one who trades with other countries
 Mer'chantable, *a.* fit to be sold
 Mer'chantlike, *a.* like a merchant
 Mer'chantman, *s.* a ship of trade

Mer'ciful, *a.* compassionate, tender, kind
 Mer'cifully, *ad.* tenderly, with pity
 Mer'ciffulness, *s.* forbearance or kindness towards offenders
 Mer'ciless, *a.* void of mercy, pitiless
 Mer'cilessly, *ad.* in a merciless manner
 Mer'cilessness, *s.* want of mercy
 Mercu'rial, *a.* consisting of mercury; excitable, volatile, sprightly
 Mercu'rially, *ad.* in a mercurial manner
 Mer'cury, *s.* quicksilver; sprightliness; a messenger
 Mer'cy, *s.* clemency, mildness, forbearance, free pardon
 Mer'cy-seat, *s.* the covering of the ark of the covenant
 Mere, *s.* a large pool or lake—*a.* that or this only; nothing else
 Me'rely, *ad.* simply, only, in this manner
 Meretri'cious, *a.* lewd, gaudy; false
 Meretri'ciously, *ad.* in a meretricious way
 Meretri'ciousness, *s.* false allurements
 Merge, *v.* to plunge, to immerse
 Merid'ian, *s.* (in Geography), a great circle of the sphere, passing through the poles; an imaginary line from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon; noon or mid-day; the highest point—*a.* being or pertaining to the meridian or mid-day
 Merid'ional, *a.* southern, southerly
 Merid'ional'ity, *s.* position in the south
 Merid'ionally, *ad.* in a southern direction
 Meri'no, *s.* [Sp.], a breed of Spanish sheep, or their wool; a kind of fine woollen stuff
 Mer'it, *s.* desert, due reward, claim, right
 —*v. a.* to deserve; to have a claim
 Mer'ited, *a.* deserved
 Merito'rious, *a.* deserving of reward or praise
 Merito'riously, *ad.* deservedly, praise-worthily
 Merito'riousness, *s.* the state of deserving reward
 Mer'lin, *s.* a sort of hawk
 Mer'lon, *s.* [Fr.], (in Fortification), the parapet between two embrasures
 Mer'maid, *s.* a fabulous marine animal, in its upper parts resembling a woman, and in its lower a fish
 Mer'man, *s.* the male of the mermaid
 Mer'rily, *ad.* with gaiety, cheerfully
 Mer'riment, *s.* cheerfulness, laughter, mirth
 Mer'riness, *s.* a mirthful disposition
 Mer'ry, *a.* cheerful, mirthful, causing laughter, exhilarated
 Merry-andrew, *s.* a buffoon, a jack-pudding
 Mer'ry-making, *s.* a mirthful festival—*a.* making merriment, feasting
 Mer'ry-meeting, *s.* a meeting for mirth
 Mer'rythought, *s.* the clavicle of a fowl
 Mesee'ms, *v. imp.* it seems to me
 Mes'entery, *s.* the membrane which envelops the intestines
 Mesh, *s.* space between the threads of a net; a flat piece of ivory, &c., used in netting—*v. a.* to catch in a net; to in-snare
 Mesh'y, *a.* reticulated, formed of network
 Mesmer'ic, *s.* related to mesmerism
 Mes'merism, *s.* animal magnetism
 Mes'merist, *s.* one who mesmerizes
 Mesmeriza'tion, *s.* act of mesmerizing
 Mes'merize, *v. a.* to produce mesmeric phenomena

MONEY MAY CREDIT YOU, BUT IT IS WISDOM THAT MUST ADORN YOU.

[MES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIC

Mess, *s.* a dish or portion of food; a company of soldiers or sailors who take meals together; disorder—*v. n.* to eat, to feed together
 Mes'sage, *s.* a verbal communication, an errand
 Mes'senger, *s.* one who is sent with a message or on business
 Messi'ah, *s.* [Heb.], Christ, the Saviour of the world
 Messi'ahship, *s.* the character, state, or office of the Saviour
 Messia'nic, *a.* relating to the Messiah
 Mess'mate, *s.* one who eats with another
 Mes'suage. See *Dict. of Law Terms*.
 Metach'ronism, *s.* the placing of an event after its real date
 Me'tage, *s.* the measuring of coals, corn, &c., or the charge for it
 Metagram'matism, *s.* an artificial transposition of the letters composing a name
 Met'al, *s.* a mineral substance, more or less hard, heavy and opaque, not soluble in water, lustrous, fusible by heat, and a good conductor of electricity; anything made of metal; the broken stone on a macadamized road
 Metal'lic, *a.* pertaining to metal
 Metallif'erous, *a.* producing metal
 Metal'liform, *a.* of the form of or like metal
 Met'alline, *a.* impregnated with metal
 Met'allist, *s.* a worker in metals
 Metalliza'tion, *s.* the forming into a metal
 Met'allize, *v. a.* to form into metal
 Metallog'raphy, *s.* a description of metals
 Metallur'gic, *a.* pertaining to metallurgy
 Met'allurgist, *s.* a worker in metals
 Met'allurgy, *s.* the art of working metals
 Met'alman, *s.* a worker in metals
 Metamor'phic, *a.* having undergone change
 Metamor'phose, *v. a.* to change in form
 Metamor'phoser, *s.* one who metamorphoses
 Metamor'phosic, *a.* changing the form of anything
 Metamor'phosis, *s.* [Gr.], a transformation
 Met'aphor, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the figurative application of a single word
 Metaphor'ic, Metaphor'ical, *a.* figurative
 Metaphor'ically, *ad.* by way of metaphor
 Metaph'orist, *s.* a maker of metaphors
 Met'aphrase, *s.* a verbal translation
 Met'aphrast, *s.* a literal translator
 Metaphras'tic, *a.* literally translated
 Metaphys'ical, *a.* relating to metaphysics
 Metaphys'ically, *ad.* in a metaphysical manner
 Metaphys'i'cian, *s.* one versed in metaphysics
 Metaphys'ics, *s.* mental philosophy; the science which treats of the phenomena of mind and of immaterial things
 Mete, *v. a.* to measure; to apportion
 Metempsycho'sis, *s.* [Gr.], the transmigration of the soul from one body to another after death
 Me'teor, *s.* a shooting or falling star
 Meteor'ic, *a.* resembling or pertaining to meteors
 Me'teorolite, *s.* a meteoric stone
 Meteorolo'gical, *a.* relating to meteorology

Meteorol'ogist, *s.* one who studies meteorology
 Meteorol'ogy, *s.* the science of atmospheric phenomena. or of the weather, &c.
 Metheg'lin, *s.* mead
 Methinks', *v. imp.* I think, it seems to me
 Meth'od, *s.* arrangement, order, mode, way
 Method'ical, *a.* in due order, exact
 Method'ically, *ad.* according to method
 Meth'odism, *s.* the doctrines and discipline of the Methodists
 Meth'odist, *s.* a follower of Wesley or Whitfield
 Methodis'tic, Methodis'tical, *a.* belonging to the Methodists
 Meth'odize, *v. a.* to arrange, or bring into order
 Metonym'ical, *a.* used metonymically
 Metonym'ically, *ad.* by way of metonymy
 Meton'ymy, *s.* (in Rhetoric), the figurative use of one word for another
 Met'ope, *s.* [Gr.], (in Architecture), the space between the triglyphs of a Doric frieze
 Metopos'copy, *s.* the study of physiognomy
 Me'tre, *s.* verse, harmonic measure
 Met'rical, *a.* pertaining to metre, consisting of verses
 Met'rically, *ad.* according to metre
 Metrol'ogy, *s.* the science of measures
 Met'ronome, *s.* an instrument for measuring time in music
 Metron'omy, *s.* the use of the metronome
 Metropol'is, *s.* [Lat.], the chief city of a country
 Metropol'itan, *a.* belonging to a metropolis—*s.* an archbishop
 Metropol'itic, Metropol'itical, *a.* chief; belonging to a metropolis or a metropolitan
 Met'tle, *s.* fire, spirit, courage
 Met'tled, *a.* high-spirited, courageous
 Met'tlesome, *a.* lively, fiery, courageous
 Met'tlesomely, *ad.* with mettlesomeness
 Met'tlesomeness, *s.* the state of being mettlesome
 Mew, *s.* a cage, enclosure; a sea-fowl—*v.* to cry as a cat; moult; shut up
 Mew'ing, *s.* the cry of a cat
 Mewl, *v. n.* to squall as a young child
 Mew'ler, *s.* one who squalls or mewls
 Mews, *s. pl.* buildings for horses and carriages
 Meze'reon, *s.* a species of spurge laurel
 Mezzo-relie'vo, *s.* [Ital.], projection of figures between alto and basso rilievo
 Mezzotint', *s.* a method of engraving on copper in imitation of Indian-ink drawings
 Mi'asm, *s.* infectious exhalation from putrefying substances
 Mias'mal, Miasmat'ic, *a.* containing miasm, infectious
 Mi'ca, *s.* [Lat.], a substance which splits into very thin transparent laminae
 Mica'ceous, *a.* of the nature of mica
 Mich'aemas, *s.* the feast of St Michael
 Mi'crocosm, *s.* the little world; man
 Microg'raphy, *s.* the description of microscopic objects
 Microm'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring very small objects, &c.
 Mi'croscope, *s.* an optical instrument for

MAKE NOT THE REWARDS OF VIRTUE THE GIFTS OF FAVOUR.

MEN'S MERITS HAVE THEIR SEASONS, AS WELL AS FRUITS.

[MIC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIM]

MODESTY IS NOT ONLY AN ORNAMENT, BUT A GUARD, TO VIRTUE.

the observation of very minute objects, &c.
 Microscop'ic, Microscop'ical, *a.* assisted by or pertaining to the microscope
 Microscop'ically, *ad.* in a microscopic manner
 Mi'croscopist, *s.* one skilled in microscopy
 Micros'copy, *s.* the use of the microscope
 Mid, Mid'dle, *a.* between two
 Mid'-age, *s.* the middle of life
 Mid'-course, *s.* the middle of one's course
 Mid'-day, *s.* noon, meridian—*a.* being at noon; meridional
 Mid'dle, *s.* the part equally distant from two extremities—*a.* equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate
 Mid'dle-aged, *a.* about the middle of life
 Mid'dle-man, *s.* an agent, a salesman
 Mid'dlemost, Mid'most, *a.* in the midst
 Mid'dling, *a.* of middle rank; moderate
 Mid'dlingly, *ad.* passably; indifferently
 Midge, *s.* a very small gnat
 Mid'-heaven, *s.* the middle of the sky
 Mid'land, *a.* in the interior of a country
 Mid'leg, *s.* the middle of the leg
 Mid'lent, *s.* the middle of Lent
 Mid'night, *s.* twelve o'clock at night
 Mid'riff, *s.* the diaphragm
 Mid'ship, *a.* being in the middle of a ship
 Mid'shipman, *s.* a naval officer next in rank to a lieutenant
 Mid'steam, *s.* the middle of a stream
 Mid'summer, *s.* the summer solstice
 Mid'way, *ad.* in the middle of the way
 Mid'wife, *s.* a woman who assists women in childbirth
 Mid'wifery, *s.* obstetric surgery
 Mid'winter, *s.* the winter solstice
 Mien, *s.* air, look, manner, appearance
 Miff, *s.* a slight degree of resentment
 Might, *s.* power, force, strength
 Mi'ghtily, *ad.* powerfully, irresistibly
 Mi'ghtiness, *s.* greatness; a title of dignity
 Mi'ghty, *a.* very powerful or strong, exceedingly great, vehement
 Mignonette, *s.* [Fr.], a sweet-smelling flower
 Mi'grate, *v. n.* to remove, to change place
 Migra'tion, *s.* the act of removing
 Mi'gratory, *a.* roving from place to place
 Milch'cow, *s.* a cow which gives milk
 Mild, *a.* kind, gentle, soft, easy, tender
 Mil'dew, *s.* a fungous growth on plants, cloth, &c.—*v. a.* to taint with mildew
 Mil'dewed, *a.* damaged with mildew
 Mi'ldly, *ad.* tenderly, not severely
 Mi'ldness, *s.* gentleness, clemency
 Mile, *s.* a land-measure of 1760 yards
 Mi'leage, *s.* fees paid for travelling by the mile
 Mi'lestone, *s.* a stone set at the end of a mile
 Mil'foil, *s.* the plant also called yarrow
 Mil'iary, *a.* small, like millet-seeds
 Mil'itant, *a.* fighting, engaged in warfare
 Mil'itarily, *ad.* in a soldierly manner
 Mil'itary, *a.* warlike, belonging to or becoming a soldier—*s.* the soldiery; the army
 Mil'itate, *v. n.* to differ from, to oppose
 Milit'ia, *s.* [Lat.], citizen soldiers occasionally enrolled for home service
 Milk, *s.* the liquor with which females feed their young from the breast or teats—*v. a.* to draw milk from a cow, &c.
 Mil'ker, *s.* one that milks animals

Mil'k-fever, *s.* a fever incident to childbirth
 Mil'king, *s.* the act of drawing milk from a cow
 Mil'kiness, *s.* softness like that of milk
 Mil'k-maid, *s.* a woman employed in a dairy
 Mil'k-man, *s.* a man who sells milk
 Mil'k-pail, *s.* a pail into which cows are milked
 Mil'k-pan, *s.* a vessel in which milk is kept
 Mil'k-porridge, Mil'k-pottage, *s.* milk boiled with meal or flour
 Mil'k-score, *s.* account of milk owed for, scored on a board
 Mil'k-sop, *s.* a soft or cowardly man
 Mil'k-thistle, *s.* a large kind of thistle
 Mil'k-tooth, *s.* the fore-tooth of a foal
 Mil'k-trefoil, *s.* a plant, also called cytiscus
 Mil'k-white, *a.* white as milk
 Mil'k-woman, *s.* a woman who sells milk
 Mil'k-wort, *s.* a plant growing on commons
 Mil'ky, *a.* yielding milk; soft, gentle
 Mil'ky-way', *s.* the galaxy
 Mill, *s.* an engine to grind corn, &c.—*v. a.* to grind, comminute; to stamp on the edges, as a coin; to pass through a mill
 Mill-dam, *s.* the dam by which the water is kept high enough to turn a mill
 Millena'rian, *a.* pertaining to the millennium—*s.* one who holds the doctrine of the millennium
 Millena'rianism, *s.* the doctrine of the millennium
 Mil'lenary, *a.* consisting of a thousand—*s.* the space of one thousand years
 Millen'ial, *a.* pertaining to the millennium
 Millen'ialist, *s.* a millenarian
 Millen'ium, *s.* [Lat.], 1000 years, during which some say that Christ will reign in person on earth
 Mil'lepede, *s.* the woodlouse
 Mil'lepoire, *s.* a kind of coral
 Mil'ler, *s.* one who manages a mill
 Mil'ler's-thumb, *s.* a small fresh-water fish
 Milles'imal, *a.* relating to thousands
 Mil'let, *s.* the name of a plant, the seed of which is used for food in hot climates
 Mill'-horse, *s.* a horse that turns a mill
 Mil'liary, *a.* pertaining to a mile
 Mil'liner, *s.* one who sells ribands, bonnets, caps, &c., for women
 Mil'linery, *s.* goods sold by milliners
 Mill'ing, *s.* the passing anything through a mill; the stamped edging to coins
 Mil'lion, *s.* ten hundred thousand
 Millionai're, *s.* [Fr.], a person with a million pounds
 Mil'liary, *a.* pertaining to millions
 Mil'lionth, *a.* the ten hundred thousandth
 Mill'pond, Mill'pool, *s.* the water below a mill
 Mill'race, *s.* the water that drives the mill-wheel
 Mill'stone, *s.* a stone for grinding corn
 Milt, *s.* the soft roe of fishes
 Mil'ter, *s.* the male of fishes
 Mime, *s.* a buffoon; a kind of farce
 Mimet'ic, Mimet'ical, *a.* imitative; acting like a mime
 Mim'ic, *s.* a ludicrous imitator of the gestures or voice of others; a buffoon—*v. a.* to imitate as a buffoon
 Mim'ic, Mim'ical, *a.* apish; imitative
 Mim'ically, *ad.* in a mimical manner

MISERY IS THE NECESSARY RESULT OF A DEVIATION FROM RECTITUDE.

[MIM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIS]

MONEY IS THE SERVANT OF SOME MEN, AND THE MASTER OF OTHERS.

Mim'icker, *s.* one who mimics
 Mim'icry, *s.* burlesque copying
 Mimog'rapher, *s.* a writer of farces
 Mimo'sa, *s.* [Lat.], the sensitive plant
 Min'aret, *s.* a high slender turret
 Mi'natory, *a.* threatening, denouncing
 Mince, *v. a.* to cut very small; to ex-
 tenuate; to speak with affected soft-
 ness; to walk by short and light steps
 Min'ce-meat, Min'ced-meat, *s.* meat cut up
 very fine with fruit, &c.
 Min'ce-pie, *s.* a pie made of mince-meat
 Min'cingly, *ad.* in small parts, not fully
 Mind, *s.* intellect; intention; inclination;
 opinion—*v. a.* to mark, to attend, to re-
 mind
 Mi'nded, *a.* inclined, affected, disposed
 Mi'ndful, *a.* regardful, attentive
 Mi'ndfully, *ad.* attentively, heedfully
 Mi'ndfulness, *s.* attention, watchfulness
 Mi'ndless, *a.* regardless, inattentive
 Mine, *pron.* belonging to me—*s.* a place
 where minerals are dug; any source of
 profit; an excavation in which gun-
 powder is placed to blow up fortifica-
 tions, &c.—*v.* to dig or construct mines;
 to attempt to ruin secretly
 Mi'ner, *s.* one who works in a mine
 Min'eral, *s.* any inorganic substance; any
 of the rocks, earths, &c., composing the
 crust of the earth—*a.* inorganic; con-
 sisting of or pertaining to such sub-
 stances
 Mineraliza'tion, *s.* the process of being
 mineralized
 Min'eralize, *v. a.* to change into a mineral
 Min'eralized, *a.* changed into a mineral
 Mineralog'ical, *a.* pertaining to mineral-
 ogy
 Mineralog'ically, *ad.* according to miner-
 alogy
 Mineralogist, *s.* one who studies minerals
 Mineralogy, *s.* the science which treats
 of minerals
 Min'ever, *s.* the ermine
 Min'gle, *v.* to mix, compound, unite; to
 be united with
 Min'gler, *s.* one who mingles
 Min'glingly, *ad.* so as to mingle
 Min'iature, *s.* a portrait or painting on
 a small scale in water colours—*a.* on a
 small scale
 Min'ikin, *a.* small—*s.* a small pin; a fa-
 vourite
 Min'im, *s.* (in Music), a note equal to two
 crotchets; a drop in fluid measure
 Min'imum, *s.* [Lat.], the smallest quantity
 possible; the opposite of *maximum*
 Min'ion, *s.* a favourite; a low unprincipled
 dependant; a small kind of printing
 type
 Min'ister, *s.* [Lat.], an officer of the state
 or the church; an official; a delegate
 —*v.* to supply, attend on, administer,
 officiate
 Ministe'rial, *a.* pertaining to a minister of
 the church or state; attendant
 Ministe'rially, *ad.* in a ministerial manner
 Min'istrant, *a.* attendant; acting at com-
 mand
 Ministra'tion, *s.* agency, service, office
 Min'istress, *s.* a female that ministers
 Min'istry, *s.* office; agency, service, ad-
 ministration
 Min'ium, *s.* a fine red pigment obtained
 from the oxide of lead

Mink, *s.* a kind of fur, procured from an
 animal so called
 Min'now, *s.* a small river fish, a pink
 Mi'nor, *a.* [Lat.], less, smaller, inconsider-
 able—*s.* one not of age; (in Logic), the
 second proposition in a syllogism
 Minor'ity, *s.* nonage; state of being under
 age; the smaller number
 Min'orite, *s.* a Franciscan friar
 Min'ster, *s.* a cathedral church, a monas-
 Min'stel, *s.* a musician; a singer [tery
 Min'strely, *s.* music
 Mint, *s.* a common strongly-scented plant;
 a place for coining lawful money; a place
 for fabrication—*v. a.* to coin or stamp
 money; to fabricate
 Mint'age, *s.* the duty paid for coining
 Mint'er, *s.* a coiner; an inventor
 Mint'master, *s.* the chief officer of the mint
 Min'uend, *s.* (in Arithmetic), the number
 from which another is to be taken
 Min'uet, *s.* a stately old-fashioned dance
 Minute, *a.* very small, trifling, circum-
 stantial
 Minute, *s.* the sixtieth part of an hour or
 of a degree; a brief note or memoran-
 dum of any transaction—*v. a.* to set
 down in short hints
 Minute-book, *s.* a book of minutes
 Minute-glass, *s.* a glass the sand of which
 measures a minute
 Minute-gun, *s.* a gun fired minutely
 Minute-hand, *s.* the hand of a clock or
 watch that points to the minutes
 Min'utely, *a.* happening every minute—
ad. every minute; with little time in-
 tervening
 Minu'tely, *ad.* exactly, to a small point
 Minu'teness, *s.* smallness; inconsiderable-
 ness
 Minute-watch, *s.* a watch distinguishing
 the minutes
 Minu'tiæ, *s. pl.* [Lat.], the smallest par-
 ticulars
 Minx, *s.* a pert wanton girl
 Miracle, *s.* a wonder; a supernatural
 event; a deed of superhuman power
 Miracle-monger, *s.* one who exhibits pre-
 tended miracles
 Mirac'ulous, *a.* done by miracle; super-
 human; extraordinary
 Mirac'ulously, *ad.* by miracle; wonderfully
 Mirac'ulousness, *s.* the state of being ef-
 fected by miracle
 Mira'ge, *s.* [Fr.], an optical illusion, by
 which objects on the surface of the earth
 appear raised in the air
 Mire, *s.* mud, dirt, filth—*v. a.* to plunge in
 or soil with mud
 Mi'riness, *s.* dirtiness; miry condition
 Mir'ror, *s.* a looking-glass; a true image—
v. a. to represent, to image
 Mirth, *s.* jollity, merriment, laughter
 Mirth'ful, *a.* gay, cheerful, merry
 Mirth'fully, *ad.* in a merry manner
 Mirth'fulness, *s.* merriment, fondness of
 mirth
 Mirth'less, *a.* joyless; cheerless
 Mirth'lessness, *s.* state of being mirthless
 Mi'ry, *a.* deep with mud, muddy, filthy
 Misaccepta'tion, *s.* the taking in a wrong
 sense
 Misadven'ture, *s.* mischance, bad fortune
 Misadvi'sed, *a.* ill-counselled, ill-directed
 Misaffect', *v. a.* to dislike; not to be fond of
 Misaffected, *a.* ill affected; ill disposed

MONEY, LIKE MANURE, DOES NO GOOD TILL IT IS WELL SPREAD.

[MIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MIS]

Misaffirm', *v. a.* to state incorrectly
 Misaimed, *a.* not aimed rightly
 Misalliance, *s.* improper association
 Misallied, *a.* ill associated [mankind
 Mis'anthrope, Misan'thropist, *s.* a hater of
 Misanthrop'ic, Misanthrop'ical, *a.* hating
 mankind
 Misan'thropy, *s.* hatred of mankind
 Misapplica'tion, *s.* a wrong application
 Misapply', *v. a.* to apply wrongly
 Misapprehend', *v. a.* not to understand
 rightly, to misunderstand, to mistake
 Misapprehen'sion, *s.* misunderstanding, a
 mistake
 Misappro'pate, *v. a.* to appropriate
 wrongly
 Misappropria'tion, *s.* wrong appropriation
 Misarran'ge, *v. a.* to place improperly
 Misarra'ngement, *s.* wrong arrangement
 Misascri'be, *v. a.* to ascribe falsely
 Misassi'gn, *v. a.* to assign erroneously
 Misbecom'e, *v. a.* not to become, not to suit
 Misbecom'ing, *a.* improper, unseemly
 Misbecom'ingness, *s.* unbecomingness
 Misbegot'ten, *a.* unlawfully begotten
 Misbeha've, *v. n.* to act improperly, or ill
 Misbeha'ved, *a.* untaught; ill-bred; uncivil
 Misbeha'viour, *s.* ill conduct; bad practice
 Misbelie'f, *s.* a wrong faith or belief
 Misbelie've, *v. n.* to believe wrongly
 Misbelie'ver, *s.* one who believes errone-
 ously
 Misbelie'ving, *a.* believing erroneously
 Misbesee'm, *v. a.* to suit ill; not to become
 Misbesee'ming, *a.* ill suiting, unbecoming
 Misbestow', *v. a.* to bestow improperly
 Miscal'culate, *v. a.* to reckon wrongly
 Miscalcula'tion, *s.* wrong computation
 Miscall, *v. a.* to name improperly
 Miscalled, *a.* wrongly named [ure
 Miscar'riage, *s.* abortion; ill success, fail-
 Miscar'ry, *v. n.* to have an abortion; to fail
 Miscast', *s.* an erroneous reckoning—*v. a.*
 to calculate wrongly
 Miscell'anist, *s.* a writer of miscellanies
 Miscella'neous, *a.* composed of various
 kinds; mixed, without order
 Miscella'neously, *ad.* in a miscellaneous
 manner
 Miscella'neousness, *s.* composition of va-
 rious kinds
 Mis'cellany, *s.* a mixture of various kinds;
 a collection of different kinds of litera-
 ture
 Mischan'ce, *s.* ill luck, misfortune, disaster
 Mischar'acterize, *v. a.* to characterize
 falsely
 Mischar'ge, *s.* an erroneous entry in an ac-
 count—*v. a.* to charge amiss in an ac-
 count
 Mis'chief, *s.* harm, hurt, injury, evil—*v. a.*
 to hurt; to harm; to injure
 Mis'chiefmaker, *s.* one who causes mischief
 Mis'chiefmaking, *a.* causing harm
 Mis'chievous, *a.* hurtful, malicious
 Mis'chievously, *ad.* hurtfully, wickedly
 Mis'chievousness, *s.* hurtfulness; disposi-
 tion to do hurt
 Miscon'ceive, *v. a.* to have a false notion
 of, to misunderstand, to mistake
 Misconcep'tion, *s.* a false opinion, misun-
 derstanding
 Miscon'duct, *s.* ill management, ill be-
 haviour
 Misconduct', *v.* to manage amiss, to be-
 have improperly

Misconduct'ed, *a.* badly managed or be-
 haved
 Misconjec'ture, *s.* a wrong guess—*v. n.* to
 make a wrong guess
 Misconstruc'tion, *s.* wrong interpretation
 Miscon'strue, *v. a.* to interpret wrongly
 Miscon'struer, *s.* one who makes a wrong
 interpretation
 Miscou'nt, *v. a.* to reckon wrong
 Mis'creant, *s.* a vile wretch
 Misda'te, *v. a.* to mark with untrue time—
s. an erroneous date
 Misdee'd, *s.* an evil action, crime
 Misdee'm, *v. a.* to judge ill of; to mistake
 Misdeme'an, *v. a.* to behave ill
 Misdeme'anor, *s.* an offence, ill behaviour
 Misdirect', *v. a.* to lead or guide amiss
 Misdirec'tion, *s.* erroneous direction
 Misdo', *v.* to do wrong; to commit crimes
 Misdo'er, *s.* an offender; a criminal
 Misdo'ing, *s.* offence; deviation from right
 Misemploy', *v. a.* to use wrongly
 Misemploy'ment, *s.* improper application
 Misen'try, *s.* a wrong entry
 Mi'ser, *s.* [Lat.], a niggard, one covetous to
 excess
 Mis'erable, *a.* very unhappy, wretched;
 abject
 Mis'erableness, *s.* state of misery
 Mis'erably, *ad.* unhappily, meanly
 Mi'serly, *a.* avaricious in the extreme
 Mis'ery, *s.* wretchedness, calamity, anguish
 Mises'timate, *v. a.* to estimate erroneously
 Misfash'ioned, *a.* formed wrongly
 Misfe'asance. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Misfor'tune, *s.* calamity, evil fortune; a
 mishap, or disaster
 Misgiv'e, *v. a.* to fill with doubt or fear
 Misgiv'ing, *s.* doubt; distrust
 Misgov'ern, *v. a.* to rule amiss
 Misgov'ernment, *s.* ill management
 Misgui'dance, *s.* false direction
 Misgui'de, *v. a.* to direct or lead wrongly
 Misgui'ding, *s.* act of leading astray
 Misgui'dingly, *ad.* so as to lead astray
 Mishap', *s.* a mischance, ill luck, an acci-
 dent
 Mishe'ar, *v. n.* to hear wrongly
 Mish'mash, *s.* a confused mixture or
 hotchpotch
 Misimpro've, *v. a.* to use amiss
 Misimpro'vement, *s.* ill use or employ-
 ment
 Misinform', *v. a.* to give a false account
 Misinforma'tion, *s.* false intelligence
 Misinfor'mer, *s.* one who spreads false in-
 formation; one who relates incorrectly
 Misinstruct', *v. a.* to instruct improperly
 Misinstruc'tion, *s.* instruction to an evil
 purpose; incorrect instruction
 Misintel'ligence, *s.* a false account
 Misinter'pret, *v. a.* to interpret wrongly
 Misinterpreta'tion, *s.* wrong explanation
 Misinter'preted, *a.* wrongly understood or
 explained
 Misinter'preter, *s.* one who interprets
 Misjo'ined, *a.* joined amiss [wrongly
 Misjud'ge, *v. a.* to judge wrongly
 Misjudg'ed, *a.* mistaken, wrongly esti-
 mated
 Misjudg'ment, *s.* an erroneous judgment
 Mislai'd, *a.* lost
 Mislav', *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place
 Mislav'er, *s.* one who mislays
 Misle'ad, *v. a.* to lead astray
 Misle'ader, *s.* one who leads astray

MEAN MEN ADMIRE WEALTH; GREAT MEN SEEK TRUE GLORY.

MANY TALK LIKE PHILOSOPHERS, AND YET LIVE LIKE FOOLS.

[MIS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MNE]

MEDDLE NOT WITH THE AFFAIRS OF OTHERS, AND KEEP YOUR OWN COUNSEL.

Misle'ading, *a* deceiving—*s.* misguidance
 Misman'age, *v. a.* to manage amiss, mis-
 apply
 Misman'ager, *s.* one who manages amiss
 Misman'agement, *s.* improper manage-
 ment
 Mismatch', *v. a.* to match unsuitably
 Misna'me, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name
 Misno'mer, *s.* a miscalling, a wrong name.
 See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Misog'amist, *s.* a marriage later
 Misog'amy, *s.* hatred of marriage
 Miso'gynist, *s.* a woman hater
 Miso'gyny, *s.* hatred of women
 Mispersua'de, *v. a.* to persuade wrongly
 Mispersua'sion, *s.* a false persuasion
 Mispla'ce, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place
 Mispla'ced, *a.* directed to an improper ob-
 ject
 Mispla'cement, *s.* the being put in the
 wrong place
 Mispoi'nt, *v. a.* to punctuate wrongly
 Mispol'icy, *s.* wrong or bad policy
 Misprint', *v. a.* to print wrongly—*s.* an
 error of the press
 Mispri'ze, *v. a.* to under-estimate
 Mispronou'nce, *v.* to pronounce wrongly
 Mispronuncia'tion, *s.* wrong pronuncia-
 tion
 Mispropor'tion, *v.* to join without pro-
 portion
 Misquota'tion, *s.* an erroneous quotation
 Misquo'te, *v. a.* to quote falsely
 Misreck'on, *v. a.* to compute wrongly
 Misreck'oning, *s.* erroneous computation
 Misreport', *s.* a false account—*v. a.* to give
 a false report
 Misrepresent', *v. a.* to represent untruly;
 to falsify
 Misrepresenta'tion, *s.* act of misrepresent-
 ing; a false account
 Misrepresen'ter, *s.* one who misrepresents
 Misru'le, *s.* tumult, disorder
 Miss, *s.* the title of a young unmarried
 woman; loss, failure—*v.* not to hit; to
 mistake, fail, omit
 Missaid', *a.* said wrongly
 Mis'sal, *s.* the Romish mass-book
 Missee', *v. a.* to see falsely
 Missee'm, *v. n.* to make a false appearance
 Mis'sel, Mis'sel-thrush, *s.* a kind of thrush
 Missend', *v. a.* to send to the wrong place
 Missent', *a.* sent wrongly
 Missha'pen, *a.* ill-shapen, deformed
 Missha'penly, *ad.* in a misshapen manner
 Missha'penness, *s.* state of being mis-
 shapen
 Mis'sile, *s.* a weapon thrown by the hand
 —*a.* thrown by the hand
 Mis'sing, *a.* not at hand, lost
 Mis'sion, *s.* a commission, delegation, the
 persons sent abroad on a legation; a
 practical plan for evangelizing a hea-
 then nation
 Mis'sionary, *s.* one sent to preach the gos-
 pel to the heathen—*a.* pertaining to
 missions
 Mis'sive, *a.* such as may be sent; capable
 of being conveyed—*s.* a letter sent
 Misspe'ak, *v. a.* to speak wrongly
 Misspell', *v. a.* to spell wrongly
 Misspel'ling, *s.* a wrong spelling
 Misspelt', *a.* spelt wrongly
 Misspend', *v. a.* to spend amiss; to waste
 Misspend'er, *s.* he that consumes prodig-
 ally

Misspent', *a.* spent amiss
 Missta'te, *v. a.* to state wrongly or falsely
 Missta'tement, *s.* a wrong statement
 Mist, *s.* a low thin cloud; a fog; dimness
 Mista'kable, *a.* liable to be mistaken
 Mista'ke, *v.* to conceive wrongly; to err
 —*s.* an error; fault; misconception
 Mista'ken, *a.* misunderstood; erroneous,
 wrong
 Mista'kenly, *ad.* in a mistaken manner
 Mista'ker, *s.* one who mistakes [one
 Mista'king, *s.* a mistake, or act of making
 Miste'ach, *v. a.* to teach wrongly
 Mis'ter, *s.* a title of address to men
 Misterm', *v. a.* to term erroneously
 Misthink', *v. n.* to think wrongly
 Mist'ily, *ad.* darkly; obscurely
 Misti'me, *v.* to do anything unseasonably
 Misti'med, *a.* out of season, ill-timed
 Mist'iness, *s.* state of being misty [plant
 Mist'letoe, *s.* the name of a parasitical
 Mist'like, *a.* resembling mist
 Mistransla'te, *v. a.* to translate incorrectly
 Mistransla'tion, *s.* an incorrect translation
 Mis'tress, *s.* the female head of a family;
 a title of address to married or elderly
 women; a governess; a concubine
 Mis'tress-ship, *s.* female rule or dominion
 Mistrust', *s.* diffidence, suspicion—*v. a.* to
 suspect; to doubt
 Mistrust'ful, *a.* suspicious, doubting
 Mistrust'fully, *ad.* with suspicion; with
 mistrust
 Mistrust'fulness, *s.* diffidence; doubt
 Mistrust'ingly, *ad.* with mistrust [plain
 Mis'ty, *a.* covered with mist, obscure, not
 Misunderstand', *v.* to misconceive; to err
 Misunderstand'ing, *s.* misconception; er-
 ror, misapprehension, disagreement
 Misu'sage, *s.* bad treatment; abuse
 Misu'se, *v. a.* to treat or use improperly—
s. improper treatment; abuse
 Misu'sed, *a.* used amiss, abused
 Mite, *s.* a very small insect; a small coin,
 any small thing
 Mit'igable, *a.* capable of mitigation
 Mit'igant, *a.* lenient; lenitive
 Mit'igate, *v. a.* to alleviate, to assuage
 Mit'igated, *a.* diminished, assuaged
 Mit'igating, *a.* alleviating, assuaging
 Mitiga'tion, *s.* the act of assuaging; abate-
 ment or diminution of pain, &c.
 Mit'igative, *a.* having power to alleviate
 Mit'igator, *s.* an appeaser
 Mit'igatory, *a.* softening; assuasive
 Mi'tre, *s.* a kind of episcopal crown; a
 right-angled joint—*v. a.* to join at right
 angles
 Mi'tred, *a.* adorned with a mitre; joined
 at right angles
 Mit'tens, *s. pl.* gloves without fingers
 Mi'ty, *a.* swarming with mites
 Mix, *v.* to unite, join, mingle; to be join-
 ed or blended
 Mix'able, *a.* that may be mixed
 Mix'ed, *a.* consisting of different kinds
 Mix'edly, *ad.* in a mixed manner
 Mix'er, *s.* one who mixes
 Mix'ture, *s.* act of mixing, that which is
 mixed
 Miz'en, *s.* the hindmost sail or mast in a
 ship
 Mizz'le, *v. n.* to rain in very fine drops
 Mizz'ling, *a.* raining in very fine drops
 Mnemon'ic, Mnemon'ical, *a.* assisting me-
 mory

MEN, LIKE WATCHES, SHOULD BE VALUED ACCORDING TO THEIR CORRECT GOING.

[MNE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MON]

MAN'S GREAT BUSINESS IS TO IMPROVE HIS MIND AND GOVERN HIS MANNERS.

Mnemon'ies, *s.* the art of memory, or of assisting the memory
 Moan, *v.* to lament, grieve, deplore — *s.* audibly expressed lamentation
 Mo'anful, *a.* lamentable; expressing sorrow
 Mo'anfully, *ad.* with lamentation [row
 Mo'aning, *s.* audible lamentation
 Moat, *s.* a trench with water round a castle, &c.
 Mo'ated, *s.* surrounded with a moat
 Mob, *s.* a crowd, rabble; a woman's cap — *v.* to attack riotously; to make a disorderly tumult
 Mob'bish, *a.* mean; after the manner of the mob
 Mob'-cap, *s.* a plain cap for females
 Mo'bile, *a.* [Fr.], movable
 Mobil'ity, *s.* capability of being moved; activity; fickleness
 Mob'-law, *s.* violence done by a mob in the name of justice
 Moc'asin, *s.* [N. A. Ind.], a kind of shoe worn by the Indians
 Mock, *v.* to mimic, ridicule, tantalize, deceive — *a.* false, counterfeit, not real — *s.* derision, ridicule
 Mock'able, *a.* exposed to mockery
 Mock'er, *s.* one who mocks; a scoffer
 Mock'ery, Mock'ing, *s.* ridicule, scorn, delusive imitation
 Mock'ing-bird, *s.* an American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds
 Mock'ingly, *ad.* by way of derision
 Mo'dal, *a.* relating to mode or form
 Modal'ity, *s.* quality of being modal
 Mode, *s.* manner, form, state, method, fashion. See Mood
 Mod'el, *s.* a representation, copy, pattern — *v.* *a.* to mould, shape, delineate
 Mod'eller, *s.* one who models
 Mod'elling, *s.* the art of making models
 Mod'erate, *a.* temperate, mild, sober, middling — *v.* to regulate, to restrain; to become mild, &c.
 Mod'erately, *ad.* temperately, mildly
 Mod'erateness, *s.* state of being moderate
 Modera'tion, *s.* temperance, self-restraint, equanimity, frugality
 Modera'tor, *s.* one who moderates [tor
 Modera'torship, *s.* the office of a moderator
 Mod'ern, *a.* late, recent, not ancient — *s.* one of recent times
 Mod'ernise, *v.* *a.* to adapt to modern taste
 Mod'erniser, *s.* one who modernises
 Mod'ernism, *s.* conformity to modern taste; an expression in modern style
 Mod'ernness, *s.* quality of being modern
 Mod'erns, *s.* *pl.* the people of recent times
 Mod'est, *a.* diffident, chaste, unobtrusive
 Mod'estly, *ad.* not arrogantly, chastely
 Mod'esty, *s.* chastity, decency, unobtrusiveness
 Mod'icum, *s.* [Lat.], a small portion, a pittance
 Mod'ifiable, *a.* that may be modified
 Modifica'tion, *s.* the act or the result of modifying; a fresh form
 Mod'ified, *a.* changed slightly, or in form
 Mod'ifier, *s.* one who modifies
 Mod'ify, *v.* *a.* to qualify, vary, change slightly, or in form
 Modil'ion, *s.* (in Architecture), a bracket under the cornice in certain orders
 Mo'dish, *a.* fashionable, gay
 Mo'dishly, *ad.* fashionably

Mo'dishness, *s.* affectation of the fashion
 Mod'ulate, *v.* *a.* to form sounds to a certain key, to vary in key
 Mod'ulated, *a.* varied in musical key
 Modula'tion, *s.* regular and agreeable harmony; a variation in key
 Mod'ulator, *s.* one who modulates
 Mogul', *s.* the title of the former emperors of Delhi
 Mo'hair, *s.* a very fine kind of hair; stuff made of it, or in imitation of it
 Moham'medan, Mahom'etan, *a.* pertaining to Mohammed — *s.* a follower of Mohammed
 Moham'medism, Moham'medanism, Mahom'etanism, *s.* the religion of Mohammed
 Moham'medanize, *v.* *a.* to convert to Mohammedism
 Mo'hawk, *s.* the name of an Indian tribe of N. America
 Moi'ety, *s.* half, one of two equal parts
 Moil, *v.* to toil, drudge, weary
 Moist, *a.* not dry; wet, damp
 Mois'ten, *v.* *a.* to make damp, to wet
 Mois'tener, *s.* that which moistens
 Moist'ness, *s.* dampness; wettness
 Mois'ture, *s.* dampness, wetness
 Mo'lar, *s.* a cheek-tooth; a grinder
 Molas'ses, *s.* treacle
 Mold. See Mould
 Mole, *s.* a breakwater; a natural spot in the flesh; a small burrowing animal
 Mo'lecatcher, *s.* one who catches moles
 Mo'le-cricket, *s.* a large kind of cricket
 Molec'ular, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of molecules
 Mol'ecule, *s.* a very minute particle
 Mo'le-eyed, *a.* having very small eyes
 Mo'lehill, *s.* a hillock made by a mole
 Molest', *v.* *a.* to disturb, vex, disquiet
 Molesta'tion, *s.* disturbance, vexation
 Moles'ter, *s.* one who disturbs
 Molest'ful, *a.* vexatious; troublesome
 Mol'lifiable, *a.* that may be softened
 Mollifica'tion, *s.* the act of mollifying
 Mol'lifier, *s.* that which softens
 Mol'lify, *v.* *a.* to soften, assuage, pacify
 Mol'lifying, *a.* able to mollify
 Mollus'can, Mollus'cous, *a.* of the nature of mollusks
 Mol'lusk, Mollus'can, *s.* an animal of the kind to which snails, slugs, oysters, cuttlefish, &c., belong
 Mo'ment, *s.* a minute part of time; consequence, importance, value
 Mo'mently, *ad.* for a moment, every moment
 Mo'mentarily, *ad.* every moment
 Mo'mentary, *a.* lasting for a moment
 Momen'tous, *a.* important, weighty
 Momen'tously, *ad.* weightily
 Momen'tousness, *s.* importance, value
 Momen'tum, *s.* [Lat.], impetus, force
 Mon'achal, *a.* monastic, monkish
 Mon'achism, *s.* monastic system or life
 Mon'ad, Mon'ade, *s.* an indivisible atom, or thing
 Monad'ic, Monad'ical, *a.* having the nature of a monad
 Mon'arch, *s.* a sovereign, a king
 Monar'chal, Monar'chie, Monar'chical, *a.* sovereign, regal; pertaining to a monarch; vested in a single ruler
 Mon'archise, *v.* to rule as king; to change into a monarchy

MANY WHO WORSHIP MONEY LIKE AN IDOL, BUY NOTHING WITH IT BUT REPENTANCE.

[MON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MOO]

Mon'archism, *s.* monarchical principles, monarchy
 Mon'archist, *s.* an advocate for monarchy
 Mon'archy, *s.* kingly government; empire
 Monaste'rial, *a.* relating to a monastery
 Mon'astery, *s.* a convent, a cloister
 Monas'tic, *a.* pertaining to a monastery—
s. a monk
 Monas'tically, *ad.* in a monastic manner
 Monas'ticism, *s.* monastic life
 Monas'ticon, *s.* a book about monasteries
 Mon'day, *s.* the second day of the week
 Mon'etary, *a.* relating to money
 Mon'ey, *s.* coined metal; circulating me-
 dium; wealth
 Mon'eybag, *s.* a large purse
 Mon'eybox, *s.* a box for money
 Mon'eychanger, Mon'eybroker, *s.* a dealer
 in money
 Mon'eyed, *a.* rich, wealthy; having to do
 with money
 Mon'eyer, *s.* an officer of the mint
 Mon'eylender, *s.* one who lends money
 Mon'eyless, *a.* wanting money, poor
 Mon'eymatters, *s. pl.* affairs concerning
 money
 Mon'eyscrivener, *s.* one who raises money
 for others
 Mon'eyspinner, *s.* a small spider
 Mon'eysworth, *s.* something worth its
 price; value in money
 Mon'ey-wort, *s.* a plant with yellow
 flowers
 Mon'grel, *s.* an animal of a mixed breed—
a. of a mixed breed
 Moni'liform, *a.* beaded, like a necklace
 Moni'tion, *s.* information, advice
 Mon'itor, *s.* [Lat.], one who admonishes;
 the superintendent of a class in a school
 Monito'rial, *a.* containing admonition,
 pertaining to or performed by a monitor
 Monito'rially, *ad.* like or by means of
 monitors
 Mon'itive, *a.* conveying admonition
 Mon'itory, *a.* admonishing—*s.* a warning
 Mon'itress, *s.* an instructress
 Monk, *s.* one who lives in a monastery
 Monk'ery, *s.* the monastic life
 Monk'ey, *s.* an ape, a baboon; a mischiev-
 ous or silly fellow
 Monk'hood, *s.* the state of being a monk
 Monk'ish, *a.* monastic; pertaining to
 monks
 Monk's-hood, *s.* a very poisonous plant,
 called also aconite
 Monk's-rhu'barb, *s.* a plant like the dock
 Mon'ochord, *s.* an instrument of one string
 Monochromat'ic, *a.* of one colour only
 Mon'ochrome, *s.* a picture of only one
 colour
 Monoc'ular, Monoc'ulous, *a.* one-eyed
 Mon'odist, *s.* one who writes a monody
 Monodramat'ic, *a.* relating to a mono-
 drame
 Mon'odrame, *s.* a dramatic performance
 by only one person
 Mon'ody, *s.* a mournful kind of poem
 Monog'amist, *s.* one who disapproves se-
 cond marriages
 Monog'amous, *a.* having but one wife
 Monog'amy, *s.* a marriage of one wife only
 Mon'ogram, *s.* a cipher or character com-
 posed of several letters interwoven
 Monogrammat'ic, *a.* like a monogram
 Mon'ograph, *s.* an account of a single thing
 or class of things

Monog'rapher, *s.* one who writes a mono-
 graph
 Monograph'ic, Monograph'ical, *a.* relating
 to a monograph
 Monog'raphy, *s.* the art of writing mono-
 graphs
 Mon'olith, *s.* a monument consisting of
 but one stone
 Monolith'ic, *a.* consisting of one stone
 Monol'ogist, *s.* one who soliloquizes
 Mon'ologue, *s.* a soliloquy; a composition
 to be spoken by one person
 Monom'achist, *s.* a single combatant
 Monom'achy, *s.* single combat, a duel
 Monoma'nia, *s.* madness respecting one
 subject only
 Monoma'niac, *a.* subject to monomania —
s. one who is subject to monomania
 Monoph'ysite, *s.* one who maintains but
 one nature in Christ
 Monop'olist, Monopoli'zer, *s.* one who
 monopolizes
 Monop'olize, *v. a.* to purchase the whole of
 any commodity so as to command the
 market; to obtain exclusive rights of
 trading; to take all for oneself
 Monop'oly, *s.* the sole privilege of selling,
 &c.
 Monopol'ylogue, *s.* a performance in which
 one person represents many characters
 Monosyllab'ic, Monosyllab'ical, *a.* consist-
 ing of one syllable
 Monosyll'able, *s.* a word of one syllable
 Mon'otheism, *s.* belief in one God
 Monot'ony, *s.* uniformity of sound; want
 of variety
 Monot'onous, *a.* wanting variety
 Monot'onously, *ad.* with monotony
 Monsoo'n, *s.* a periodical or trade wind
 Mon'ster, *s.* anything unnatural or hor-
 rible, a ruffian
 Monstros'ity, *s.* the state of being mon-
 strous; a monster
 Mon'strous, *a.* unnatural; shocking; huge
 Mon'strously, *ad.* shockingly; terribly;
 exceedingly
 Mon'strousness, *s.* monstrosity, enormity
 Mouth, *s.* a space of time comprising one
 lunation, or a similar period; four
 weeks
 Month'ly, *a.* lasting for a month; happen-
 ing every month—*ad.* once a month—*s.*
 a work published once a month
 Mon'ticle, Mon'ticule, *s.* a hillock; a little
 mount
 Mon'ument, *s.* anything to perpetuate
 memory; a memorial, tomb, &c.
 Monumen'tal, *a.* pertaining to, or serving
 as, a monument; preserving memory
 Monumen'tally, *ad.* by way of memorial
 Mood, *s.* temper, disposition; (in Gram-
 mar), the forms of the verb indicating
 the mode in which the meaning is ex-
 pressed
 Moo'dily, *ad.* sadly; pensively
 Moo'diness, *s.* sullen displeasure
 Moo'dy, *a.* angry, out of humour
 Moon, *s.* the satellite of our earth; a se-
 condary planet
 Moo'nbeam, *s.* a ray of lunar light
 Moo'n calf, *s.* a monster; a stupid fellow
 Moo'n-eyed, *a.* dim-eyed, purblind
 Moo'nish, *a.* like the moon; variable
 Moo'nless, *a.* not illuminated by the moon
 Moo'nlight, *s.* light afforded by the moon
 —*a.* illuminated by the moon

MODERATE YOUR APPETITE, SO THAT WITH LITTLE YOU MAY BE CONTENT.

MEAN FORTUNES AND PROUD SPIRITS ARE LIKE FUEL AND FIRE.

[MOO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MOT]

MUCH COIN, MUCH CARE; MUCH MEAT, MUCH MALADY.

Moo'nshine, *s.* the lustre of the moon; a cheat or deception
 Moo'nshiny, *a.* enlightened by the moon
 Moo'nstone, *s.* a kind of transparent feldspar
 Moo'nstruck, *a.* affected by the moon
 Moo'nwort, *s.* the name of several plants
 Moo'ny, *a.* like the moon, lunated
 Moor, *s.* an African; a heath or marshy waste—*v.* to fasten by anchors; to be fixed
 Moo'rcock, Moo'rrowl, Moo'rgame, *s.* red game; grouse
 Moo'rhen, *s.* the common waterhen
 Moo'rings, *s. pl.* the means or the place of mooring a ship
 Moo'rish, Moo'ry, *a.* marshy, fenny
 Moo'rland, *s.* a tract of heathy and marshy land
 Moose, *s.* the large American elk
 Moot, *v.* to argue, debate, discuss. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Mop, *s.* a kind of broom to clean floors, &c.—*v. a.* to rub with a mop
 Mope, *v. n.* to be spiritless or melancholy—*s.* a person without spirit or activity
 Mo'pe-eyed, *a.* short-sighted; purblind
 Mo'ping, Mo'pish, *a.* spiritless; inattentive; dejected
 Mo'pishness, *s.* dejection; inactivity
 Mop'pet, Mop'sey, *s.* a puppet, a doll
 Mop'ping, *s.* a scrubbing with a mop
 Mor'al, *a.* relating to conduct, as right or wrong; not material; ethical; right, virtuous—*s.* the instruction of a fable, &c.
 Moral'ist, *s.* one who teaches or practises morality
 Moral'ity, *s.* moral quality or excellence; ethics
 Moraliza'tion, *s.* moral reflections or explanation
 Mor'alize, *v.* to apply morally; to write, &c., on moral subjects
 Mor'alizer, *s.* one who moralizes
 Mor'alizing, *s.* a moral, or moral reflections
 Mor'ally, *ad.* honestly, justly; probably
 Mor'als, *s. pl.* the practice of moral duties; conduct, character
 Morass', *s.* a fen, a bog, a moor, a swamp
 Moras'sy, *a.* marshy; fenny
 Mora'vian, *s.* one of a religious sect called United Brethren—*a.* pertaining to the United Brethren
 Mor'bid, *a.* diseased, corrupted, sickly
 Morbid'ly, *ad.* in a morbid manner
 Mor'bidness, *s.* the state of being morbid
 Morbif'ic, Morbif'ical, *a.* causing diseases
 Morda'cious, *a.* biting, apt to bite
 Morda'ciously, *ad.* bitingly; sarcastically
 Morda'city, *s.* a biting quality
 Mor'dant, *s.* a substance used to fix the colours in dyeing—*a.* biting
 More, *a.* greater in number or degree—*ad.* to a greater degree—*s.* anything else, or greater
 Moree'n, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff used for curtains, &c.
 Morel', *s.* a kind of cherry; an esculent fungus
 Moreo'ver, *ad.* besides, likewise
 Mores'que, *a.* in Moorish fashion—*s.* a painting, &c., in the Moorish fashion
 Morganat'ic, *a.* not conferring equality of rank, property, &c.
 Mo'ribund, *a.* about to die
 Mo'rion, *s.* an open helmet

Moris'co, *s.* a dancer of the morris-dance
 Mor'mon, Mor'monite, *s.* one who holds the doctrines of Mormonism
 Mormonism', *s.* the doctrines of the Mormons, in America
 Morn, Morn'ing, *s.* first part of the day—*a.* belonging to the early part of the day
 Morn'ing-gown, *s.* a wide undress gown
 Morn'ing-star, *s.* the planet Venus or Jupiter when it rises before the sun
 Moroc'co, *s.* a fine sort of leather
 Moro'se, *a.* cross, peevish, surly, sour
 Moro'sely, *ad.* sourly; peevishly
 Moro'seness, *s.* peevishness, sourness
 Mor'ris, *s.* a dance performed by men with bells on their legs; a kind of game
 Mor'ris-dancer, *s.* one who dances the morris-dance
 Mor'row, *s.* the day after to-day
 Morse, *s.* the walrus or sea-horse
 Mor'sel, *s.* a small piece, a mouthful
 Mor'tal, *a.* deadly, destructive, that must die—*s.* a human being, man
 Mortal'ity, *s.* subjection to death; death; human nature
 Mor'tally, *ad.* irrecoverably; deadly
 Mor'tar, *s.* a cement for building; a vessel to pound in; a kind of cannon for throwing bombs
 Mort'gage, *s.* a pledge; property held as a security for money lent. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Mortiferous, *a.* fatal, deadly, destructive
 Mortifica'tion, *s.* humiliation; vexation; gangrene
 Mor'tified, *a.* humbled; gangrened
 Mor'tifier, *s.* that which mortifies
 Mor'tify, *v.* to humble, vex; gangrene
 Mor'tifying, *a.* humiliating
 Mor'tifyingly, *ad.* so as to mortify
 Mor'tise, *s.* a hole cut in one piece of wood to admit the tenon of another—*v. a.* to join by tenon and mortise
 Mor'tuary, *s.* a payment on account of death—*a.* belonging to the burial of the dead
 Mosa'ic, Mosa'ical, *a.* pertaining to Moses
 Mosa'ic-work, *s.* an imitation of a painting in pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c.
 Mos'chatel, *s.* a small musky plant
 Mos'lem, *a.* Mohammedan—*s.* a Mohammedan
 Mosque, *s.* a Mohammedan temple
 Mosqui'to, Musqui'to, *s.* a small kind of stinging gnat found in warm countries
 Moss, *s.* a small kind of flowerless plant growing on trees, &c.; a bog
 Moss'clad, Moss'ed, Moss'grown, Moss'y, *a.* overgrown with moss
 Moss'iness, *s.* the state of being mossy
 Moss'trooper, *s.* a Scottish border robber
 Most, *ad.* in the greatest or highest degree—*a.* greatest in number or quantity—*s.* the greatest number, &c.
 Mos'tie, *s.* a painter's maul stick
 Mo'stly, *ad.* for the most part
 Mote, *s.* a very small particle of matter
 Mo'tet, *s.* a kind of anthem
 Moth, *s.* an insect nearly related to the butterflies; the caterpillar of a small moth which feeds on cloth, &c.
 Moth'eaten, *a.* eaten by moths
 Moth'er, *s.* a woman that has borne a child; a female parent; a sort of mouldiness in liquors—*a.* native

MEN ERR; FIENDS ONLY MAKE A MOCK AT GOODNESS.

[MOT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MUL]

MEN OF TALENT RISE WITH THEIR COMPANY, AND ARE BROUGHT OUT BY THE OCCASION.

Moth'er-country, *s.* one's native land
 Moth'erhood, *s.* the state of being a mother
 Moth'er-in-law, *s.* the mother of a husband or wife
 Moth'erless, *a.* having lost a mother
 Moth'erly, *a.* like a mother; fond—*ad.* in the manner of a mother
 Mother-of-pearl', *s.* the nacreous layer of shells
 Moth'er-tongue, *s.* one's native language
 Moth'er-wit, *s.* native wit; common sense
 Moth'ery, *a.* slimy, mouldy
 Mo'tion, *s.* the act of moving; change of place; movement; a natural evacuation; a proposition—*v. a.* to beckon or direct by a gesture
 Mo'tionless, *a.* being without motion
 Mo'tive, *s.* that which determines to action—*a.* causing motion or action
 Motiv'ity, *s.* the power of producing motion
 Mot'ley, *a.* variegated
 Mot'tled, *a.* spotted, streaked, stained
 Mot'to, *s.* [Ital.], a short phrase or sentence added to a device, or prefixed to a writing
 Mould, *s.* vegetable earth; cast; form; a silky kind of fungus—*v. a.* to grow mouldy; to model; to shape
 Mo'uldable, *a.* that may be moulded
 Mo'ulder, *s.* he who moulds—*v.* to turn to dust; to perish
 Mo'uldering, *a.* crumbling away
 Mo'uldiness, *s.* the state of being mouldy
 Mo'ulding, *s.* an ornamental projection on a wall, column, &c.
 Mo'uldy, *a.* overgrown with mould
 Moul't, *v. n.* to shed or change feathers
 Mo'ulting, *s.* periodical change of plumage
 Mound, *s.* a rampart; an artificial hillock; the orb borne by sovereigns on state occasions
 Mount, *s.* an artificial hill; a small mountain—*v.* to get on horseback, ascend; to cause to ascend; to fit up; to set up
 Mou'ntain, *s.* a very large and high hill or mount—*a.* belonging to mountains
 Mou'ntain-dew, *s.* Scotch whisky
 Mountaineer, *s.* one who lives amidst mountains
 Mou'ntainous, *a.* full of mountains, hilly
 Mou'ntainousness, *s.* state of being full of mountains
 Mou'ntebank, *s.* a quack; a stage doctor
 Mou'ntebankery, *s.* quackery; vain pretences
 Mou'nted, *a.* raised; set up; on horseback
 Mou'nter, *s.* one who mounts
 Mou'nting, *s.* ascent; embellishment
 Mou'ntingly, *ad.* by rising or ascending
 Mourn, *v.* to grieve, lament, bewail
 Mou'rner, *s.* one who mourns
 Mou'rnful, *a.* causing sorrow, sorrowful
 Mou'rnfully, *ad.* with sorrow
 Mou'rnfulness, *s.* sorrow, grief
 Mou'ring, *a.* lamenting, in sorrow—*s.* lamentation, grief; the dress of mourners
 Mou'ringly, *ad.* with appearance of sorrow
 Mouse, *s.* a small quadruped—*v. n.* to catch mice
 Mou'se-ear, *s.* a small blue-flowered plant
 Mou'se-hole, *s.* a hole made by a mouse
 Mou'ser, *s.* one who catches mice
 Mou'setail, *s.* the name of a plant
 Mou'setrap, *s.* a trap to catch mice with

Mousta'che, Musta'che, *s.* [Fr.], the beard on the upper lip
 Mouth, *s.* the aperture in the head for feeding, speech, &c.; any opening or entrance—*v.* to speak pompously; to masticate
 Mou'th-friend, *s.* a pretended friend
 Mou'thful, *s.* what the mouth can hold
 Mou'th-honour, *s.* insincere civility
 Mou'thing, *s.* pompous utterance
 Mou'thless, *a.* being without a mouth
 Mou'thpiece, *s.* the part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who delivers the sentiments of others
 Mo'vable, *a.* that may be moved
 Mo'vableness, *s.* quality of being movable
 Mo'vables, *s. pl.* personal goods, furniture
 Mo'vably, *ad.* so as to be moved
 Move, *s.* the act of moving; change of place; a movement—*v.* to change place, stir, affect; persuade
 Mo'veless, *a.* fixed, unmoved
 Mo'vement, *s.* motion; manner of moving; wheels of a timepiece
 Mo'ver, *s.* that which moves; a proposer
 Mo'ving, *a.* affecting, pathetic
 Mo'vingly, *ad.* pathetically
 Mo'vingness, *s.* the power of affecting
 Mow, *s.* a heap of hay or corn—*v.* to cut with a scythe, cut down rapidly
 Mow'er, *s.* one who mows
 Mow'ing, *s.* act of cutting with a scythe
 Much, *ad.* in a great degree; nearly; often—*s.* a great quantity
 Mu'cilage, *s.* slime, dissolved gum
 Mucilag'inous, *a.* slimy, viscous, ropy
 Mucilag'inousness, *s.* sliminess; viscosity
 Muck, *s.* dirt, dung; anything filthy—*v. a.* to manure with dung
 Muck'heap, Muck'hill, *s.* a dunghill
 Muck'iness, *s.* nastiness, filth, dirtiness
 Muck'worm, *s.* a worm bred in dung; a
 Muck'y, *a.* nasty, filthy, dirty [miser
 Mu'cous, *a.* slimy, viscous
 Mu'cousness, *s.* slime; viscosity
 Mu'cronated, *a.* pointed
 Mu'cus, *s.* [Lat.], any viscous or slimy fluid
 Mud, *s.* filth or mire; wet dirt
 Mud'dily, *ad.* with foul mixture, dirtily
 Mud'diness, *s.* state of being muddy
 Mud'dle, *s.* a confused or turbid state—*v. a.* to make tipsy; to make turbid
 Mud'dled, *a.* half drunk, tipsy
 Mud'dy, *a.* turbid, dark, cloudy—*v. a.* to make muddy
 Mud'dy-headed, *a.* having a dull under-
 Mud'fish, *s.* a kind of carp] [standing
 Mud'sucker, *s.* a sea-fowl
 Mud'-wall, *s.* a wall built with mud
 Mud'-walled, *a.* having a mud-wall
 Mud'wort, *s.* the least water plantain
 Muff, *s.* a cover of fur for the hands
 Muffin, *s.* a kind of light spongy cake
 Muff'le, *v.* to wrap up, blindfold, hide
 Muff'led, *a.* wrapped up, covered, dulled in sound
 Mug, *s.* a cup to drink out of
 Mug'gish, Mug'gy, *a.* moist, damp, close
 Mug'weed, *s.* a common plant
 Mug'wort, *s.* a plant like the wormwood
 Mulat'to, *s.* one whose parents are the one black and the other white
 Mul'berry, *s.* a well-known tree and its fruit
 Mulct, *v. a.* to punish by fine or forfeiture—*s.* a penalty, a pecuniary fine

MAN IS A TREE, THE FRUIT WHEREOF IS NEVER RIFE BUT IN THE LATTER SEASON.

MUL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[MUS

MISANTHROPY IS BUT ANOTHER WORD FOR MORTIFIED VANITY.

Mule, *s.* a cross-bred animal from the horse and the ass; a hybrid; a machine used in cotton spinning
 Muletee'r, *s.* a mule-driver
 Mul'ewort, *s.* a kind of plant
 Mulieb'rity, *s.* womanhood; tenderness
 Mu'lish, *a.* obstinate as a mule
 Mu'lishly, *ad.* obstinately
 Mu'lishness, *s.* obstinacy
 Mull, *v. a.* to heat and sweeten wine, &c.
 Mul'lein, *s.* a tall, yellow-flowered plant
 Mul'ler, *s.* a grinding-stone for colours
 Mul'let, *s.* a sea-fish of delicate flavour
 Mulligataw'ney, *s.* a soup highly seasoned with pepper, &c.
 Mul'lion, *s.* a division in a window-frame
 Mul'lioned, *a.* divided by mullions
 Mulse, *s.* boiled wine mixed with honey
 Multan'gular, *a.* having many corners, polygonal
 Multif'a'rious, *a.* very diverse or various
 Multif'a'riously, *ad.* with great diversity
 Multif'a'riousness, *s.* multiplied diversity
 Mul'tifold, *a.* manifold
 Mul'tiform, *a.* having various shapes
 Multifor'm'ity, *s.* diversity of shapes
 Multilat'eral, *a.* having many sides
 Multilin'eal, *a.* having many lines
 Multilo'quous, *a.* very talkative
 Mul'tiparous, *a.* having many at a birth
 Mul'tipartite, *a.* consisting of many parts
 Mul'tipede, *s.* an insect with many feet
 Mul'tiple, *s.* a number which contains another several times exactly—*a.* containing many times
 Mul'tiplex, *a.* [Lat.], consisting of many folds
 Mul'tipliable, Mul'tiplicable, *a.* capable of being arithmetically multiplied
 Multipli'ableness, *s.* capacity of being multiplied
 Multiplicand', *s.* number to be multiplied
 Mul'tiplicate, *a.* consisting of many
 Multiplica'tion, *s.* the act or process of multiplying; the arithmetical rule for multiplying
 Mul'tiplicative, *a.* tending to multiply
 Multiplica'tor, *s.* a multiplier
 Multiplic'ity, *s.* a great variety
 Mul'tipled, *a.* increased in number; repeated
 Mul'tiplier, *s.* the number by which another is multiplied
 Mul'tiply, *v. a.* to increase in number; to take a certain number of times
 Multisyl'lable, *s.* a word of many syllables
 Mul'titude, *s.* many; a crowd or throng; the common people
 Multitu'dinous, *a.* consisting of very many
 Multitu'dinously, *ad.* in a throng
 Mul'tivalve, *a.* having many valves
 Mum, *int.* meaning hush—*a.* silent
 Mum'ble, *v.* to mutter, to chew ineffectually
 Mum'bler, *s.* one who mumbles
 Mum'bling, *s.* inarticulate speech
 Mum'blingly, *ad.* inarticulately
 Mum'mer, *s.* a masker, a player
 Mum'mery, *s.* low sport; buffoonery
 Mum'mification, *s.* the making of a mummy
 Mum'mify, *v. a.* to preserve as a mummy
 Mum'ming, *s.* masked sports—*a.* engaged in such sports
 Mum'my, *s.* a dead body embalmed in the Egyptian fashion

Mump, *v. a.* to nibble, to bite quick; to beg
 Mump'er, *s.* a beggar
 Mump'ing, *s.* begging tricks; mockery
 Mump'ish, *a.* sullen, obstinate
 Mump'ishly, *ad.* sullenly
 Mumps, *s.* a kind of swelling in the throat
 Munch, *v. n.* to chew eagerly
 Munch'er, *s.* one who munches
 Mun'dane, *a.* belonging to the world
 Munic'ipal, *a.* belonging to a city or corporation
 Municipal'ity, *s.* the people of a town-ship
 Munif'icence, *s.* liberality, generosity
 Munif'icent, *a.* bountiful, liberal
 Munif'icently, *ad.* liberally; generously
 Mu'niment, *s.* a fortification; support; a legal record
 Muni'tion, *s.* a fortification; ammunition
 Mu'ral, *a.* pertaining to a wall
 Mur'der, *s.* the act of killing with malice—*v. a.* to kill with malice; to slay, to destroy
 Mur'derer, Mur'deress, *s.* one who murders
 Mur'derous, *a.* bloody, guilty of murder
 Mur'derously, *ad.* in a bloody manner
 Muriat'ic, *a.* having the nature of brine
 Mu'rine, *a.* of or pertaining to a mouse
 Mur'kily, *ad.* obscurely, cloudily
 Mur'ky, *a.* dark, cloudy, wanting light
 Mur'mur, *v. n.* to grumble, to mutter—*s.* a complaint, a grumbling
 Mur'murer, *s.* a grumbler, a repiner
 Mur'muring, *s.* a low sound; a confused noise; complaint half suppressed
 Mur'muringly, *ad.* complainingly
 Mur'murous, *a.* exciting murmur
 Mur'rain, *s.* a contagious and fatal disease amongst cattle
 Mus'cadell, Mus'cadine, Muscat', Mns'catel, *s.* sweet grapes, and the wine produced from them
 Mus'cle, *s.* fleshy fibre; the organs by which the parts of the animal frame are moved; an edible shell-fish
 Mus'covy-duck, *s.* the musk-duck
 Mus'cular, Mus'culous, *a.* full of muscles; strong
 Muscular'ity, *s.* the state of being muscular
 Mus'cularly, *ad.* with animal strength
 Muse, *s.* abstracted thought—*v. n.* to study, to meditate
 Mu'ser, *s.* one who muses
 Mu'ses, *s. pl.* the deities presiding over literature and the arts
 Muse'um, *s.* [Lat.], a repository of curiosities in nature and art
 Mush'room, *s.* an edible fungus; an upstart
 Mu'sic, *s.* melody, harmony; the science and art of combining sounds harmoniously
 Mu'sical, *a.* harmonious, sweet-sounding
 Mu'sically, *ad.* harmoniously; sweetly
 Mu'sicalness, *s.* quality of being musical
 Mu'sic-book, *s.* a book containing tunes
 Music'ian, *s.* one skilled in music
 Mu'sic-master, *s.* one who teaches music
 Mu'sing, *s.* meditation; contemplation
 Musk, *s.* a perfume—*v. a.* to perfume with musk
 Musk'apple, *s.* a kind of apple
 Musk'cat, *s.* the animal which yields musk
 Musk'cherry, *s.* a sort of cherry

MEN'S ACTIONS ARE THE GREATEST SIGN OF THEIR INCLINATIONS

MUS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NAK

Mus'ket, *s.* the common firelock used by infantry soldiers; a hawk
 Musketee'r, *s.* a soldier armed with a musket
 Musketoo'n, *s.* a blunderbuss, a short gun
 Mus'ket-proof, *a.* proof against musketry
 Mus'ketry, *s.* muskets collectively; the fire of muskets
 Mus'kiness, *s.* the scent of musk
 Musk'melon, *s.* a fragrant melon
 Musk'ox, *s.* a species of ox
 Musk'pear, *s.* a fragrant kind of pear
 Musk'plant, *s.* a kind of monkey flower
 Musk'rat, Mus'quash, *s.* an American rat, valuable for its fur
 Musk'rose, *s.* a fragrant rose so called
 Musk'seed, *s.* the seed of the hibiscus
 Musk'wood, *s.* a kind of scented wood
 Mus'ky, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant
 Mus'lin, *s.* fine stuff made of cotton—*a.* made of muslin
 Mus'sel. See Muscle
 Mus'sulman, *s.* a Mohammedan
 Must, *v. aux.* to be obliged—*v.* to make or grow mouldy—*s.* unfermented wine
 Musta'chio, *s.* [Ital.], the moustache
 Mus'tard, *s.* a well-known plant and its seed, and the hot condiment prepared from it
 Mus'ter, *v.* to assemble, review, collect—*s.* a review and register of forces
 Mus'ter-master, *s.* one who superintends the muster
 Mus'ter-roll, *s.* a register of forces
 Mus'tily, *ad.* mouldily; sourly
 Mus'tiness, *s.* mould, damp, foulness
 Mus'ty, *a.* mouldy, rank, spiritless
 Mutability, Mu'tableness, *s.* changeableness, inconstancy
 Mu'table, *a.* alterable, inconstant, unsettled
 Mu'tably, *ad.* changeably
 Muta'tion, *s.* the act of changing, alteration
 Mute, *a.* silent, dumb—*s.* one that has no power of speech; (in Grammar), a letter not expressing a sound—*v. n.* to dung as birds
 Mute, Mu'ting, *s.* the dung of birds
 Mu'tely, *ad.* silently; not vocally
 Mu'teness, *s.* silence; aversion to speak
 Mu'tilate, *v. a.* to maim, to cut off
 Mu'tilated, *a.* maimed, defective
 Mutila'tion, *s.* act or result of mutilating
 Mu'tilator, *s.* one who mutilates
 Mutinee'r, *s.* one who mutinies
 Mu'tinous, *a.* seditious, tumultuous
 Mu'tinously, *ad.* seditiously; turbulently
 Mu'tinousness, *s.* opposition to authority
 Mu'tiny, *v. n.* to rise against authority—*s.* sedition, revolt, insurrection
 Mut'ter, *v.* to grumble, utter imperfectly
 Mut'terer, *s.* one who mutters
 Mut'tering, *a.* murmuring, grumbling—*s.* a murmuring, indistinct speech
 Mut'terily, *ad.* indistinctly
 Mut'ton, *s.* the flesh of sheep, a sheep
 Mut'ton-chop, *s.* a joint from a loin of mutton
 Mut'ton-fist, *s.* a large and red hand
 Mu'tual, *a.* reciprocal, acting in return
 Mutual'ity, *s.* reciprocation
 Mu'tually, *ad.* reciprocally, in return
 Muz'zle, *s.* the mouth of anything; a strap to prevent animals from biting—*v. a.* to bind the mouth; to restrain from hurt

Muz'zy, *a.* bewildered by thought or liquor
 My, *pron.* belonging to me
 Myriad, *s.* ten thousand; any great number
 Myr'midon, *s.* one of a gang of reckless ruffians
 Myrrh, *s.* a strong aromatic and bitter gum
 Myrtle, *s.* a fragrant evergreen shrub
 Myrtleberry, *s.* the fruit of the myrtle
 Myself, *pron.* I, or me, emphatically
 Mystagog'ical, *a.* relating to the interpretation of divine mysteries
 Mys'tagogue, *s.* an interpreter of mysteries
 Mys'terious, *a.* inaccessible to the understanding; obscure
 Mys'teriously, *ad.* enigmatically, obscurely
 Mys'teriousness, *s.* obscurity, perplexity
 Mys'tery, *s.* something above human intelligence or quite unknown; anything artfully concealed; the secrets of a trade
 Mys'tic, *s.* one who believes in mysticism
 Mys'tic, Mys'tical, *a.* sacredly obscure, secret, dark, emblematic
 Mys'tically, *ad.* in a mystical manner
 Mys'ticalness, *s.* state of being mystical
 Mys'ticism, *s.* obscurity; the doctrines of the Mystics
 Mys'tics, *s. pl.* those who believe in some mysterious intercourse of the soul with God, &c.
 Mystifica'tion, *s.* the act or result of rendering anything obscure
 Mys'tify, *v. n.* to render obscure; to perplex
 Myth, Mythe, *s.* a fabulous or legendary tale connected with religion
 Myth'ic, Myth'ical, *a.* fabulous
 Myth'ically, *ad.* as a myth
 Mythog'rapher, *s.* a writer of myths
 Mytholog'ic, Mytholog'ical, *a.* relating to mythology
 Mytholog'ically, *ad.* in the manner of mythology
 Mythol'ogist, *s.* an explainer of mythology
 Mythol'ogize, *v. n.* to explain mythology
 Mythol'ogy, *s.* the mythical history of the heathen gods

N.

N, WHICH is a naso-dental consonant, has in general the sound exemplified in the words *no, on*. Before a guttural it represents the only purely nasal sound in our language; as *sing, thank*. After *l* and *m*, at the end of a word, it is frequently mute; as *kiln, condemn*.
 Nab, *v. a.* to catch unexpectedly
 Na'bob, *s.* an Indian deputy or governor; a person of great wealth (acquired in India)
 Na'cre, *s.* mother-of-pearl
 Na'creous, *a.* having a pearly lustre
 Nag, *s.* a small or young horse
 Nail, *s.* the horny covering of the tips of our fingers and toes; an iron spike; the 16th part of a yard; a stud—*v. a.* to fasten with nails
 Nai'ler, *s.* a nail-maker
 Nai'lery, *s.* a manufactory for nails
 Nai'vely, *ad.* with native simplicity
 Na'ked, *a.* uncovered, bare; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident, not hidden

MERIT, LIKE A VIRGIN'S BLUSHES, WILL BE MOST DISCOVERED WHEN YOU MOST TRY TO HIDE IT.

MAKE NOT YOUR NEIGHBOUR'S FAULT GREATER THAN IT IS, NOR YOUR OWN LESS.

NAK]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NEC

NO ONE PRETENDS TO HATE AN INJURY MORE THAN HE WHO OFFERS IT.

Na'kedly, *ad.* without covering; merely
 Na'kedness, *s.* nudity
 Nam'bypamby, *s.* affected prettiness—*a.* ridiculous and feeble, affectedly pretty
 Name, *s.* an appellation, reputation, fame, appearance—*v. a.* to give a name to, to mention by name, to specify, to nominate
 Na'meless, *a.* not named [ate, to utter
 Na'mely, *ad.* particularly, specially
 Na'mesake, *s.* one of the same name
 Nankee'n, *s.* a stout, yellowish kind of cotton cloth
 Nap, *s.* a short sleep; down on cloth—*v. n.* to take a short sleep; to be secure
 Nape, *s.* the back of the neck
 Naph'tha, *s.* [Lat.], a bituminous liquid, of strong smell, and highly inflammable
 Nap'kin, *s.* a cloth to wipe the hands, &c.
 Nap'less, *a.* threadbare, wanting nap
 Nap'py, *a.* foaming
 Narcis'sus, *s.* [Lat.], the daffodil flower
 Narcot'ic, *s.* a drug producing sleep—*a.* causing torpor or stupefaction
 Narcot'ically, *ad.* by producing torpor
 Nard, *s.* See Spikenard
 Narra'te, *v. a.* to relate; to tell
 Narra'tion, *s.* act of narrating; a narrative
 Nar'rative, *s.* a history, relation, account—*a.* giving an account
 Nar'ratively, *ad.* by way of relation
 Narra'tor, *s.* one who narrates
 Nar'row, *v. a.* to contract—*a.* of small breadth; not expansive; covetous
 Nar'rowed, *a.* made narrow
 Nar'rower, *s.* one who narrows
 Nar'rowing, *s.* the making narrow [ly
 Nar'rowly, *ad.* contractedly; nearly, close-
 Nar'rowminded, *a.* not liberal or generous
 Narrowmi'ndedness, *s.* the being narrow-minded
 Nar'rowness, *s.* the being narrow
 Nar'rows, *s. pl.* a strait or channel
 Nar'whal, Nar'wal, *s.* a cetaceous animal
 Na'sal, *a.* belonging to the nose—*s.* a letter sounded through the nose
 Nasal'ity, *s.* the being nasal
 Na'sally, *ad.* through the nose
 Nas'cent, *a.* growing, increasing
 Nas'tily, *ad.* dirtily, filthily, grossly
 Nas'tiness, *s.* dirt, filth, grossness
 Nas'ty, *a.* dirty, filthy, sordid, lewd
 Na'tal, *a.* relating to nativity; native
 Na'tatory, *a.* enabling to swim
 Na'tion, *s.* a people united in country and government
 Na'tional, *a.* pertaining to a nation
 National'ity, *s.* national character
 Na'tionalize, *v. a.* to make national
 Na'tionally, *ad.* as a nation
 Na'tive, *s.* one born in any country—*a.* natural, not artificial, original
 Na'tively, *ad.* naturally; not artificially
 Na'tiveness, *s.* the state of being native
 Nativ'ity, *s.* birth; state or place of birth
 Nat'ty, *a.* spruce, neat, dapper
 Nat'ural, *a.* pertaining to, or produced by nature; not acquired; spontaneous; unaffected; illegitimate—*s.* a fool, an idiot; (in Music), a note neither flat nor sharp
 Nat'uralism, *s.* mere state of nature
 Nat'uralist, *s.* one who studies natural history
 Naturaliza'tion, *s.* act of naturalizing
 Nat'uralize, *v. a.* to invest with the privileges of native subjects; to adopt or make natural

Nat'urally, *ad.* unaffectedly; spontaneously
 Nat'uralness, *s.* the state of being natural
 Na'ture, *s.* the universe; the Source of all things; the regular course of things; essence; kind; reality; disposition; constitution; artlessness
 Naught, *a.* bad, corrupt—*s.* nothing; zero
 Nau'ghtily, *ad.* wickedly, corruptly, basely
 Nau'ghtiness, *s.* badness, wickedness
 Nau'ghty, *a.* bad, wicked, corrupt, vicious
 Nau'sea, *s.* [Lat.], qualmishness; disgust
 Nau'seate, *v.* to grow qualmish, to loathe
 Nau'seous, *a.* loathsome, disgusting
 Nau'seously, *ad.* loathsomely, disgustfully
 Nau'seousness, *s.* loathsomeness
 Nau'tical, *a.* pertaining to ships or sailors
 Nau'tilus, *s.* [Lat.], a mollusk of the cuttlefish kind, but having a chambered shell
 Na'val, *a.* consisting of, or relating to ships
 Nave, *s.* the body of a church, the central part of a wheel
 Na'vel, *s.* centre of the abdomen; middle
 Na'vel-string, *s.* the umbilical cord
 Na'vel-wort, *s.* a plant called also pennywort
 Na'vew, *s.* a kind of turnip
 Navigabil'ity, Nav'igableness, *s.* the being navigable
 Nav'igable, *a.* passable by ships or boats
 Nav'igably, *ad.* so as to be navigable
 Nav'igate, *v. a.* to pass by ships or boats; to manage a vessel
 Naviga'tion, *s.* the act of passing by water; the art of navigating
 Nav'igator, *s.* a seaman, a traveller by sea
 Nav'igator, Nav'vy, *s.* an excavator, &c., a labourer employed in constructing railways
 Na'vy, *s.* the war ships belonging to any nation; a fleet
 Nay, *ad.* no; not only so—*s.* denial
 Nazare'ne, *s.* an inhabitant of Nazareth
 Naz'arite, *s.* a Jew bound by a special vow
 Naz'arism, *s.* a kind of ascetic devotion amongst the Jews
 Neapol'itan, *s.* a native of Naples—*a.* belonging to Naples
 Ne'ap-tide, *s.* the lowest tide in a month
 Near, *a.* close, not distant; parsimonious—*v.* to approach; draw near—*ad.* at hand
 Ne'arly, *ad.* closely; meanly
 Ne'ariness, *s.* closeness; parsimony
 Ne'ar-side, *s.* the left side in riding
 Ne'arsighted, *a.* shortsighted
 Nearsi'ghtedness, *s.* inability to see distinctly beyond a short distance
 Neat, *a.* elegant, clean, pure, unmixed—*s.* oxen; a cow
 Ne'atherd, *s.* a cow-keeper
 Ne'atly, *ad.* cleanly, trimly, artfully
 Ne'atness, *s.* cleanliness, spruceness
 Neb, *s.* See Nib
 Neb'ula, *s.* [Lat.], cloudiness, or cloudy appearance; (in Astronomy), a very remote cluster of fixed stars
 Nebulos'ity, *s.* the state of being nebulous
 Neb'ulous, Neb'ulose, *a.* misty, cloudy
 Nec'essaries, *s. pl.* things indispensable for human life
 Nec'essarily, *ad.* indispensably, inevitably
 Nec'essariness, *s.* the state of being necessary
 Nec'essary, *a.* needful, that which cannot but be—*s.* anything indispensable; a privy

NOT HE WHO HAS LITTLE, BUT HE WHO DESIRES MUCH, IS POOR.

[NEC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NEU]

NO FAITH IS TO BE EXPECTED FROM HIM WHO WILL TAKE A BRIBE.

Necessita'rian, Necessa'rian, *s.* one denying free agency
 Necessitate, *v. a.* to make necessary; to compel
 Necessitous, *a.* in want, needy, poor
 Necessitously, *ad.* in a needy manner
 Necessitousness, *s.* extreme want
 Necessity, *s.* compulsion; indispensable-ness; requirement; want, poverty
 Neck, *s.* the part of the body which supports the head; a narrow part
 Neckcloth, Necktie, *s.* a cravat
 Necked, *a.* having a neck
 Neck'erchief, *s.* a kerchief for the neck
 Necklace, *s.* a string of beads, &c., for the neck
 Necrological, *a.* relating to necrology
 Necrologist, *s.* an obituary writer
 Necrology, *s.* an obituary
 Necromancer, *s.* a conjurer, a wizard
 Necromancy, *s.* fortune-telling by communication with the dead; conjuration
 Necroman'tic, *a.* relating to necromancy
 Necroman'tically, *ad.* by conjuration
 Necropolis, *s.* [Gr.], a cemetery
 Nec'tar, *s.* [Lat.], the drink of the gods; any delicious beverage
 Necta'rean, Necta'reous, *a.* like nectar
 Nectared, *a.* mingled with nectar
 Nectarine, *s.* a fruit of the peach kind
 Nectarize, *v. a.* to make like nectar
 Nectary, *s.* the part of a flower which secretes honey
 Need, Nee'diness, *s.* exigency, want, indigence
 Need, *v.* to want, to lack, to be required
 Nee'ded, *a.* required
 Nee'dful, *a.* indispensably requisite
 Nee'dfully, *ad.* necessarily
 Nee'dily, *ad.* in poverty; poorly
 Nee'dle, *s.* a small instrument for sewing; the steel bar of the mariner's compass; a slender crystal
 Nee'dlebook, Nee'dlecase, *s.* a case for needles
 Nee'dleful, *s.* as much thread as is put at one time in the needle
 Nee'dlemaker, *s.* one who makes needles
 Nee'dless, *a.* unnecessary, not requisite
 Nee'dlessly, *ad.* unnecessarily; without need
 Nee'dlessness, *s.* unnecessariness
 Nee'dlework, *s.* work done with a needle
 Needs, *ad.* indispensably, inevitably
 Nee'dy, *a.* distressed by want, poor
 Nefa'rious, *a.* heinous, wicked, abominable
 Nefa'riously, *ad.* abominably; wickedly
 Nega'tion, *s.* denial; contrary to affirmation
 Neg'ative, *a.* implying negation, denial, subtraction, &c.—*s.* a word or proposition that denies—*v. a.* to disprove or reject
 Neg'atively, *ad.* by negation, not positively
 Neglect', *v. a.* to overlook, slight—*s.* inattention, negligence
 Neglec'ter, *s.* one who neglects [tive
 Neglect'ful, *a.* heedless, careless, inatten-
 Neglect'fully, *ad.* with inattention
 Neg'ligence, *s.* remissness, carelessness
 Neg'ligent, *a.* careless, heedless, inatten-
 tive
 Neg'ligently, *ad.* carelessly; heedlessly
 Negotiabil'ity, *s.* the being negotiable
 Nego'tiable, *a.* that may be negotiated

Nego'tiate, *v.* to traffic, to treat with; to mediate; to transfer in way of business
 Nego'tiating, *a.* trading, managing
 Negotia'tion, *s.* the transaction or carrying through of business
 Nego'tiator, *s.* one who negotiates
 Ne'gress, *s.* a female negro
 Ne'gro, *s.* a man of, or descended from, a black African race
 Ne'gus, *s.* warm wine and water, with lemon and nutmeg
 Neigh, *s.* the voice of a horse—*v. n.* to make a noise like a horse
 Nei'ghbour, *s.* one who lives near another—*v. a.* to adjoin; to confine on
 Nei'ghbourhood, *s.* vicinity
 Nei'ghbouring, *a.* adjoining; being near
 Nei'ghbourliness, *s.* the being neighbourly
 Nei'ghbourly, *a.* friendly, civil, kind—*ad.* with social civility
 Ne'ither, *conj.* not either, no one
 Neolog'ic, Neolog'ical, *a.* new, unauthorized
 Neolog'ically, *ad.* as an innovation
 Neologism, *s.* novel or unauthorized words or doctrines
 Neologist, *s.* an innovator, especially in theology
 Neologize, *v. n.* to innovate
 Neology, *s.* theological innovation, particularly in the way of rationalism
 Ne'ophyte, *s.* a convert
 Neph'ew, *s.* the son of a brother or sister
 Nep'otism, *s.* improper advancement of relatives
 Nep'otist, *s.* one who bestows his patronage upon his own relatives
 Nerve, *s.* an organ of sensation, strength, firmness—*v. a.* to strengthen
 Ner'veless, *a.* weak
 Ner'vine, *a.* relating to the nerves
 Ner'vous, *a.* strong, vigorous; having morbidly sensitive nerves
 Ner'vously, *ad.* with strength or force; in a morbidly sensitive way
 Ner'vousness, *s.* vigour; strength; nervous weakness
 Nes'cience, *s.* ignorance
 Nest, *s.* a bed which birds build to hatch their young in; an abode; a set of boxes, &c. one within another—*v. n.* to build nests
 Nest'egg, *s.* an egg left in the nest
 Nes'tle, *v.* to settle, to lie close, to cherish
 Nest'ling, *s.* a bird just hatched
 Net, *s.* an open texture of cord for catching fish, birds, &c.—*v. n.* to knit a net—*v. a.* to bring in as clear produce—*a.* pure; clear; genuine
 Neth'er, *a.* lower, not upper; infernal
 Neth'ermost, *a.* lowest
 Net'ted, *a.* reticulated; gained
 Net'ting, *s.* a piece of network
 Net'tle, *s.* a common stinging herb—*v. a.* to vex, to provoke, to irritate
 Net'tler, *s.* one who provokes
 Net'work, *s.* any work like a net
 Neu'ter, *a.* of neither party; (in Grammar), neither masculine nor feminine; intransitive—*s.* one who does not join a party in a contest; an animal without sex
 Neu'tral, *a.* of neither party—*s.* one who remains neuter
 Neutral'ity, *s.* the being neutral
 Neutraliza'tion, *s.* the act of neutralizing

NONE HAVE LESS PRAISE THAN THOSE WHO HUNT MOST AFTER IT.

[NEU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NIT]

NOTHING IS SO SECRET, BUT TIME AND TRUTH WILL REVEAL IT.

Neu'tralize, *v. a.* to render neutral, or null
 Neu'tralized, *a.* destroyed
 Neu'tralizer, *s.* that which neutralizes
 Neu'tralizing, *a.* rendering neutral
 Neu'trally, *ad.* indifferently; on neither side
 Nev'er, *ad.* at no time, in no degree
 Neverce'asing, *a.* unceasing
 Nevertheless, *ad.* notwithstanding that
 New, *a.* recent, fresh, modern, unfamiliar, unknown
 New'born, *a.* newly born
 Newcoi'ned, *a.* newly coined
 New'come, New'comer, *s.* one newly come
 New'el, *s.* the upright in a winding stair
 New'fangled, *a.* affectedly new
 Newfang'ledness, *s.* affected fashion or form
 New'fashioned, *a.* lately come in fashion
 New'ish, *a.* somewhat new; nearly new
 Newly, *ad.* lately, freshly
 New'made, *a.* recently made
 New-mod'el, *v. a.* to give a new form to
 New'ness, *s.* freshness, recentness, lateness
 News, *s. pl.* accounts of recent events; information
 New'sman, New'svender, *s.* one who sells newspapers
 New'smonger, *s.* one who retails news
 Newspaper, *s.* a chronicle of passing events
 New'style, *s.* the computation of time by the Gregorian calendar
 Newt, *s.* an eft, or water-lizard
 New Tes'tament, *s.* the second part of the Holy Scriptures
 New'-year's day', *s.* the 1st of January
 New'-year's gift, *s.* a present on Jan. 1.
 Next, *a.* nearest in place or gradation—*ad.* immediately succeeding
 Nib, *s.* a point of a pen; the bill of a bird
 Nib'bed, *a.* having a nib
 Nib'ble, *v.* to eat by nibbles; to carp at—*s.* a little bite
 Nib'bler, *s.* one who nibbles
 Nib'bling, *a.* carping at
 Nib'blingly, *ad.* in a carping manner
 Nice, *a.* accurate, scrupulous, delicate, squeamish, weak
 Ni'cely, *ad.* accurately, delicately, dextrously
 Ni'ceness, *s.* accuracy; minute exactness
 Ni'cety, *s.* minute accuracy; punctilious discrimination; fastidiousness; a dainty
 Niche, *s.* a hollow to place a statue in
 Nick, *s.* exact point of time; a notch; a reckoning—*v. a.* to cut in notches; hit
 Nick'el, *s.* a hard, malleable, whitish metal
 Nick'nacks, *s. pl.* trifling curiosities or ornaments
 Nick'name, *s.* a soubriquet—*v. a.* to give a soubriquet to
 Nicta'tion, Nictita'tion, *s.* act of winking
 Nidifica'tion, *s.* the act of building nests
 Ni'dus, *s.* [Lat.], a nest, or place for eggs of insects, &c.
 Niece, *s.* the daughter of a brother or sister
 Nig'gard, *s.* a sordid covetous person—*a.* sordid, parsimonious
 Nig'gardish, *a.* somewhat niggardly
 Nig'gardliness, *s.* sordid parsimony
 Nig'gardly, *a.* avaricious, penurious—*ad.* avariciously, meanly
 Nigg'ling, *a.* trifling

Nigh, *a.* near to; allied closely by blood—*ad.* nearly, within a little
 Night, *s.* time from sunset to sunrise; darkness, obscurity
 Ni'ghtbird, *s.* any bird that flies only by night
 Ni'ghtblooming, *a.* blooming at night
 Ni'ghtborn, *a.* produced in darkness
 Ni'ghtcap, *s.* a cap worn in bed
 Ni'ghtdew, *s.* dew that falls in the night
 Ni'ghtdog, *s.* a watch dog
 Ni'ghtdress, *s.* the dress worn at night
 Ni'ghtfall, *s.* the beginning of night
 Ni'ghtfaring, *a.* travelling in the night
 Ni'ghtgown, *s.* an undress, a gown
 Ni'ghtingale, *s.* the well-known warbler that sings at night
 Ni'ghtjar, *s.* the bird called goatsucker
 Ni'ghtly, *a.* by night; every night
 Ni'ghtman, *s.* one who empties privies
 Ni'ghtmare, *s.* a sensation of pressure on the breast during sleep
 Ni'ghtpiece, *s.* picture so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candlelight
 Ni'ghtshade, *s.* a genus of highly poisonous plants
 Ni'ghtshriek, *s.* a cry in the night
 Ni'ghtspell, *s.* a charm for the night
 Ni'ghtwalker, *s.* one who roves in the night
 Ni'ghtwalking, *s.* act of walking in sleep
 Ni'ghtward, *a.* towards night
 Ni'ghtwatch, *s.* a guard for the night
 Ni'ghtwatcher, *s.* one who watches through the night upon some ill design
 Nihil'ity, *s.* nothingness; non-existence
 Nill, *v. a.* not to will; to refuse, to reject
 Nim'ble, *a.* quick, active, ready, lively
 Nim'blefooted, *a.* active, nimble
 Nim'bleness, *s.* quickness, agility
 Nim'blewitted, *a.* not at a loss for words
 Nim'bly, *ad.* quickly, speedily, with agility
 Nim'bus, *s.* [Lat.], a circle of luminous rays
 Nin'compoop, *s.* a fool; a trifler
 Nine, *s.* one more than eight—*a.* being nine in number
 Ni'nefold, *a.* nine times repeated
 Ni'nepins, *s.* a play where nine pieces of wood are set up to be bowled down
 Ni'nescore, *a.* nine times twenty
 Ni'neteen, *a.* nine and ten
 Ni'neteenth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen
 Ni'netieth, *a.* the ordinal of ninety
 Ni'nety, *a.* nine times ten
 Nin'ny, Nin'nyhammer, *s.* a fool, a simpleton, a silly fellow
 Ninth, *a.* next in order to the eighth
 Ni'nthly, *ad.* in the ninth place
 Nip, *v. a.* to pinch; to blast—*s.* a pinch
 Nip'per, *s.* one who nips; a satirist
 Nip'pers, *s.* small pincers
 Nip'ping, *a.* pinching, biting
 Nip'pingly, *ad.* sharply, bitterly
 Nip'ple, *s.* a teat; the part of a gun on which the percussion-cap is placed
 Nit, *s.* the egg of a small insect
 Ni'trate, *a.* formed by union with nitric acid
 Ni'tre, *s.* saltpetre
 Ni'tric, *a.* having the properties of nitre
 Ni'tric-acid, *s.* aquafortis
 Nitrifica'tion, *s.* the act of forming nitre
 Ni'trify, *v. a.* to convert into nitre
 Ni'trogen, *s.* the gas also called azote

NEVER ANTEDATE YOUR MISFORTUNES, FOR THAT IS TO AGGRAVATE THEM.

[NIT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NOR

NO MAN IS MASTER OF HIMSELF THAT IS A SLAVE TO HIS PASSIONS.

Nitro'genous, *a.* pertaining to nitrogen
 No, *ad.* the word of denial—*a.* not any
 Noa'chian, *a.* pertaining to Noah
 Nobil'itate, *v. a.* to ennoble
 Nobilita'tion, *s.* the act of ennobling
 Nobil'ity, *s.* persons of high rank; dignity
 No'ble, *a.* illustrious, exalted, generous—
s. one of high rank; anciently a gold
 coin worth 6s. 8d.
 No'bleman, *s.* a peer, or noble
 No'bleness, *s.* greatness, dignity, splendour
 Nobless'e, *s.* [Fr.], the body of nobility
 No'bly, *ad.* greatly, illustriously
 No'body, *s.* no one, not any one
 Noc'turn, *s.* a nocturnal religious service
 Noctur'nal, *a.* nightly
 Nod, *s.* a quick inclination of the head—*v.*
 to bend the head; to be drowsy
 Nod'ding, *a.* making nods
 Nod'dle, *s.* the head
 Nod'dy, Noo'dle, *s.* a simpleton, an idiot
 Node, *s.* (in Astronomy), the point where
 a planet's orbit crosses the ecliptic
 Nodos'ity, *s.* complication; knottiness
 Nod'ular, *a.* formed in nodules
 Nod'ule, *s.* a small lump
 Nog'gin, *s.* a small cup or mug
 Noise, *s.* any sound, outcry, clamour—*v. a.*
 to spread by rumour
 Noi'seless, *a.* silent, not sounding
 Noi'selessly, *ad.* without noise
 Noi'selessness, *s.* silence
 Noi'sily, *ad.* with noise
 Noi'siness, *s.* loudness of sound
 Noi'some, *a.* noxious, offensive, stinking
 Noi'somely, *a.* with a fetid stench
 Noi'someness, *s.* offensiveness
 Noi'sy, *a.* sounding loud, clamorous
 Nom'ad, *s.* one who leads a nomadic life
 Nomad'ic, *a.* leading a wandering life
 Nom'adize, *v. a.* to wander with flocks
 after pasturage
 No'menclator, *s.* one who gives names
 Nomencla'tural, *a.* belonging to a nomen-
 clature
 No'menclature, *s.* a vocabulary; a system
 of names
 Nom'inal, *a.* in name, not real, consisting
 of names
 Nom'inally, *ad.* by name
 Nom'inate, *v. a.* to name, entitle, appoint
 Nomina'tion, *s.* act or power of appointing
 Nom'inative, *s.* (in Grammar), the case of
 the subject in a sentence
 Nom'inator, *s.* one that nominates [other
 Nominee', *s.* a person nominated by an-
 Non'age, *s.* minority, immaturity
 Nonagena'rian, *s.* one aged 90 years
 Nonages'imal, *a.* noting the 90th degree
 Non'agon, *s.* a figure with nine sides
 Non-app'e'arance. See *Dict. of Law Terms.*
 Non-ap'pointment, *s.* neglect of appoint-
 ment
 Non-atten'dance, *s.* failure in attending
 Non-atten'tion, *s.* inattention
 Nonce, *s.* a purpose, intent, design [ness
 Nonchalan'ce, *s.* [Fr.], indifference, cool-
 Nonchalant', *a.* [Fr.], indifferent, cool
 Non-com'batant, *s.* not a soldier
 Non-commis'sioned, *a.* not having a com-
 mission
 Non-compli'ance, *s.* refusal to comply
 Non-comply'ing, *a.* refusing to comply
 Non-conduc'ting, *a.* not able to transmit
 electricity
 Non-conduc'tor, *s.* (in 'Natural Philoso-

phy), a substance that will not transmit
 electricity
 Nonconfor'ming, *a.* not conforming
 Nonconfor'mist, *s.* one who does not con-
 form to the established church
 Nonconfor'mity, *s.* refusal to conform
 Non-conta'gious, *a.* not contagious
 Non-conta'giousness, *s.* the state of being
 not contagious
 Non'-content, *s.* one who votes against a
 bill in the House of Peers
 Non'descript, *s.* anything not yet described
 None, *a.* not one, not any, not another
 Non-elect', *s.* one not elected
 Non-elec'tric, *s.* a substance not electric
 Nonen'tity, *s.* non-existence; an ideal
 thing
 Non-essen'tial, *s.* a thing not essential
 Non'esuch, *s.* anything extraordinary
 Non-exis'tence, *s.* state of not existing
 Non-exis'tent, *a.* not existing
 Nonil'lion, *s.* a million octillions
 Nonju'ring, *a.* refusing allegiance
 Nonju'ror, *s.* one who refused allegiance
 to the House of Hanover
 Non-nat'ural, *a.* not natural
 Non-obser'vance, *s.* failure to observe
 Non'pareil, *a.* [Fr.], having no equal; pecr-
 less—*s.* a small printing-letter; a kind
 of apple
 Non-pay'ment, *s.* neglect of payment
 Non'plus, *s.* [Lat.], a puzzle—*v. a.* to con-
 found
 Non-produc'tion, *s.* a failure to produce
 Non-profes'sional, *a.* not belonging to a
 profession
 Non-profic'ency, *s.* failure to make pro-
 gress
 Non-profic'ient, *s.* one failing to improve
 Non-res'idence, *s.* a failure of residence
 Non-res'ident, *s.* one who does not reside
 —*a.* residing elsewhere
 Non-resis'tance, *s.* passive obedience [ing
 Non-resis'tant, *a.* not resisting; unoppos-
 Non'sense, *s.* unmeaning language; trifles
 Nonsen'sical, *a.* unmeaning, foolish
 Nonsen'sically, *ad.* foolishly; ridiculously
 Nonsen'sicalness, *s.* jargon; absurdity
 Non-solu'tion, *s.* a failure of solution
 Non'suit. See *Dict. of Law Terms.*
 Noo'dle, *s.* a silly fellow; a simpleton
 Nook, *s.* a corner, a covert; part of land
 Noon, *s.* middle of the day—*a.* meridional
 Noo'nday, *s.* mid-day—*a.* pertaining to
 noon
 Noo'ning, *s.* repose or repast at noon
 Noo'ntide, *s.* mid-day—*a.* meridional
 Noose, *v. a.* to knot—*s.* a running knot
 Ncr, *conj.* a negative particle
 Nor'mal, *a.* according to rule; relating to
 first rules or principles
 Nor'man, *s.* a native of Normandy—*a.* re-
 lating to the people of Normandy
 Norroy', *s.* the title of the 3rd king at
 arms
 North, *s.* the point opposite the south—*a.*
 opposite the south
 North-e'ast, *s.* the point between the north
 and east—*a.* between the north and east
 North-e'asterly, North-e'astern, *a.* towards
 the north-east
 Northerly, Nor'thern, North'ward, *a.* be-
 ing in or towards the north
 North'ernmost, *a.* farthest towards the
 north
 North'star, *s.* the pole star

NATURE SOMETIMES MAKES A FOOL; BUT A COXCOMB IS ALWAYS OF HIS OWN MAKING.

NOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[NUM

NONE BUT THE CONTEMPTIBLE ARE APPREHENSIVE OF CONTEMPT.

North'ward, *a.* being towards the north—*ad.* towards the north
 North'wardly, *a.* towards the north
 Northwest', *s.* the point between the north and west—*a.* between the north and west
 North-wes'terly, North-wes'tern, *a.* towards the north-west
 North'wind, *s.* wind from the north
 Norwe'gian, *s.* a native of Norway—*a.* belonging to Norway
 Nose, *s.* part of the face—*v.* to smell
 No'sebag, *s.* a bag with corn, &c., to be tied on a horse's nose
 No'seband, *s.* part of a bridle
 No'segay, *s.* a posy, a bunch of flowers
 No'seless, *a.* deprived of the nose
 Nosolo'gical, *a.* relating to diseases
 Nosol'ogist, *s.* one who studies nosology
 Nosol'ogy, *s.* the scientific classification of diseases
 Nos'tril, *s.* the passage into the nose
 Nos'trum, *s.* [Lat.], a quack, a pretended specific medicine
 Not, *ad.* the particle of negation
 Notability, *s.* a noteworthy person or thing
 No'table, *s.* a thing worthy of note—*a.* remarkable
 Not'able, *a.* careful, bustling
 No'tableness, *s.* remarkableness
 No'tably, *ad.* memorably; remarkably
 Nota'rial, *a.* taken by a notary
 Nota'rially, *ad.* as a notary
 No'tary, *s.* one who is authorized to authenticate writings, &c.
 Nota'tion, *s.* (in Arithmetic), the art of expressing numbers by signs
 Notch, *s.* a nick, a hollow cut in anything—*v.* *a.* to make indentations
 Not'ching, *s.* the act of making notches; the notches so made
 Note, *s.* a mark; notice; a short letter; an annotation; a sound in music; the symbol of such a sound—*v.* *a.* to observe, remark, set down
 No'tebook, *s.* a book to make notes in
 No'ted, *a.* remarkable; eminent
 No'tedly, *ad.* with observation
 No'tedness, *s.* conspicuousness; eminence
 No'teless, *a.* not attracting notice
 No'telessness, *s.* state of being noteless
 No'ter, *s.* he who takes notice
 Noteworthy, *a.* deserving notice
 Noth'ing, *ad.* in no degree—*s.* not anything, non-existence; a trifle
 Noth'ingness, *s.* nihility; non-existence
 No'tice, *s.* observation, remark, heed, information—*v.* *a.* to observe, to regard, to mention
 No'ticeable, *a.* worthy of observation
 No'ticeably, *ad.* in a noticeable manner
 Notifica'tion, *s.* the act of making known
 No'tify, *v.* *a.* to declare, to make known
 No'tion, *s.* conception, opinion, thought
 No'tional, *a.* ideal, visionary
 No'tionally, *ad.* in conception; not in reality
 No'tionist, *s.* one who holds an ungrounded opinion
 Notori'ety, *s.* public knowledge or exposure
 Noto'rious, *a.* publicly known, manifest
 Noto'riously, *ad.* publicly; evidently
 Noto'riousness, *s.* public fame; notoriety
 Notwithstand'ing, *conj.* nevertheless
 Nought, Naught, *s.* nothing, not anything

Noun, *s.* (in Grammar), the name of anything
 Nour'ish, *v.* to support with food, foment
 Nour'ishable, *a.* susceptible of nourishment
 Nour'isher, *s.* that which nourishes
 Nour'ishing, *a.* promoting strength and growth
 Nou'rishingly, *ad.* so as to nourish
 Nour'ishment, *s.* food, nutrition, support
 Nous, *s.* [Gr.], mind; understanding
 Nov'el, *a.* new, not ancient; unusual—*s.* a fictitious story or tale
 Nov'elist, *s.* a writer of novels
 Nov'elty, *s.* newness; innovation
 Novem'ber, *s.* the 11th month of the year
 No'venary, *s.* nine—*a.* pertaining to nine
 Noven'ial, *a.* done every ninth year
 Nov'ice, *s.* one who is new to anything
 Nov'itiate, *s.* the state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned
 Now, *ad.* at this time—*conj.* things being so
 Now'-a-days, *ad.* in the present age
 No'where, *ad.* not in any place
 No'wise, *ad.* not in any manner or degree
 Nox'ious, *a.* hurtful, baneful, offensive
 Nox'iously, *ad.* hurtfully; perniciously
 Nox'iousness, *s.* hurtfulness; insalubrity
 Noyeau', *s.* a cordial spirituous liquor
 Noz'zle, *s.* the nose; the end
 Nu'bile, *a.* marriageable, fit for marriage
 Nu'cleus, *s.* [Lat.], that about which matter is gathered
 Nude, *a.* bare; naked, undraped
 Nudge, *s.* a push with the elbow
 Nu'dity, *s.* nakedness
 Nu'gatory, *a.* trifling, futile, ineffectual
 Nug'get, *s.* an ingot, or piece of native gold
 Nu'isance, *s.* something noxious or offensive
 Null, *v.* *a.* to annul—*a.* void; ineffectual
 Null'ify, *v.* *a.* to annul; to make void
 Null'ity, *s.* nothingness; want of existence
 Numb, *a.* torpid, chill—*v.* *a.* to make torpid, to chill
 Num'ber, *v.* *a.* to count, to tell, to reckon—*s.* many; a quantity; a numeral word; (in Grammar), the distinction of a word as singular or plural
 Num'berer, *s.* one who numbers
 Num'bering, *s.* the act of counting
 Num'berless, *a.* that cannot be reckoned
 Num'bers, *s.* *pl.* the title of the fourth book in the Old Testament; poetry; verse
 Num'b'ness, *s.* chillness, torpor
 Num'erable, *a.* capable of being numbered
 Nu'meral, *a.* pertaining to number—*s.* a character or letter of number
 Nu'merally, *ad.* according to number
 Nu'merary, *a.* belonging to a number
 Nu'merate, *v.* *n.* to reckon; to calculate
 Numer'a'tion, *s.* the art or the act of numbering
 Nu'merator, *s.* (in Arithmetic), the upper quantity in a fractional expression
 Numer'ical, *a.* denoting number; numeral
 Numer'ically, *ad.* with respect to number
 Nu'merous, *a.* containing many; musical
 Nu'merously, *ad.* in great numbers
 Nu'merousness, *s.* the state of being numerous
 Numismat'ic, Numismat'ical, *a.* relating to numismatics
 Numismat'ics, *s.* *pl.* the study of coins, &c.

NEVER DO THAT BY FORCE WHICH MAY BE EFFECTED BY FAIR MEANS.

NUM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OBL

Numismatol'ogist, *s.* one versed in numismatics
 Numismatol'ogy, *s.* numismatics
 Num'skull, *s.* a dunce, a blockhead
 Num'skulled, *a.* dull; stupid; doltish
 Nun, *s.* a female religious recluse
 Nun'ciature, *s.* the office of a nuncio
 Nun'cio, *s.* an envoy from the Pope
 Nun'ery, *s.* a convent for nuns
 Nup'tial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
 Nup'tials, *s. pl.* marriage or wedding
 Nurse, *s.* a woman who has the care of another's child, or of sick persons—*v. a.* to tend a sick person or a child, to suckle
 Nur'ser, *s.* one who nurses
 Nur'sery, *s.* a room where children are nursed; a place for raising young trees in
 Nurs'ling, *s.* one nursed up, a fondling
 Nur'ture, *s.* food, diet; education—*v. a.* to educate, to train, to bring up
 Nut, *s.* a kind of fruit covered by a hard shell; a piece of metal pierced with a female screw—*v. n.* to gather nuts
 Nut'brown, *a.* brown like a nut
 Nut'crackers, *s.* an instrument for breaking nuts
 Nut'gall, *s.* a gall which grows on the oak
 Nut'hatch, Nut'jobber, *s.* a bird which eats nuts
 Nut'hook, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end
 Nut'meg, *s.* a kind of Indian spice
 Nu'triment, *s.* nourishment, food, aliment
 Nutri'tion, *s.* the quality of nourishing
 Nutritious, Nu'tritive, *a.* nourishing
 Nu'tritivness, *s.* quality of nourishing
 Nut'shell, *s.* the shell of a nut; a very small space
 Nut'tree, *s.* the tree that bears nuts
 Nuz'zle, *v. a.* to nestle
 Nymph, *s.* a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; a lady
 Nymph'like, *a.* like a nymph

O.

O HAS a long sound; as, *drone, stone*; a short sound; as, *shot*: and three sounds which rather belong to *u*; as, *move, prove; dove, love*; and *woman*. The long *o* is frequently signified by the letter *a* subjoined; as, *moan, groan*. Double *o* has two sounds; as, *wool, cool*. The sound of *o* in *women*, is quite exceptional.

O, *interj.* expressing surprise, or invocation
 Oaf, *s.* a foolish fellow, an idiot
 Oak, *s.* a tree, the wood of which is famed for its strength and durability
 O'akapple, *s.* a gall made by a fly on twigs of the oak
 O'akbark, *s.* the bark of the oak
 O'aken, *a.* made of oak
 O'akum, *s.* cords untwisted, reduced to hemp
 O'aky, *a.* hard, firm; strong
 Oar, *s.* an instrument to row with—*v.* to row, to impel by rowing
 O'ared, *a.* furnished with oars
 O'arsman, *s.* a rower
 O'asis, *s.* [Gr.], a fertile or verdant spot in the midst of a desert
 Oat'cake, *s.* a cake made of oatmeal
 Oat'en, *a.* made of oats

Oath, *s.* a solemn declaration, made by appealing to God respecting its truth
 Oath'breaking, *s.* perjury
 Oat'malt, *s.* malt made of oats
 Oat'meal, *s.* meal made from oats
 Oats, *s. pl.* a grain generally given to horses
 Ob'duracy, Ob'durateness, *s.* hardness of heart, impenitence
 Ob'durate, *a.* hard-hearted, impenitent
 Ob'durately, *ad.* inflexibly, stubbornly
 Obdura'tion, *s.* the hardening or hardness of the heart
 Ob'e'dience, *s.* submission, obsequiousness
 Ob'e'dient, *a.* submissive to authority
 Ob'e'diential, *a.* pertaining to obedience
 Ob'e'diently, *ad.* with obedience; submissively
 Ob'e'sance, *s.* an act of reverence; a bow
 Ob'e'sant, *s.* reverent; making obeisance
 Obelis'cal, *a.* in form of an obelisk
 Ob'elisk, *s.* a 4-sided shaft of stone, tapering and truncated; a sign of reference, thus (†)
 Ob'e'se, *a.* fat, gross
 Ob'eseness, Ob'es'ity, *s.* morbid fatness
 Obey', *v. a.* to pay submission to; to comply with; to observe; to do
 Obey'er, *s.* one who yields obedience
 Obfus'cate, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure
 Obfusca'tion, *s.* the act of darkening
 O'bit, *s.* [Lat.], funeral obsequies
 Obit'uary, *s.* an account of persons deceased—*a.* relating to decease
 Ob'ject, *s.* anything presented to the perceptions or thoughts; anything intended, aimed at, or purposed; a grotesque or displeasing figure; (in Grammar), that to which the action of the verb is directed
 Object', *v.* to urge against, to oppose
 Ob'jeet-glass, *s.* the glass of an optical instrument next the object
 Objec'tion, *s.* an adverse argument; an exception or doubt
 Objec'tionable, *a.* liable to objection
 Objec'tive, *a.* relating to an object, extrinsic; external, as to the mind
 Objec'tively, *ad.* in manner of an object
 Objec'tiveness, *s.* state of being objective
 Objec'tor, *s.* one who objects
 Objur'gate, *v. a.* to elide, rebuke, reprove
 Objurga'tion, *s.* a eliding, reprehension
 Objurgatory, *a.* reprehensive
 Obla'te, *s.* flatted at the poles
 Obla'teness, *s.* the state of being oblate
 Obla'tion, *s.* an offering, a sacrifice
 Obligate, *v. a.* to bind by contract or duty
 Obliga'tion, *s.* that which binds morally or legally; gratitude, debt
 Obliga'to, *a.* [Ital.], (in Music), written expressly for any instrument
 Obliga'tory, *a.* binding, imposing obligation
 Oblige, *v. a.* to bind, to compel, to gratify
 Obligee', *s.* one bound by a contract
 Obliger, *s.* one who obliges
 Oblig'ing, *a.* complaisant, civil
 Oblig'ingly, *ad.* civilly; complaisantly
 Oblig'ingness, *s.* civility; complaisance
 Oblique, *a.* not direct, aslant, askew
 Obliquely, *ad.* indirectly; aslant
 Obliqueness, Obliq'uity, *s.* deviation from a right line, or from rectitude
 Oblit'erate, *v. a.* to efface, to destroy
 Oblitera'tion, *s.* act of effacing; effacement
 Obliv'ion, *s.* forgetfulness; amnesty

OUR OWN CAPRICE IS MORE EXTRAVAGANT THAN THE CAPRICE OF FORTUNE.

ONE PERVERSE DISPOSITION WILL DESTROY THE PEACE OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

[OBL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ODI]

OPINION IS THE GREAT PILLAR THAT UPHOLDS THE COMMONWEALTH.

Obliv'ious, *a.* forgetful
 Obliv'iously, *ad.* forgetfully
 Ob'long, *s.* a figure longer than broad—
a. longer than broad
 Ob'longness, *s.* state of being longer than broad
 Ob'loquy, *s.* reproach, censure, contumely
 Obnox'ious, *a.* liable; exposed
 Obnox'iously, *ad.* so as to be liable
 Obnox'iousness, *s.* liability
 O'boe, *s.* the hautboy
 Obsce'ne, *a.* immodest, filthy
 Obsce'nely, *ad.* in an obscene manner
 Obsce'nity, *s.* filthy ribaldry
 Obscura'tion, *s.* the act of darkening
 Obscu're, *a.* dark, abstruse, unknown—
v. a. to darken, to perplex
 Obscu'rely, *ad.* darkly; indirectly; re-
 clusely
 Obscu'reness, Obscu'rity, *s.* darkness, un-
 intelligibleness, privacy
 Ob'secrate, *v. a.* to beseech; to entreat
 Obsecra'tion, *s.* supplication, entreaty
 Ob'sequies, *s.* funeral solemnities [dient
 Obse'quious, *a.* servilely compliant, or obe-
 Obse'quiously, *ad.* with obsequiousness
 Obse'quiousness, *s.* servile obedience or
 compliance
 Obser'vable, *a.* remarkable, eminent
 Obser'vably, *ad.* in a noteworthy manner
 Obser'vance, *s.* act of observing, respect
 Observan'da, *s. pl.* [Lat.], things to be
 observed
 Obser'vant, Obser'ving, *s.* attentive, dili-
 gent, watchful
 Obser'vantly, *ad.* with observation
 Observa'tion, *s.* act or habit of observing;
 performance; a remark, a note
 Obser'vatory, *s.* a place for making astro-
 nomical observations
 Obser'v, *v.* to watch, notice, remark, obey
 Obser'v, *s.* one who observes
 Obser'vingly, *ad.* with observation
 Obsoles'cent, *a.* growing obsolete
 Ob'solete, *a.* disused, out of date; old
 Obsole'teness, *s.* state of being obsolete
 Ob'stacle, *s.* a let, hinderance, obstruction
 Obstet'ric, *a.* pertaining to midwifery
 Ob'stinacy, Ob'stinateness, *s.* stubborn-
 ness, persistency
 Ob'stinate, *a.* stubborn, pertinacious, fixed
 Ob'stinately, *ad.* stubbornly, resolutely
 Obstrep'orous, *a.* noisy, loud, vociferous
 Obstrep'orously, *ad.* clamorously; noisily
 Obstrep'orousness, *s.* noise; turbulence
 Obstruct', *v. a.* to hinder, block up, bar
 Obstruct'er, Obstruc'tive, *s.* one who hin-
 ders or opposes
 Obstruc'tion, *s.* a hinderance, an obstacle
 Obstruc'tive, *a.* hindering
 Obstruc'tively, *ad.* so as to hinder
 Obta'in, *v.* to gain, to acquire; to prevail
 Obta'inable, *a.* that may be obtained
 Obta'iner, *s.* one who obtains
 Obta'inment, *s.* the act of obtaining
 Obtru'de, *v.* to thrust into or upon; to
 enter without invitation
 Obtru'der, *s.* one who obtrudes
 Obtru'sion, *s.* act of obtruding
 Obtru'sive, *a.* inclined to obtrude
 Obtru'sively, *ad.* so as to obtrude
 Obtuse, *a.* not pointed; dull; obscure;
 (in Geometry), larger than a right angle
 Obtusely, *ad.* without a point, dully
 Obtuseness, *s.* bluntness, stupidity, dul-
 ness

Ob'verse, *s.* the face of a coin
 Ob'viate, *v. a.* to prevent, hinder, oppose
 Ob'vious, *a.* easily discovered, plain, open
 Ob'viously, *ad.* evidently, plainly
 Ob'viousness, *s.* the state of being obvious
 Occa'sion, *s.* an opportunity, an incident;
 a casual exigency—*v. a.* to cause, to in-
 Occa'sional, *a.* incidental, casual [fluence
 Occa'sionally, *ad.* casually; incidentally
 Occa'sioner, *s.* one who occasions
 Oc'cident, *s.* the west
 Occiden'tal, *a.* western
 Occult', *a.* unknown, hidden, secret
 Occulta'tion, *s.* (in Astronomy), the pas-
 sage of one heavenly body before an-
 other, which is hidden from view
 Occult'ness, *s.* state of being secret
 Oc'cupancy, *s.* the act of taking or having
 possession
 Oc'cupant, *s.* he that has possession
 Occupa'tion, *s.* a taking or having posses-
 sion; trade or calling
 Oc'cupier, *s.* one who occupies
 Oc'cupy, *v. a.* to possess; to employ; to use
 Occur', *v. n.* to happen; to come to mind
 Occur'ence, *s.* incident, casual event
 O'cean, *s.* the main; any immense expanse
 Ocean'ic, O'cean, *a.* pertaining to the ocean
 O'cellated, *a.* resembling eyes
 O'celot, *s.* an animal of the cat kind
 Ochloc'racy, *s.* government by the mob
 O'chre, *s.* an earthy pigment of various
 colours
 O'chreous, Ochra'ceous, O'chery, *a.* con-
 sisting of ochre
 Oc'tagon, *s.* a figure of eight angles
 Octag'on, *a.* having eight angles
 Octahe'dral, *a.* with eight equal sides
 Octahe'dron, *s.* a solid contained by eight
 equal equilateral triangles
 Octan'gular, *a.* having eight angles
 Oc'tant, Oc'tile, *s.* the eight part of a circle
 or 45°
 Oc'tave, *s.* (in Music), the interval of an
 eighth
 Octa'vo, *s.* [Lat.], a sheet folded into eight
 leaves—*a.* having 8 leaves in each sheet
 Octen'nial, *a.* happening every eighth year
 Octen'nially, *ad.* in every eighth year
 Octil'lion, *s.* a million septillions
 Octo'ber, *s.* the tenth month of the year
 Octogena'rian, *s.* one who has attained
 his eightieth year
 Oc'togenary, *a.* eighty years of age
 Oc'tonary, *a.* belonging to the number
 eight
 Octosyllab'ic, *a.* consisting of eight syl-
 lables
 Oc'tuple, *a.* eight-fold [lables
 Oc'ular, *a.* known by the eye
 Oc'ularly, *ad.* by the observation of the
 Oc'ulate, *a.* furnished with eyes [eye
 Oc'uliform, *a.* in the form of an eye
 Oc'ulist, *s.* one who studies diseases of the
 eye
 Odd, *a.* not even; particular, strange
 Od'dity, *s.* singularity, particularity
 Odd'looking, *a.* singular in appearance
 Odd'ly, *ad.* not evenly; strangely, unac-
 countably, uncouthly
 Odd'ness, *s.* particularity, strangeness
 Odds, *s. pl.* inequality; advantage; supe-
 riority; dispute
 Ode, *s.* a poem for music, a lyric poem
 O'dious, *a.* hateful; abominable
 O'diously, *ad.* hatefully; abominably
 O'diousness, *s.* hatefulness

OPPORTUNITIES NEGLECTED ARE MANIFEST TOKENS OF FOLLY.

ODI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ON

ONE FAULT CAN NEVER JUSTIFY THE COMMISSION OF ANOTHER.

O'dium, *s.* [Lat.], hatred; that which causes dislike
 Odontology, *s.* scientific account of the teeth
 Odoriferous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed, sweet
 Odoriferousness, *s.* fragrance
 O'dorous, *a.* fragrant, perfumed
 O'dorously, *ad.* with odour [scent
 O'dorousness, *s.* fragrance; sweetness of
 O'dour, *s.* scent, good or bad; fragrance
 Œcumenical, *a.* general, universal
 Of, *prep.* concerning; relating to; out of
 Off, *ad.* at a distance; from, not toward—
interj. a command to depart
 Offal, *s.* waste meat, refuse, carrion
 Offence, *s.* a transgression; injury, anger
 Offenceful, *a.* giving displeasure; injuri-
 ous
 Offenceless, *a.* unoffending, innocent
 Offend, *v.* to make angry, displease, do
 wrong
 Offender, *s.* one who offends
 Offensive, *a.* displeasing, injurious, hurt-
 ful—*s.* the part of attacking
 Offensively, *ad.* displeasingly, injuriously
 Offensiveness, *s.* injuriousness; mischief
 Offer, *v.* to present; attempt; sacrifice—
s. a proposal; endeavour; price bid
 Offerable, *a.* that may be offered
 Offerer, *s.* one that offers
 Offering, *s.* a sacrifice or oblation
 Offertory, *s.* part of the church service,
 used whilst alms are collected
 Offhand, *ad.* without preparation—*a.* con-
 temptuous, indifferent
 Office, *s.* function, duty, business, public
 employment, agency; a house or room
 for business
 Officer, *s.* a commander, one in office
 Officered, *a.* supplied with commanders
 Official, *a.* pertaining to an office, author-
 itative—*s.* one who holds a subordinate
 office
 Officially, *ad.* by virtue of an office
 Officialty, *s.* the charge of an official
 Officiate, *v.* to perform the duty of an
 office
 Officious, *a.* importunately forward
 Officiously, *ad.* with unasked zeal
 Officiousness, *s.* over-forwardness
 Offing, *s.* the sea a distance from the land
 Offscouring, Offscum, *s.* refuse
 Offset, *s.* the shoot of a plant; one ac-
 count set against another; a ledge in a
 wall—*v. a.* to set one account against
 another
 Offspring, *s.* children; production of any
 kind
 Oft, Oft'en, Oftentimes, Oft'times, *ad.* fre-
 quently, many times, not rarely
 Ogee, *s.* (in Architecture), a moulding
 consisting of a round and a hollow
 Ogle, *v. a.* to view with side glances
 Ogler, *s.* one who ogles
 Ogling, *s.* a viewing slyly or obliquely
 O'gre, O'gress, *s.* imaginary gigantic can-
 nibals
 Oh! *interj.* denoting sorrow or surprise
 Oil, *s.* unctuous fluid—*v. a.* to smear or lu-
 bricate with oil
 Oilcake, *s.* compressed linseed for feeding
 stock
 Oilcloth, *s.* painted cloth to cover floors
 Oilcolour, *s.* colour mixed with oil
 Oil-gas, *s.* gas obtained from oil
 Oiliness, *s.* unctuousness, greasiness

Oilman, *s.* one who sells oils, pickles, &c.
 Oilpainting, *s.* a picture painted in oil-
 colours
 Oilshop, *s.* a shop where oils, &c. are sold
 Oil'y, *a.* consisting of oil; fat, greasy
 Ointment, *s.* an unguent; a salve
 Old, Old'en, *a.* not new; ancient; long used
 Old-a'ge, *s.* the decline of life
 Oldfashioned, *a.* obsolete, out of fashion
 Old'ish, *a.* somewhat old
 Old'ness, *s.* old age; antiquity
 Old-sty'le, *s.* the mode of reckoning before
 the Gregorian correction of the calendar
 Old Testament, *s.* the books of the He-
 brew Bible
 Oleag'inous, *a.* oily
 Oleag'inousness, *s.* oiliness
 Olean'der, *s.* a kind of flowering shrub
 Oleas'ter, *s.* the wild olive plant
 Olera'ceous, *a.* pertaining to pot-herbs
 Olfac'tory, *a.* having the sense of smelling
 Oligarch, *s.* a member of an oligarchy
 Oligar'chal, Oligar'chical, *a.* relating to an
 oligarchy
 Oligarchy, *s.* a form of government which
 places the supreme power in the hands
 of few, an aristocracy
 O'lio, *s.* [Ital.], a mixture; a medley
 Oliva'ceous, *a.* of the colour of olive
 Olive, *s.* a plant and its fruit; emblem of
 peace
 Olive-branch, *s.* the emblem of peace
 Olived, *a.* decorated with olive-trees
 Olym'piad, *s.* the space of four years, reck-
 oned by the celebration of the Olympic
 games
 Olym'pian, *a.* pertaining to Olympus
 Olym'pic, *a.* happening at Olympia; per-
 taining to the games at Olympia
 Omeg'a, *s.* [Gr.], the last letter of the
 Greek alphabet
 Om'elet, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of pancake
 O'men, *s.* [Lat.], a sign or prognostic
 O'mened, *a.* containing prognostics
 Om'inous, *a.* foreshowing ill, inauspicious
 Om'inously, *ad.* with good or bad omen
 Om'inousness, *s.* the quality of being
 ominous
 Omis'sible, *a.* that may be omitted
 Omis'sion, *s.* a neglect of duty
 Omit, *v. a.* to leave out; to neglect
 Om'nibus, *s.* [Lat.], a public vehicle, con-
 veying a number of passengers along a
 regular route
 Omnifa'rious, *a.* of all kinds and sorts
 Omnific, *a.* all-creating
 Om'niform, *a.* having every shape
 Omniform'ity, *s.* the quality of having
 every form
 Omnipar'ity, *s.* general equality
 Omnip'otence, Omnip'otency, *s.* almighty
 power, unlimited power
 Omnip'otent, *a.* almighty, all-powerful
 Omnip'otently, *ad.* without limit as to
 power
 Om'nipresence, *s.* universal presence; ubi-
 quity
 Om'nipresent, *a.* present in every place
 Omnis'cience, *s.* infinite knowledge
 Omnis'cient, *a.* infinitely wise, all-know-
 ing
 Om'nium, *s.* [Lat.], the aggregate of stocks
 in the public funds
 Omniv'orous, *a.* eating all kinds of food
 On, *prep.* upon—*ad.* forward, not off—
interj. a word of incitement onward

OF ALL POVERTY, THAT OF THE MIND IS THE MOST DEPLORABLE.

[ONC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ORA]

ONE DAY OF DOMESTIC FELICITY IS WORTH A YEAR OF PUBLIC GAIETY.

Once, *ad.* at one time, a single time; formerly
 One, *a.* one of two. single—*s.* a single person; concord, agreement
 One-eyed, *a.* having only one eye
 One'ness, *s.* unity; the quality of being one
 On'erous, *a.* burdensome, oppressive
 On'ion, *s.* a common esculent plant with a bulbous root
 On'ly, *ad.* simply, barely—*a.* single; this and no other; alone
 Onomat'opee, Onomatopœ'ia, *s.* (in Rhetoric and Grammar), a phrase, or a word, whose sound corresponds to the thing that is signified
 On'set, On'slaught, *s.* an attack, an assault
 Ontolog'ical, *a.* pertaining to ontology
 Ontol'ogist, *s.* a metaphysician
 Ontol'ogy, *s.* metaphysics; the science of beings or ideas in general
 On'ward, *ad.* forward; in a state of advance—*a.* advanced—*interj.* signifying advance!
 O'nyx, *s.* a kind of chalcedony, used for cameos
 O'olite, *s.* a granular kind of limestone
 Oolit'ic, *a.* formed of or resembling oolite
 Ooze, *s.* soft mud—*v. n.* to percolate, to oo'zy, *a.* miry, muddy [distil]
 Opac'ity, *s.* darkness, obscureness
 Opa'que, *a.* dark, not transparent
 Opa'queness, *s.* imperviousness to light
 O'pal, *s.* a precious stone of very varied and beautiful colours
 Opales'cence, *s.* similarity to opal
 O'paline, Opales'cent, *a.* resembling opal
 Ope, *v. a.* to open
 O'pen, *v.* to uncloze, unfold, expand, clear, unlock; divide; begin—*a.* unclosed, plain, exposed, frank
 O'pener, *s.* one who opens
 Openey'ed, *a.* watchful, attentive
 Openhand'ed, *a.* generous, bountiful
 Openheart'ed, *a.* generous, candid
 Openheart'edness, *s.* liberality, munifi-
 O'pening, *s.* a breach, an aperture [cence
 O'penly, *ad.* publicly, evidently, plainly
 O'penmouthed, *a.* greedy, clamorous
 O'penness, *s.* freedom from disguise
 Op'era, *s.* [Ital.], a musical drama
 Op'eraglass, *s.* a small binocle telescope
 Op'erant, *a.* able to produce effects
 Op'erate, *v. n.* to act; to produce effects
 Operat'ic, Operat'ical, *a.* relating to or re-
 sembling an opera
 Opera'tion, *s.* agency, influence, effect
 Op'erative, *a.* active, efficacious—*s.* a la-
 bourer; an artisan
 Op'erator, *s.* one who operates
 Opero'se, *a.* laborious; tedious
 Opero'seness, *s.* state of being operose
 Ophthal'mia, *s.* [Gr.], a disease of the eyes
 Ophthal'mic, *a.* relating to the eye
 O'piate, *a.* narcotic, sleep-producing—*s.*
 medicine that causes sleep
 Opi'ne, *v. n.* to think; to be of opinion
 Opin'ion, *s.* a sentiment; notion
 Opin'ionated, Opin'ionative, Opin'iated,
 Opin'iative, Opin'ioned, *a.* obstinate; in-
 flexible in opinion
 Opin'ionatively, Opin'ionately, *ad.* obstin-
 ately; conceitedly
 Opin'ionativeness, Opin'iativeness, *s.* ob-
 stinacy in opinion
 Opin'ionist, *s.* one fond of his own notions

O'pium, *s.* [Lat.], the juice of Turkish
 -poppies
 Opodel'doc, *s.* a kind of soap liniment
 Oppo'nent, *a.* opposite, adverse—*s.* an ad-
 versary, an antagonist
 Opportu'ne, *a.* seasonable, convenient, fit
 Opportu'nely, *ad.* seasonably; convenient-
 ly
 Opportu'neness, *s.* fitness as to time
 Opportu'nity, *s.* fitness of place or time;
 convenience, suitableness
 Oppo'sable, *a.* that can be opposed
 Oppo'se, *v.* to act against, resist, hinder
 Oppo'sed, Oppo'sing, *a.* adverse, opposite
 Oppo'ser, *s.* one who opposes
 Opposite, *a.* in front; adverse—*s.* an ad-
 versary; an antagonist
 Op'positely, *ad.* so as to be opposed [site
 Op'positeness, *s.* the state of being oppo-
 sition, *s.* act of opposing; resist-
 ance; contrariety; the party opposed
 to the administration
 Opposi'tionist, *s.* one opposed to the ad-
 ministration
 Oppress', *v. a.* to treat hardly or unfairly,
 to weigh down
 Oppress'ed, *a.* overborne, overburdened
 Oppres'sion, *s.* act of oppressing; means
 used in oppressing; state of being op-
 pressed
 Oppres'sive, *a.* overbearing; tyrannical;
 heavy
 Oppres'sively, *ad.* in an oppressive manner
 Oppres'siveness, *s.* the quality of being
 oppressive
 Oppres'sor, *s.* one who oppresses
 Oppro'brious, *a.* reproachful, disgraceful
 Oppro'briously, *ad.* reproachfully
 Oppro'briousness, Oppro'brium, *s.* [Lat.],
 disgrace, infamy
 Oppu'gn, *v. a.* to oppose, attack, refute
 Oppu'gner, *s.* one who opposes or attacks
 Op'tative, *a.* expressive of desire
 Op'tic, Op'tical, *a.* visual, relating to vision
 or to the science of optics
 Op'tic, *s.* an instrument or organ of sight
 Op'tically, *ad.* by organ or instrument of
 vision
 Optic'ian, *s.* one skilled in optics, or who
 makes optical instruments
 Op'tics, *s.* the science of light and vision
 Op'timism, *s.* the opinion that everything
 is ordered for the best
 Op'timist, *s.* one who holds optimism
 Op'tion, *s.* choice, power of choosing
 Op'tional, *a.* leaving or left to choice
 Op'tionally, *ad.* as left to choose
 Op'ulence, Op'ulency, *s.* wealth, affluence
 Op'ulent, *a.* rich, wealthy, affluent
 Op'ulently, *ad.* richly; with splendour
 Opus'cule, *s.* a small work
 Or, *conj.* marking an alternative or op-
 position
 O'rach, *s.* a kind of spinage
 O'racle, *s.* an answer given by inspira-
 tion of a deity; one famed for wisdom
 Ora'cular, Ora'culous, *a.* uttering oracles
 Ora'cularly, Ora'culously, *ad.* like an oracle
 Ora'culousness, *s.* state of being oracular
 O'ral, *a.* delivered verbally; not written
 O'rally, *ad.* by mouth; without writing
 Or'ange, *s.* a well-known delicious fruit—
 a. of the colour of, or belonging to, an
 orange
 Orangea'de, *s.* a beverage flavoured with
 orange

OF ALL IMPUDENCE, THE GREATEST IS TO DENY THE TRUTH.

ORA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OSC

Orangeman, *s.* an Irish political Protestant
 Orange-peel, *s.* the rind of an orange
 Orangery, *s.* a place for growing oranges
 Orange-tawny, *a.* of the colour of an orange
 Orang-outang, *s.* a large species of ape
 Ora'tion, *s.* a public discourse or speech
 Orator, *s.* an eloquent public speaker
 Orato'rial, *a.* relating to an orator or oratory
 Oratorical, *a.* rhetorical; befitting an orator
 Oratorically, Orato'rially, *ad.* rhetorically
 Orato'rio, *s.* [Ital.], a kind of sacred musical drama
 Oratory, *s.* rhetorical skill; eloquence; a small chapel for private prayer
 Orb, *s.* a sphere; a circle
 Orb'ed, *a.* circular; formed in a circle
 Orbic'ular, *a.* spherical; circular
 Orbic'ularly, *ad.* spherically; circularly
 Orbic'ularness, *s.* state of being orbicular
 Or'bit, *s.* the path in which a planet moves
 Or'bital, Orbit'ual, *a.* pertaining to the orbit
 Or'chard, *s.* a garden of fruit-trees
 Orches'tra, *s.* [Lat.], a gallery or place for musicians to play in
 Orches'tral, *a.* pertaining to an orchestra
 Or'chis, *s.* [Lat.], a plant, the flowers of which have some resemblance to insects
 Orda'in, *v. a.* to appoint, establish, invest
 Orda'nable, *a.* that may be appointed
 Orda'ned, *a.* regularly appointed
 Orda'ner, *s.* one who ordains
 Orda'ning, *a.* appointing, especially to the Christian ministry
 Or'déal, *s.* a trial by fire or water
 Or'der, *s.* regularity, method, a mandate, a rule, a class, a rank; a style of architecture—*v. a.* to regulate, command, order
 Or'derer, *s.* one who orders [dain
 Or'dering, *s.* disposition; distribution
 Or'derless, *a.* disorderly; out of rule
 Or'derliness, *s.* regularity; methodicalness
 Or'derly, *a.* methodical, regular—*ad.* methodically
 Or'ders, *s. pl.* appointment to the priesthood
 Or'dinal, *s.* a ritual—*a.* noting order
 Or'dinance, *s.* a law; rule; appointment
 Or'dinarily, *ad.* commonly; usually
 Or'dinary, *s.* a judge; a stated chaplain; a table d'hôte; a place where ships of war not in commission are laid up—*a.* common, usual; mean; ugly
 Or'dina'tion, *s.* the act of ordaining or conferring orders
 Or'dnance, *s.* cannon, heavy artillery
 Or'donnance, *s.* [Fr.], the disposition of parts of a picture
 Or'dure, *s.* excrement
 Ore, *s.* metal yet in its mineral state
 O'read, *s.* a nymph of the mountains
 Or'gan, *s.* a natural instrument; a regular means of expressing opinion; a kind of wind musical instrument, played by keys
 Or'gan-builder, *s.* a constructor of organs
 Or'gan'ic, Organ'ical, *a.* instrumental; produced by or possessing organs
 Or'gan'ically, *ad.* by means of organs
 Or'gan'icalness, *s.* state of being organic
 Or'ganism, *s.* organical structure
 Or'ganist, *s.* one who plays on the organ

Organiza'tion, *s.* due construction of parts
 Organize, *v. a.* to form organically
 Or'gan-loft, *s.* loft where an organ stands
 Or'gan-pipe, *s.* the pipe of an organ
 Or'gan-stop, *s.* the stop of an organ
 Or'gasm, *s.* a sudden excitement
 Or'gies, *s.* [Fr.], drunken revels by night
 Or'ient, *a.* rising as the sun; eastern; bright—*s.* the east where the sun rises
 Orien'tal, *a.* eastern, placed in the east—*s.* an inhabitant of the east
 Orien'talism, *s.* an eastern mode of speech
 Orien'talist, *s.* one who has studied oriental languages, &c.
 Or'ifice, *s.* an opening, aperture
 Or'igin, *s.* beginning, source, descent
 Orig'inal, *s.* first copy; not a copyist—*a.* pristine, uncopied
 Original'ity, Orig'inalness, *s.* quality of being original
 Orig'inally, *ad.* primarily, at first
 Orig'inate, *v. a.* to bring or come into existence
 Origina'tion, *s.* act or mode of originating
 Or'ison, *s.* a prayer
 Or'lop, *s.* the middle deck of a ship
 Or'molu, *s.* [Fr.], lacerated or gilded brass for ornament, &c.
 Or'nement, *s.* decoration, embellishment—*v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Ornamen'tal, *a.* giving embellishment
 Ornamen'tally, *ad.* in an ornamental manner
 Or'named, *a.* embellished, decorated
 Or'nate, *a.* decorated, fine
 Or'nately, *ad.* with decoration
 Or'nateness, *s.* state of being adorned
 Ornitholog'ical, *a.* relating to ornithology
 Ornithol'ogist, *s.* one who studies ornithology
 Ornithol'ogy, *s.* the scientific description, &c., of birds
 Orol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on mountains
 Or'phan, *s.* a child bereaved of father or mother, or both—*a.* bereft of parents
 Or'phanage, *s.* state of an orphan
 Or'phaned, *a.* bereft of parents or friends
 Or'phic, *a.* pertaining to Orpheus
 Or'piment, *s.* a yellow pigment made from arsenic
 Or'rery, *s.* an instrument which exhibits the motions of the planets
 Or'ris, *s.* the iris, or flower de luce [trine
 Or'thodox, *a.* sound in opinion and doctrine
 Or'thodoxly, *ad.* with orthodoxy
 Or'thodoxy, *s.* soundness in doctrine, &c.
 Orthoe'pical, *a.* pertaining to orthoepey
 Orthoe'pist, *s.* one skilled in orthoepey
 Orthoe'pey, *s.* the art of pronouncing words properly
 Orthog'raper, *s.* one who spells correctly
 Orthograph'ic, Orthograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to correct spelling; a kind of projection for maps
 Orthograph'ically, *ad.* correctly; in an orthographic manner
 Orthog'rapiy, *s.* the art of spelling correctly; correct spelling; the explanation of the system of letters in a language
 Or'tolan, *s.* a delicate small bird
 Or'ts, *s. pl.* fragments, mere refuse
 Oryctol'ogy, *s.* See Palæontology
 Os'cillate, *v. n.* to swing backward and forward; to vibrate
 Oscilla'tion, *s.* a moving like a pendulum
 Os'cillatory, *a.* swinging

ONLY TRUST THYSELF, AND ANOTHER SHALL NOT BETRAY THEE.

OF ALL THE VIRTUES, GRATITUDE HAS THE SHORTEST MEMORY

[OSC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OUT]

OUR ACTIONS ARE IN OUR OWN POWER; OUR DESTINY IN THAT OF PROVIDENCE.

Os'citancy, Oscita'tion, *s.* the act of yawning; drowsiness
 Os'citant, *a.* yawning, sleepy, sluggish
 Os'culatory, *s.* a picture to be kissed by the worshippers in the Romish Church
 O'sier, *s.* a kind of willow
 Os'mazome, *s.* the source of the characteristic flavour of meat
 Os'pray, *s.* a large sea-hawk
 Os'seous, *a.* bony, like bone; hard
 Os'sicle, *s.* a small bone
 Ossifica'tion, *s.* the change of cartilage into bone
 Os'sifrage, *s.* a kind of sea eagle
 Os'sify, *v. a.* to change to or become bone
 Ostensibil'ity, *s.* state of being ostensible
 Osten'sible, *a.* declared, apparent, alleged
 Osten'sibly, *ad.* in appearance
 Osten'sive, *a.* showing, betokening
 Ostenta'tion, Ostenta'tiousness, *s.* outward or vain show
 Ostenta'tious, *a.* boastful, vain, fond of show, pompous
 Ostenta'tiously, *ad.* vainly, boastfully
 Osteol'ogist, *s.* one who describes bones
 Osteolog'ic, Osteolog'ical, *a.* pertaining to osteology
 Osteolo'gically, *ad.* according to osteology
 Osteol'ogy, *s.* a description of the bones
 Ostler, *s.* See Hostler
 Os'tracism, *s.* banishment; exclusion
 Os'tracize, *v. a.* to banish; to exclude
 Os'trich, *s.* the largest kind of bird now existing
 Oth'er, *pron.* not the same; different
 Oth'erwhere, *ad.* in some other place
 Oth'erwhile, Oth'erwhiles, *ad.* in other times
 Oth'erwise, *ad.* in a different manner
 Ot'tar, Ot'to, *s.* a highly perfumed oil obtained from rose leaves
 Ot'ter, *s.* a common amphibious animal
 Ot'toman, *a.* belonging to the Turks—*s.* a native of Turkey; an elegant kind of hassock
 Ought, *v.* to be fit; to be necessary
 Ounce, *s.* a weight; a small animal of the leopard kind
 Our, *pron.* pertaining to us
 Ourselves, *pron.* we, us, not other
 Ou'sel, *s.* the blackbird
 Oust, *v. a.* to displace, to dismiss
 Out, *ad.* not within, not at home; not in office; to the end; loudly—*interj.* expressing abhorrence or expulsion
 Outact', *v. a.* to do beyond, to exceed
 Outbal'ance, *v. a.* to overweigh, preponderate
 Outbid', *v. a.* to bid more than another
 Outbra've, *v. a.* to silence by greater boasting or show
 Oubra'zen, *v. a.* to put down by superior impudence
 Out'break, Out'breaking, Out'burst, *s.* a breaking out, a sudden and violent commencement
 Outbuild', *v. a.* to exceed in building
 Out'cast, *s.* one driven out, an exile—*a.* rejected
 Out'come, *s.* result
 Out'cry, *s.* a cry of distress, noise, clamour
 Outda're, *v. a.* to venture or dare beyond
 Outdo', *v. a.* to excel, surpass, go beyond
 Outdo'ing, *s.* excess in performance
 Out'door, *a.* taking place in the open air

Ou'ter, *a.* that is without, outward
 Ou'terly, *ad.* towards the outside
 Ou'termost, *a.* remotest from the midst
 Outfa'ce, *v. a.* to brave or stare down
 Out'fall, *s.* a fall of water; a canal
 Out'fit, *s.* equipment for a voyage, &c.
 Outflank', *v. a.* to extend beyond the wing of an army
 Outfly', *v. a.* to fly faster or beyond
 Outfool', *v. a.* to exceed in folly
 Out'gate, *s.* an outlet, a passage outward
 Outgen'eral, Outmanœu've, *v. a.* to exceed in manœuvring
 Outgo', *v. a.* to surpass, excel
 Out'going, *s.* the state of going out; utmost limit
 Outgo'ings, *s. pl.* outlay; expenditure
 Outgrow', *v. a.* to surpass or exceed in growth
 Outgrow'th, *s.* consequence, result
 Outher'od, *v. a.* to surpass Herod in violence or cruelty
 Out'house, *s.* a small detached building
 Outjest', *v. a.* to overpower by jesting
 Outjuggle, *v. a.* to exceed in juggling
 Outland'ish, *a.* foreign not native
 Outlast', *v. a.* to surpass in duration
 Out'law, *s.* one excluded from the benefit of the law—*v. a.* to proscribe. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Out'lay, *s.* a laying out; expenditure
 Outle'ap, *v. a.* to surpass in leaping
 Out'let, *s.* a passage or discharge outward
 Out'line, *s.* contour; delineation, sketch, syllabus—*v. a.* to delineate, to sketch
 Outliv'e, *v. a.* to survive, to live beyond
 Outliv'er, *s.* a survivor
 Outlook', *v. a.* to face down
 Out'look, *s.* prospect, a lookout
 Out'lying, *a.* lying at a distance
 Outmeas'ure, *v. a.* to exceed in measure
 Out'most, *a.* the most outward
 Outnum'ber, *v. a.* to exceed in number
 Out'parish, *s.* a parish without the walls
 Out'port, *s.* a port at a distance from the chief port
 Out'post, *s.* a station beyond the limits of a camp, men placed in one
 Outpour', *v. a.* to send forth freely
 Out'pouring, *s.* a pouring out; effusion
 Out'rage, *v.* to treat with violence or insult—*s.* violence; insulting and injurious treatment
 Outra'geous, *a.* violent, furious, excessive
 Outra'geously, *ad.* violently; furiously
 Outra'geousness, *s.* fury; violence
 Outre', *a.* [Fr.], extravagant; overstrained
 Outre'ach, *v. a.* to go beyond, exceed; cheat
 Outreck'on, *v. a.* to exceed in computation
 Outri'de, *v. a.* to pass by riding
 Out'rider, *s.* an attendant on horseback
 Outri'ght, *ad.* immediately, completely
 Outro'ar, *v. a.* to exceed in roaring
 Outroo't, *v. a.* to root up, to eradicate
 Outrun', *v. a.* to leave behind in running
 Outsai'l, *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing
 Out'set, *s.* beginning; departure
 Outshi'ne, *v. a.* to excel in lustre
 Out'side, *s.* external part, outer part—*a.* exterior
 Outsit', *v. a.* to sit beyond the due time
 Out'skirts, *s. pl.* suburbs; environs
 Out'spoken, *a.* candid, plainspeaking
 Outspread', Outstret'ched, *a.* extended, spread out

OF ALL THE ENEMIES OF IDLENESS, WANT IS THE MOST FORMIDABLE.

[OUT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[OVE]

Outstand'ing, *a.* unpaid; projecting forward
 Outsta're, *v. a.* to stare or face down
 Outstep', *v. a.* to go beyond; to exceed
 Outstrip', *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind
 Outswear', *v. a.* to exceed in swearing
 Outtalk', *v. a.* to overpower by talk
 Outvalue', *v. a.* to transcend in price
 Outvie', *v. a.* to surpass, to excel
 Outvote', *v. a.* to defeat by votes
 Outwalk', *v. a.* to leave behind in walking
 Outward, *a.* external, foreign, apparent—
ad. to foreign or outer parts
 Outward-bound', *a.* proceeding from a port
 Outwardly, *ad.* in appearance, not sincerely; externally
 Outwards, *ad.* towards the exterior
 Outwatch', *v. a.* to surpass in watching
 Outweigh', *v. a.* to exceed in weight, &c.
 Outwit', *v. a.* to overcome by stratagem
 Outworks, *s. pl.* all parts of a fortification beyond the main wall
 Outworn, *a.* worn out
 Oval, *a.* elliptical, shaped like an egg—
s. anything elliptical in figure
 Ovary, *s.* the organ containing the eggs
 Ovalate, *a.* of an oval figure
 Ovation, *s.* a kind of triumph
 Oven, *s.* any small chamber for baking in
 Over, *prep.* upon, above; across—*ad.* across, above, about, past, too
 Overact', *v. a.* to act more than enough
 Overalls, *s. pl.* trousers worn over others
 Over-anxiety, *s.* excessive anxiety
 Overanxious, *a.* too careful
 Overarch', *v. a.* to cover with an arch
 Overawe', *v. a.* to keep in awe, to terrify
 Overbalance, *v. a.* to preponderate
 Overbear', *v. a.* to subdue, to bear down
 Overbearing, *a.* domineering, despotic
 Overboard, *ad.* off or out of the ship
 Overburden, *v. a.* to load too much
 Overburdened, *a.* overloaded
 Overbusy, *a.* too busy; officious
 Overca'reful, *a.* careful to excess
 Overcast, *a.* clouded—*v. a.* to darken
 Overcautious, *a.* prudent to excess
 Overcharge, *s.* an excessive charge
 Overcharge, *v. a.* to charge or fill to excess
 Overcharged, *a.* burdened, loaded to excess
 Overclouded, *a.* darkened with clouds
 Overcolour, *v. a.* to colour too highly
 Overcome, *v. a.* to subdue, to vanquish
 Overconfidence, *s.* excessive confidence
 Overconfident, *a.* too confident
 Overconfidently, *ad.* too confidently
 Overcurious, *a.* too curious
 Overdo', *v. a.* to do more than enough
 Overdone, *a.* too much cooked
 Overdose, *s.* too great a dose
 Overdraw', *v. a.* to draw beyond one's credit
 Overdress', *v. a.* to dress too showily
 Overdrive, *v. a.* to drive too hard or fast
 Overeager, *a.* too vehement in desire
 Overeagerly, *ad.* too eagerly
 Overeagerness, *s.* excess of eagerness
 Overeat, *v. a.* to eat to excess
 Overestimate, *v. a.* to think too highly of
 Overfatigue, *s.* excessive fatigue—*v. a.* to fatigue to excess
 Overfeed', *v. a.* to feed too much, to cram
 Overflow, *v.* to run over
 Overflow, *s.* an inundation

Overflow'ing, *a.* abundant, copious—*s.* exuberance, copiousness
 Overflow'ingly, *ad.* exuberantly
 Overfond, *a.* much too fond
 Overforward, *a.* too forward
 Overforwardness, *s.* officiousness
 Overfull, *a.* too full
 Overgrown, *a.* covered by natural growth, grown beyond natural size
 Overgrowth, *s.* exuberant growth
 Overhang', *v. a.* to jut over; to impend
 Overhang'ing, *a.* impending
 Overhaste, Overhastiness, *s.* precipitation
 Overhastily, *ad.* in too great a hurry
 Overhasty, *a.* in too great haste
 Overhaul, *v. a.* to examine over again
 Overhead, *ad.* aloft, above in the zenith
 Overhear', *v. a.* to hear what is not addressed to one
 Overheat', *v. a.* to heat too much
 Overissue, *s.* the issuing of bank-notes to excess
 Overjoyed, *a.* transported, in ecstasy
 Overlaboured, *a.* too much elaborated
 Overladen, *a.* overburdened
 Overland, *a.* across the continent
 Overlap', *v. n.* to fold or lap over
 Overlarge, *a.* larger than enough
 Overlay', *v. a.* to smother, to cover over, to oppress
 Overliberal, *a.* too liberal
 Overlie', *v. a.* to lie above anything
 Overload, *v. a.* to burden too heavily
 Overlook, *v. a.* to superintend; to view from a higher place; to pass by indulgently or negligently
 Overlooker, *s.* one who superintends
 Overlying, *a.* lying above
 Overmatch', *v. a.* to be too powerful for
 Overmeasure, *s.* excess of measure
 Overmodest, *a.* affectedly modest
 Overmuch, *a.* too much, more than enough—*ad.* in too great a degree
 Overnight, *s.* the night before
 Overofficious, *a.* too busy or zealous
 Overpaid, *a.* paid too highly
 Overpay', *v. a.* to pay too highly
 Overpeopled, *a.* overstocked with people
 Overpersuade, *v. a.* to overbear by persuasion
 Overplus, *s.* what remains over
 Overpoise, *v.* to overbalance [subdue
 Overpower, *v. a.* to overcome, put down,
 Overpowering, *a.* overwhelming
 Overpoweringly, *ad.* overwhelmingly
 Overprize, *v. a.* to value too highly
 Overrate, *v. a.* to rate too highly
 Overreach, *v. a.* to reach too far; to deceive; to cheat
 Overreacher, *s.* a cheat [too far
 Overreaching, *s.* deception; a reaching
 Overready, *a.* too prompt
 Overrighteous, *a.* pharisaic
 Override, *v. a.* to pass; take the place of
 Overripe, *a.* too ripe; past maturity
 Overroasted, *a.* too much roasted
 Overrule, *v. a.* to superintend, supersede
 Overruler, *s.* a director; a governor
 Overruling, *a.* controlling, directing
 Overrun', *v. a.* to ravage; outrun; overspread; to carry forward to another line or page
 Overrunner, *s.* one that overruns
 Overscrupulous, *a.* scrupulous to excess
 Oversea, *a.* foreign—*ad.* from beyond seas

ONLY WISE AND GOOD MEN CAN BE FRIENDS; OTHERS ARE BUT COMPANIONS.

OPINIONATIVE MEN BELIEVE NOTHING BUT WHAT THEY COMPREHEND.

[OVE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAG

Oversee', *v. a.* to superintend, to overlook
 Oversee'r, *s.* one who overlooks; a parish-officer who has the care of the poor
 Overset', *v.* to overturn, to subvert
 Oversha'de, *v. a.* to put in shadow
 Overshad'ow, *v. a.* to overshadow, shelter, protect
 Overshoo't, *v.* to make assertions incapable of proof
 O'vershot, *a.* with the water passing over it
 O'versight, *s.* superintendence; omission
 O'versize, *a.* larger than usual
 Overslee'p, *v. a.* to sleep too long [over
 Overspread', *v. a.* to cover over, scatter
 Oversta'te, *v. a.* to exaggerate
 Overstep', *v. a.* to step beyond; to exceed
 Overstock', *v. a.* to fill too full; to crowd
 O'verstock, *s.* a superabundance
 Overstrai'n, *v.* to exaggerate, to fatigue
 O'versupply, *s.* superabundance
 O'vert, *a.* manifest, public. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Overta'ke, *v. a.* to come up with
 Overtask', *v. a.* to burden too heavily
 Overtax', *v. a.* to tax too heavily
 Overthrow', *v. a.* to ruin, defeat, overturn
 O'verthrow, *s.* discomfiture, destruction
 Overthrow'er, *s.* he who overthrows
 Overti'ed, *a.* overcome with fatigue
 O'vertly, *ad.* openly, publicly, manifestly
 Overtop', *v. a.* to rise above; excel, surpass
 Overtra'de, *v. n.* to trade beyond capital or demand
 O'vertrading, *s.* trading without capital or custom
 O'verture, *s.* proposal; an introductory piece of instrumental music
 Overturn', *v. a.* to throw down; overpower
 O'verturn, O'verturning, *s.* an overthrow, an oversetting
 Overturn'able, *a.* that may be overturned
 Overval'ue, *v. a.* to rate at too high a price
 Overwe'ak, *a.* too weak, too feeble
 Overwee'ning, *a.* presumptuous; conceited
 Overwee'ningly, *ad.* presumptuously
 Overwei'ght, *s.* excess in weight
 Overwhelm', *v.* to overbear, to submerge completely, to crush
 Overwhel'ming, *a.* destroying completely
 Overwhel'mingly, *ad.* so as to overwhelm
 Overwi'se, *a.* wise to affectation
 Overwork'ed, *a.* worked to excess
 Overwrou'ght, *a.* too much laboured
 Overzeal'ous, *a.* zealous to excess
 Ovip'arous, *a.* bearing eggs
 Owe, *v. a.* to be indebted; to be obliged
 Ow'ing, *a.* in consequence, or because of
 Owl, Owl'et, *s.* well-known nocturnal bird
 Owl'ish, Owl'-like, *a.* resembling an owl
 Own, *a.* belonging to; mine, his, &c.—
v. a. to have a right to, to acknowledge, to avow
 Own'er, *s.* one to whom a thing belongs
 Own'ership, *s.* property, possession
 Ox, *s.* a bullock [woodsorrel
 Oxal'ic, *a.* pertaining to the oxalis, or
 Ox'eye, *s.* a kind of chrysanthemum
 Ox'lip, *s.* a kind of cowslip
 Ox'stall, *s.* the place where oxen are kept
 Ox'ydise, *v.* to rust; to absorb oxygen
 Ox'yde, *s.* a compound of oxygen and some other body
 Oxygen, *s.* a gas which enters largely into the composition of air, and supports respiration and combustion
 Oxy'enate, *v. n.* to combine with oxygen

Oxyg'enous, *a.* of the nature of oxygen
 Ox'yamel, *s.* mixture of vinegar and honey
 Ox'ytone, *a.* having an acute sound
 Oys'ter, *s.* a common esculent shell-fish
 Oys'ter-shell, *s.* the shell of the oyster

P.

P a labial consonant, is formed by compression of the lips; as, *tap, pat*. In *cupboard* it has a *b* sound. In some words it is mute, as *psalm, receipt*. With *h* it has a sound equivalent to *f*, as, *philosophy*.

Pab'ulum, *s.* [Lat.], aliment; food; support

Pace, *s.* step, gait; a measure of two or five feet—*v.* to move slowly; measure by steps

Pa'cer, *s.* one who paces, a pacing horse

Pa'cha, *s.* [Turk.], a Turkish governor

Pa'chalic, *s.* the jurisdiction of a pacha

Pacific, *a.* mild; peace-making

Pacifica'tion, *s.* the act of making peace

Pacifi'cator, *s.* a mediator or peacemaker

Pacifi'catory, *a.* tending to make peace

Pac'ifier, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases

Pac'ify, *v. a.* to appease, to compose

Pack, *s.* a bundle tied up for carriage; a set of cards; a number of hounds, &c.—
v. to put in order, arrange for carriage; to send off or depart; to bring together fraudulently

Pack'age, *s.* a bundle, a charge for packing

Pack'cloth, *s.* cloth in which goods are

Pack'er, *s.* one who packs [tied

Pack'et, *s.* a small pack

Pack'et, Pack'et-boat, Pack'et-ship, *s.* a vessel appointed to carry letters, &c., from one place to another

Pack'horse, *s.* a horse of burden

Pack'ing, *s.* stuff used in packing

Pack'man, *s.* a pedlar

Pack'saddle, *s.* a saddle to carry burdens

Pack'thread, *s.* a stout kind of thread

Pack'wax, Pax'wax, *s.* the tough tendon of the neck

Pad, *s.* an easy-paced horse; a kind of cushion—*v. n.* to travel gently; to stuff with padding

Pad'ded, *a.* stuffed with padding

Pad'ding, *s.* the matter used in padding

Pad'dle, *v. n.* to play in the water; to row—
s. a small oar; the propelling wheel of a steamboat

Pad'dle-box, *s.* the cover of a paddle-wheel

Pad'dler, *s.* one who paddles

Pad'dle-wheel, *s.* the paddle of a steamer

Pad'dock, *s.* a small enclosed pasture

Pad'dy, *s.* rice in the husk; an Irishman

Pad'lock, *s.* a hanging lock—*v. a.* to fasten with a padlock

Pæ'an, *s.* [Gr.], *s.* a song of triumph or praise

Pædobap'tism, *s.* infant baptism

Pæ'ony. See Peony.

Pa'gan, *s.* a heathen—*a.* heathenish

Pa'ganism, *s.* heathenism

Pa'ganize, *v. a.* to render heathenish

Page, *s.* oneside of the leaf of a book; a youthful attendant—*v. a.* to mark the pages of a book

Pag'eant, *s.* a show or pompous spectacle

OUR VIRTUES WOULD BE PROUD, IF OUR VICES WHIPPED THEM NOT.

OF ALL PARTS OF WISDOM, THE PRACTICE OF IT IS THE BEST.

[PAG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAN]

PROUD LOOKS LOSE HEARTS, BUT COURTEOUS WORDS WIN THEM.

Pag'eantry, *s.* pomp, ostentation, show
 Pago'da, *s.* an Indian temple; an Indian gold or silver coin
 Pail, *s.* an open vessel for carrying water
 Pai'ful, *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold
 Pain, *s.* suffering in mind or body, punishment—*v. a.* to afflict, torment, make uneasy
 Pai'nful, *a.* full of pain, afflictive, difficult
 Pai'nfully, *ad.* with great pain, laboriously
 Pai'nfulness, *s.* affliction, laboriousness
 Pai'nless, *a.* free from pain or trouble
 Pains, *s. pl.* labour, trouble
 Pai'nstaker, *s.* a laborious person
 Pai'nstaking, *a.* industrious—*s.* great industry
 Paint, *s.* pigment, colour laid on by painting—*v. a.* to colour, represent, describe
 Pai'nted, *a.* coloured with, or as if with pigment
 Pai'nter, *s.* one who paints
 Pai'nting, *s.* the act of colouring with pigment; the art of making pictures; a picture; paint
 Pair, *s.* two similar things, a couple—*v. a.* to join in couples, unite, match
 Pal'ace, *s.* the mansion of a monarch, a high nobleman, or a prelate
 Palæontol'ogy, *s.* scientific description of fossil organic remains
 Palæontolog'ical, *a.* relating to palæontology
 Pal'anquin, *s.* a litter, used in India
 Pal'atable, *a.* pleasing to the taste
 Pal'atableness, *s.* the being palatable
 Pal'atably, *ad.* agreeably to the taste
 Pal'atal, *a.* pertaining to the palate—*s.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate
 Pal'ate, *s.* roof of the mouth; taste, relish
 Pala'tial, *a.* befitting a palace; magnificent
 Pal'atine, *a.* possessing royal privileges—*s.* one invested with regal privileges
 Pala'ver, *s.* superfluous talk—*v. a.* to flatter
 Pale, *a.* wan, whitish—*s.* a flat stake stuck in the ground; an inclosure—*v. a.* to inclose with pales, to make pale
 Pa'le-eyed, *a.* having the eyes dimmed
 Pa'le-faced, *a.* having the face wan, pale
 Pa'lely, *ad.* wanly; not ruddily
 Pa'leness, *s.* wanness, want of colour
 Paleog'raphy, *s.* the art of explaining ancient writings
 Paleol'ogy, *s.* the study of antiquity
 Pal'ette, *s.* [Fr.], a painter's pallet
 Pal'frey, *s.* a small riding horse
 Pal'ing, *s.* a fence made of pales
 Pal'isade, *s.* an inclosure of high pales—*v. a.* to inclose with a palisade
 Pa'lish, *a.* somewhat pale, sickly
 Pall, *s.* a covering for a coffin—*v.* to satiate, to disgust
 Palla'dium, *s.* [Lat.], something which assures the safety of the possessors; a kind of metal
 Pal'let, *s.* a small or mean bed; a tablet or small dish for mixing colours on
 Pal'liate, *v. a.* to excuse, extenuate, ease
 Pallia'tion, *s.* a mitigation, imperfect cure
 Pal'liative, *a.* extenuating, mitigating—*s.* anything that will mitigate
 Pal'lid, *a.* pale, not high-coloured
 Pal'lidly, *a.* wanly
 Pal'lidness, Pal'lor, *s.* [Lat.], paleness

Palm, *s.* a tropical tree; triumph; part of the hand—*v. a.* to impose upon
 Pal'mary, *a.* principal; capital
 Pal'mated, *a.* resembling the hand
 Pal'mer, *s.* a pilgrim
 Palmet'to, *s.* a kind of the palm-tree
 Pal'mistry, *s.* fortune-telling by lines of the hand
 Palm-Sunday, *s.* the Sunday next before Easter
 Pal'my, *a.* bearing or having palms
 Palpabil'ity, Pal'pableness, *s.* quality of being palpable
 Pal'pable, *a.* that may be felt; plain; gross
 Pal'pably, *ad.* plainly, evidently
 Pal'pitate, *v. a.* to beat as the heart, flutter
 Pal'pitating, *a.* throbbing, fluttering
 Palpita'tion, *s.* a throbbing of the heart
 Pal'sied, *a.* afflicted with the palsy
 Pal'sy, *s.* paralysis—*v. a.* to paralyse, to destroy action
 Pal'ter, *v.* to shift; to elude
 Pal'terer, *s.* one who palters
 Pal'trily, *ad.* in a paltry manner
 Pal'triness, *s.* meanness; worthlessness
 Pal'try, *a.* mean, despicable, little
 Pam'per, *v. a.* to feed luxuriously, to glut
 Pam'pered, *a.* fed high; indulged
 Pam'phlet, *s.* a small stitched book
 Pamphletee'r, *s.* a writer of pamphlets
 Pamphletee'ring, *s.* the writing of pamphlets
 Pan, *s.* a broad hollow vessel, part of a gun lock
 Panace'a, *s.* [Lat.], a universal medicine
 Pana'da, Pana'do, *s.* bread boiled in water
 Pan'cake, *s.* thin batter fried in a pan
 Pan'dect. See *Dict. of Law Terms* [hell
 Pandemo'nium, *s.* the palace of the devils;
 Pan'der, *s.* a procurer—*v.* to be vilely subservient to
 Pane, *s.* a square of glass, &c.
 Panegyrie, *s.* eulogy, encomium, praise
 Panegyrie, Panegy'rical, *a.* bestowing praise
 Panegy'rist, *s.* a writer of panegyrics
 Panegy'ryze, *v. a.* to commend highly
 Pan'el, *s.* a square of wainscot; a roll of jurors' names—*v. a.* to form with panels
 Pan'elling, *s.* the being formed with panels
 Pang, *s.* violent and sudden pain
 Pan'ic, *s.* sudden causeless consternation—*a.* violent without cause
 Pan'nage, *s.* beech-nuts, acorns, &c.
 Pan'nier, *s.* a large covered basket
 Pan'oply, *s.* complete armour
 Panora'ma, *s.* a large painting, representing a view all round some central point; a view all round a point
 Pan'sy, *s.* the heart's-ease
 Pant, *v. n.* to breathe short and quick; to palpitate; to long for
 Pantaloo'n, *s.* a buffoon in a pantomime
 Pantaloo'ns, *s. pl.* long trousers
 Pan'theism, *s.* the doctrine that the universe is God
 Pan'theist, *s.* one who holds pantheism
 Pantheis'tic, *a.* relating to pantheism
 Panthe'on, *s.* [Lat.], a temple of all the gods
 Pan'ther, *s.* a kind of leopard
 Pan'tile, *s.* a gutter tile
 Pant'ing, *s.* a short and quick breathing
 Pant'ingly, *ad.* with rapid breathing
 Pan'tograph, *s.* an instrument for copying on a different scale

POMP RUINS FAMILIES, AND LEADS TO THE CORRUPTION OF MANNERS.

[PAN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAR]

PUNCTUALITY BEGETS CONFIDENCE, AND IS THE SURE PATH TO HONOUR AND RESPECT.

Pantograph'ic, *a.* performed by a pantograph
 Pan'tomime, *s.* a representation in dumb show; a burlesque performance
 Pantomim'ic, *a.* representing by dumb show
 Pan'try, *s.* a larder for provisions
 Pap, *s.* the nipple; food for infants; pulp
 Papa', *s.* [Lat.], a name for father
 Pa'pacy, *s.* the popedom, popish dignity
 Pa'pal, *s.* belonging to the pope, popish
 Pa'palize, *v. a.* to make popish
 Pa'pally, *ad.* popishly
 Pa'per, *s.* a substance for writing on, &c.; a bank-note or bill; a newspaper—*a.* made of paper, slight—*v. a.* to cover or inclose with paper
 Papercred'it, *s.* promissory notes, &c.
 Pa'perhanger, *s.* one who papers rooms
 Pa'perhangings, *s. pl.* paper printed in colours for pasting on the walls of rooms
 Pa'permaker, *s.* one who makes paper
 Pa'permaking, *s.* art of making paper
 Pa'permill, *s.* a mill to make paper in
 Pa'permoney, *s.* bank notes
 Pa'perstainer, *s.* one who colours paper
 Pa'pier-mâché, *s.* [Fr.], a substance of which trays, &c., are made
 Pa'pist, Pa'palist, *s.* one who adheres to popery
 Papis'tical, *a.* popish, adhering to popery
 Pa'pistry, *s.* practices of Romanism
 Pap'py, *a.* soft, succulent, easily divided
 Papyra'ceous, *a.* resembling paper
 Par, *s.* [Lat.], a state of equality
 Par'able, *s.* a fable or allegory
 Parab'ola, *s.* one of the conic sections
 Parabol'ic, Parabol'ical, *a.* expressed by parable; like a parabola
 Parabol'ically, *ad.* allusively
 Parachu'te, *s.* an apparatus like an umbrella, to break a fall from a balloon
 Para'de, *s.* [Fr.], military order, ground for military exercises; show—*v. a.* to meet for military exercises; to exhibit ostentatiously
 Par'adigm, *s.* (in Grammar), an example of the conjugation of a verb
 Par'adise, *s.* the blissful regions; heaven
 Paradisa'ical, *a.* relating to paradise
 Par'adox, *s.* a proposition really true, but apparently false, or absurd
 Paradox'ical, *a.* pertaining to paradox
 Paradox'ically, *ad.* in a paradoxical manner
 Par'agon, *s.* a model, pattern [ner]
 Par'agram, *s.* a play upon words
 Par'agraph, *s.* a distinct part of a discourse, any short composition—*v. a.* to write a paragraph
 Paragraph'ic, Paragraph'ical, *a.* consisting of paragraphs
 Paragraph'ically, *ad.* by paragraphs
 Paral'ipsis, *s.* (in Rhetoric), a pretended omission
 Par'allax, *s.* the change of place in a heavenly body, when viewed from different points
 Par'allel, *s.* a line which preserves the same distance from another; a circle on the globe marking equality of latitude; resemblance; conformity in many particulars—*a.* equidistant from; in the same direction, equal—*v. a.* to correspond to; to compare
 Par'allelism, *s.* state of being parallel

Parallel'ogram, *s.* a 4-sided figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal
 Parallelopi'ped, *s.* a prism, whose base is a parallelogram
 Par'alyse, *v. a.* to affect with paralysis; to deprive of motion
 Paral'ysis, *s.* [Gr.], a palsy
 Paralyt'ic, Paralyt'ical, Par'alysed, *a.* struck by palsy
 Par'amount, *s.* the chief—*a.* superior
 Par'amour, *s.* a lover or mistress
 Par'apet, *s.* a wall breast high
 Parapherna'lia, *s.* [Lat.], ornamental decorations
 Par'aphrase, *s.* an ample or explanatory translation—*v. a.* to translate loosely
 Par'aphrast, *s.* a writer of paraphrases
 Paraphras'tic, Paraphras'tical, *a.* not literal, not verbal
 Paraphras'tically, *ad.* in a paraphrastic manner
 Parasele'ne, *s.* [Gr.], a mock moon
 Par'asite, *s.* a flatterer; a plant which lives upon another; an insect like the flea, &c.
 Parasit'ic, Parasit'ical, *a.* living on other plants or animals; flattering; wheedling
 Parasit'ically, *ad.* as a parasite
 Parasol', *s.* a small umbrella used as a screen against the sun
 Par'boil, *v. a.* to half boil
 Par'cel, *s.* a small bundle, lot, quantity—*v. a.* to divide into portions
 Parch, *v.* to burn slightly, scorch, dry up
 Parch'ed, *a.* scorched up
 Parch'edness, *s.* state of being dried up
 Parch'ing, *a.* scorching
 Parch'ingly, *ad.* so as to scorch up
 Parch'ment, *s.* sheepskin dressed for writing on
 Pard, *s.* the leopard
 Par'don, *s.* forgiveness, remission—*v. a.* to excuse, forgive, remit
 Par'donable, *a.* that may be pardoned
 Par'donableness, *s.* susceptibility of pardon
 Par'donably, *ad.* excusably, venially
 Par'doned, *a.* forgiven
 Par'doner, *s.* one who forgives another
 Par'doning, *a.* forgiving
 Pare, *v. a.* to cut off the surface
 Paregor'ic, *s.* an anodyne medicine
 Pa'rent, *s.* a father or mother
 Pa'rentage, *s.* birth, extraction, descent
 Paren'tal, *a.* pertaining to parents
 Paren'tally, *ad.* like a parent
 Paren'thesis, *s.* [Gr.], a clause inserted in a sentence between marks, thus (), without which the sense is perfect
 Parenthet'ic, Parenthet'ical, *a.* using parentheses
 Parenthet'ically, *ad.* in a parenthesis
 Pa'rentless, *a.* without parents
 Pa'rer, *s.* a tool to cut away the surface
 Par'getting, *s.* plaster or stucco
 Parhe'lion, *s.* [Gr.], a mock sun
 Pa'riah, *s.* [Hind.], an outcast
 Pa'rian, *s.* a fine porcelain resembling marble
 Pa'ring, *s.* that which is pared off; the rind
 Par'ish, *s.* a district apportioned to a church—*a.* parochial
 Parish'ioner, *s.* one who belongs to a parish
 Paris'ian, *s.* a native of Paris
 Pa'rity, *s.* equality, resemblance, likeness
 Park, *s.* a tract of ornamentally kept

PURSUER IN HEALTH THAT CONDUCT WHICH YOU PROMISE IN SICKNESS.

[PAR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PAS]

PUNISHMENT DEFERRED COMMONLY FALLS THE HEAVIER.

ground—*v. a.* to bring artillery into action in a body
 Par'lance, *s.* conversation; talk
 Par'ley, *s.* conversation, conference—*v. n.* to confer; to discuss orally
 Par'liament, *s.* the assembly of the three estates, the King, Lords, and Commons
 Parliamenta'rian, *s.* one who sided with the parliament against Charles I.—*a.* attached to the parliament
 Parliamen'tary, *a.* enacted by parliament, according to the custom of parliament
 Par'lour, *s.* a common sitting-room
 Paro'chial, *a.* pertaining to a parish
 Parochial'ity, *s.* state of being parochial
 Paro'chially, *ad.* in a parish; by parishes
 Par'ody, *s.* a burlesque version of any composition—*v. a.* to burlesque a composition
 Paro'le, *s.* [Fr.], oral declaration—*a.* given by word of mouth
 Paronoma'sia, *s.* [Lat.], (in Rhetoric), a play, a word, a pun
 Paroquet', *s.* a small species of parrot
 Par'oxysm, *s.* a fit, or intermittent attack
 Paroxys'mal, *a.* subject to paroxysms
 Par'quetry, *s.* an inlaid floor
 Parrici'dal, *a.* relating to parricide
 Par'ricide, *s.* one who murders his father
 Par'rot, *s.* a well-known bird
 Par'ry, *v.* to put by thrusts; to ward off
 Parse, *v. a.* to resolve by rules of grammar
 Parsimo'nious, *a.* covetous, saving, frugal
 Parsimo'niously, *ad.* frugally, covetously
 Par'simony, Parsimo'niousness, *s.* niggardliness, covetousness
 Par'sing, *s.* the act of resolving by rules of grammar
 Pars'ley, *s.* a well-known herb
 Pars'nep, Pars'nip, *s.* an edible root
 Par'son, *s.* a clergyman, priest, minister
 Par'sonage, *s.* a parson's benefice or house
 Part, *s.* a portion, something less than the whole; share, concern, party, member—*v.* to divide, separate, keep asunder; go away
 Partake, *v.* to participate, have part in
 Parta'ker, *s.* an associate, a sharer
 Par'ted, *a.* divided, sundered
 Parter're, *s.* [Fr.], a flower-garden
 Partial, *a.* [Fr.], not universal, affecting one part, inclining to one party, unjust
 Partial'ity, *s.* an unequal judgment
 Partially, *ad.* with partiality
 Partibil'ity, *s.* divisibility; separability
 Part'ible, *a.* divisible, separable
 Partic'ipable, *a.* that may be shared
 Partic'ipant, *a.* having share or part—*s.* a sharer
 Partic'ipate, *v.* to partake, to share
 Participa'tion, *s.* a sharing of something
 Partic'ipative, *a.* capable of partaking
 Partic'ipator, *s.* one who participates
 Particip'ial, *a.* of the nature of a participle
 Particip'ially, *ad.* like a participle
 Par'ticiple, *s.* (in Grammar), the adjective form of a verb
 Part'icle, *s.* a small portion; (in Grammar), a small indeclinable word
 Partic'ular, *a.* individual, special, careful, odd—*s.* a single instance or point
 Particular'ity, *s.* minuteness of detail; attention to detail
 Particulariza'tion, *s.* act of particularizing
 Partic'ularize, *v. a.* to mention distinctly or in detail

Partic'ularly, *ad.* distinctly, especially
 Part'ing, *s.* a division; an opening; the ceremony of taking leave—*a.* separating; at the time of separation
 Partisan', *s.* an adherent to a party
 Partisanship, *s.* state of being a partisan
 Parti'tion, *s.* act of dividing, a division—*v. a.* to divide into distinct parts
 Part'itive, *a.* distributive
 Part'itively, *ad.* distributively
 Part'ly, *ad.* in part; in some measure
 Part'ner, *s.* an associate, partaker, spouse
 Part'nership, *s.* association, joint interest
 Part'ridge, *s.* a bird commonly preserved as game
 Parts, *s. pl.* qualities, faculties, districts
 Parturi'tion, *s.* act of bringing forth
 Par'ty, *s.* an assembly; company, detachment, side, political cause
 Par'ty-coloured, *a.* having different colours
 Par'ty-man, *s.* an abettor of a party
 Par'ty-spirit, *s.* the spirit of a party
 Par'ty-wall, *s.* a wall that separates houses
 Pas, *s.* [Fr.], precedence or priority
 Pas'chal, *a.* relating to the passover
 Pas'que-flower, *s.* a species of anemone
 Pas'quin, Pasquina'de, *s.* a lampoon—*v. a.* to lampoon
 Pass, *v.* to move, to go through, to go beyond; to vanish; to enact; to utter or express; to omit; to be current—*s.* a narrow entrance; license to go; a thrust; an extremity
 Pass'able, *a.* possible to be passed; tolerable
 Pass'ably, *ad.* tolerably, moderately
 Pass'age, *s.* act of passing; journey; incident; road; narrow street; clause from
 Pass'book, *s.* a banking book [a book
 Pass'enger, *s.* a traveller
 Pass'cr, *s.* one who passes
 Pass'er-by, *s.* one who goes by
 Passibil'ity, *s.* susceptibility to external impressions
 Pas'sible, *a.* that may be impressed
 Pass'ing, *s.* act of going by or through—*a.* supreme, eminent
 Pass'ing-bell, *s.* the death-bell for a person
 Pas'sion, *s.* anger, love, ardour, eager desire, suffering
 Pas'sionate, *a.* easily moved to anger
 Pas'sionately, *ad.* with desire; angrily
 Pas'sionateness, *s.* vehement emotion
 Pas'sionless, *a.* not easily moved; cool
 Pas'sion-flower, *s.* a climbing garden-flower
 Pas'sion-week, *s.* the week before Easter
 Pas'sive, *a.* unresisting; suffering
 Pas'sively, *ad.* in a passive manner
 Pas'siveness, Passiv'ity, *s.* passibility
 Pass'key, *s.* a master-key
 Pass'over, *s.* a solemn festival of the Jews
 Pass'port, *s.* official license to pass
 Pass'word, *s.* the countersign or watch-word
 Past, *a.* gone by, spent—*s.* time past—*prep.* beyond
 Paste, *s.* dough for pastry; a cement made of flour and water—*v. a.* to fasten with paste
 Pa'steboard, *s.* a thick kind of paper
 Pas'tel, *s.* a colouring substance
 Pas'tern, *s.* the lower part of a horse's leg
 Pas'tille, *s.* [Fr.], a composition of aromatic scent when burnt

PRAISE NOT THE UNWORTHY, THOUGH THEY ROLL IN RICHES.

PAS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PEA

POPULAR PLEASURE IS LIKE A BUBBLE: IT IS BLOWN UP, AND SOON BURSTS.

Pas'time, *s.* sport, recreation, diversion
 Pas'tor, *s.* [Lat.], a minister of the Gospel
 Pas'toral, *a.* rural, relating to the ministry of the Gospel—*s.* a rural poem
 Pas'torate, Pas'torship, *s.* the office of a Pa'stry, *s.* pies or baked paste [pastor]
 Pa'strycook, *s.* one who makes pastry
 Pas'turable, *a.* fit for pasture
 Pas'turage, *s.* pasture, food for cattle
 Pas'ture, *s.* grassland; pasturage.—*v.* to place in a pasture; to graze
 Pa'sty, *s.* a raised pie—*a.* made of or covered with paste
 Pat, *a.* fit, convenient, exactly suitable—*v. a.* to strike lightly—*s.* a light blow
 Patch, *v.* to mend, piece, put on patches—*s.* a piece sewed on a garment
 Patch'er, *s.* one who patches; a botcher
 Patch'work, *s.* patches of cloth sewn together; variegated work
 Pate, *s.* the head [Eucharist]
 Pat'en, Pat'in, *s.* the dish used at the Pa'tent, *a.* open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent—*s.* an exclusive right or privilege; a writing granting it
 Pa'tented, *a.* secured by patent
 Patentee', *s.* one who has a patent
 Pater'nal, *a.* fatherly; hereditary
 Pater'nally, *ad.* in a fatherly way
 Pater'nity, *s.* the relation of a father
 Path, Path'way, *s.* way, road, course
 Pathet'ic, Pathet'ical, *a.* moving the affections
 Pathet'ically, *ad.* in a moving manner
 Pathet'icalness, *s.* quality of being pathetic
 Path'less, *a.* untrodden, not known
 Patholog'ical, *a.* relating to pathology
 Pathol'ogy, *s.* a scientific treatise on diseases
 Pa'thos, *s.* [Gr.], warmth, passion, feeling
 Pa'tience, *s.* calmness of mind, endurance
 Pa'tient, *a.* not easily moved or provoked—*s.* one under medical care
 Pa'tiently, *ad.* with patience, quietly
 Pat'ly, *ad.* fitly, opportunely, suitably
 Pat'ness, *s.* fitness; suitableness
 Patriarch, *s.* a head of a family or church
 Patriar'chal, *a.* pertaining to patriarchs
 Patriar'chate, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch
 Patric'ian, *a.* senatorial—*s.* a nobleman
 Patrimo'nial, *a.* possessed by inheritance
 Patrimo'nially, *ad.* by inheritance
 Pat'rimony, *s.* an estate possessed by inheritance
 Pat'riot, *s.* a real lover of his country
 Patriot'ic, *a.* having patriotism
 Patriotism, *s.* love for one's country
 Patro'l, *s.* a guard or watch—*v. n.* to walk as a guard
 Pat'ron, *s.* an advocate, a supporter
 Pat'ronage, *s.* protection, support, defence, countenance
 Pat'ronal, *a.* protecting, supporting
 Pat'roness, *s.* a female patron
 Pat'ronise, *v. a.* to support, to defend, to countenance
 Pat'roniser, *s.* one who countenances
 Pat'ronless, *a.* not having a patron
 Patronym'ic, *s.* a name derived from ancestors
 Pat'ten, *s.* a clog shod with an iron ring
 Pat'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise like hail
 Pat'tering, *s.* a noise like the falling of hail

Pat'tern, *s.* a specimen, example, model
 Pat'ty, Pâte, *s.* [Fr.], a little pie
 Pat'typan, *s.* a pan to bake small pies in
 Pau'city, *s.* smallness of number, &c.
 Paunch, *s.* the belly—*v. a.* to eviscerate
 Pau'per, *s.* [Lat.], one who depends on the parish
 Pau'perism, *s.* the state of a pauper
 Pauperiza'tion, *s.* reduction to pauperism
 Pau'perize, *v. a.* to reduce to pauperism
 Pause, *s.* a stop, cessation—*v. n.* to stop, wait
 Pau'ser, *s.* one who pauses
 Pau'singly, *ad.* with pauses
 Pave, *v. a.* to lay with stones, &c.
 Pa'ved, *a.* laid with stones, &c.
 Pa'vement, *s.* a floor of stone, &c.
 Pavil'ion, *s.* a tent or marquee
 Pa'vior, *s.* one who paves
 Pa'ving, *s.* pavement of stone, brick, &c.
 Paw, *s.* the foot of a beast—*v. a.* to handle roughly
 Pawl, *s.* the catch of a windlass
 Pawn, *v. a.* to pledge—*s.* a pledge
 Pawn'broker, *s.* one who lends money on pledge
 Pawn'broking, *s.* trade of a pawnbroker
 Pay, *s.* wages, hire, money for services—*v. a.* to discharge a debt, to reward
 Pay'able, *a.* due, that ought to be paid
 Pay'day, *s.* day of payment
 Payee', *s.* one to whom payment is made
 Pay'er, *s.* one who makes payment
 Pay'master, *s.* one who pays
 Payment, *s.* the act of paying, &c.
 Pea, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse
 Peace, *s.* respite from war; silence, tranquillity—*interj.* silence! stop!
 Pe'aceable, *a.* not turbulent, free from war
 Pe'aceableness, *s.* a quiet disposition
 Pe'aceably, *ad.* without tumult or war
 Pe'aceful, *a.* pacific, mild, undisturbed
 Pe'acefully, *ad.* quietly, mildly, gently
 Pe'acefulness, *s.* quiet; freedom from war
 Pe'acemaker, *s.* one who makes peace
 Pe'ace-offering, *s.* a voluntary sacrifice
 Pe'ace-officer, *s.* a policeman
 Peach, *s.* a delicious wall-fruit
 Pe'achcoloured, *a.* of the colour of a peach
 Pe'achick, *s.* the chicken of a peacock
 Pe'acock, *s.* a fowl of beautiful plumage
 Pe'ahen, *s.* the female of the peacock
 Pe'ajacket, *s.* a pilot's coat
 Peak, *s.* the top of a hill; anything pointed or jutting out
 Pe'aking, *a.* prying
 Peal, *s.* a succession of loud sounds—*v.* to sound loudly
 Pear, *s.* a well-known and pleasant fruit
 Pearl, *s.* a gem found in the oyster
 Pearl'ash, *s.* an alkali from wood ashes
 Pearl'ed, *a.* adorned or set with pearls
 Pearl'-oyster, *s.* the oyster which produces pearls
 Pearl'white, *s.* a white pigment
 Pearl'wort, *s.* a small common plant
 Pearl'y, *a.* containing or like pearls
 Pea'rmain, *s.* a kind of apple
 Pea'rtree, *s.* the tree that bears pears
 Peas'ant, *s.* one who lives by rural labour
 Peas'antlike, *a.* rustic; illiterate
 Peas'antry, *s.* peasants, country people
 Pe'ascod, Pe'ashell, *s.* the husk of peas
 Pease, *s.* peas collectively, or as food
 Peat, *s.* a kind of turf for firing
 Pe'aty, *a.* of the quality of peat

PRESUMPTION AND SELF-CONCEIT WILL OVERSHADOW THE BRIGHTEST ATTAINMENTS.

[PEB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PEN]

PRIDE IS EASILY SEEN IN OTHERS, BUT WE CAN RARELY SEE IT IN OURSELVES.

Peb'ble, Peb'blestone, *s.* a smooth stone
 Peb'bled, Peb'bly, *a.* full of pebbles
 Peccabil'ity, *s.* a being subject to sin
 Pec'cable, *a.* incident or liable to sin
 Peccadil'lo, *s.* [Sp.], slight offence or fault
 Pec'cancy, *s.* imperfection, badness
 Pec'cant, *a.* criminal, ill-disposed, bad
 Peck, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel—*v. a.*
 - to strike or pick up food with the beak
 Peck'er, *s.* one that pecks; a bird
 Pec'toral, *a.* pertaining to the breast
 Pec'ulate, *v. n.* to defraud the public
 Pecula'tion, *s.* theft of public money
 Pec'ulator, *s.* a robber of the public
 Pecu'liar, *a.* particular, proper, appro-
 priate
 Peculiar'ity, *s.* particularity, oddness
 Pecu'liarly, *ad.* particularly, singly
 Pecu'niarily, *ad.* in respect of money
 Pecuniary, *a.* pertaining to money
 Ped, *s.* a hamper, basket
 Pedagog'ic, Pedagog'ical, *a.* pertaining to
 a schoolmaster
 Ped'agogy, Ped'agogism, *s.* character or
 work of a pedagogue
 Ped'agogue, *s.* a schoolmaster, a pedant
 Ped'al, *a.* pertaining to a foot—*s.* a part of
 musical instruments worked by foot
 Ped'ant, *s.* one vain of his learning
 Pedan'tic, *a.* like a pedant, conceited
 Pedan'tically, *ad.* like a pedant
 Ped'antry, *s.* ostentation of learning
 Ped'dle, *v. n.* to be busy about trifles; to
 sell as a pedlar
 Ped'dling, *a.* petty; trifling; unimportant;
 selling as a pedlar
 Ped'estal, *s.* the basis of a column or statue
 Pedes'trian, *s.* one who journeys on foot
 —*a.* performed on foot
 Pedes'trianism, *s.* practice of walking
 Ped'igree, *s.* genealogy, lineage, descent
 Ped'imment, *s.* an ornament over a door or
 window
 Ped'lar, *s.* a travelling trader
 Ped'lary, *s.* wares sold by pedlars
 Pedom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure
 distances by road with
 Peel, *v. a.* to pare, take the rind off—*s.* the
 rind; a kind of shovel used by bakers
 Peep, *s.* a sly look; first faint appearance
 —*v. n.* to look slyly, or curiously; to be-
 gin to appear
 Pee'per, *s.* the eye
 Pee'phole, *s.* a hole to peep through
 Peer, *s.* an equal; a nobleman—*v. a.* to
 come just in sight, to peep
 Pec'rage, *s.* dignity of a peer; body of
 peers
 Pee'ress, *s.* wife of a peer; a noble lady
 Pee'rless, *a.* unequalled, having no peer
 Pee'rlessly, *ad.* without an equal; match-
 lessly
 Pee'rlessness, *s.* universal superiority
 Pee'vish, *a.* irritable, querulous
 Pee'vishly, *ad.* petulantly, querulously
 Pee'vishness, *s.* irascibility, fretfulness
 Pee'wit, *s.* the lapwing
 Peg, *s.* a wooden pin or fastener—*v. a.* to
 fasten with a peg
 Peler'ine, *s.* a lady's cape
 Pelf, *s.* money, riches, paltry stuff
 Pel'ican, *s.* a large marine bird
 Peliss'e, *s.* [Fr.], a kind of coat or robe
 Pel'let, *s.* a little ball, a bullet
 Pel'licle, *s.* a thin skin, a film
 Pel'litory, *s.* a plant growing on walls

Pellmell', *ad.* confusedly, tumultuously
 Pellu'cid, *a.* transparent, clear, bright
 Pellucid'ity, Pellu'cidness, *s.* transparency
 Pelt, *s.* a skin, a hide—*v. a.* to throw at
 Pelt'er, *s.* one who pelts
 Pelt'ing, *a.* striking as if with stones
 Pel'try, *s.* furs or skins in general
 Pen, *s.* an instrument for writing; a fold
 —*v. a.* to coop, to shut up; to write
 Pe'nal, *a.* enacting punishment, vindictive
 Pc'nally, *ad.* so as to punish
 Pen'alty, *s.* a punishment, forfeiture
 Pen'ance, *s.* an atonement, a mortification
 Pen'cil, *s.* a fine brush; an instrument for
 writing, drawing, &c.—*v. a.* to paint;
 to form with a pencil
 Pen'cilled, *a.* marked as with a pencil
 Pen'dant, *s.* any hanging ornament; a
 flag
 Pen'dency, *s.* suspense; delay of decision
 Pen'dent, *a.* hanging, jutting over
 Pen'ding, *a.* depending, undecided [low
 Pen'dulous, *a.* hanging, not supported be-
 Pen'dulousness, *s.* suspension
 Pen'dulum, *s.* [Lat.], a weight suspended
 so as to mark time by its oscillations
 Pen'etrable, *a.* that may be penetrated
 Penetrabil'ity, *s.* the being penetrable
 Pen'etrancy, *s.* the power of penetrating
 Pen'etrant, *a.* having power to pierce
 Pen'etrate, *v.* to pierce, affect, understand
 Pen'etrating, Pen'etrative, *a.* piercing,
 discerning
 Pen'etratingly, *ad.* with penetration
 Penetra'tion, *s.* act or capability of pene-
 trating
 Pen'etrativeness, *s.* the being able to pene-
 trate
 Pen'guin, *s.* a sea fowl allied to the auk
 Penin'sula, *s.* [Lat.], land almost sur-
 rounded by water
 Penin'sular, *a.* pertaining to a peninsula
 Pen'itence, *s.* repentance, sorrow for sin
 Pen'itent, *a.* repentant, contrite for sin—
 s. one who is contrite
 Peniten'tial, *a.* expressing penitence
 Peniten'tially, *ad.* so as to express peni-
 tence
 Peniten'tiary, *s.* a house of correction; a
 refuge for penitent prostitutes
 Pen'itently, *ad.* with sorrow for sin
 Pen'knife, *s.* a knife used to cut pens
 Pen'man, *s.* an author, a writer
 Pen'manship, *s.* the act or art of writing
 Pen'nant, Pen'non, *s.* a long narrow flag
 Pen'ned, *a.* winged; plumed
 Pen'iless, *a.* moneyless, poor, distressed
 Pen'ilessness, *s.* state of being penniless
 Pen'ny, *s.* the 12th part of a shilling
 Pen'nyroyal, *s.* a kind of mint
 Pen'nyweight, *s.* 24 grains troy weight
 Pen'nyworth, *s.* as much as a penny will
 buy; a good purchase
 Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, supported above
 ground
 Pen'siliness, *s.* the state of hanging
 Pen'sion, *s.* a settled annual allowance—
 v. a. to support by an allowance
 Pen'sionary, *a.* maintained by a pension
 Pen'sioner, *s.* one who receives a pension
 Pen'sive, *a.* sorrowful, thoughtful, serious
 Pen'sively, *ad.* with pensiveness
 Pen'siveness, *s.* sorrowful thought
 Pen'tagon, *s.* a figure with five angles
 Pentag'onial, *a.* having five angles
 Pentahe'dron, *s.* a solid with five sides

PASSION MAKES FOOLS OF THE WISE, AND SHOWS THE FOLLY OF THE FOOLISH.

[PEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PER]

PERSECUTION MAY MAKE MARTYRS OR HYPOCRITES, BUT CAN NEVER PRODUCE CONVICTION.

Pentam'eter, *s.* (in Prosody), a verse of five feet
 Pentan'gular, *a.* five-cornered
 Pen'tateuch, *s.* the five books of Moses
 Pen'tecost, *s.* a Jewish festival; Whitsuntide
 Pentecos'tal, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide
 Pent'house, *s.* a sloping shed or roof
 Penul'tima, *s.* [Lat.], (in Grammar), the last syllable but one
 Penul'timate, *a.* last but one
 Penum'bra, *s.* [Lat.], an imperfect shadow
 Penu'rious, *a.* sordidly-mean; scanty
 Penu'riously, *ad.* sparingly; not plentifully
 Penu'riousness, *s.* niggardliness, parsimony
 Pen'ury, *s.* poverty, indigence [mony
 Pe'ony, Pæ'ony, *s.* a flower
 Pe'ople, *s.* inhabitants, commonalty; persons in general—*v. a.* to stock with inhabitants
 Pep'per, *s.* a hot aromatic spice—*v. a.* to season with pepper; to pelt with shot, to beat
 Pep'perbox, *s.* a box for holding pepper
 Pep'percorn, *s.* anything of trifling value
 Pep'pering, *s.* a pelting, or beating
 Pep'permint, *s.* a hot kind of mint
 Peradven'ture, *ad.* perhaps, may be
 Peram'bulate, *v. a.* to walk through
 Perambula'tion, *s.* a travelling survey
 Peram'bulator, *s.* a kind of pedometer
 Perce'ivable, *a.* that may be perceived
 Perce'ivably, *ad.* so as to be perceived
 Perce'ive, *v. a.* to discover, know, observe
 Perce'iver, *s.* one who perceives
 Perceptibil'ity, *s.* the being perceptible
 Percep'tible, *a.* that may be observed
 Percep'tibly, *ad.* so as to be perceived
 Percep'tion, *s.* act or power of perceiving; discernment
 Percep'tive, *a.* able or tending to perceive
 Perceptiv'ity, *s.* the power of perceiving
 Perch, *s.* a fish; a measure of five yards and a half; a bird's roost—*v.* to sit or roost, as a bird
 Perchan'ce, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure
 Percip'ient, *a.* perceiving; having the faculty of perception
 Per'coiate, *v. a.* to strain through a sieve
 Percola'tion, *s.* the act of straining
 Per'colator, *s.* a vessel for straining
 Percus'sion, *s.* the act of striking; stroke; shock or sound of a stroke
 Percus'sion-cap, *s.* a copper cap containing explosive composition, for discharging guns
 Percus'sive, *a.* striking
 Perdi'tion, *s.* destruction, ruin, death
 Perdue', *ad.* [Fr.], close; lying in ambush
 Per'egrinate, *v. n.* to travel to distant lands
 Peregrina'tion, *s.* a travel to foreign lands
 Per'emptorily, *ad.* absolutely, positively
 Per'emptoriness, *s.* absolute decision
 Per'emptory, *a.* dogmatical, absolute
 Peren'nial, *a.* lasting; perpetual
 Peren'nially, *ad.* continually; without ceasing
 Perfect, *a.* finished, complete, faultless—*v. a.* to finish, complete
 Per'fector, *s.* one who makes perfect
 Perfectibil'ity, *s.* ability to be perfect
 Perfec'tion, *s.* the state of being perfect
 Perfec'tionist, *s.* one pretending to perfection

Perfec'tive, *a.* conducing to perfection
 Perfectly, *ad.* totally, exactly, accurately
 Per'fectness, *s.* completeness, goodness
 Perfid'ious, *a.* treacherous; false to trust
 Perfid'iously, *ad.* by breach of faith
 Perfid'iousness, Perfid'y, *s.* treachery; want of faith
 Perforate, *v. a.* to pierce through, to bore
 Per'forator, *s.* a boring instrument
 Perfora'tion, *s.* the act of piercing; a hole
 Perforative, *a.* having power to pierce
 Perfor'ce, *ad.* by force, violently
 Perform', *v.* to execute, to do, to achieve, to accomplish; to act as a player
 Perform'able, *a.* that may be done
 Perform'ance, *s.* accomplishment; work; deed
 Perform'er, *s.* one who performs or plays
 Perfume, *s.* fragrance; that which emits it
 Perfu'me, *v. a.* to scent
 Perfu'mer, *s.* one who sells perfumes
 Perfu'mery, *s.* perfumes in general
 Perfunc'torily, *ad.* carelessly; negligently
 Perfunc'toriness, *s.* negligence, carelessness
 Perfunc'tory, *a.* slight, careless, negligent
 Perhaps', *ad.* peradventure, it may be
 Pe'ri, *s.* an Eastern fairy or nymph
 Per'igee, *s.* (in Astronomy), the point of a planet's orbit nearest the earth
 Perihel'ion, *s.* (in Astronomy), the point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun
 Per'il, Per'ilousness, *s.* danger, hazard
 Per'ilous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous
 Per'ilously, *ad.* dangerously
 Perim'eter, *s.* circumference
 Pe'riod, *s.* a circuit; duration, epoch; limit, full stop
 Period'ical, *a.* regular, at stated times—*s.* a magazine published periodically
 Period'ically, *ad.* at stated periods
 Peripatet'ic, *s.* a follower of Aristotle
 Peripatet'icism, *s.* the system of the Peripatetics
 Periph'ery, *s.* the circumference
 Per'iphrase, *v.* to use circumlocution
 Periph'ra'sis, *s.* [Gr.], circumlocution
 Periphras'tic, Periphras'tical, *a.* circumlocutory
 Periphras'tically, *ad.* with circumlocution
 Periscop'ic, *a.* seeing on all sides
 Per'ish, *v.* to die; to decay; to be destroyed
 Per'ishable, *a.* liable to perish
 Per'ishableness, *s.* liability to decay
 Per'ishably, *ad.* in danger of perishing
 Per'istyle, *s.* a circular range of pillars
 Per'iwig, *s.* a wig
 Per'iwinkle, *s.* an edible kind of sea-snail; a common creeping plant
 Per'jure, *v. a.* to swear falsely
 Per'jurer, *s.* one who swears falsely
 Per'jury, *s.* the crime of swearing falsely
 Perk, *v.* to hold up the head pertly; to dress up
 Permanence, Per'manency, *s.* continuance
 Per'manent, *a.* lasting, unchanged
 Per'manently, *ad.* durably, lastingly
 Permeabil'ity, *s.* the being permeable
 Per'meable, *a.* that may be permeated
 Per'meatc, *v. a.* to pass through the pores of a substance
 Permea'tion, *s.* the act of permeating
 Permis'sible, *a.* that may be permitted

POLITENESS IS THE JUST MEDIUM BETWEEN CEREMONY AND RUDENESS.

[PER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PES

POVERTY AND SHAME ATTEND THOSE WHO REFUSE INSTRUCTION.

Permis'sibly, Permis'sively, *ad.* by permission
 Permis'sion, Permit'tance, *s.* act of permitting; leave or liberty
 Permis'sive, *a.* granting leave
 Permit', *v. a.* to allow, suffer, consent to — *s.* an excise warrant
 Permuta'tion, *s.* exchange
 Pernie'ious, *a.* destructive, very hurtful
 Pernie'iously, *ad.* hurtfully, destructively
 Pernie'iousness, *s.* the being pernicious
 Perora'tion, *s.* the close of an oration
 Perpendic'ular, *a.* perfectly upright — *s.* (in Geometry), a line at right angles to another
 Perpendicular'ity, *s.* exact uprightness
 Perpendic'ularly, *ad.* so as to be upright, or at right angles
 Per'petrate, *v. a.* to commit or perform
 Perpetra'tion, *s.* commission of a crime
 Per'petrator, *s.* one who commits a crime
 Perpet'ual, *a.* never ceasing, continual, frequent
 Perpet'ually, *ad.* continually, incessantly
 Perpet'uate, *v. a.* to make perpetual or commemorate
 Perpetua'tion, *s.* act of perpetuating
 Perpetu'ity, *s.* endless continuance; that which is so continued
 Perplex', *v. a.* to complicate; bewilder; harass
 Perplex'ed, *a.* confused; difficult
 Perplex'edly, *ad.* with perplexity
 Perplex'ity, Perplex'edness, *s.* anxiety, intricacy, embarrassment
 Per'quisite, *s.* profit additional to, or instead of, salary
 Perquisi'tion, *s.* diligent inquiry
 Per'ry, *s.* a fermented drink made of pears
 Per'seute, *v. a.* to oppress, vex, trouble
 Persecu'tion, *s.* the act of persecuting
 Per'secutor, *s.* one who persecutes
 Perseve'rance, *s.* act of persevering; constancy
 Perseve're, *v. n.* to be steadfast; to persist
 Perseve'ringly, *ad.* with perseverance
 Per'sian, *a.* of, from, or like Persia
 Per'siflage, *s.* [Fr.], jeering; ridicule
 Persist', *v. n.* to persevere, continue firm
 Persis'tence, *s.* perseverance
 Persis'tingly, *ad.* with persistence
 Per'son, *s.* an individual; human being; exterior appearance; (in Grammar), a modification of the verb to express the relation of the sentence to the speaker
 Per'sonable, *a.* handsome, graceful
 Per'sonage, *s.* a considerable person
 Per'sonal, *a.* pertaining to a person; (in Grammar), denoting person
 Personal'ity, *s.* that which pertains to a person
 Per'sonally, *ad.* in person, particularly
 Per'sonate, *v. a.* to represent, counterfeit
 Persona'tion, *s.* the act of personating
 Per'sonator, *s.* one who personates
 Personifica'tion, *s.* prosopopœia
 Person'ify, *v. a.* to ascribe personality to
 Perspee'tive, *a.* relating to vision — *s.* a small telescope; view; the art of drawing objects so as to represent their exact appearance
 Perspiea'cious, *a.* quick-sighted, sharp
 Perspicac'ity, Perspiea'ciousness, *s.* discernment; quickness of sight

Perspicu'ity, Perspic'uousness, *s.* clearness, transparency
 Perspic'uous, *a.* transparent, not ambiguous
 Perspic'uously, *ad.* clearly; not obscurely
 Perspi'able, *s.* that may be perspired
 Perspirabil'ity, *s.* the being perspirable
 Perspira'tion, *s.* process of perspiring; sweat
 Perspi'ative, Perspi'ratory, *a.* perspiring
 Perspi're, *v.* to excrete by the pores of the skin
 Persua'dable, Persua'sible, *a.* that may be persuaded
 Persua'dably, *ad.* so as to be persuaded
 Persua'de, *v. a.* to induce, bring over, convince
 Persua'der, *s.* one who persuades
 Persuasibil'ity, Persua'sibleness, *s.* capability of being persuaded
 Persua'sion, *s.* act of persuading; state of being persuaded; opinion
 Persua'sive, Persua'sory, *a.* able to persuade
 Persua'sive, *s.* an argument or incitement
 Persua'sively, *ad.* so as to persuade
 Persua'siveness, *s.* ability to persuade
 Pert, *a.* brisk, lively, saucy, petulant
 Pertai'n, *v. n.* to belong, to relate to
 Pertina'cious, *a.* obstinate, resolute, steady
 Pertina'ciously, *ad.* with pertinacity
 Pertinae'ity, Pertina'ciousness, *s.* obstinacy, resoluteness
 Pertinence, Pertinency, *s.* fitness; appositeness
 Pertinent, *a.* apt to the purpose; fit
 Pertinently, *ad.* aptly, appositely
 Pert'ly, *ad.* briskly, petulantly, saucily
 Pert'ness, *s.* briskness, sauciness, petulance
 Perturb', *v. a.* to disturb [gularity
 Perturba'tion, *s.* disquiet, disorder, irre-
 Pertur'ber, *s.* a disturber
 Peru'ke, *s.* a wig
 Peru'ke-maker, *s.* a wig-maker
 Peru'sal, *s.* the act of reading over
 Péru'se, *v. a.* to read, to read with care
 Peru'ser, *s.* one who peruses
 Peru'vian, *a.* pertaining to Peru — *s.* an inhabitant of Peru
 Perva'de, *v. a.* to permeate, be diffused through
 Perva'sion, *s.* the act of pervading
 Perva'sive, *a.* having power to pervade
 Perver'se, *a.* obstinate, untractable, petulant
 Perver'sely, *ad.* vexatiously, untractably
 Perver'seness, Perver'sity, *s.* petulance, untractableness
 Perver'sion, *s.* the act of perverting, state of being perverted
 Perver'sive, *a.* able to pervert
 Pervert', *v. a.* to corrupt, misapply, distort — *s.* one who is perverted
 Pervert'er, *s.* one who perverts
 Pervert'ible, *a.* that may be perverted
 Per'vious, *a.* penetrable, admitting pas-
 Per'viousness, *s.* penetrability [sage
 Pes'simist, *s.* a universal complainer
 Pest, *s.* a plague, pestilence, mischief
 Pest'er, *v. a.* to plague, disturb, harass
 Pest'erer, *s.* one that pests or disturbs
 Pestiferous, *a.* pestilential, noxious
 Pes'tilence, *s.* plague, epidemic disease
 Pestilent, *a.* producing plagues, malignant
 Pestilen'tial, *a.* infectious, deadly

PAST TIME IS IRRECOVERABLE, AND THE LOSS OF IT IRREPARABLE.

[PES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PHR]

POSITIVENESS IS ONE OF THE MOST CERTAIN MARKS OF A WEAK JUDGMENT.

Pes'tilently, *ad.* mischievously; perniciously
 Pes'tle, *s.* instrument to use with a mortar
 Pet, *s.* a slight displeasure; a lamb brought up by hand; any person or thing indulged—*v. a.* to treat as a pet
 Pet'al, *s.* the leaf of a flower
 Peti'tion, *s.* a request, prayer, entreaty—*v. a.* to supplicate, to solicit
 Peti'tionary, *a.* supplicatory, petitioning
 Peti'tioner, *s.* one who offers a petition
 Peti'tioning, *s.* act of asking; solicitation
 Pet'rel, *s.* a kind of sea-bird
 Petrifica'tion, *s.* act or process of turning to stone; that which is turned to stone
 Petrifica'tive, Petrific, *a.* able to turn to stone
 Pet'rify, *v.* to change to or become stone
 Petro'leum, *s.* liquid bitumen
 Pet'ticoat, *s.* a woman's under vestment
 Pet'tifogger, *s.* a petty small-rate lawyer
 Pettifog'gery, *s.* practice of a pettifogger
 Pet'tifogging, *a.* low, mean
 Pet'tiness, *s.* littleness, unimportance
 Pet'tish, *a.* apt to be peevish, froward
 Pet'tishly, *ad.* in a pet; fretfully
 Pet'tishness, *s.* fretfulness, peevishness
 Pet'titoes, *s.* the feet of a sucking pig
 Pet'ty, *a.* small, inconsiderable, little
 Pet'ulance, *s.* irritability, peevishness
 Pet'ulant, *a.* irritable, peevish, quarrel-
 Pet'ulantly, *ad.* with petulance [some
 Pew, *s.* an enclosed seat in a church
 Pew'ed, *a.* fitted with pews
 Pew'ter, *s.* a compound metal of tin and
 lead; vessels made of it—*a.* made of
 pewter
 Pew'terer, *s.* one who works in pewter
 Pha'eton, *s.* [Gr.], an open four-wheeled
 carriage
 Phal'anx, *s.* [Gr.], a troop of men closely
 embodied; a compact association
 Phan'tasm, *s.* vain imagination, a vision
 Phantasmago'ria, *s.* a species of magic-
 lantern representation
 Phantasmago'rial, *a.* pertaining to a phan-
 tasmagoria
 Phan'tasy. See Fancy
 Phan'tom, *s.* a spectre; a fancied vision
 Pharisa'ic, Pharisa'ical, *a.* like the Phari-
 sees
 Pharisa'ically, *ad.* like the Pharisees
 Pharisa'icalness, *s.* likeness to the Phari-
 sees
 Pharisa'ism, *s.* the doctrines of the Phari-
 sees
 Phar'isees, *s. pl.* a sect among the Jews
 which observed the ceremonies of the
 Law with excessive strictness
 Pharmaceu'tic, Pharmaceu'tical, *a.* relat-
 ing to pharmacy
 Pharmaceu'tically, *ad.* in the manner of
 pharmacy
 Pharmacopœ'ia, *s.* a dispensatory
 Pharm'acy, *s.* the art of preparing me-
 dicines
 Pha'ros, *s.* [Gr.], a lighthouse, a watch-
 tower
 Phase, *s.* appearance, especially of the
 moon, &c.
 Pheas'ant, *s.* a kind of wild cock or hen
 Pheas'antry, *s.* an enclosure for pheasants
 Phenom'enal, *a.* of the nature of a phe-
 nomenon
 Phenom'enon, Phænom'enon, *s.* [Gr.],

any observed fact; anything strange or
 wonderful in nature
 Phi'al, *s.* a small bottle
 Philanthrop'ic, Philanthrop'ical, *a.* desir-
 ous of doing good; loving mankind
 Philanthrop'ically, *ad.* with philanthropy
 Philan'thropist, *s.* one who loves, and
 wishes to serve, mankind
 Philan'thropy, *s.* love of mankind; kind-
 ness; universal good will
 Philharmon'ic, *a.* loving harmony
 Phil'ibeg, *s.* [Gael.], a Highlander's kilt
 Philip'pic, *s.* any invective declamation
 Philolog'ical, *a.* relating to philology
 Philol'ogist, *s.* one who studies philology
 Philol'ogy, *s.* grammatical learning; cri-
 ticism; the study of language
 Phil'omath, *s.* a lover of learning
 Philomath'ic, *a.* having a love of letters
 Phil'omathy, *s.* the love of learning
 Phil'omel, *s.* the nightingale
 Philos'opher, *s.* a student of science, espe-
 cially of mental or moral science
 Philosoph'ic, Philosoph'ical, *a.* belonging
 to or skilled in philosophy
 Philosoph'ically, *ad.* with philosophy
 Philos'ophism, *s.* the practice of sophistry
 Philos'ophize, *v. n.* to practise philosophy
 Philos'ophy, *s.* the study of the causes of
 phenomena; mental or moral science;
 an explanation; knowledge; calmness
 Phil'ter, *s.* a love potion
 Phiz, *s.* the face, countenance
 Phlebot'omise, *v. a.* to let blood
 Phlebot'omist, *s.* one who lets blood
 Phlebot'omy, *s.* the act of blood-letting
 Phlegm, *s.* mucus secreted in the throat;
 coldness, indifference
 Phlegmat'ic, *a.* troubled with phlegm;
 dull
 Phlegmat'ically, *ad.* coldly; heavily
 Phonetic, *a.* representing sounds
 Phonetically, *ad.* so as to represent
 sounds
 Phonography, *s.* the art of writing so as
 to represent sounds correctly
 Phos'phorated, *a.* impregnated with phos-
 phorus
 Phophores'cence, *s.* a faint light without
 heat
 Phosphores'cent, *a.* shining with a faint
 light
 Phosphor'ic, *a.* pertaining to phosphorus
 Phos'phorus, *s.* [Lat.], a substance which
 takes fire on exposure to the air
 Pho'tograph, *s.* a photographic picture
 Photograph'ic, Photograph'ical, *a.* relat-
 ing to photography
 Photog'rapher, *s.* one who practises pho-
 tography
 Photog'raphy, *s.* the art of producing pic-
 tures by the chemical action of light
 Photom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure
 light
 Phrase, *s.* an idiom; a short expression—
v. n. to employ peculiar expressions
 Phraseolog'ical, *a.* relating to phrase-
 ology
 Phraseol'ogy, *s.* style, diction, phrase-book
 Phrenet'ic. See Frantic.
 Phrenolog'ical, *a.* pertaining to phren-
 ology
 Phrenolog'ically, *ad.* according to phren-
 ology
 Phrenol'ogist, *s.* one who practises phren-
 ology

PASSION IS A FEVER, THAT LEAVES US WEAKER THAN IT FINDS US.

[PHR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PIM]

Phrenol'ogy, *s.* that science which treats of the relation between the brain and the character, &c. of a man
 Phthis'ical, *a.* consumptive
 Phylac'tery, *s.* a text of Scripture worn as an amulet
 Phys'ic, *s.* the art of curing diseases; medicines—*v. a.* to treat with medicine
 Phys'ical, *a.* relating to natural philosophy; not moral; medicinal
 Phys'ically, *ad.* by natural operation
 Physic'ian, *s.* one who professes physic
 Phys'ics, *s.* natural philosophy
 Physiognom'ic, Physiognom'ical, Physiognomon'ic, *a.* relating to physiognomy
 Physiognomist, *s.* one who practises physiognomy
 Physiognomy, *s.* the art of detecting character by the features of the face; the face, expression of face
 Physiolog'ical, *a.* relating to physiology
 Physiologically, *ad.* according to physiology
 Physiologist, *s.* one versed in physiology
 Physiolog'y, *s.* the science of the functions of organized beings
 Phytol'ogist, *s.* one skilled in botany
 Phytol'ogy, *s.* botany
 Pi'anist, *s.* a player on the piano-forte
 Pia'no-for'te, *s.* [Ital.], a stringed musical instrument played by means of keys
 Piazz'a, *s.* [Ital.], a portico
 Pib'roch, *s.* Scotch martial music
 Pi'ca, *s.* a kind of printing-letter
 Pick, *v.* to choose, pull off or asunder, remove or open with a sharp pointed tool; peck; rob (as a pocket); to do anything daintily—*s.* a sharp-pointed tool; choice
 Pick'apack, *ad.* in manner of a pack
 Pick'axe, *s.* an axe with a sharp point
 Pick'ed, *a.* selected
 Pick'er, *s.* one who picks; a pickaxe
 Pick'erel, *s.* a small pike
 Pick'et, *s.* a sharp stake; a guard—*v. a.* to fasten to a picket
 Pick'ing, *s.* the act of plucking; that which may be picked
 Pic'kle, *s.* salt liquor; a thing pickled; a mess—*v. a.* to preserve in pickle
 Pic'kle-herring, *s.* a buffoon
 Pick'lock, *s.* a tool to pick locks with
 Pick'pocket, *s.* one who robs pockets
 Pic'nic, *s.* an open-air entertainment in the country
 Picto'rial, *a.* adorned with or relating to pictures
 Picto'rially, *ad.* by pictures
 Pic'ture, *s.* a representation of anything, a painting—*v. a.* to represent by painting
 Pic'ture-book, *s.* a book of pictures
 Pic'ture-frame, *s.* a frame for a picture
 Pictures'que, *a.* like a picture, graphic
 Pictures'quely, *ad.* in a picturesque way
 Pictures'queness, *s.* the being picturesque
 Pid'dle, *v. n.* to feed squeamishly; to trifle
 Pid'dler, *s.* one who is busy about trifles
 Pie, *s.* a pasty; a magpie
 Pie'bald, *a.* of various colours
 Piece, *s.* a part, a fragment; any distinct performance; a gun, coin—*v.* to patch, to join, to unite
 Pie'cemeal, *ad.* in pieces
 Pie'cer, *s.* one who pices; a patcher
 Pie'cework, *s.* work paid for by the piece
 Pi'ed, *a.* party-coloured; variegated

Pi'edness, *s.* diversity of colour
 Pier, *s.* a mass of stonework; a column to an ark; a jetty
 Pie'rage, *s.* a toll for using a pier
 Pierce, *v.* to penetrate, to affect
 Pie'rceable, *a.* that may be penetrated
 Pie'rceer, *s.* that which perforates
 Pie'rceing, *a.* cutting, keen, shrill
 Pie'rceingly, *ad.* so as to pierce
 Pie'rceingness, *s.* penetration, sharpness
 Pie'r-glass, *s.* a mirror to hang between two windows
 Pietism, *s.* the religion of pietists
 Pietist, *s.* one who cultivates contemplative piety and purity of life
 Pietist'ic, *a.* pertaining to the pietists
 Pi'ety, *s.* practical reverent affection towards God, or one's parents
 Pig, *s.* a young swine; mass of unforged iron, &c.—*v. n.* to farrow; to lie together as pigs
 Pig'eon, *s.* a well-known bird
 Pig'eon-hearted, *a.* timid; frightened
 Pig'eon-holes, *s.* small lockers
 Pig'eon-livered, *a.* mild, gentle, soft
 Pig'gery, *s.* a place for pigs
 Pig'gish, *a.* like a pig
 Pig'gishly, *ad.* like a pig
 Pig'-headed, *a.* headstrong; stupid
 Pigme'an, *a.* very small; like a pigmy
 Pig'ment, *s.* paint; colour for painting
 Pig'my, *s.* a dwarf—*a.* dwarfish; very inconsiderable
 Pig'nut, *s.* the earth-nut
 Pig'sty, *s.* a pen for pigs
 Pig'tail, *s.* a cue; twisted tobacco
 Pike, *s.* a voracious river-fish; a lance
 Pi'ked, *a.* sharp; ending in a point
 Pi'keman, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike
 Pi'kestaff, *s.* the shaft of a pike
 Pilas'ter, *s.* a square column
 Pil'chard, *s.* a kind of herring
 Pile, *s.* a heap or mass; an edifice; a pointed beam driven into the ground to secure foundations; the nap of cloth—*v. a.* to heap or lay upon
 Piles, *s. pl.* hæmorrhoids
 Pil'fer, *v. a.* to steal, practise petty theft
 Pil'ferer, *s.* one who steals petty things
 Pil'fering, *s.* a petty theft
 Pil'feringly, *ad.* with petty larceny
 Pil'grim, *s.* one who travels to sacred places for devotion; a traveller
 Pil'grimage, *s.* a journey for devotion
 Pill, *s.* a small round ball of physic
 Pil'lage, *s.* plunder—*v. a.* to plunder, spoil
 Pil'lager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler
 Pillar, *s.* a column, supporter, maintainer
 Pillared, *a.* supported by or like pillars
 Pillion, *s.* a pad or cushion
 Pillory, *s.* an instrument of punishment—*v. a.* to punish with the pillory
 Pil'low, *s.* a cushion of feathers to rest the head on—*v. a.* to rest anything, as on a pillow
 Pil'lowcase, *s.* the cover of a pillow
 Pil'ot, *s.* one who directs a ship's course—*v. a.* to steer; to direct
 Pil'otage, *s.* the pay or office of a pilot
 Pil'ot-fish, *s.* a fish that follows ships
 Pil'oting, *s.* the act of steering a ship
 Pil'otry, *s.* skill of a pilot
 Pimen'to, *s.* all-spice; Jamaica pepper
 Pimp, *s.* a procurer—*v. n.* to pander; to procure
 Pimp'ing, *a.* little, small, petty

PASSION IS LIKE AN UNRULY HORSE, AND PREJUDICE ITS BLIND DRIVER.

PRIDE IS AS LOUD A BEGGAR AS WANT, AND A GREAT DEAL MORE SAUCY.

PIM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PLA

POWER SHOULD NOT BE EMPLOYED TO DO WRONG, BUT TO PUNISH THE DOERS OF WRONG.

Pim'pernel, *s.* the name of several plants
 Pim'ple, *s.* a small red pustule
 Pim'pled, *a.* having pimples
 Pin, *s.* a short pointed instrument for joining parts of female dress; a peg, a bolt—*v. a.* to fasten with pins; to fix
 Pinas'ter, *s.* the wild pine
 Pin'cers, *s. pl.* an instrument to draw nails with
 Pinch, *v.* to squeeze, gripe, be frugal—*s.* a painful squeeze, straits
 Pinch'beck, *s.* a yellow artificial metal
 Pinch'er, *s.* one who pinches
 Pinch'ing, *a.* compressing, giving pain, miserly
 Pinch'penny, *s.* a miser [in
 Pin'cushion, *s.* a stuffed bag to stick pins
 Pindar'ic, *a.* like Pindar, lofty, sublime—*s.* an irregular kind of ode
 Pine, *v.* to languish, grieve for—*s.* a kind of fir
 Pi'neapple, Pine, *s.* a delicious tropical fruit
 Pi'nery, *s.* a place for growing pines
 Pin'hole, *s.* a small hole or puncture
 Pin'ion, *s.* the wing of a fowl; a small-toothed wheel—*v. a.* to bind the wings or arms
 Pink, *s.* a garden-flower; anything supremely eminent; a colour—*v.* to pierce in small holes; to stab
 Pin'maker, Pin'ner, *s.* one who makes pins
 Pin'money, *s.* a wife's pocket money
 Pin'nace, *s.* a man-of-war's boat
 Pin'nacle, *s.* a small ornamental spire
 Pin'nacled, *a.* furnished with pinnacles
 Pint, *s.* half a quart, twelve ounces
 Pi'ny, *a.* abounding with pine-trees
 Pioneer'r, *s.* one who removes obstructions and difficulties from the way of others
 Pi'ous, *a.* devout, godly, religious
 Pi'ously, *ad.* in a pious manner
 Pip, *s.* a spot on cards; a disease of fowls; the seed of some fruits
 Pipe, *s.* a tube; a musical instrument; apparatus for smoking tobacco; a cask of two hogsheads—*v. n.* to play on a pipe; to utter sounds like a pipe
 Pi'per, *s.* one who plays on a pipe
 Pi'ped, *a.* formed like a pipe
 Pi'pe-fish, *s.* a long, slender fish
 Pi'ping, *a.* uttering sounds like a pipe
 Pip'kin, *s.* a small earthen boiler
 Pip'pin, *s.* a small apple
 Pi'quancy, *s.* sharpness; tartness; severity
 Pi'quant, *a.* [Fr.], severe, sharp
 Pi'quantly, *ad.* sharply; tartly
 Pique, *s.* [Fr.], ill-will, petty malice, grudge—*v. a.* to offend, to irritate
 Pi'racy, *s.* the act of robbing on the sea; infringement of copyright
 Pi'rate, *s.* one who commits piracy—*v. a.* to commit piracy
 Pirat'ical, *a.* pertaining to piracy
 Pirat'ically, *ad.* by piracy
 Pirouet'te, *s.* [Fr.], a rapid turn upon the toes in dancing
 Pirouet'ting, *a.* making pirouettes
 Pis'catory, *a.* relating to fish or fishing
 Pish! *interj.* expressing contempt
 Pis'mire, *s.* an ant or emmet
 Piss, *s.* urine—*v. a.* to pass urine
 Pis'tol, *s.* a small kind of fire-arms—*v. a.* to shoot with a pistol
 Pis'ton, *s.* [Fr.], part of a pump or a syringe

Pit, *s.* a hole; abyss; the grave; hollow part—*v. a.* to set in competition
 Pit'apat, *ad.* in a flutter, palpitatingly
 Pitch, *s.* the resin of the pine; highest rise; descent; slope; degree of elevation—*v. a.* to throw; set in array; fall headlong; plunge; fix
 Pitch'black, *a.* black as pitch
 Pitch'er, *s.* an earthen pot
 Pitch'fork, *s.* a fork used in husbandry
 Pitch'ing, *s.* the motion of a ship in a rough sea
 Pitch'pipe, *s.* an instrument to set the key note with
 Pitch'y, *a.* like pitch, smeared with pitch
 Pit'coal, *s.* coal dug out of a pit
 Pit'eous, *a.* sorrowful; tender; mean
 Pit'iously, *ad.* in a piteous manner
 Pit'eousness, *s.* sorrowfulness; tenderness
 Pit'fall, *s.* a pit dug and covered over
 Pith, *s.* the central part of a tree or plant; energy; substance
 Pith'ily, *ad.* with strength; with cogency
 Pith'iness, *s.* energy, strength, force
 Pith'less, *a.* wanting pith, wanting energy
 Pith'y, *a.* consisting of pith; forcible
 Pit'iable, *a.* deserving pity
 Pit'iableness, *s.* state of deserving pity
 Pit'iful, *a.* tender, melancholy; mean, paltry
 Pit'ifully, *ad.* mournfully; despicably
 Pit'ifulness, *s.* compassion; despicableness
 Pit'iless, *a.* wanting compassion, merciless
 Pit'ilessly, *ad.* without mercy
 Pit'ilessness, *s.* unmercifulness
 Pit'man, *s.* one who works in a pit
 Pit'saw, *s.* a large saw for two men
 Pit'tance, *s.* an allowance, a small portion
 Pit'ted, *a.* marked with hollows
 Pit'y, *s.* sympathy, compassion—*v. a.* to compassionate misery
 Pit'yingly, *ad.* with pity
 Piv'ot, *s.* a pin on which anything turns
 Placabil'ity, Pla'cableness, *s.* the being placable
 Pla'cable, *a.* that may be appeased
 Plac'ard, *s.* an edict; a manifesto; a notice
 Placard', *v. a.* to notify publicly; to post
 Place, *s.* locality, space in general; a mansion; existence, rank, priority, office—*v. a.* to put in a place, fix, settle
 Pla'ceman, *s.* one who fills a public station
 Plac'id, *a.* gentle, quiet, kind, mild, soft
 Placid'ity, *s.* mildness; gentleness [ness
 Plac'idly, *ad.* mildly; gently; with quiet-
 Plac'idness, *s.* quietness; peaceableness
 Pla'giarism, *s.* literary theft
 Pla'giarist, *s.* one who purloins the writings or thoughts of another
 Pla'giarize, *v. a.* to commit literary theft
 Plague, *s.* a pestilence, trouble, vexation—*v. a.* to torment, harass, tease
 Pla'gueful, *a.* infected with plagues
 Plaice, *s.* a common kind of flat fish
 Plaid, *s.* a variegated Scotch stuff
 Plain, *a.* level, smooth; artless; clear; simple; obvious, ugly—*s.* level ground; a flat expanse—*ad.* not obscurely; artlessly; bluntly
 Plai'ndealer, *s.* one who deals sincerely
 Plai'ndealing, *s.* an acting without art—*a.* dealing with frankness and sincerity; honest; open
 Plai'nharted, *a.* having a sincere heart
 Plainheart'edness, *s.* sincerity
 Plai'nly, *ad.* not subtly; evidently

PUBLIC MEN SHOULD HAVE PUBLIC MINDS, OR PRIVATE ENDS WILL BE SERVED AT THE PUBLIC COST.

PLA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PLE

- Plai'nness, *s.* levelness; want of show
 Plai'nsoken, *a.* speaking with sincerity
 Plaint, *s.* a lamentation, a complaint
 Plai'ntiff, *s.* one who commences a suit
 Plai'ntive, *a.* expressive of sorrow, lamenting
 Plai'ntively, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner
 Plai'ntiveness, *s.* state of being plaintive
 Plai'ntless, *a.* uncomplaining; unrepining
 Plai'nwork, *s.* common needle-work
 Plait, *s.* a fold, a flat braid—*v. a.* to fold, to braid flat
 Plan, *s.* a scheme, project, draught, outline—*v. a.* to draw an outline, to scheme, to devise
 Plane, *s.* a level surface; a tool for producing one—*v.* to make smooth—*a.* level, smooth, flat
 Plan'et, *s.* a heavenly body which revolves round the sun as our earth does
 Planeta'rium, *s.* an orrery
 Plan'etary, *a.* pertaining to the planets
 Pla'ne-tree, *s.* a kind of sycamore
 Plan'et-struck, *a.* lunatic
 Plan'ish, *v. a.* to polish, to smooth
 Plan'isphere, *s.* a sphere projected on a plane
 Plank, *s.* a board—*v. a.* to lay with planks
 Plan'ner, *s.* one who forms any design
 Plano-con'cave, *a.* flat on one side and concave on the other
 Plano-con'vex, *a.* flat on one side and convex on the other
 Plant, *s.* a vegetable; the fixtures, &c., required in a business—*v. a.* to set, cultivate, fix, colonize
 Plan'tain, *s.* an herb; a tree and its fruit
 Planta'tion, *s.* an estate cultivated by slaves, a colony, an artificial grove
 Plan'ter, *s.* one who plants; the proprietor of a plantation
 Plan'ting, *s.* the act of setting trees, &c.
 Plant'louse, *s.* the aphid
 Plash, *s.* a small puddle of water—*v. a.* to splash; to interweave branches
 Plash'ing, *s.* act of interweaving branches
 Plash'y, *a.* watery, filled with puddles
 Plas'ter, *s.* a composition to cover walls; salve spread on leather, &c., and applied to the body—*v. a.* to cover with plaster
 Plas'terer, *s.* one who plasters
 Plas'tering, *s.* a covering with plaster
 Plas'tic, *a.* able to mould, or be moulded
 Plastic'ity, *s.* plastic power
 Plat, *s.* a small piece of ground. See Plait
 Plat'ting. See Plait
 Plate, *s.* a flat piece of metal; utensils or ornaments of silver or gold; a round dish to eat from; a print to illustrate a work—*v. a.* to cover with silver or gold, or with plates
 Plateau', *s.* [Fr.], a broad level place; the centre piece for a dinner-table
 Plat'en, *s.* the part of a printing-press by which the impression is made
 Plat'form, *s.* a level elevation, a stage to speak from
 Pla'ting, *s.* the art of covering
 Plat'inum, *s.* the heaviest of all metals
 Plat'itude, *s.* dull stupidity; a dull and stupid saying
 Plat'ic, *a.* relating to Plato; pure; chaste
 Platon'ically, *ad.* after the manner of Plato
 Pla'tonism, *s.* the philosophy of Plato
 Pla'tonist, *s.* one who follows Plato
 Pla'tonize, *v. n.* to reason like Plato
 Platoon', *s.* part of a company of infantry
 Plat'ter, *s.* a plate or wooden dish
 Plausibil'ity, Plau'sibleness, *s.* speciousness; show of right
 Plau'sible, *a.* seemingly right; specious
 Plau'sibly, *ad.* speciously
 Play, *s.* amusement, game, gambling; operation, freedom; a drama—*v.* to sport, gamble, trifle, act, move, perform
 Play'bill, *s.* the bill of a play
 Play'day, *s.* day exempt from work
 Play'er, *s.* one who plays or performs
 Play'fellow, Play'mate, *s.* a companion in play
 Play'ful, *a.* sportive [play
 Play'fully, *ad.* in a sportive manner
 Play'fulness, *s.* sportiveness
 Play'ground, *s.* place for playing
 Play'house, *s.* a theatre
 Play'ing, *s.* the act of performing
 Play'thing, *s.* a toy, a thing to play with
 Play'wright, *s.* a maker or writer of plays
 Plea, *s.* a vindication, excuse; apology
 Plead, *v. a.* to defend, to discuss, to argue, to entreat
 Ple'adable, *a.* that may be pleaded
 Ple'ader, *s.* one who pleads
 Ple'ading, *s.* the act or form of pleading
 Pleas'ant, *a.* delightful, cheerful, merry
 Pleas'antly, *ad.* merrily, in good humour
 Pleas'antness, *s.* delightfulness, gaiety
 Pleas'antry, *s.* gaiety, merriment, joke
 Please, *v.* to delight, content, like, choose
 Ple'ased, *a.* delighted
 Ple'asedly, *ad.* as if pleased
 Ple'asing, *a.* adapted to please
 Ple'asingly, *ad.* so as to please
 Ple'asingness, *s.* quality of pleasing
 Pleas'urable, *a.* delightful, pleasant
 Pleas'urableness, *s.* quality of giving pleasure
 Pleas'urably, *ad.* with pleasure, with delight
 Pleas'ure, *s.* delight, gratification, choice, will—*v. a.* to please; to gratify
 Pleas'ure-boat, *s.* a boat for amusement
 Pleas'ure-ground, *s.* gardens devoted to amusement
 Plebe'ian, *a.* popular, vulgar, common—*s.* one of the lower people
 Plebe'ianism, *s.* vulgarity; low-breeding
 Pledge, *s.* a pawn, an earnest—*v. a.* to give in pawn or earnest; to drink to any one
 Pledg'er, *s.* one who pledges
 Ple'narily, *ad.* fully, entirely, perfectly
 Ple'nariness, *s.* fulness; completeness
 Ple'nary, *a.* full, entire, perfect
 Plenipoten'tiary, *s.* a negotiator with full powers—*a.* containing full power
 Plen'itude, *s.* fulness, completeness
 Plen'tiful, Plen'teous, *a.* copious, exuberant, fruitful
 Plen'tifully, Plen'teously, *ad.* copiously; abundantly
 Plen'tiffulness, Plen'teousness, *s.* state of being plentiful
 Plen'ty, *s.* abundance; fruitfulness
 Ple'onasm, *s.* redundancy of words
 Pleonas'tic, Pleonas'tical, *a.* redundant
 Pleonas'tically, *ad.* redundantly
 Pleth'ora, *s.* [Gr.], a fulness of habit
 Pleth'oric, *a.* having a full habit
 Pleu'risy, *s.* an inflammation of the lining membrane of the chest

PUT NO FAITH IN A REBEL TO HIS KING, OR AN APOSTATE TO HIS CREED.

PROCURE NOT FRIENDS IN HASTE, NOR HASTILY PART WITH THEM WHEN PROCURED.

[PLI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POL]

PERSONAL BEAUTY WILL FADE, BUT THE BEAUTY OF THE MIND ENDURES FOR EVER.

Pliabil'ity, Pli'ableness, Pli'ancy, *s.* flexibility
 Pli'able, *a.* flexible, apt to bend
 Pli'ant, *a.* flexible, easily persuaded
 Plica'ture, *s.* a fold; a doubling
 Pli'ers, *s. pl.* a kind of small pincers
 Plight, *s.* condition, state, case—*v. a.* to pledge, give as surety
 Plinth, *s.* the lowermost part of a pillar
 Plod, *v. n.* to toil; to drudge; to study dully
 Plod'der, *s.* a dull, heavy, laborious man
 Plod'ding, *s.* close drudgery or study
 Plot, *s.* a small extent of ground; a scheme, conspiracy, stratagem, contrivance.—*v.* to scheme mischief, plan, contrive
 Plot'ter, *s.* a conspirator; a contriver
 Plot'ting, *s.* act of making a plan or plot
 Plough, Plow, *s.* an instrument of husbandry—*v. a.* to turn up or furrow with a plough
 Ploughboy, *s.* a boy who follows the plough
 Plougher, *s.* one who ploughs
 Ploughing, *s.* operation by the plough
 Ploughland, *s.* arable land
 Ploughman, *s.* one who ploughs
 Plough-mon'day, *s.* the Monday after Twelfth Day
 Ploughshare, the iron of a plough
 Ploughtail, *s.* the handle of a plough
 Plover, *s.* the name of a bird, the lapwing
 Pluck, *s.* a pull; the liver, &c., courage—*v. a.* to snatch, pull, strip feathers; reject after a scholastic examination
 Plug, *s.* a stopple—*v. a.* to stop with a plug
 Plum, *s.* a garden fruit; a raisin; 100,000.
 Plumage, *s.* feathers
 Plumb, *s.* a leaden weight on a line—*v. a.* to adjust by a plumbline—*ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon
 Plumbago, *s.* [Lat.], black-lead
 Plumb'er, *s.* one who works upon lead
 Plumb'ery, *s.* a plumber's work or workshop
 Plumb'line, *s.* a line kept perpendicular to the horizon by a plumb
 Plum'cake, *s.* a cake with plums in it
 Plume, *s.* a feather; an honour—*v. a.* to pick and adjust feathers, to adorn, to make proud
 Plum'less, *a.* void of feathers
 Plum'met, *s.* a leaden pencil, a plumb
 Plum'ming, *s.* the act of using a plumb
 Plump, *v.* to fall or plunge suddenly; to fatten, to swell, or be swelled—*a.* somewhat fat—*ad.* suddenly, at once
 Plump'er, *s.* what plumps out; the voting for one candidate only
 Plum'pie, *s.* a pie with plums in it
 Plump'ly, *ad.* roundly; fully
 Plump'ness, *s.* fulness; comeliness
 Plum-por'ridge, *s.* porridge with plums
 Plum-pud'ding, *s.* pudding made with plums
 Plum'tree, *s.* a tree producing plums
 Plum'y, *a.* covered with or like feathers
 Plun'der, *s.* pillage, spoils gotten in war—*v. a.* to pillage, to rob by force
 Plun'derer, *s.* a hostile pillager, a thief
 Plun'dering, *s.* act of pillaging
 Plunge, *v.* to put or fall suddenly under water; to fall into any hazard or distress—*s.* the act of falling under water
 Plun'ger, *s.* one who plunges; a kind of piston

Plu'ral, *a.* implying more than one
 Plu'ralist, *s.* a clergyman who holds more benefices with cure of souls than one
 Plural'ity, *s.* the greater number; the being greater numerically; more than one
 Plu'rally, *ad.* implying more than one
 Plush, *s.* a kind of cloth with a long, level nap
 Pluviom'eter, *s.* a rain-gauge
 Ply, *v.* to work closely; to press upon; to bend—*s.* bent, turn, bias, fold
 Ply'ing, *s.* importunate solicitation
 Pneumat'ic, *a.* relating to air
 Pneumat'ics, *s.* the science which treats of the mechanical phenomena of the air
 Pneumatol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of spiritual existence
 Pneumon'ic, *a.* pertaining to the lungs
 Poach, *v.* to boil slightly; to steal game
 Po'acher, *s.* one who steals game
 Po'achy, *a.* damp, marshy, moist
 Pock, *s.* a pustule of the small-pox
 Pock'et, *s.* a small bag inserted into clothes—*v. a.* to put in the pocket
 Pock'etbook, *s.* a paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes
 Pock'etglass, *s.* a glass for the pocket
 Pock'ethole, *s.* the opening of a pocket
 Pock'etmoney, *s.* money to spend at one's pleasure
 Pock'mark, *s.* a scar made by the small-pox
 Pod, *s.* the shell of pulse, &c.—*v. n.* to swell; to produce pods
 Po'em, *s.* a composition in verse
 Po'esy, *s.* the art of writing poems, poetry
 Po'et, *s.* a writer of poems, an inventor
 Poetas'ter, *s.* a vile petty poet
 Po'etess, *s.* a female poet
 Poet'ic, Poet'ical, *a.* pertaining to poetry
 Poet'ically, *ad.* as in poetry
 Poet'ics, *s.* the theory of poetry
 Po'etize, *v. n.* to write like a poet
 Poet-lau'reate, *s.* a poet attached to the royal household
 Po'etry, *s.* metrical composition, poems
 Poh, *interj.* expressing contempt
 Poi'gnancy, *s.* sharpness, asperity
 Poi'gnant, *a.* sharp, irritating, severe
 Poi'gnantly, *ad.* in a poignant manner
 Point, *s.* a sharp end; indivisible part of time or space; punctilio; degree; topic, scope, wit, pungency, speck; a stop—*v.* to sharpen, direct, aim, note, mark
 Pointblank', *a.* direct—*ad.* directly
 Poi'nted, *a.* sharp, epigrammatical
 Poi'ntedly, *ad.* in a pointed manner
 Poi'ntedness, *s.* sharpness; smartness
 Poi'nter, *s.* anything that points; a dog
 Poi'nting, *s.* the being pointed; punctuation
 Poi'ntless, *a.* blunt, not sharp, obtuse
 Poise, *s.* a weight, balance, equipoise—*v. a.* to balance, to weigh mentally
 Poi'son, *s.* anything deleterious to life, &c., venom—*v. a.* to infect or kill by poison, corrupt
 Poi'soner, *s.* one who poisons
 Poi'soning, *s.* the act of killing by poison
 Poi'sonous, *a.* venomous, destructive
 Poi'sonously, *ad.* with injurious effects
 Poke, *s.* a small bag or pocket—*v. a.* to thrust, stir up
 Po'ker, *s.* an iron rod used to stir the fire
 Pola'ere, Polac'ca, *s.* a Levantine vessel
 Po'lar, *a.* pertaining to the poles

PERSPICUITY IS THE GARMENT WHICH GOOD THOUGHTS SHOULD WEAR.

[POL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POP]

- Polar'iscope, *s.* an instrument for exhibiting polarized light
 Polar'ity, *s.* tendency to the pole
 Polariza'tion, *s.* the act of polarizing, or being polarized
 Polarize, *v. a.* to communicate polarity
 Pole, *s.* a native of Poland; one extremity of the axis of the earth or of a magnet; a large staff, or small and round beam; a measure of five yards and a half—*v. a.* to furnish with poles
 Po'leaxe, *s.* an axe on a long pole
 Po'lecat, *s.* a kind of weasel
 Polem'ic, Polem'ical, *a.* controversial
 Polem'ic, *s.* a disputant, a controvertist
 Polem'ics, *s.* controversial divinity
 Po'le-star, *s.* the star near the north pole; a guide
 Poli'ce, *s.* the municipal forces for the preservation of law and order; municipal government
 Poli'ceman, *s.* one of the police
 Policy, *s.* art or plan of government; prudence or cunning; a contract of insurance
 Po'lish, *a.* pertaining to Poland
 Polish, *s.* superficial gloss; elegance—*v.* to make or become glossy; to refine
 Po'lishable, *a.* capable of being polished
 Po'lished, *a.* refined
 Po'lisher, *s.* one who polishes
 Po'lishing, *s.* glossiness
 Poli'te, *a.* elegant, obliging; refined
 Poli'tely, *ad.* with politeness
 Poli'teness, *s.* courtesy, refinement
 Poli'tic, *a.* prudent, cunning, artful
 Poli'tical, *a.* relating to politics
 Poli'tically, *ad.* with relation to politics
 Politicas'ter, *s.* a petty pretender to politics
 Politic'ian, *s.* one skilled in politics
 Poli'tics, *s.* the science of government; political matters
 Pol'ity, *s.* form of government, constitution
 Pol'ka, *s.* a Hungarian dance
 Poll, *s.* the head; list of voters; election, or place of election—*v. a.* to lop the tops of trees; enter in a list of voters
 Pol'lard, *s.* a tree polled; a sort of bran
 Pol'larded, *a.* lopped, polled
 Pol'len, *s.* the farina of flowers
 Pol'ler, *s.* one who lops trees; a voter
 Po'lltax, *s.* a tax levied by the head
 Pollu'te, *v. a.* to defile, to taint, to corrupt
 Pollu'tedness, *s.* the state of being polluted
 Pollu'ter, *s.* one who pollutes
 Pollu'tion, *s.* act of defiling, defilement
 Polonai'se, *s.* [Fr.], a Polish dance
 Poltroo'n, *s.* a coward
 Poltroo'nery, *s.* cowardice; baseness
 Polyg'amist, *s.* one who has many wives
 Polyg'amy, *s.* the having many wives
 Pol'yglot, *s.* a book in many languages—*a.* in many languages
 Poly'gon, *s.* a figure of many angles
 Poly'gonal, *a.* having many angles
 Poly'graph, *s.* a contrivance for making several copies of a writing at once
 Polyhe'dral, Polyhe'drous, *a.* having many sides
 Polyhe'dron, *s.* a solid of many sides
 Polypho'nic, *a.* having many sounds
 Polysyllab'ic, Polysyllab'ical, *a.* having many syllables
 Polysyl'lable, *s.* a word of many syllables
 Polytec'hnic, *a.* universal as respects the arts
 Poly'theism, *s.* the worship of a plurality of gods
 Poly'theist, *s.* one who practises polytheism
 Polytheis'tic, Polytheis'tical, *a.* pertaining to polytheism
 Poma'de, Poma'tum, *s.* a scented ointment used for the hair
 Po'megranate, *s.* a very agreeable fruit
 Pom'mel, *s.* the forepart of a saddle; the knob of a sword-hilt—*v. a.* to beat or bruise
 Pomp, *s.* splendour, pride, ostentation
 Pompos'ity, *s.* ostentatiousness [tious
 Pom'pous, *a.* stately, magnificent, ostentatiously
 Pom'pously, *ad.* splendidly, ostentatiously
 Pom'pousness, *s.* magnificence, splendour
 Pond, *s.* a small pool or lake of water
 Pon'der, *v.* to weigh mentally; to muse
 Ponderabil'ity, *s.* the being ponderable
 Pon'derable, *a.* capable of being weighed
 Pon'derer, *s.* one who ponders
 Pon'deringly, *ad.* with due estimation
 Ponderos'ity, Pon'derousness, *s.* weight, gravity, heaviness
 Pon'derous, *a.* heavy, forcible
 Pon'derously, *ad.* with great weight
 Pon'iard, *s.* a small pointed dagger—*v. a.* to stab with a poniard
 Pon'tage, *s.* bridge-duties for repairs
 Pon'tiff, *s.* a high priest, the Pope
 Pontifical, *a.* belonging to a pontiff—*s.* a book of ecclesiastical rites
 Pontifically, *ad.* in a pontifical manner
 Pontificals, *s. pl.* the dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop
 Pontificate, *s.* dignity or reign of a pontiff
 Pontonie'r, *s.* a soldier in charge of pontoons
 Pontoo'n, *s.* a vessel used in making a floating-bridge
 Po'ny, *s.* a small horse
 Poo'dle, *s.* a small shock dog
 Pooh! *interj.* expressing contempt
 Poo'h-poo'h, *v. a.* to show contempt for
 Pool, *s.* a pond; a term at cards
 Poop, *s.* the hindmost part of a ship
 Poor, *a.* not rich; trifling; weak, thin, mean; dejected
 Poo'rhouse, *s.* a house for paupers
 Poo'rlaws, *s. pl.* laws relating to paupers
 Poo'rly, *ad.* without spirit
 Poo'rness, *s.* poverty; want; sterility
 Pop, *s.* a smart, quick sound—*ad.* suddenly—*v.* to move or enter suddenly; to make a popping sound
 Pope, *s.* the bishop of Rome
 Po'pedom, *s.* jurisdiction of the Pope
 Po'pe-joan, *s.* a game of cards
 Po'pery, Pa'pistry, *s.* the popish religion
 Po'peseye, *s.* a part of a leg of mutton
 Pop'gun, *s.* a child's gun
 Po'pish, *a.* taught by the Pope, Romish
 Po'pishly, *ad.* with tendency to popery
 Pop'lar, *s.* a tall tree—*a.* made of poplar
 Pop'lin, *s.* a stuff made of silk and worsted
 Pop'py, *s.* the name of a plant
 Pop'ulace, *s.* the multitude, the vulgar
 Pop'ular, *a.* pleasing to the people, familiar, vulgar
 Popular'ity, *s.* the favour of the people
 Pop'ularize, *v. a.* to make popular or common
 Pop'ularly, *ad.* in a popular manner

PAY NOT TO FORTUNE THE REGARD YOU OWE TO MERIT.

PRIDE IN A BEAUTY IS LIKE A FLAW IN A DIAMOND.

POP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[POS

PAST PLEASURES PAVE THE WAY TO FUTURE REPENTANCE.

Pop'ulate, *v.* to people; to propagate
 Popula'tion *s.* the number of people; in-
 habitants
 Pop'ulous, *a.* full of people, well'inha-
 bited
 Pop'ulously, *ad.* with much people
 Pop'ulousness, *s.* state of abounding with
 people
 Por'celain, *s.* fine earthenware called
 china
 Porch, *s.* a portico, a covered entrance
 Por'cine, *a.* pertaining to swine
 Por'cupine, *s.* an animal clothed with
 long spines
 Por'cupine-fish, *s.* a fish covered with
 prickles
 Pore, *v. n.* to look close to, or intensely—
s. a spiracle of the skin; any minute
 opening
 Po'r'er, *s.* one who studies diligently
 Pork, *s.* swine's flesh
 Pork'er, *s.* a pig
 Porosity, Po'rousness, *s.* quality of having
 pores
 Po'rous, *a.* full of pores
 Po'rously, *ad.* with porousness
 Porphyrit'ic, *a.* composed of porphyry
 Por'phyry, *s.* marble of a particular kind
 Por'poise, *s.* a fish called the sea-hog
 Por'ridge, *s.* a kind of broth
 Por'ridgepot, *s.* a pot for porridge
 Por'ringer, *s.* a vessel for porridge
 Port, *s.* a harbour; a porthole; air, mien;
 the larboard side of a ship; the red wine
 from Oporto
 Port'able, *a.* that may be carried
 Port'ableness, Portabil'ity, *s.* fitness for
 being carried
 Port'age, *s.* land between navigable rivers
 over which boats must be carried
 Por'tal, *s.* a gate; the arch of a gate
 Port-cray'on, *s.* [Fr.], a pencil-case
 Portcul'lis, *s.* a sort of sliding trellised
 gate
 Portcul'lised, *a.* having a portcullis
 Porte, *s.* the government of Turkey
 Portend', *v. a.* to forebode, to foreshow
 Por'tent, *s.* an omen, or foretokening of ill
 Porten'tous, *a.* monstrous; ominous.
 Por'ter, *s.* one who has charge of a gate;
 a carrier; a kind of strong beer
 Por'terage, *s.* the hire of a porter
 Port'fire, *s.* composition for firing powder
 Portfo'lio, *s.* a case to keep loose papers
 or prints in
 Port'hole, *s.* an embrasure in a ship
 Por'tico, *s.* [Ital.], a covered walk, a
 piazza
 Por'tion, *v. a.* to divide; to parcel; to
 endow with a fortune—*s.* a part; an
 allotment
 Por'tionless, *a.* without a portion
 Port'liness, *s.* grandeur of demeanour
 Port'ly, *a.* majestic, grand of mien
 Portman'teau, *s.* a traveller's leather
 trunk
 Por'trait, *s.* a picture drawn from the life
 Por'traiture, *s.* painted resemblance
 Portray', *v. a.* to paint, to adorn
 Portray'er, *s.* one who draws to life
 Por'tress, *s.* the female guardian of a
 gate
 Port'reeve, *s.* the bailiff of a port town
 Pose, *v. a.* to puzzle, appose, interrogate
 Po'ser, *s.* one who interrogates closely;
 something difficult to be solved

Posi'tion, *s.* situation, circumstances; an
 assertion
 Posi'tional, *a.* respecting position
 Pos'itive, *a.* absolute, assured, certain,
 dogmatic—*s.* that which is capable of
 being affirmed
 Pos'itively, *ad.* certainly, peremptorily
 Pos'itiveness, *s.* peremptoriness; confi-
 dence
 Pos'se, *s.* [Lat.], a legally armed power, a
 mob of people
 Possess', *v. a.* to have as an owner, to
 hold, to obtain
 Posse'sion, *s.* act of possessing, what is
 possessed
 Posse'sions, *s. pl.* this world's goods
 Posse'sive, *a.* having possession
 Posse'sor, *s.* an owner, master, proprietor
 Pos'set, *s.* milk curdled with wine
 Possibil'ity, *s.* the being possible
 Pos'sible, *a.* that may be, or be done
 Pos'sibly, *ad.* by any power; perhaps
 Post, *s.* a messenger; piece of timber;
 office; a station or situation; a par-
 ticular sized paper—*v.* to travel with
 speed; to place, to fix; to put into the
 post-office
 Po'stage, *s.* money paid for letters
 Po'stboy, *s.* a boy who rides post
 Postchal'se, *s.* a four-wheeled carriage
 Postdate, *v. a.* to date later than the
 time
 Postdilu'vian, *a.* living since the flood
 Po'ster, *s.* a courier; one who travels
 hastily; a large placard
 Poste'rior, *a.* happening after; backward
 Posterior'ity, *s.* the state of being after
 Poste'riors, *s.* the hinder parts
 Poster'ity, *s.* succeeding generations
 Po'stern, *s.* a small gate, a little door—*a.*
 back; private
 Post-ha'ste, *s.* haste or speed in travelling
 —*ad.* with all speed
 Po'sthorn, *s.* a horn used by a postman
 Po'sthorse, *s.* a horse used in travelling
 post
 Po'sthouse, *s.* a house for posthorses
 Post'humous, *a.* after one's decease
 Post'humously, *ad.* after one's death
 Postil'ion, *s.* one who rides one of a pair
 of horses
 Po'sting, *s.* travelling post
 Po'stman, *s.* a letter carrier
 Po'st-mark, *s.* the stamp of a post-office
 on a letter
 Po'st-master, *s.* the master of a post-office
 Post-merid'ian, *a.* being in the afternoon
 Po'st-office, *s.* a house or establishment
 for the transmission of letters
 Po'st-paid, *a.* having the postage paid
 Postpo'ne, *v. a.* to put off, delay, under-
 value
 Postpo'nement, *s.* delay; a putting-off
 Po'stscript, *s.* a writing added to a letter
 Po'st-town, *s.* a town where there is a post-
 office
 Pos'tulant, *s.* one who makes demand
 Pos'tulate, *s.* a proposition conceded as
 true without proof—*v. a.* to assume
 Postula'tion, *s.* a supposing without proof
 Pos'tulatory, *a.* assumed without proof
 Pos'ture, *s.* position, place, disposition—
v. a. to place in a particular manner
 Pos'turemaster, *s.* one who teaches pos-
 tures
 Po'sy, *s.* a nosegay

PRIDE MAKES YOUTH INGLORIOUS, AND AGE SHAMEFUL.

[POT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

PROSPERITY IS NO JUST SCALE; ADVERSITY IS THE ONLY BALANCE TO WEIGH FRIENDS IN.

PRUDENCE IS COMMENDABLE, BUT PRIDE IS ALWAYS ABOMINABLE.

Pot, *s.* a vessel to hold liquids, &c — *v.* to preserve or put in pots
 Pot'ash, *s.* impure vegetable alkali
 Potas'sium, *s.* the metallic base of potash
 Pota'tion, *s.* a drinking-bout; a draught
 Pota'to, *s.* an esculent root
 Po'tatory, *a.* pertaining to drinking
 Pot'bellied, *a.* having a swollen paunch
 Pot'belly, *s.* a swelling paunch
 Pot'boy, *s.* a servant in a public-house
 Pot-compan'ion, *s.* a fellow-drinker
 Po'tency, *s.* power, influence, efficacy
 Po'tent, *a.* powerful, efficacious, mighty
 Po'tentate, *s.* a monarch, sovereign, prince
 Poten'tial, *a.* existing in possibility, not in act; powerful, efficacious
 Potential'ity, *s.* possibility; not actuality
 Poten'tially, *ad.* in power; in efficacy
 Po'tently, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly
 Pot'gun, *s.* a small, short cannon
 Pot'hanger, *s.* hook for a pot over the fire
 Poth'er, *s.* a bustle, stir, tumult
 Pot'herb, *s.* an herb fit for the pot
 Pot'hook, *s.* a hook to hang pots on; one of the first lessons in writing
 Pot'house, *s.* a low alchouse [cine
 Po'tion, *s.* a draught, especially of medi-
 Pot'lid, *s.* the cover of a pot
 Pot'luck, *s.* the chance of a dinner
 Pot'sherd, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot
 Pot'tage, *s.* a kind of stew
 Pot'ter, *s.* a maker of earthen vessels
 Pot'tery, *s.* the work of a potter; place where pots are made
 Pot'tle, *s.* a long narrow basket for fruit
 Pot'valiant, *a.* heated to courage by liquor
 Pouch, *s.* a small bag, pocket, purse — *v.* *a.* to pocket; to save; to swallow
 Pot'walloper, *s.* one of a particular class of voters
 Poult, *s.* a young fowl
 Pou'lterer, *s.* one who sells fowls
 Pou'llice, *s.* a mollifying application — *v.* *a.* to apply a poultice to
 Pou'ltry, *s.* all kinds of domestic fowls
 Pou'ltry-yard, *s.* a place to keep fowls in
 Pounce, *s.* powdered cuttlefish bone, to prevent ink from spreading on paper — *v.* *a.* to scize on suddenly
 Pou'ncebox, *s.* a small box for pounce
 Pound, *s.* a weight; 20 shillings; a pinfold — *v.* to pulverize in a mortar; to shut up
 Pou'ndage, *s.* allowance by the pound
 Pou'nder, *s.* a pestle for pounding
 Pour, *v.* to empty liquid out of a vessel; to flow; to rush tumultuously
 Pout, *s.* a kind of fish; a kind of bird — *v.* *n.* to look sullen, to frown
 Pou'ting, *s.* a fit of childish sullenness
 Pov'erty, *s.* indigence, meanness, defect
 Pow'der, *s.* dust; any substance in state of dust; gunpowder — *v.* *a.* to pound or grind small
 Pow'der-box, *s.* a box for powder
 Pow'der-flask, *s.* a flask for gunpowder
 Pow'der-horn, *s.* a horn for gunpowder
 Pow'dering-tub, *s.* a vessel for salting meat
 Pow'der-mill, *s.* a mill in which gunpowder is manufactured
 Pow'der-room, *s.* the part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept
 Pow'dery, *a.* dusty, friable, soft
 Pow'er, *s.* strength, force, influence, military force, command, authority, ability
 Pow'erful, *a.* potent, mighty, efficacious
 Pow'erfully, *ad.* potently, efficaciously

Pow'erfulness, *s.* efficacy; might; force
 Pow'erless, *a.* weak, impotent, helpless
 Pow'er-loom, *s.* a loom worked by steam
 Pox. See Pock
 Prac'ticable, *a.* performable; assailable
 Prac'ticableness, Prac'ticabil'ity, *s.* possibility to be performed
 Prac'ticably, *ad.* so as to be put in practice
 Prac'tical, *a.* relating to action
 Prac'tically, *ad.* by practice; in real fact
 Prac'ticalness, Prac'tical'ity, *s.* quality of being practical
 Prac'tice, *s.* habit, use, custom, method
 Prac'tise, *v.* *a.* to do, to exercise, to trans-
 Prac'tiser, *s.* one who practises [act
 Practi'tioner, *s.* one engaged in any art
 Pragmat'ical, *a.* meddling, impertinent
 Pragmat'ically, *ad.* impertinently [dling
 Pragmat'icalness, *s.* officious intermed-
 Prag'matist, *s.* one who is pragmatistical
 Prair'ie, *s.* [Fr.] a wide grassy plain
 Praise, *s.* eulogy, commendation, renown — *v.* *a.* to commend, to applaud
 Prai'seless, *a.* void of praise
 Prai'ser, *s.* an applauder; a commender
 Prai'seworthily, *ad.* so as to merit praise
 Prai'seworthiness, *s.* desert of praise
 Prai'seworthy, *a.* deserving praise
 Prance, *v.* *n.* to spring or bound
 Prank, *s.* a frolic, trick, freak — *v.* *a.* to adorn showily
 Prank'ing, *s.* ostentatious decoration
 Prate, *s.* tattle; unmeaning loquacity — *v.* *n.* to talk carelessly, to chatter
 Pra'ter, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer
 Pra'ting, *s.* chatter; idle prate
 Pra'tingly, *ad.* with idle loquacity
 Pra'tique, *s.* [Fr.] a license for a ship to traffic
 Prattle, *s.* empty talk; trifling loquacity — *v.* *n.* to talk lightly, to chatter
 Prat'tler, *s.* a trifling talker, a chatterer
 Prav'ity, *s.* corruption, badness, malignity
 Prawn, *s.* a shell-fish like a shrimp
 Pray, *v.* to entreat, supplicate, implore
 Prayer, *s.* a petition to Heaven; entreaty
 Prayer'book, *s.* a book of prayers
 Prayer'ful, *a.* frequently praying
 Prayer'fully, *ad.* with frequent prayer
 Prayer'fulness, *s.* frequency in prayer
 Prayer'less, *a.* not using prayer
 Prayer'lessly, *ad.* without prayer
 Prayer'lessness, *s.* neglect of prayer
 Prayer'ing, *a.* in the habit of prayer
 Prayer'ingly, *ad.* with supplication to God
 Preach, *v.* *n.* to discourse publicly on religious subjects, to discourse
 Pre'acher, *s.* one who preaches, a minister
 Pre'achership, *s.* the office of a preacher
 Pre'aching, *s.* act of discoursing publicly, &c.
 Pre'achment, *s.* a discourse affectedly solemn
 Pre'acquai'tance, *s.* previous knowledge
 Pre'acquai'ted, *a.* previously acquainted
 Pre'ad'amite, *s.* one living before Adam — *a.* existing before Adam
 Pre'amble, *s.* an introduction, a preface
 Preb'end, *s.* the stipend of a prebendary
 Preben'dal, *a.* of or belonging to a prebend
 Preb'endary, *s.* a stipendiary of a cathedral
 Preb'endaryship, *s.* the office of a prebendary
 Preca'rious, *a.* dependent; uncertain
 Preca'riously, *ad.* uncertainly; by dependence; at the pleasure of others

[PRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

PRUDENCE GUIDES THE WISE, BUT PASSION GOVERNS THE FOOLISH.

Preca'riousness, *s.* uncertainty
 Pre'catory, *a.* suppliant, submissive, be-
 seeching
 Precau'tion, *s.* preservative caution
 Precau'tionary, *a.* preservative; prevent-
 ive
 Prece'de, *v. a.* to go before
 Prece'dence, Prece'dency, *s.* the state of
 going or being before
 Prece'dent, *a.* going before; former
 Prec'e'dent, *s.* example; thing done before
 Prec'e'dented, *a.* having a precedent
 Precen'tor, *s.* he that leads the choir
 Pre'cept, *s.* a rule, command, injunction
 Precep'tive, *a.* containing or giving pre-
 cepts
 Precep'tor, *s.* a teacher, a tutor
 Precepto'rial, *a.* relating to a preceptor
 Precep'tory, *a.* giving precepts
 Precep'tress, *s.* a female preceptor
 Preces'sion, *s.* the act of going before
 Pre'cinct, *s.* an outward limit, boundary
 Prec'ious, *a.* valuable, costly, of great
 price
 Prec'iously, *ad.* valuably; to a great price
 Prec'iousness, *s.* valuableness; worth
 Prec'ipice, *s.* a perpendicular declivity
 Precip'itable, *a.* capable of precipitation
 Precip'itance, Precip'itancy, *s.* rash haste,
 headlong hurry
 Precip'itant, *a.* falling headlong; hasty;
 precipitating
 Precip'itantly, *ad.* in headlong haste
 Precip'itate, *v. a.* to cast down; to hurry—
a. headlong, hasty, violent
 Precip'itately, *ad.* hastily, in blind fury
 Precipita'tion, *s.* hurry, blind rash haste
 Precip'itous, *a.* steep as a precipice
 Precip'itously, *ad.* with precipitous de-
 scent
 Precip'itousness, *s.* steepness of descent
 Preci'se, *a.* formal, affected, finical, exact
 Preci'sely, *ad.* exactly, nicely, formally
 Preci'seness, *s.* exactness; rigid nicety
 Precis'ian, *s.* one who limits or restrains
 Precis'ianism, *s.* excessive exactness
 Precis'ion, *s.* exact limitation, nicety
 Preclu'de, *v. a.* to shut out beforehand
 Preclu'sion, *s.* the act of precluding
 Preclu'sive, *a.* hindering by anticipation
 Preclu'sively, *ad.* so as to preclude
 Preco'cious, *a.* ripe before the time
 Preco'ciously, *ad.* with precocity
 Precoc'ity, Preco'ciousness, *s.* prematurity;
 too early ripeness
 Preconce'ive, *v. a.* to form an opinion be-
 forehand; to imagine beforehand
 Preconcep'tion, *s.* a previous opinion
 Preconcert', *v. a.* to concert beforehand
 Precon'cert, *s.* previous agreement
 Preconcert'ed, *a.* settled beforehand
 Precon'tract, *s.* a previous contract
 Precontract', *v. a.* to bind by a contract
 beforehand
 Precur'sor, *s.* a forerunner; a harbinger
 Precur'sory, *a.* introductory, previous
 Preda'cious, *a.* living by prey or plunder
 Predatory, *a.* practising rapine; ravenous
 Predatorily, *ad.* in the way of rapine
 Predeces'sor, *s.* one who has preceded an-
 other
 Predestina'rian, *s.* one who holds the doc-
 trine of predestination—*a.* relating to
 predestination
 Predes'tinate, *v.* to decree beforehand—
a. predestinated

Predestina'tion, *s.* divine foreordination
 to eternal life
 Predes'tine, *v. a.* to decree beforehand
 Predeter'minate, *a.* before determined
 Predetermina'tion, *s.* previous resolution
 Predeter'mine, *v. a.* to doom or confine by
 previous decree
 Pre'dial, *a.* consisting of farms; attached
 to the soil
 Predicabi'lity, *s.* capacity of being affirmed
 Pre'dicable, *a.* that may be affirmed
 Predic'ament, *s.* a class, kind, condition
 Pre'dicate, *v. a.* to affirm or declare—*s.* (in
 Grammar), what is affirmed of a subject
 Predica'tion, *s.* affirmation, declaration
 Pre'dicatory, *a.* affirmative; positive; de-
 cisive
 Predict', *v. a.* to foretell; to foreshow
 Predic'tion, *s.* a prophecy; 2 foretelling
 Predic'tive, *a.* prophetic, foretelling
 Predic'tor, *s.* one who foretells
 Predilec'tion, *s.* prepossession, liking
 Predispo'se, *v. a.* to dispose beforehand
 Predisposi'tion, *s.* previous inclination
 Predom'inance, *s.* prevalence, superiority
 Predom'inant, *a.* prevalent, ascendant
 Predom'inantly, *ad.* with superior influ-
 ence
 Predom'inate, *v. n.* to prevail in or over
 Preëm'inence, *s.* superiority, precedence
 Preëm'inent, *a.* excellent above others
 Preëm'inently, *ad.* in a superior manner
 Preëmp'tion, *s.* the right of buying before
 other persons
 Preen, *v. a.* to trim the feathers
 Preënga'ge, *v. a.* to engage beforehand
 Preënga'gement, *s.* precedent obligation
 Preëstab'lish, *v. a.* to engage beforehand
 Preëstab'lishment, *s.* settlement before-
 hand
 Preëamina'tion, *s.* previous examination
 Preëxam'ine, *v. a.* to examine beforehand
 Preëxist', *v. a.* to exist beforehand
 Preëxis'tence, *s.* existence beforehand
 Preëxis'tent, *a.* preceding in existence
 Preface, *s.* an introduction to a book, &c.
 —*v.* to say something introductory
 Prefacer, *s.* the writer of a preface
 Prefatory, *a.* introductory [raise
 Prefer', *v. a.* to regard more; advance,
 Preferable, *a.* eligible above another
 Preferableness, *s.* state of being preferable
 Preferably, *ad.* in preference
 Preference, *s.* estimation before another
 Preferment, *s.* advancement, promotion
 Preferrer, *s.* one who prefers
 Prefigura'tion, *s.* antecedent representa-
 Prefig'urative, *a.* prefiguring [tion
 Prefigure, *v. a.* to exhibit beforehand
 Prefix', *v. a.* to fix before, or appoint be-
 forehand
 Pre'fix, *s.* (in Grammar), a letter, &c.,
 placed at the beginning of a word
 Preg'nancy, *s.* the state of being with
 young; fullness of meaning
 Preg'nant, *a.* with young; fruitful; full
 of meaning
 Preg'nantly, *ad.* fruitfully; fully
 Prehen'sile, *a.* adapted to take hold
 Prehen'sion, *s.* a taking hold; a seizing
 Preinstruct', *v. a.* to instruct previously
 Preintima'tion, *s.* previous intimation
 Prejud'ge, Preju'dicate, *v.* to judge or sen-
 tence beforehand
 Prejudg'ment, *s.* judgment without ex-
 amination

PASSIONATE PEOPLE, LIKE FLEET HORSES, OVERRUN THE SCENT.

[PRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRE]

Prejudica'tion, *s.* a judging beforehand
 Preju'dicative, *a.* prejudging
 Prej'udice, *s.* prepossession, mischief, hurt
 —*v.* to fill with prejudice; hurt
 Prej'udiced, *a.* prepossessed; biassed
 Prejudic'ial, *a.* hurtful, injurious; opposite
 Prejudic'ially, *ad.* so as to injure
 Prel'acy, *s.* the dignity or office of a prelate
 Prel'ate, *s.* a bishop, a high ecclesiastic
 Prel'ateship, Prel'ature, *s.* office of a prelate
 Prelat'ical, *a.* relating to prelates or prelacy
 Prelat'ically, *ad.* with reference to prelates
 Prel'atist, *s.* an advocate for prelacy
 Prelec'tion, *s.* reading; lecture
 Prelim'inary, *a.* previous, preparatory—
s. a preparatory act
 Prelim'inarily, *ad.* previously, antecedently
 Prel'ude, *s.* any introductory performance
 Prelu'de, *v. n.* to serve as an introduction
 Prel'uder, *s.* one who plays a prelude
 Prelu'sory, *a.* introductory; previous
 Prematu're, *a.* ripe too soon; too hasty
 Prematu'rely, *ad.* too early; too soon
 Prematu'reness, Prematu'rity, *s.* too great haste; unseasonable earliness
 Premed'itated, *a.* contrived beforehand
 Premed'itately, *ad.* with premeditation
 Premedita'tion, *s.* meditating beforehand
 Pre'mier, *a.* [Fr.] first, chief, principal—
s. a chief person; a first minister
 Pre'miership, *s.* the office of a premier
 Premi'se, *v. n.* to state or speak beforehand
 Prem'ises, *s. pl.* (in Logic), the two first propositions of a syllogism; a building, &c.
 Pre'mium, *s.* [Lat.], a bounty; an advance on the original price; sum paid for insurance
 Premoni'tion, *s.* previous intelligence
 Premon'itorily, *ad.* by way of premonition
 Premon'itory, *a.* previously advising
 Preoc'cupancy, *s.* a taking possession before others
 Preoccup'a'tion, *s.* prior occupation; prepossession
 Preoc'cupy, *v. a.* to occupy before another; to prepossess
 Preordai'n, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand
 Preor'dinance, *s.* antecedent decree
 Preordina'tion, *s.* the act of preordaining
 Prepa'rabl, *a.* that may be prepared
 Prepara'tion, *s.* act of preparing; previous measures; anything prepared
 Prepar'ative, *s.* that which prepares
 Prepar'ative, Prepar'atory, *a.* serving to prepare
 Prepar'atively, *ad.* by way of preparation
 Prepa'rc, *v.* to make ready, qualify, form
 Prepa'redly, *ad.* in a manner prepared
 Prepa'redness, *s.* state of being prepared
 Prepa'rer, *s.* one who prepares
 Prepay', *v. a.* to pay beforehand
 Prepay'ment, *s.* payment beforehand
 Prepen'se, *a.* preconceived
 Prepon'derance, *s.* superiority of weight
 Prepon'derant, *a.* outweighing
 Prepon'derate, *v. a.* to outweigh; to exceed in influence
 Preposi'tion, *s.* (in Grammar), a word expressing the relation of objects of place, &c., to the predicate

Preposi'tional, *a.* pertaining to a preposition
 Prepos'itive, *a.* put before
 Prepossess', *v. a.* to prejudice, to bias
 Preposses'sing, *a.* securing esteem at once
 Prepossess'ingly, *ad.* so as to prepossess
 Preposses'sion, *s.* first possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion
 Prepos'terous, *a.* wrong, absurd, perverted
 Prepos'terously, *ad.* absurdly, strangely
 Prepos'terousness, *s.* absurdity
 Prereq'uise, *a.* previously necessary—*s.* what is previously required
 Prerog'ative, *s.* exclusive privilege or right
 Pres'age, Presa'gement, *s.* a prognostic
 Presa'ge, *v. a.* to forebode; to foreshow
 Presa'geful, *a.* foreboding; full of presage
 Presa'ger, *s.* a foreteller; foreshower
 Pres'byter, *s.* [Lat.], a priest, an elder
 Presbyte'rial, Presbyte'rian, *a.* pertaining to a presbyter or to Presbyterianism
 Presbyte'rian, *s.* one who holds Presbyterianism
 Presbyte'rianism, *s.* church government by elders, &c.
 Pres'bytery, *s.* the priesthood; the body of elders; Presbyterianism; the eastern part of the choir of a church
 Pre'science, *s.* a knowledge of futurity
 Pre'scient, *a.* foreknowing; prophetic
 Prescri'be, *v.* to order, to command; to direct medically
 Prescri'ber, *s.* one who gives directions
 Prescript, *s.* a direction, precept, order
 Prescrip'tible, *a.* that may be prescribed for
 Prescrip'tion, *s.* act of prescribing; a medical receipt
 Prescrip'tive, *a.* acquired by custom
 Pres'ence, *s.* state of being present; mien; demeanour; collectedness
 Presence-chamber, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company
 Pres'ent, *a.* not absent; not past; ready—*s.* a gift, a donation; a mandate
 Present', *v. a.* to exhibit, to give, to prefer, to offer, to introduce
 Present'able, *a.* that may be presented
 Presenta'tion, *s.* the act of presenting; the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice
 Present'er, *s.* one who presents
 Presen'timent, *s.* notion previously formed
 Pres'ently, *ad.* at present; immediately
 Presen'tment, *s.* the act of presenting
 Preserv'able, *a.* fit to be preserved
 Preserva'tion, *s.* the act of preserving; state of being preserved
 Preserv'ative, *a.* having power to preserve—*s.* that which has the power of preserving
 Preserve, *v.* to save, keep, defend, maintain—*s.* fruit preserved in sugar
 Preser'ver, *s.* one who preserves
 Presi'de, *v. n.* to be set over, direct, manage
 Pres'idency, *s.* superintendence; office, &c. of a president
 Pres'idant, *s.* one who presides; a managing officer
 Pres'idential, *a.* belonging to a president
 Pres'identship, *s.* the office of president
 Presid'iary, *a.* relating to a garrison
 Press, *v.* to squeeze; distress; urge; force—*s.* an instrument for pressing; a crowd; case for clothes; a machine for printing; pressure

PLEASURES, WHILE THEY FLATTER A MAN, STING HIM TO DEATH.

PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW.

[PRE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRI]

Press'bed, *s.* a bed which can be shut up
 Press'er, *s.* one who presses
 Press'gang, *s.* a gang of sailors that go about to press men into naval service
 Press'ing, *a.* very urgent—*s.* the act of applying pressure
 Press'ingly, *ad.* with force; urgently
 Press'man, *s.* a printer who works at a press
 Press'money, *s.* money for pressed soldiers
 Pres'sure, *s.* act of pressing; urgency; force; affliction
 Presti'ge, *s.* [Fr.], charm, attractiveness
 Pres'to, *ad.* [Ital.] (in Music), quick
 Presu'mable, *a.* that may be presumed
 Presu'mably, *ad.* on presumption
 Presu'me, *v. n.* to suppose; affirm; venture
 Presu'mer, *s.* one who presumes
 Presu'ming, *a.* venturing without leave; confident
 Presu'mingly, *ad.* with presumption
 Presump'tion, *s.* strong probability; supposition without proof; arrogance; pride
 Presump'tive, *a.* presumed; supposed; confident; arrogant
 Presump'tively, *ad.* by presumption
 Presump'tuous, *a.* haughty; presuming
 Presump'tuously, *ad.* haughtily; proudly
 Presump'tuousness, *s.* arrogance
 Presuppo'se, *v. a.* to suppose beforehand
 Presupposi'tion, *s.* previous supposition
 Preten'ce, *s.* a pretext; an assumption; a claim
 Pretend', *v.* to counterfeit; to simulate; to claim; to presume
 Preten'ded, *a.* not true, ostensible
 Preten'dedly, *ad.* ostensibly
 Preten'der, *s.* one who pretends
 Preten'dingly, *ad.* falsely; arrogantly
 Preten'sion, *s.* a claim; appearance
 Preterim'perfect, *a.* (in Grammar), the imperfect past tense
 Pre'terite, *a.* (in Grammar), the past indefinite tense
 Pretermi't', *v. a.* to pass by, omit, neglect
 Preternat'ural, *a.* not natural; irregular
 Preternat'uralness, *s.* difference from the order of nature
 Preternat'urally, *ad.* in a preternatural manner
 Preterper'fect, *a.* (in Grammar), the present perfect tense
 Preterplu'perfect, *a.* (in Grammar), the past perfect tense
 Pre'text, *s.* a pretence; false allegation
 Pret'tily, *ad.* neatly, elegantly, agreeably
 Pret'tiness, *s.* the being pretty
 Pret'ty, *a.* neat, elegant, handsome—*ad.* in some degree, nearly
 Prevai'l, *v. to*, be in force, overcome, persuade; to have influence; to have power
 Prevai'ling, *a.* having most influence
 Prev'alence, Prev'alency, *s.* superiority; influence; great predominance
 Prev'alent, *a.* powerful, predominant
 Prev'alently, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly
 Prevar'iate, *v. n.* to eavil; to quibble
 Prevarica'tion, *s.* double-dealing; shuffling
 Prevar'icator, *s.* one who prevaricates
 Prevent', *v.* to hinder, obstruct, debar
 Preven'table, *a.* capable of being prevented

Preven'ter, *s.* one who prevents
 Preven'tingly, *ad.* so as to prevent
 Preven'tion, *s.* anticipation, hinderance, obstruction
 Preven'tive, *a.* hindering—*s.* one who prevents; a coast-guard against smuggling
 Preven'tively, *ad.* so as to prevent
 Pre'vious, *a.* antecedent; going before
 Pre'viously, *ad.* beforehand; antecedently
 Pre'viousness, *s.* antecedence
 Previs'ion, *s.* a seeing beforehand
 Prey, *s.* ravine; victim; spoil—*v.* to feed by violence; to plunder
 Priece, *s.* value; estimation; rate; reward—*v. a.* to set a price on
 Pri'celess, *a.* invaluable; without price
 Priek, *v.* to pierce, to goad—*s.* a puncture, anything that pricks
 Prick'er, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument
 Priek'ing, *s.* sensation of being pricked; act of puncturing
 Priek'le, *s.* a small sharp point; a thorn
 Prick'liness, *s.* the being prickly
 Prick'ly, *a.* full of prickles
 Pride, *s.* inordinate self-esteem; haughtiness; insolent exultation; ostentation—*v. a.* to take pride
 Pri'er, *s.* one who pries
 Priest, *s.* one who officiates at the altar; one devoted to ecclesiastical duties
 Priest'craft, *s.* the craft of the priesthood
 Priest'sess, *s.* a female priest
 Priest'hood, *s.* the office of a priest
 Priest'like, *a.* resembling a priest
 Priest'liness, *s.* the manner of a priest
 Priest'ly, *a.* belonging to a priest; sacerdotal
 Priest'ridden, *a.* governed by priests
 Prig, *s.* a pragmatist fellow—*v. n.* to steal; to filch
 Prig'gish, *a.* pragmatist
 Prig'gishly, *ad.* like a prig
 Prig'gism, Prig'gery, *s.* pragmatism
 Prim, *a.* formal, precise, affectedly nice
 Pri'macy, *s.* dignity or office of a primate
 Pri'marily, *ad.* in the first place
 Pri'mariness, *s.* the state of being primary
 Pri'mary, *s.* first in order, principal, original
 Pri'mate, *s.* an archbishop [ginal
 Pri'mateship, *s.* the office of a primate
 Prime, *a.* early; first-rate; first—*s.* the dawn; the first or best part of the day, the year, or life—*v. a.* to put powder to the touchhole of a gun, &c.; to lay the first colour on in painting
 Prim'ely, *ad.* originally, excellently, well
 Prim'er, *s.* the first book for children
 Prime'val, *a.* original; such as was at first
 Pri'ming, *s.* the powder in the pan of a gun; the first colour laid on
 Prim'itive, *a.* ancient, original, former—*s.* a primitive word
 Prim'itively, *ad.* originally, primarily, according to ancient practice
 Prim'itiveness, *s.* state of being primitive
 Prim'ness, *s.* formality; demureness
 Primogen'itor, *s.* the first father or forefather
 Primogen'iture, *s.* state of being first born
 Primogen'itureship, *s.* right of eldership
 Primor'dial, *a.* existing from the beginning—*s.* origin, first principle
 Prim'rose, *s.* the name of a spring flower
 Prince, *s.* a sovereign; a king's son; chief
 Prin'cedom, *s.* the rank, estate, &c., of a prince; sovereignty

PASSION IS A BAD COUNSELLOR, AND GENERALLY AS BAD A SPEAKER.

PRUDENCE IS MORE FREQUENTLY OF USE THAN ANY OTHER INTELLECTUAL QUALITY.

PRI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO

PLEASURES IMMODERATELY PURSUED WASTE THE POWERS OF THE MIND.

Prin'celike, *a.* becoming a prince
 Prin'celiness, *s.* the state of a prince
 Prin'cely, *a.* royal, august, generous—*ad.* in a princelike manner
 Prin'ces-feath'er, *s.* plant called amaranth
 Prin'cess, *s.* a sovereign lady; the daughter of a king; a prince's consort
 Prin'cipal, *a.* chief, capital, essential—*s.* a head, a chief; one primarily engaged; a sum placed out at interest
 Principal'ity, *s.* a prince's domain
 Prin'cipally, *ad.* chiefly; above the rest
 Prin'cipalness, *s.* the state of being chief
 Prin'cipate, *s.* principality · supreme rule
 Prin'ciple, *s.* a constituent part; original cause; motive; tenet; a settled opinion
 Prin'ciple, *a.* established in motive, &c.
 Print, *s.* a mark, &c. made by impression; an impression from an engraving; state of being printed: a newspaper; printed calico—*v.* to mark by impression; to practise or perform printing
 Prin'ter, *s.* one who prints books, &c.
 Prin'ting, *s.* the art or process of imprinting letters, &c.; typography
 Prin'ting-ink, *s.* ink for printing
 Prin'ting-machine, Prin'ting-press, *s.* a machine or press for printing
 Pri'or, *a.* [Lat.], former, antecedent, anterior—*s.* the head of a priory
 Pri'orate, Pri'orship, *s.* office of a prior
 Pri'oress, *s.* superior of a convent of nuns
 Priority, *s.* precedence in time or place
 Pri'ory, *s.* a monastery under a prior
 Prism, *s.* a three-sided rod of glass, by which a ray of sun-light can be separated into its constituent colours
 Prismat'ic, Prismat'ical, *a.* formed like a prism; coloured like a rainbow
 Prismat'ically, *ad.* like a prism; like the rainbow
 Pris'on, *s.* a gaol, place of confinement—*v.* *a.* to shut up; to confine
 Pris'onbase, *s.* a kind of boys' game
 Pris'oner, *s.* a captive, one under arrest
 Pris'onhouse, *s.* a place of confinement
 Pris'tine, *a.* first, ancient, original
 Prith'ee, *abbrev.* signifying, I pray thee
 Pri'vacy, Pri'vateness, *s.* secrecy, retreat
 Pri'vate, *a.* not public, not open, peculiar, retired, personal—*s.* a common soldier
 Privatee'r, *s.* a private ship of war—*v.* *a.* to carry on hostilities by sea under letters of marque
 Privatee'ring, *s.* the practice of sending out privateers
 Privateersman, *s.* a seaman of a privateer
 Pri'vately, *ad.* secretly, not openly
 Priva'tion, *s.* absence, loss, want of anything
 Priv'alive, *a.* causing privation, negative—*s.* (in Grammar), a negative prefix, &c.
 Priv'et, *s.* an evergreen shrub
 Priv'ilege, *s.* immunity, private right, liberty—*v.* *a.* to grant a privilege, to exempt
 Priv'ily, *ad.* privately, secretly [empt
 Priv'ity, *s.* private concurrence
 Priv'y, *a.* private, secret, acquainted with—*s.* a necessary-house
 Priv'y-cou'ncil, *s.* an assembly of the king's counsellors of state
 Priv'y-cou'nsellor, *s.* a member of the privy council
 Privy-se'al, *s.* a seal used by the king subordnately to the great seal
 Prize, *s.* a reward gained; booty—*v.* *a.* to

rate, esteem, value highly; to force ^{as} with a lever
 Pri'zefight, *s.* a boxing match
 Pri'zefighter, *s.* one who boxes for wagers
 Pri'zefighting, *s.* the practice of boxing for wagers
 Probabil'ity, *s.* likelihood; appearance of
 Prob'able, *a.* likely, credible [truth
 Prob'ably, *ad.* likely, in all likelihood
 Pro'bate, *s.* the proof of wills, &c.
 Proba'tion, *s.* proof, trial, noviciate
 Proba'tional, Proba'tionary, Pro'batory, *a.* serving for trial or proof
 Proba'tioner, *s.* one upon trial; a novice
 Proba'tionship, *s.* state of probation
 Probe, *s.* a surgeon's instrument—*v.* *a.* to search, to try with a probe
 Prob'ity, *s.* uprightness, honesty, veracity
 Prob'lem, *s.* a question proposed for solution
 Problemat'ical, *a.* uncertain, disputable
 Problemat'ically, *ad.* uncertainly
 Probos'cis, *s.* [Lat.], the trunk of an elephant, &c.
 Proce'dure, *s.* manner of proceeding
 Procee'd, *v.* *n.* to go on; to arise; to prosecute; to make progress, to advance
 Procee'der, *s.* one who goes forward
 Procee'ding, *s.* a transaction; legal process
 Proceeds, *s.* *pl.* produce; sum obtained by sale, &c.
 Proc'ess, *s.* course; action; order of things
 Proces'sion, *s.* a train proceeding with form and ceremony
 Proces'sional, Proces'sionary, *a.* relating to or going in a procession
 Proc'hronism, *s.* an antedating
 Proclai'm, *v.* to publish, promulgate, or tell openly or aloud
 Proclai'mer, *s.* one who proclaims
 Proclama'tion, *s.* publication by authority; a royal edict
 Procliv'ity, *s.* propensity, readiness
 Procras'tinate, *v.* to defer, delay, put off
 Procrastina'tion, *s.* delay, dilatoriness
 Procras'tinator, *s.* one who procrastinates
 Pro'create, *v.* *a.* to generate, to produce
 Procrea'tion, *s.* generation, production
 Pro'creative, Pro'creant, *a.* generative, productive
 Pro'creativeness, *s.* power of generation
 Pro'creator, *s.* a generator, begetter
 Proc'tor, *s.* an officer who enforces the regulations of a college. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Proc'torship, *s.* the office of a proctor
 Procu'rabile, *a.* obtainable, acquirable
 Procura'tion. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Proc'urator, *s.* a manager, agent, factor
 Procurato'rial, *a.* done by procuration
 Procura'torship, *s.* office of a procurator
 Procu'ratory, *a.* tending to procuration
 Procure, *v.* to obtain, to bring about, to gain
 Procurement, *s.* the act of procuring
 Procure'r, *s.* one who procures
 Procure'ss, *s.* a bawd
 Prod'igal, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish—*s.* a spendthrift, a waster
 Prod'igality, *s.* extravagance, profusion
 Prod'igally, *ad.* profusely; wastefully
 Prodigious, *a.* amazing, monstrous, vast
 Prodigiously, *ad.* amazingly, enormously
 Prodigiousness, *s.* amazingness
 Prod'igy, *s.* anything preternatural or astonishing

PUNISHMENT AND REWARD ACT LIKE THE BRIDLE AND SPUR.

[PRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO]

PRAISE NOTHING BUT WHAT YOU KNOW TO BE WORTHY OF PRAISE.

Produce, *v. a.* to bring forth, yield, cause
 Prod'uce, *s.* amount, profit, product
 Produ'cer, *s.* one that generates or produces
 Produ'cible, *a.* that may be exhibited
 Produ'cibleness, *s.* state of being producible
 Prod'uct, *s.* what is produced, work, effect
 Production, *s.* act of producing, what is produced
 Produc'tive, *a.* fertile, fruitful, efficient
 Productiveness, *s.* state of being productive
 Pro'em, *s.* a preface; an introduction
 Profana'tion, *s.* the act of profaning
 Profane, *a.* not sacred; irreverent—*v. a.* to violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use, to misapply
 Profanely, *ad.* irreverently, wickedly
 Profaner, *s.* one who profanes
 Profan'ity, Profan'eness, *s.* profaneness; irreverence; impiety
 Profess', *v.* to declare openly and plainly
 Profess'edly, *ad.* openly, avowedly
 Profes'sion, *s.* a vocation or calling not mercantile or mechanical; declaration, opinion
 Profes'sional, *a.* relating to one's profession
 Profes'sionally, *ad.* in a professional capacity
 Profes'sor, *s.* a public teacher at a college; one who professes religion
 Professo'rial, *a.* relating to a professor
 Profes'sorship, *s.* office of a professor
 Proffer, *v. a.* to propose, offer, attempt—*s.* an offer made, essay, attempt
 Profferer, *s.* one who offers
 Profic'ience, Profic'ieny, *s.* advancement in knowledge
 Profic'ient, *s.* one who is advanced in knowledge
 Profic'iently, *ad.* in a proficient way
 Pro'file, *s.* the side or half face; outline as seen sideways
 Pro'filist, *s.* one who takes profiles
 Profit, *s.* gain, advantage, improvement—*v.* to gain advantage, improve
 Profitable, *a.* lucrative, beneficial
 Profitableness, *s.* gainfulness, usefulness
 Profitably, *ad.* advantageously, gainfully
 Profitless, *a.* void of gain or advantage
 Profligacy, Profligateness, *s.* profligate behaviour
 Profligate, *a.* wicked, abandoned, shameless—*s.* an abandoned wretch
 Profligately, *ad.* shamelessly
 Profou'nd, *a.* deep, learned, humble, lowly
 Profou'ndly, *ad.* deeply; with deep insight
 Profou'ndness, Profun'dity, *s.* depth of place or knowledge
 Profu'se, *a.* lavish, wasteful, overabounding
 Profu'sely, *ad.* lavishly; prodigally
 Profu'seness, Profu'sion, *s.* lavishness, prodigality, exuberance, abundance
 Prog, *s.* victuals—*v. n.* to procure provisions
 Progen'itor, *s.* an ancestor in a direct line
 Prog'eny, *s.* offspring, issue, generation
 Prognos'tic, *s.* a prediction, a foretoken—*a.* foretokening
 Prognos'ticable, *a.* that may be foretold

Prognos'ticate, *v. a.* to foretell, to fore-show
 Prognostica'tion, *s.* act of foretelling, a prognostic
 Prognos'ticator, *s.* one who foretells
 Pro'gramme, *s.* [Fr.], an outline of a performance, &c.
 Progress, *s.* advancement; improvement; a state journey
 Progress', *v. n.* to move forward; to advance
 Progres'sion, *s.* regular advance, course
 Progres'sional, *a.* that makes progression
 Progress'ive, *a.* going forward, advancing
 Progress'ively, *ad.* by a regular course
 Progressiveness, *s.* the state of advancing
 Prohib'it, *v. a.* to forbid, debar, hinder
 Prohib'iter, *s.* one who prohibits
 Prohibi'tion, *s.* act of forbidding
 Prohib'itive, Prohib'itory, *a.* implying prohibition
 Project, *s.* a scheme, contrivance, design
 Project', *v.* to scheme, contrive; to shoot or jut out
 Projectile, *a.* impelling forward—*s.* a body projected by force
 Projec'tion, *s.* act or state of projecting; delineation; scheme
 Projector, *s.* one who forms schemes
 Pro'late, *a.* elongated at the poles
 Pro'letary, *s.* one of the lower orders
 Prolif'ic, *a.* fruitful, generative
 Prolif'icacy, Prolif'icness, *s.* fruitfulness, great productiveness
 Prolif'ically, *ad.* fruitfully
 Pro'lix, *a.* tedious, not concise, dilatory
 Prolix'ity, *s.* tediousness; want of brevity
 Pro'lixly, *ad.* at great length; tediously
 Pro'locutor, *s.* the speaker of a convocation
 Proloc'utorship, *s.* the office of prolocutor
 Pro'logue, *s.* a speech before a stage play—*v. a.* to introduce with a prologue
 Prolong', *v. a.* to lengthen out, to put off
 Prolon'gate, *v. a.* to extend or lengthen
 Prolonga'tion, *s.* a delay to a later time
 Prolong'er, *s.* one who prolongs
 Prolu'sion, *s.* a prelude; a trial
 Promena'de, *s.* [Fr.], a walk, walking—*v. a.* to walk in a public situation
 Promena'der, *s.* one who promenades
 Prome'thean, *a.* pertaining to Prome'theus
 Prom'inence, *s.* a jutting-out, protuberance
 Prom'inent, *a.* jutting or standing out
 Prom'inently, *ad.* so as to be prominent
 Promis'cuious, *a.* mingled, casual
 Promis'cuously, *ad.* with confused mixture
 Promis'cuiousness, *s.* the state of being promiscuous
 Prom'ise, *s.* a verbal engagement to do anything; expectation; that which is promised—*v.* to give one's word, to assure
 Prom'isebreaker, *s.* a violater of promises
 Prom'iser, *s.* one who promises
 Prom'ising, *a.* giving hopes
 Prom'isingly, *ad.* in a promising way
 Prom'issorily, *ad.* by way of promise
 Prom'issory, *a.* containing a promise
 Prom'ontory, *s.* a headland, a cape
 Promo'te, *v. a.* to forward, advance, exalt
 Promo'ter, *s.* one who promotes

PROMOTE YOUR ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE GOOD AND VIRTUOUS.

[PRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PRO]

PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE DISTINGUISH THE GOOD FROM DISEMBLERS.

POVERTY OF MIND IS OFTEN CONCEALED UNDER THE GARB OF SPLENDOR.

- Promo'tion, *s.* encouragement, preferment
 Promo'tive, *a.* tending to promote
 Prompt, *a.* quick, ready—*v. a.* to assist, to incite, to remind
 Prompter, *s.* one who prompts
 Promptitude, Promptness, *s.* readiness, quickness
 Promptly, *ad.* readily; expeditiously
 Promulgate, *v. a.* to publish, to teach or assert publicly
 Promulga'tion, *s.* publication; exhibition
 Promul'gator, *s.* one who promulgates
 Prone, *a.* bending downward, inclined
 Pro'neness, *s.* an inclination; a descent
 Prong, *s.* the tine of a fork
 Pronom'inal, *a.* belonging to a pronoun
 Pro'noun, *s.* (in Grammar), a word used for a noun
 Pronou'nce, *v.* to speak, to pass judgment
 Pronou'nceable, *a.* that may be pronounced
 Pronou'ncer, *s.* one who pronounces
 Pronuncia'tion, *s.* mode of pronouncing
 Pronou'ncing, *a.* teaching pronunciation
 Proof, *s.* trial, test, evidence; demonstration; a first impression from types or engraving; firmness, hardness
 Proofless, *a.* without proof, unproved
 Prop, *s.* a support, that which sustains—*v. a.* to support, to sustain, to keep up
 Prop'agable, *a.* that may be propagated
 Propagan'dism, *s.* the propagating of tenets
 Propagan'dist, *s.* one who propagates tenets
 Propagate, *v.* to generate, increase, disseminate
 Propaga'tion, *s.* generation, dissemination
 Propagator, *s.* one who propagates
 Propel, *v. a.* to drive forward
 Propeller, *s.* a screw steam-vessel
 Propen'se, *a.* inclined, disposed, prone
 Propen'sion, Propen'sity, *s.* inclination, tendency
 Prop'er, *a.* peculiar, fit, exact; one's own
 Prop'erly, *ad.* fitly; in a strict sense
 Prop'erness, *s.* the quality of being proper
 Prop'erty, *s.* peculiar quality; ownership, possession
 Proph'ecy, *s.* prediction, declaration
 Proph'esier, *s.* one who prophesies
 Proph'esy, *v. n.* to predict, to foretell
 Proph'esying, *s.* the act of foretelling
 Proph'et, *s.* a foreteller of events
 Proph'etess, *s.* a female prophet
 Prophet'ic, Prophet'ical, *a.* foretelling future events
 Prophet'ically, *ad.* in manner of a prophecy
 Proph'et-like, *a.* resembling a prophet
 Prophylac'tic, *a.* preventive; preservative
 Propin'quity, *s.* proximity, kindred
 Propi'tiable, *a.* that may be propitiated
 Propi'tiate, *v. a.* to induce to favour
 Propitia'tion, *s.* act of propitiating
 Propi'tiator, *s.* one who propitiates
 Propi'tiatorily, *ad.* in the way of propitiation
 Propi'tiatory, *a.* serving to propitiate
 Propi'tious, *a.* favourable, kind, merciful
 Propi'tiously, *ad.* favourably, kindly
 Propi'tiousness, *s.* favourableness
 Proportion, *s.* comparative relation; ratio—*v. a.* to adjust or form in comparative relation
 Proportionable, Proportion'al, Proportionate, *a.* having due proportion
 Proportionableness, Proportionality, Proportionateness, *s.* state of being proportionable
 Proportionably, Proportionally, Proportionately, *ad.* according to proportion
 Proportionless, *s.* wanting proportion
 Propo'sal, *s.* a proposition, proffer, overture
 Propo'se, *v.* to offer for consideration; to offer in marriage
 Propo'ser, *s.* one who proposes
 Proposi'tion, *s.* a thing proposed; an offer; a statement
 Proposi'tional, *a.* considered as a proposition
 Propou'nd, *v. a.* to propose, offer, exhibit
 Propri'etary, *a.* belonging to a proprietor—*s.* a proprietor
 Propri'etor, *s.* a possessor or owner
 Propri'etorship, *s.* state of a proprietor
 Propri'etress, *s.* a female possessor [state
 Propri'ety, *s.* accuracy; justness; proper
 Propul'sion, *s.* the act of driving forward
 Proroga'tion, *s.* adjournment to another session
 Proro'gue, *v. a.* to adjourn to another session
 Prosa'ic, *a.* belonging to or like prose
 Prosa'ically, *ad.* dully
 Prosa'ist, *s.* a writer of prose
 Proscri'be, *v. a.* to censure capitally; to denounce and prohibit
 Proscri'ber, *s.* one who proscribes
 Proscrip'tion, *s.* outlawry; condemnation
 Proscrip'tive, *a.* proscribing
 Prose, *s.* ordinary language, in opposition to verse—*v. a.* to make a tedious relation
 Pros'ecute, *v. a.* to pursue, continue, sue
 Prosecu'tion, *s.* a pursuit; a criminal suit
 Pros'ecutor, *s.* one who prosecutes
 Pros'elyte, *s.* a convert to a new opinion
 Pros'elyte, Pros'elytize, *v. a.* to make converts
 Pros'elytism, *s.* desire to make converts
 Pro'ser, *s.* one who prosers
 Pro'sing, *s.* dull narrative [prosody
 Prosod'ial, Prosod'ical, *a.* of or relating to
 Prosodist, *s.* one skilled in prosody
 Pros'ody, *s.* the laws of poetry and versification
 Prosopopœ'ia, *s.* [Lat.], (in Rhetoric), personification
 Pros'pect, *s.* view; a landscape; expectation
 Prospe'ction, *s.* act of looking forward
 Prospective, *a.* looking forward [future
 Prospective'y, *ad.* with reference to the
 Prospe'ctus, *s.* [Lat.], a plan of a work
 Pros'per, *v.* to be successful, to thrive
 Prosper'ity, Prosper'ousness, *s.* good success, good fortune
 Prosperous, *a.* successful, fortunate
 Prosperously, *ad.* successfully; fortunately
 Prost'itute, *s.* a harlot—*v. a.* to play the harlot; to make a vile use of
 Prostitu'tion, *s.* the act of prostituting
 Prost'itutor, *s.* one who prostitutes
 Prostrate, *a.* lying at length—*v. a.* to throw down, to lay flat, to bow down; to sink and fail
 Prostra'tion, *s.* the act of prostrating, state of being prostrate
 Pro'tean, *a.* assuming various forms
 Protect, *v. a.* to defend, to save, to shield
 Protec'tingly, *ad.* so as to protect
 Protec'tion, *s.* a defence, a shelter

PRO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PSH

POWER DISCOVERS THE REAL DISPOSITION OF A MAN.

Protec'tive, *a.* defensive, sheltering
 Protec'tor, *s.* a defender, supporter, regent
 Protec'torate, *s.* government by a protector
 Protec'torship, *s.* office of a protector
 Protec'tress, *s.* a female defender
 Protest', *v.* to assert or declare solemnly or formally
 Pro'test, Protesta'tion, *s.* a solemn or formal declaration
 Prot'estant, *s.* one of the party which protested against popery—*a.* belonging to Protestants
 Prot'estantism, *s.* the Protestant religion
 Protest'er, *s.* one who protests
 Protes'tingly, *ad.* by way of protest
 Pro'tocol, *s.* the original copy of a writing
 Pro'tomartyr, *s.* the first martyr
 Pro'toplast, *s.* an original; a model
 Protoplas'tic, *a.* first formed
 Pro'totype, *s.* the original of a copy
 Protract', *v. a.* to draw out, delay, lengthen
 Protrac'tedly, *ad.* with delays
 Protrac'ter, *s.* one who protracts
 Protrac'tion, *s.* a delay; a lengthening out
 Protrac'tive, *a.* dilatory, delaying
 Protrac'tor, *s.* an instrument for measuring angles on paper
 Protru'de, *v.* to thrust forward
 Protru'sion, *s.* the act of thrusting forward
 Protru'sive, *a.* thrusting forward
 Protu'berance, *s.* a swelling, prominence
 Protu'berant, *a.* prominent, swelling
 Protu'berate, *v. n.* to swell out
 Protubera'tion, *s.* act of swelling out
 Proud, *a.* elated, arrogant, lofty, grand
 Prou'dly, *ad.* arrogantly, ostentatiously
 Pro'vable, *a.* that may be proved
 Pro'vably, *ad.* in a manner capable of proof
 Prove, *v.* to demonstrate; to try; to ascertain; to turn out; to evince
 Prov'ender, *s.* food for brutes, hay, corn, &c.
 Pro'ver, *s.* one who proves
 Prov'erb, *s.* an adage; a short pithy sentence in common use
 Proverb'ial, *a.* mentioned in or like a proverb
 Proverb'ialism, *s.* a proverbial expression
 Proverb'ialist, *s.* one who speaks in proverbs
 Proverb'ially, *ad.* in a proverb
 Provi'de, *v.* to prepare; procure; supply; stipulate
 Provi'ded, *a.* on these terms; on condition
 Provi'dence, *s.* divine superintendence; prudence, frugality, foresight
 Provi'dent, *a.* forecasting; cautious; prudent
 Providen'tial, *a.* effected by Providence
 Providen'tially, *ad.* by Providence
 Provi'dently, *ad.* with wise precaution
 Provi'der, *s.* one who provides or procures
 Prov'ince, *s.* region; tract; country remote from the metropolis; office; business
 Provin'cial, *a.* relating to a province; rude—*s.* a person belonging to a province
 Provin'cialism, *s.* a provincial mode of speech
 Provis'ion, *s.* a providing beforehand; victuals; a stipulation—*v. a.* to supply with provisions

Provis'ional, Provis'ionary, *a.* temporarily established
 Provis'ionally, *ad.* by way of provision, temporarily
 Provi'so, *s.* [Lat.], a stipulation; a caution
 Provi'sory, *a.* conditional; implying limitation
 Provoca'tion, *s.* a cause of anger
 Provo'cative, *a.* stimulating; inciting—*s.* that which stimulates
 Provo'cativeness, *s.* the quality of being provocative
 Provo'ke, *v. a.* to rouse, enrage, challenge
 Provo'ker, *s.* one who provokes
 Provo'king, *a.* able to provoke
 Provo'kingly, *ad.* so as to raise anger
 Prov'ost, *s.* the chief of a corporate body
 Prov'ostship, *s.* the office of a provost
 Prow, *s.* the head or fore-part of a ship
 Prow'ess, *s.* bravery, military courage
 Prowl, *v.* to rove over; wander for prey—*s.* a roving for prey
 Prowl'er, *s.* one who prowls
 Prox'imate, *a.* next, near; immediate
 Prox'imately, *ad.* without intervention
 Proxim'ity, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood
 Prox'imo, *s.* [Lat.], the month next following
 Prox'y, *s.* a substitute or agent for another
 Proxy'ship, *s.* office of a proxy
 Prude, *s.* a woman of affected modesty
 Pru'dence, *s.* forecast, discretion, practical wisdom
 Pru'dent, *a.* practically wise, discreet
 Pruden'tial, *a.* consistent with prudence
 Pruden'tially, *ad.* according to prudence
 Pruden'tials, *s. pl.* maxims of prudence
 Pru'dently, *ad.* wisely, discreetly
 Pru'dery, *s.* affected modesty
 Pru'dish, *a.* affectedly modest
 Prune, *s.* a dried plum—*v.* to cut trees to promote their growth, &c.; to cut down, or trim
 Prunel'la, *s.* purified saltpetre
 Prunel'lo, *s.* a kind of black woollen stuff
 Pru'ner, *s.* one who prunes
 Pru'ning, *s.* the cutting off superfluous branches of fruit-trees
 Pru'ning-hook, Pru'ning-knife, *s.* a hook or knife used in pruning
 Pru'rience, Pru'riency, *s.* an uneasy desire for anything
 Pru'rient, *a.* uneasily desirous
 Prus'sian, *a.* pertaining to Prussia
 Prus'sic-acid, *s.* one of the strongest poisons known
 Pry, *v. n.* to inspect narrowly—*s.* narrow inspection
 Pry'ing, *a.* curiously inquiring
 Pry'ingly, *ad.* with impertinent curiosity
 Psalm, *s.* a holy song, a sacred hymn
 Psalm'ist, *s.* a writer of psalms
 Psalm'od'ic, Psalm'od'ical, *a.* relating to psalmody
 Psalm'odist, *s.* one who sings psalms
 Psalm'ody, *s.* the act or art of singing psalms
 Psal'ter, *s.* a psalm-book, book of psalms
 Psal'tery, *s.* a kind of harp for psalms
 Pseu'do, *a.* [Gr.], false, counterfeit, pretended
 Pseu'donym, *s.* a fictitious name
 Pseudon'ymous, *a.* having a fictitious signature
 Pshaw! *interj.* expressing contempt, &c.

PREFER THAT GLORY WHICH ENDURES TO ALL ETERNITY.

[PSY]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PUP]

Psy'chical, Psycholog'ic, Psycholog'ical, *a.* of or belonging to psychology
 Psychol'ogist, *s.* one who studies psychology
 Psychol'ogy, *s.* the scientific investigation of the human soul
 Ptar'migan, *s.* the white grouse
 Pu'berty, *s.* ripeness of age
 Public, *a.* common, not private; manifest, notorious—*s.* the body of a nation—the people
 Pub'lican, *s.* the keeper of an inn
 Publica'tion, *s.* the act of publishing
 Pub'licist, *s.* a writer on the laws of nature and nations
 Public'ity, Publicness, *s.* notoriety
 Public-house, *s.* an inn or tavern
 Publicly, *ad.* openly, in full view
 Public-spirited, *a.* interested for the community
 Public-spiritedness, *s.* a disposition to advance the public good
 Pub'lish, *v. a.* to make known, to set forth, to offer a book for sale
 Pub'lisher, *s.* one who publishes
 Puce, *a.* of a purplish brown colour
 Puck'er, *s.* a wrinkle, plait, or fold—*v. a.* to gather into plaits or folds
 Pud'ding, *s.* a sort of farinaceous food
 Pud'ding-bag, Pud'ding-cloth, *s.* the bag or cloth in which a pudding is boiled
 Pud'ding-stone, *s.* a kind of conglomerate
 Pud'ding-time, *s.* the beginning of a meal
 Pud'dle, *s.* a small dirty plash—*v. n.* to make a dirty stir
 Pud'dly, *a.* muddy; dirty; miry
 Pu'erile, *a.* childish, boyish, trifling
 Pu'erilely, *ad.* in a puerile way
 Pueril'ity, *s.* childishness, boyishness
 Puff, *s.* a small blast or breath of wind or smoke; a small and light pasty; an undeserved or exaggerated encomium—*v. a.* to swell with wind; to pant and blow; to praise extravagantly
 Puff-ball, *s.* a kind of fungus
 Puffer, *s.* one who puffs
 Puffin, *s.* a kind of sea-bird
 Puffiness, *s.* the quality of being turgid
 Puff'ing, *s.* inflated praise
 Puffingly, *ad.* with panting
 Puffy, *a.* windy; tumid; turgid
 Pug, *s.* a small dog or monkey
 Pugh! *interj.* denoting contempt
 Pu'gilism, *s.* art of boxing
 Pu'gilist, *s.* a fighter; a boxer
 Pugilis'tic, *a.* relating to prize-fighting
 Pugna'cious, *a.* quarrelsome, too ready to fight
 Pugna'ciously, *ad.* with pugnacity
 Pugnac'ity, *s.* quarrelsomeness, fondness for fighting
 Puis'sance, *s.* [Fr.], power, force, might
 Puis'sant, *a.* [Fr.], powerful, mighty, forcible
 Puis'santly, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly
 Puke, *v. n.* to vomit
 Pule, *v. n.* to whine, to cry, to whimper
 Pu'ling, *s.* the act of whining
 Pu'lingly, *ad.* with whining complaint
 Pull, *v. a.* to draw violently, to pluck, to tear—*s.* the act of pulling; a pluck
 Pul'let, *s.* a young hen
 Pul'ley, *s.* a small wheel for a running cord
 Pul'monary, Pulmon'ic, *a.* pertaining to the lungs
 Pulp, *s.* a soft mass; soft part of fruit

Pulp'iness, *s.* softness
 Pul'pit, *s.* an elevated place to speak from
 Pulp'y, Pulp'ous, *a.* like pulp, full of pulp
 Pul'sate, *v. n.* to beat or throb
 Pula'tion, *s.* the act of beating or throbbing
 Puls'atory, *a.* beating like the pulse
 Pulse, *s.* the throbbing of the blood in the heart and arteries; a throb; grain contained in pods
 Pulveriza'tion, *s.* reduction to powder
 Pul'verize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder
 Pul'verized, *a.* like powder
 Pulver'ulence, *s.* dustiness
 Pulver'ulent, *a.* dusty
 Pu'ma, *s.* the South American lion
 Pum'ice, Pum'icestone, *s.* a kind of volcanic scoria
 Pumic'eous, *a.* pertaining to pumice
 Pum'mel, *v. a.* to beat with the fists
 Pump, *s.* an engine to raise water, &c.; a sort of shoe—*v.* to work a pump, to throw out water by a pump; to examine artfully
 Pump'-brake, *s.* handle of a ship's pump
 Pump'er, *s.* one who pumps
 Pump'kin, *s.* a kind of gourd and its fruit
 Pun, *s.* an equivocation, a quibble—*v. n.* to quibble, to play upon words
 Punch, *s.* an instrument for perforating metal; a blow; a mixed liquor; the buffoon of the puppet-show; anything thick or short—*v. a.* to bore with a punch; to strike
 Punch'-bowl, *s.* a bowl for punch
 Pun'cheon, *s.* a cask of 84 gallons
 Pun'cheon, Punch'er, *s.* an instrument to make holes
 Punchinel'lo, *s.* a buffoon; a puppet
 Punch'y, *a.* short; thick; squat
 Punctil'io, *s.* nicety of behaviour
 Punctil'ious, *a.* exact, nice, ceremonious
 Punctil'iously, *ad.* with great exactness
 Punctil'iousness, *s.* exactness of behaviour
 Punc'tual, *a.* exact, accurate as to time
 Punctual'ity, Punc'tualness, *s.* exactness as to time
 Punc'tually, *ad.* exactly, scrupulously
 Punc'tuate, *v. a.* to distinguish by points
 Punc'tuation, *s.* the method of pointing
 Punc'ture, *v. a.* to prick or pierce with a point—*s.* a hole so made
 Pun'dit, *s.* [Pers.], a learned Bramin
 Pun'gency, *s.* power of pricking; acridness
 Pun'gent, *a.* pricking, sharp, acrimonious
 Pu'niness, *s.* smallness, tenderness
 Pun'ish, *v. a.* to chastise, correct, afflict
 Pun'ishable, *a.* liable to punishment
 Pun'ishableness, *s.* liability to punishment
 Pun'isher, *s.* one who punishes
 Pun'ishment, *s.* pain or penalty inflicted for an offence; chastisement
 Pu'nitive, *a.* punishing
 Pun'ning, *s.* the art of making puns
 Pun'ster, *s.* one who is fond of puns
 Punt, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat—*v. n.* to go in a punt
 Pu'ny, *a.* young; inferior; weakly
 Pup, *v.* to bring forth whelps—*s.* a puppy
 Pu'pil, *s.* the apple of the eye; a scholar
 Pu'pilage, *s.* minority; wardship; the state of being a scholar
 Pu'pillary, *a.* pertaining to a pupil
 Pup'pet, *s.* a small wooden image; a tool
 Pup'petshow, *s.* a show of puppets

PRIDE MAY CLIMB HIGH, BUT ITS FALL WILL BE THE GREATER.

PASSION EVAPORATES BY WORDS, AS GRIEF DOES BY TEARS.

PUP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[PYR

PLEASURE IS SELDOM FOUND WHERE IT IS MOST EAGERLY SOUGHT.

Pup'py, *s.* a whelp; saucy ignorant fellow
 Pup'pyism, *s.* ignorant affectation; foppery
 Pur'blind, *a.* short-sighted, near-sighted
 Pur'blindness, *s.* shortness of sight
 Pur'chasable, *a.* that may be purchased
 Pur'chase, *s.* act of purchasing; anything purchased; leverage—*v. a.* to buy; to obtain at a price
 Pur'chase-money, *s.* money laid out in purchase
 Pur'chaser, *s.* one who makes a purchase
 Pure, *a.* not sullied; unmingled; chaste;
 Pu'rely, *ad.* in a pure manner [hol]
 Pu'reness, *s.* clearness; innocence
 Purga'tion, *s.* the act of cleansing, &c.
 Purgato'rial, *a.* relating to purgatory
 Pur'gative, *a.* cathartic
 Pur'gatory, *s.* the place where the Church of Rome teaches that venial sins are expiated after death
 Purge, *v.* to cleanse, clear, purify, evacuate—*s.* a cathartic
 Pur'ger, *s.* one who purges
 Pur'ging, *s.* a cleansing
 Purifica'tion, *s.* the act of purifying, &c.
 Purificative, Purificatory, *a.* having power to purify
 Pu'rifier, *s.* a cleanser, a refiner
 Pu'rify, *v.* to make or grow pure; to clear
 Pu'rifying, *s.* the act of making pure
 Pu'rism, *s.* affected nicety in the use of words
 Pu'rist, *s.* one who practises purism
 Pu'ritan, *s.* one who follows the Bible, and not human traditions, in religion
 Pu'ritan, Puritan'ic, Puritan'ical, *a.* relating to the puritans
 Pu'ritan'ically, *ad.* like the puritans
 Pu'ritanism, *s.* the doctrine of the puritans
 Pu'ritanize, *v. n.* to affect puritanism
 Pu'rity, *s.* cleanness, chastity, innocence
 Purl, *s.* a kind of lace; a bitter malt liquor—*v. n.* to flow with a gentle noise
 Pur'lieu, *s.* [Fr.], an enclosure, neighbourhood, border
 Purl'ing, *s.* the continual murmur of a stream—*a.* murmuring as a brook
 Purloi'n, *v. a.* to steal, to pilfer, to filch
 Purloi'ner, *s.* a thief
 Purloi'ning, *s.* theft
 Pur'ple, *a.* red tinged with blue—*s.* the purple colour; a purple robe, the emperorship or cardinalship—*v. a.* to colour with purple
 Pur'plish, *s.* somewhat purple; like purple
 Pur'port, *s.* a design, tendency, meaning—*v. a.* to intend; to tend to show
 Pur'pose, *s.* intention, design, effect—*v. a.* to design, intend, resolve
 Pur'poseless, *a.* having no effect
 Pur'posely, *ad.* by design; by intention
 Purr, *v. n.* to make a gentle noise as a cat
 Purr, Pur'ring, *s.* the noise made by a cat
 Purse, *s.* a small bag, &c., for money—*v. a.* to contract as a purse
 Purs'epride, *s.* vulgar ostentation
 Purs'eproud, *a.* puffed up with money
 Purs'er, *s.* the officer who has the care of the provisions, &c. on board a ship
 Purs'iness, *s.* shortness of breath
 Purs'lain, Purs'lane, *s.* a kind of potherb
 Pursu'able, *a.* that may be pursued
 Pursu'ance, *s.* process; prosecution

Pursu'ant, *a.* conformable, agreeable
 Pursu'e, *v. a.* to follow, chase, persecute, continue, proceed
 Pursu'er, *s.* one who follows in hostility
 Pursu'it, *s.* the act of following; a chase
 Pur'suivant, *s.* an attendant on a herald
 Pur'sy, *a.* short-breathed
 Pu'ruence, *s.* generation of matter
 Pu'ruent, *a.* full of corrupt matter
 Purvey', *v.* to buy in provisions; to procure
 Purvey'ance, *s.* procurement of victuals
 Purvey'or, *s.* one who provides victuals
 Pur'view, *s.* scope, limit
 Push, *v. a.* to thrust, push forward, urge—*s.* a thrust; attack; trial; a painful sort of pustule
 Push'er, *s.* one who pushes
 Push'ing, *a.* enterprising; vigorous
 Push'ingly, *ad.* in a driving manner
 Pusillanim'ity, Pusillan'imousness, *s.* cowardice, timidity
 Pusillan'imous, *a.* mean-spirited, cowardly
 Pusillan'imously, *ad.* with pusillanimity
 Puss, Pus'sy, *s.* familiar name of a cat or hare
 Pus'tule, *s.* a little pimple; a push
 Pus'tulous, *a.* full of pustules
 Put, *v.* to lay; place; repose; urge; state; unite; propose; form; regulate—*s.* a rustic, a clown
 Pu'tative, *a.* supposed; reputed
 Pu'tid, *a.* mean, low, worthless
 Pu'tidness, *s.* meanness; vileness
 Putrefac'tion, *s.* rottenness, process of rotting
 Putrefac'tive, *a.* tending to putrefaction
 Putrefac'tiveness, *s.* a tendency to putrefaction
 Pu'trefy, *v.* to rot, to make rotten
 Putres'cence, *s.* the state of rotting
 Putres'cent, *a.* growing rotten
 Putres'cible, *a.* susceptible of putrefaction
 Pu'trid, *a.* rotten, corrupt, offensive
 Putrid'ity, Pu'tridness, *s.* rottenness
 Put'ter, *s.* one who puts or places
 Put'ter-on, *s.* an inciter or instigator
 Put'tock, *s.* the buzzard
 Put'ty, *s.* cement used by glaziers—*v. a.* to cement with it
 Puz'zle, *v. a.* to embarrass, to perplex—*s.* embarrassment; perplexity; that which causes it; a child's toy
 Puz'zle-headed, *a.* bewildered
 Puz'zler, *s.* one who puzzles
 Pye. See Pie
 Pyg'my. See Pigmy
 Pyracanth, *s.* an evergreen kind of thorn
 Pyram'id, *s.* a solid figure, pointed at the top, whose sides are plain triangles
 Pyram'idal, Pyram'id'ic, Pyram'id'ical, *a.* in the form of a pyramid
 Pyram'id'ically, *ad.* in form of a pyramid
 Pyram'id'icalness, *s.* the state or quality of being pyramidal
 Pyre, *s.* a pile on which the dead are burnt
 Pyr'iform, *a.* having the form of a pear
 Pyrit'es, *s.* [Gr.], the marcasite or firestone
 Pyrit'ic, Pyrit'ical, Pyrit'ous, *a.* containing pyrites
 Pyrolig'neous, *a.* produced by distillation of wood
 Pyrom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the expansion of bodies by heat
 Pyrotech'nic, Pyrotech'nical, *a.* relating to fireworks

PRUDENCE IS A CHRISTIAN AS WELL AS A MORAL VIRTUE.

[PYR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUA]

Pyrotech'nies, *s.* the art of fireworks
Pyrotech'nist, *s.* one who understands the art of pyrotechny
Pyr'otechny, *s.* art of making fireworks
Pyr'rhic, *s.* the sword dance
Pyr'rhon'ie, *a.* pertaining to pyrrhonism
Pyr'rhonism, *s.* scepticism; universal doubt
Pyr'rhonist, *s.* one who doubts everything
Pythagore'an, *s.* a follower of Pythagoras
—*a.* relating to the doctrines of Pythagoras
Pyth'ian, *a.* pertaining to the oracular priestess of Apollo
Py'thoiness, *s.* a sorceress, a witch
Pyx, *s.* the box in which the host is kept

Q.

Q IS a guttural consonant, always followed by *u*, and equivalent in sound to *kw*, as *quill*.

Quack, *v. n.* to cry like a duck—*s.* a charlatan or an impostor—*a.* pertaining to quackery

Quack'ery, *s.* charlatanism, imposture

Quack'ish, *a.* like a quack

Quack'ism, *s.* the practice of quackery

Quadrages'ima, *s.* the first Sunday in Lent

Quadrages'im'al, *a.* pertaining to Lent

Quad'range, *s.* a figure that has four sides, and as many angles; a square court in a building

Quadran'gular, *a.* having four angles

Quad'rant, *s.* the fourth part; an instrument with which altitudes are taken

Quad'rat, *s.* a piece of metal to fill spaces between words in printing

Quad'rate, *v. n.* to suit; to correspond—*a.* having four equal sides

Quadrat'ie, *a.* belonging to a square

Quad'rature, *s.* the act of squaring; the first or last quarter of the moon

Quadren'nial, *a.* comprising four years

Quadren'nially, *ad.* once in four years

Quadrilat'eral, *a.* having four sides

Quadrilit'eral, *a.* consisting of four letters

Quadrille, *s.* [Fr.], a game at cards; a dance

Quadrisyl'lable, *s.* a word of four syllables

Quadroo'n, *s.* the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man

Quad'ruped, *s.* a four-footed animal—*a.* having four feet

Quad'ruple, *a.* fourfold, four times told—*s.* a sum four times as great—*v. a.* to make four times as much

Quadru'plicate, *v. a.* to make fourfold

Quadruplica'tion, *s.* the taking a sum four times

Quaff, *v.* to drink luxuriously or largely

Quaffer, *s.* he who quaffs

Quag'gy, *a.* boggy, soft, not solid

Quag'mire, *s.* a shaking marsh; a bog

Quail, *s.* a bird like a partridge—*v. n.* to sink into dejection

Quai'ling, *s.* act of failing in resolution

Quai'lpipe, *s.* a pipe to allure quails with

Quaint, *a.* odd, fanciful

Quai'ntly, *ad.* oddly, fancifully

Quai'ntness, *s.* fancifulness, singularity

Quake, *s.* a shudder; a shake—*v. n.* to shake with cold or fear

Qua'ker, *s.* one of the Society of Friends

Qua'kerish, *a.* like a Quaker

Qua'kerism, *s.* the tenets of the Quakers

Qua'kerly, *a.* resembling Quakers

Qua'king, *s.* trepidation

Qual'ifiable, *a.* that may be qualified

Qualifica'tion, *s.* an accomplishment; a modification, a diminution

Qual'ified, *a.* competent, able

Qual'ifiedness, *s.* competency, ability

Qual'ifier, *s.* that which qualifies

Qual'ify, *v. a.* to make fit; soften, modify

Qual'ity, *s.* nature; character; property; disposition; nobility

Qualm, *s.* a fit of nausea; a scruple of conscience

Qualm'ish, *a.* seized with nausea

Qualm'ishness, *s.* a sensation of nausea

Quanda'ry, *s.* a doubt; a difficulty

Quan'tity, *s.* that which can be measured or weighed; a large portion; a sum; measure of syllables

Quan'tum, *s.* [Lat.], the quantity, the amount

Quar'antine, *s.* the time during which ships, &c., suspected of infection, are not allowed intercourse with a country

Quar'el, *s.* a brawl, scuffle, contest—*v. n.* to debate; scuffle; find fault

Quar'eller, *s.* one who quarrels

Quar'elling, *s.* dispute; disagreement

Quar'elsome, *a.* inclined to quarrels

Quar'elsomely, *ad.* in a quarrelsome way

Quar'elsomeness, *s.* disposition to quarrel

Quar'ry, *s.* a great pit where stone is dug; game pursued with hawks—*v. a.* to dig stone from a pit

Quar'rying, *s.* the digging of stone in a quarry

Quar'ryman, *s.* one who digs in a quarry

Quart, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon

Quar'tan, *a.* occurring every fourth day

Quar'ter, *s.* a fourth part; merey; station; region; a measure of eight bushels

—*v. a.* to divide into four parts; to station soldiers; to bear with one's own arms

Quar'ter-day, *s.* the day on which a quarterly payment is made

Quar'terdeck, *s.* the short upper-deck

Quar'tering, *s.* a division of a shield containing many coats of arms

Quar'terly, *ad.* once in a quarter of a year

—*a.* consisting of a fourth—*s.* a publication issued once a quarter

Quar'termaster, *s.* the officer who provides quarters, &c., for the army

Quar'tern, *s.* the fourth part of a pint

Quar'tern-lo'af, *s.* a loaf containing 3½ pounds of flour

Quar'ters, *s. pl.* a place of temporary abode; the fore or hind limbs of an animal

Quarter-ses'sions, *s.* a court held every quarter of a year

Quartett'e, Quartet', *s.* a musical composition for four solos

Quar'to, *s.* [Lat.], a book, of which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet

Quartz, *s.* a stone consisting of pure silex

Quartz'ose, *a.* made of or resembling quartz

Quash, *v.* to crush, to put down; to annul

Quas'sia, *s.* a medicinal bitter

Quaternary, Quaternion, Quaternity, *s.* the number four

Quat'rain, *s.* [Fr.], four lines rhyming alternately

QUIET CONSCIENCES NEVER PRODUCE UNQUIET CONVERSATIONS.

QUIETNESS AND PEACE FLOURISH WHERE JUSTICE AND REASON GOVERN.

[QUA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[QUO]

BARRELS ARE EASILY BEGUN, BUT WITH DIFFICULTY ENDED.

Qua'ver, *v. n.* to shake the voice; to tremble—*s.* shake of the voice; (in Music), a note equal to half a crotchet
 Qua'erer, *s.* a warbler; one who quavers
 Qua'ering, *s.* act of shaking the voice, or of producing a shake on an instrument
 Quay, *s.* a wharf for landing goods
 Que'asiness, *s.* nausea
 Que'asy, *s.* fastidious, sick, squeamish
 Queen, *s.* the wife of a king—*v. n.* to imitate a queen
 Queen-dow'ager, *s.* the widow of a king
 Quee'n-like, Quee'nly, *a.* resembling a queen; suitable to a queen
 Queer, *a.* odd, strange, awkward; original
 Quee'rish, *a.* rather queer
 Quee'rly, *ad.* oddly; strangely
 Quee'rness, *s.* oddness; particularity
 Quell, *v. a.* to crush; appease; subdue
 Quell'er, *s.* one who quells
 Quench, *v.* to extinguish, cool, allay
 Quench'able, *a.* that may be quenched
 Quench'er, *s.* that which quenches
 Quench'less, *a.* inextinguishable
 Quench'lessly, *ad.* so as not to be quenched
 Quench'lessness, *s.* incapability of being quenched
 Que'rist, *s.* an asker of questions
 Quer'ulous, *a.* habitually complaining
 Quer'ulously, *ad.* in a complaining manner
 Quer'ulousness, *s.* the habit or quality of mournful complaint
 Que'ry, *v. n.* to question; to express doubts—*s.* an inquiry; a question
 Quest, *s.* a search or pursuit
 Quest'ion, *s.* interrogatory, doubt, dispute—*v.* to inquire, doubt, dispute
 Quest'ionable, *a.* that may be questioned
 Quest'ionableness, *s.* the being questionable
 Quest'ionably, *ad.* so as to be questionable
 Quest'ionary, *a.* inquiring; questioning
 Quest'ioner, *s.* an inquirer
 Quest'ionless, *ad.* without doubt, certainly
 Quib'ble, *v. n.* to pun, to evade or equivocate—*s.* a cavil; a pun
 Quib'bler, *s.* an equivocator
 Quib'blingly, *ad.* in a quibbling manner
 Quick, *a.* ready, swift, speedy—*s.* living flesh; any sensible part—*ad.* nimbly; speedily; readily
 Quick'en, *v.* to make or become alive; accelerate, excite
 Quick'ener, *s.* that which accelerates
 Quick'eyed, *a.* having sharp sight
 Quick'lime, *s.* calcined limestone
 Quick'ly, *ad.* speedily, nimbly, actively
 Quick'match, *s.* a combustible preparation used by artillery-men
 Quick'ness, *s.* sharpness, activity, speed
 Quick'sand, *s.* a shifting or shaking sand
 Quickscent'ed, *a.* having a quick scent
 Quick'set, *s.* hawthorn for hedges
 Quicksi'ghted, *a.* having a sharp sight
 Quicksi'ghtedness, *s.* sharpness of sight
 Quick'silver, *s.* mercury
 Quick'silvered, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver
 Quick'witted, *a.* having ready wit
 Quid, *s.* a piece of tobacco for chewing
 Quid'nunc, *s.* [Lat.], one who affects acquaintance with political and state secrets
 Quies'cence, *s.* repose, rest
 Quies'cent, *a.* resting, lying at repose

Qui'et, *a.* still; smooth—*s.* repose, rest—*v. a.* to calm, pacify, put to rest
 Qui'eter, *s.* one who quiets
 Qui'etism, *s.* the regarding of tranquil contemplation as religion
 Qui'etist, *s.* one who holds quietism
 Quietis'tic, *a.* pertaining to quietism
 Qui'etly, *ad.* calmly, peaceably, at rest
 Qui'etness, Qui'etude, *s.* tranquillity; stillness; rest, repose
 Qui'e'tus, *s.* [Lat.], a full discharge, rest, death
 Quill, *s.* the strong feather of the wing; anything resembling it—*v. a.* to plait in small folds
 Quilt, *s.* the cover of a bed—*v. a.* to stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them
 Quilt'ing, *s.* the act of forming a quilt
 Qui'nary, *a.* consisting of five
 Quince, *s.* a kind of fruit, and the tree producing it
 Quincun'cial, *a.* like a quincunx
 Quin'cunx, *s.* an arrangement of things, which everywhere presents one in the centre and one at each corner of a square
 Quindec'agon, *s.* a plain fifteen-sided figure
 Quini'ne, *s.* a tonic medicine obtained from Peruvian bark
 Quinquages'ima, *s.* [Lat.], Shrove-Sunday
 Quinquan'gular, *a.* having five corners
 Quinquel'iter, *a.* consisting of five letters
 Quinquen'nial, *a.* continuing five years; happening once in five years
 Quinquep'artite, *a.* divided into five parts
 Quin'sy, *s.* a disease in the throat
 Quin'tal, *s.* a hundred-pound weight
 Quintes'sence, *s.* the spirit, chief force, or virtue of anything
 Quintessen'tial, *a.* containing the quintessence
 Quin'tuple, *a.* five-fold, five times told
 Quip, *s.* a retort, satire, a taunt—*v. a.* to rally
 Quire, *v. n.* to sing in concert—*s.* a chorus; a body of church singers; twenty-four sheets of paper
 Quirk, *s.* a subtilty, pun, smart taunt
 Quirk'ish, *a.* consisting of quirks or turns
 Quit, *a.* free, clear; absolved—*v. a.* to leave, forsake; discharge, requite, give
 Quitch'grass, *s.* dog-grass, couch-grass
 Quite, *ad.* completely, perfectly
 Quit'rent, *s.* a small reserved rent
 Quits, *ad.* even in bets, upon equal terms
 Quiv'er, *s.* a case for arrows—*v. n.* to quake
 Quiv'ered, *a.* furnished with a quiver
 Quiv'ering, *s.* the act of shaking or trembling
 Quiv'eringly, *ad.* in a quivering manner
 Quixot'ic, *a.* wild; absurd; extravagant
 Quix'otism, *s.* notions or actions like those of Don Quixote
 Quiz, *s.* personal ridicule or banter—*v. n.* to make game of any one; to banter
 Quiz'zical, *a.* ludicrous
 Quiz'zically, *ad.* ludicrously
 Quiz'zing, *s.* the act of turning into ridicule
 Quoif. See Coif
 Quoin. See Coin
 Quoit, *s.* a flat iron ring to pitch at a mark—*v.* to throw quoits; to throw

QUESTIONS OF MOMENT REQUIRE DELIBERATE ANSWERS.

QUO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAM

Quor'um, *s.* [Lat.], a sufficient number for transacting business
 Quot'a, *s.* [Lat.], a share, proportion, rate
 Quota'tion, *s.* a citation, a passage quoted
 Quote, *v.* to cite an author; to adduce the words of another
 Quo'ter, *s.* one who quotes
 Quoth, *v.* say or says
 Quotid'ian, *a.* daily, happening every day
 Quo'tient, *s.* (in Arithmetic), the number obtained by dividing one quantity by another

R.

R, IS a palatal liquid, pronounced by vibrating the tongue close to the palate; it has one constant sound; as *red, rose, dear*. In words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapsody*

Rab'bet, *s.* a joint in carpentry, a groove—*v. a.* to join by a rabbet
 Rab'bi, Rab'bin, *s.* [Heb.], a Jewish doctor
 Rabbin'ical, *a.* relating to the Rabbins
 Rab'binism, *s.* a rabbinical expression
 Rab'binist, *s.* one versed in the Rabbins
 Rab'bit, *s.* a very common wild animal
 Rab'bit-warren, *s.* an enclosure for rabbits
 Rab'ble, *s.* a mob; low people
 Rab'id, *a.* mad, raging, furious
 Rab'idness, *s.* fierceness; furiousness
 Race, *s.* family, generation; breed; a running match, course—*v. n.* to run in a race; to run swiftly
 Ra'ce-course, *s.* ground for racing
 Race-gin'ger, *s.* ginger in the root
 Ra'ce-horse, *s.* a horse bred for racing
 Ra'cer, *s.* a runner; a race-horse
 Ra'ciness, *s.* quality of being racy
 Rack, *s.* an engine of torture; extreme pain; a frame for hay, bottles, &c.—*v. a.* to torment, harass; decant
 Rack'er, *s.* one who racks
 Rack'et, *s.* a noise; an instrument used in playing tennis—*v.* to frolic; to make
 Rack'eting, *s.* noisy frolic [a noise
 Rack'ety, *a.* noisy; making a noise
 Rack'ing, *s.* torture; act of decanting
 Rack'rent. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Racoo'n, *s.* an animal like a fox
 Ra'cy, *a.* rightly flavoured; original; vigorous
 Ra'diance, *s.* a sparkling lustre, glitter
 Ra'diant, *a.* shining, brightly sparkling
 Ra'diantly, *ad.* with sparkling lustre
 Ra'diate, *v. n.* to emit rays; to shine; to proceed as rays
 Ra'diated, *a.* having rays [ance
 Radia'tion, *s.* the emission of rays; radi-
 Rad'ical, *a.* primitive; implanted by nature; fundamental—*s.* (in Grammar), a word from which others are derived; a thoroughgoing political reformer
 Rad'icalism, *s.* principles of the radicals
 Radical'ity, Rad'icalness, *s.* state of being radical
 Rad'ically, *ad.* originally, fundamentally
 Rad'ish, *s.* a common pungent esculent root
 Ra'dius, *s.* [Lat.], a line from the centre to the circumference of a circle
 Raff, *s.* the mob; one of the mob
 Raff'le, *v. n.* to cast dice for a prize—*s.* a casting dice for prizes

Raf'fler, *s.* one who raffles
 Raft, *s.* a float of timber
 Rafter, *s.* the roof timber of a house
 Raftered, *a.* built with rafters
 Rafts'man, *s.* a man who manages a raft
 Rag, *s.* a tatter or fragment of cloth
 Rag'amuffin, *s.* a paltry mean fellow
 Rage, *s.* violent anger, passion, fury—*v. n.* to be in a rage; to be violent
 Rag'ged, *a.* rent into or drest in rags; rugged
 Rag'gedness, *s.* state of being dressed in tatters; unevenness
 Ra'ging, *a.* furious, violent—*s.* violence
 Ra'gingly, *ad.* with vehement fury
 Rag'man, *s.* one who deals in rags
 Ragou't, *s.* [Fr.], meat stewed and highly seasoned
 Rag'wort, *s.* the name of a plant
 Rail, *s.* a small beam, or large rod, of wood or iron; a fence; a kind of bird—*v.* to enclose with rails; to scold or revile
 Rai'ler, *s.* one who rails
 Rai'ling, *s.* reproach, reviling; rails, a fence
 Rai'lingly, *ad.* with reproach and reviling
 Rai'llery, *s.* slight satire, satirical mirth
 Rai'lroad, Rai'lway, *s.* a road with iron rails for the wheels of vehicles to run on
 Rai'ment, *s.* vesture, garment, dress
 Rain, *s.* water falling from the clouds—*v.* to fall in drops or as rain; to pour down as rain
 Rai'nbow, *s.* an arch of the prismatic colours, seen opposite the sun when it shines on a falling shower
 Rai'ngauge, *s.* an instrument to measure the quantity of rain
 Rai'niness, *s.* state of being rainy
 Rai'nwater, *s.* water from the clouds
 Rai'ny, *a.* showery, wet
 Raise, *v. a.* to lift, to erect, to exalt, to increase, to levy
 Rai'ser, *s.* one who raises
 Rai'sin, *s.* [Fr.], a dried grape
 Rai'sing, *s.* the act of lifting or setting up
 Ra'jah, *s.* [Hind.], the title of a Hindoo prince
 Ra'jahship, *s.* the dignity of a Rajah
 Rake, *s.* a tool with teeth for gathering grass, hay, &c., together; a loose man—*v.* to gather or clear with a rake; to search closely; to enfilade; to live loosely; to slope backwards
 Ra'ker, *s.* one who rakes [ness
 Ra'king, *s.* the act of raking; dissolute
 Ra'kish, *a.* loose, dissolute
 Ra'kishness, *s.* dissoluteness
 Rally, *s.* act of rallying—*v.* to banter, to quiz; to check flight and prepare for renewed combat
 Ram, *s.* a male sheep; part of a hydraulic press—*v. a.* to drive or force down with violence
 Ram'ble, *s.* an irregular excursion—*v. n.* to rove loosely, to wander
 Ram'bler, *s.* a rover, a wanderer
 Ram'bling, *s.* the act of rambling
 Ram'blingly, *ad.* in a rambling manner
 Ramifica'tion, *s.* division or separation into branches; a branching-out
 Ram'ify, *v.* to separate into branches
 Ram'mer, *s.* an instrument for ramming
 Ram'mish, *a.* like a ram
 Ram'mishness, *s.* likeness to a ram

REASON GOVERNS THE WISE MAN, AND CUDGELS THE FOOL.

ROYALTY CONSISTS NOT IN GREAT POMP, BUT IN GREAT VIRTUES.

[RAM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RAV]

RICH MEN DEPEND ON THE POOR, AS WELL AS THE POOR ON THEM.

Ramp, *s.* an ascending coping—*v. n.* to climb; to ascend
 Ram'pancy, *s.* prevalence; exuberance
 Ram'pant, *a.* exuberant, vehement, uncontrollable
 Ram'part, *s.* (in Fortification), platform behind a parapet; a fortified wall
 Ram'pion, *s.* the name of a wild plant
 Ran'cid, *s.* strong-scented; stinking
 Rancid'ity, Ran'cidness, *s.* the being rancid
 Ran'cidly, *ad.* with rancidness
 Ran'corous, *a.* malignant, virulently malicious
 Ran'corously, *ad.* malignantly
 Ran'cour, *s.* inveterate malignity, virulence
 Ran'dom, *a.* done by chance, without plan—*s.* want of direction, &c.; chance, hazard
 Ran'dom-shot, *s.* a shot fired at random
 Range, *s.* rank; excursion; a kitchen grate—*v.* to place in order or ranks; to Ra'nger, *s.* a rover, a forest officer [rove
 Ra'ngership, *s.* the office of a ranger
 Ra'nging, *s.* the act of ranging
 Rank, *a.* rancid; coarse; high grown—*s.* a line of men; class; dignity—*v.* to place in a row, to range, to class
 Ran'kle, *v. n.* to fester, to be inflamed
 Rank'ly, *ad.* luxuriantly; coarsely; grossly
 Rank'ness, *s.* quality of being rank
 Ran'ny, *s.* the shrewmouse
 Ran'sack, *v. a.* to plunder, to search
 Ran'som, *s.* price paid for liberty—*v. a.* to purchase from captivity, &c.
 Ran'somer, *s.* one who ransoms
 Ran'somless, *a.* without ransom
 Rant, *s.* bombastic or noisy oratory—*v. n.* to use empty but high-sounding language
 Ran'ter, *s.* one who rants; a kind of Methodist
 Ran'tipole, *s.* a noisy fool
 Ranun'culus, *s.* [Lat.], a name of the crowfoot
 Rap, *s.* a quick smart blow—*v. n.* to strike
 Rapa'cious, *a.* seizing by violence, greedy
 Rapa'ciously, *ad.* by violence; greedily
 Rapac'ity, Rapa'ciousness, *s.* the being rapacious
 Rape, *s.* violent defloration; the act of snatching away; a plant
 Ra'peseed, *s.* the seed of the rape
 Rap'id, *a.* quick, swift, violent
 Rapid'ity, Rap'idness, *s.* celerity, velocity, swiftness
 Rap'idly, *ad.* swiftly; with quick motion
 Rap'ids, *s. pl.* an extremely swift stream along a sloping river-bed
 Ra'pier, *s.* a small sword for thrusting
 Rap'ine, *s.* act of plundering, violence
 Rappee', *s.* a coarse kind of snuff
 Rap'per, *s.* one who raps, a knocker
 Rapsca'lion, *s.* a rascal
 Rapt, *s.* enraptured; inspired
 Rap'ture, *s.* ecstasy, transport; rapidity
 Rap'tured. See Enraptured
 Rap'turist, *s.* an enthusiast
 Rap'turous, *a.* ecstatic; transporting
 Rap'turously, *ad.* with rapture
 Rare, *a.* scarce; subtle; excellent; raw
 Ra'reeshow, *s.* a show carried in a box
 Rarefac'tion, *s.* [Fr.], the dilatation of gas or air
 Ra'refiable, *a.* admitting rarefaction

Ra'refy, *v.* to make or become thin
 Ra'rely, *ad.* seldom; finely; accurately
 Ra'reness, Ra'rity, *s.* uncommonness; thinness; subtilty
 Ras'cal, *s.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel
 Rascal'ity, *s.* the scum of the people; the being rascally
 Ras'cally, *a.* worthless, mean
 Rase, *v. a.* to scratch slightly. See Raze
 Rash, *a.* precipitate—*s.* a slight cutaneous eruption
 Rash'er, *s.* a thin slice of bacon
 Rash'ly, *ad.* violently, without thought
 Rash'ness, *s.* temerity, precipitancy, indiscretion
 Rasp, *s.* a large rough file—*v. a.* to rub or file with a rasp
 Rasp'berry, *s.* a common garden fruit
 Rasp'berry-bush, *s.* the plant producing raspberries
 Ras'per, *s.* that which rasps
 Ra'sure, *s.* act of erasing; an erasure
 Rat, *s.* an animal of the mouse kind
 Ra'table, *a.* set at a certain value
 Ra'tably, *ad.* proportionably
 Ratafi'a, *s.* a kind of cordial liquor
 Rat-a-tat', *s.* a knock at a door
 Rat'catcher, *s.* one who catches rats
 Ratch, *s.* a catch in wheelwork
 Ratch'et, *s.* a stop in a watch
 Rate, *s.* proportion, degree, quota; a fixed price; parish tax—*v. a.* to value or estimate; to chide hastily
 Ra'ter, *s.* one who rates
 Ra'ther, *ad.* more willingly; especially
 Ratifica'tion, *s.* a confirmation
 Rat'ifier, *s.* one who ratifies
 Rat'ify, *v. a.* to confirm, settle, establish
 Ra'ting, *s.* chiding; scolding
 Ra'tio, *s.* [Lat.], a proportion, a rate
 Ratiocina'tion, *s.* reasoning, argument
 Ra'tion, *s.* [Fr.], a certain allowance, or share of provisions, forage, &c.
 Ra'tional, *a.* agreeable to reason; endowed with reason, wise; judicious
 Rationa'le, *s.* [Lat.], a detail with reasons
 Ra'tionalism, *s.* the tenets of a rationalist
 Ra'tionalist, *s.* one who argues or proceeds wholly upon reasoning
 Rationalis'tic, Rationalis'tical, *a.* accordant with rationalism
 Rationalis'tically, *ad.* like a rationalist
 Rational'ity, *s.* reasonableness
 Ra'tionally, *ad.* reasonably, with reason
 Ra'tionalness, *s.* the state of being rational
 Rat'lins, *s. pl.* the steps of a rope ladder
 Rats'bane, *s.* poison for rats
 Rattan', *s.* a kind of cane
 Rat'ting, *s.* the desertion of one's party
 Rat'tle, *v.* to rail, to scold, to make a rattling noise—*s.* empty talk; a child's plaything
 Rat'tlepat, *a.* giddy, not steady
 Rat'tlesnake, *s.* a poisonous snake with a rattle at its tail
 Rat'tling, *s.* a rapid succession of short sounds
 Rav'age, *s.* spoil, ruin; waste—*v. a.* to lay waste, ransack, pillage
 Rav'ager, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler
 Rave, *v. n.* to talk like a madman; to dote
 Rav'el, *v.* to disentangle; to be disentangled
 Rav'elin, *s.* [Fr.], (in Fortification), a small detached work

RETIREMENT IS A PRISON TO THE FOOL, BUT A PARADISE TO THE WISE.

RAV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REB

RECTITUDE OF WILL IS THE GREATEST ORNAMENT OF THE MIND.

Rav'elings, *s. pl.* threads raveled from the edge of cloth
 Ra'ven, *s.* a large black kind of carrion crow
 Rav'en, *v. n.* to prey on with rapacity—*s.* prey; rapine; rapaciousness
 Rav'ener, *s.* one who ravens
 Rav'ening, *s.* propensity to plunder
 Rav'enous, *a.* voracious, hungry to rage
 Rav'enously, *ad.* with raging voracity
 Rav'enousness, *s.* furious voracity
 Ra'ver, *s.* one who raves
 Rav'ine, *s.* a deep hollow pass or channel
 Ra'ving, *s.* furious exclamation—*a.* mad and violent
 Ra'vingly, *ad.* with frenzied exclamations
 Rav'ish, *v. a.* to violate; to enrapture, to transport
 Rav'isher, *s.* one who ravishes
 Rav'ishing, Rav'ishment, *s.* violation; ecstatic delight; transport
 Rav'ishingly, *ad.* to extremity of delight
 Raw, *a.* uncooked, not prepared for use; cold and damp; sore; unskilled; immature
 Raw'boned, *a.* having large or strong bones
 Raw'ly, *ad.* in a raw state or manner; without experience
 Raw'ness, *s.* state of being raw
 Ray, *s.* a beam of light; a thorny kind of fish—*v. a.* to streak; to shoot forth
 Ray'less, *a.* dark, without a ray
 Raze, *v. a.* to overthrow; efface; extirpate
 Raze'e, *s.* a ship of war, cut down to a lower rate
 Ra'zor, *s.* a tool used in shaving
 Ra'zor-bill, *s.* the auk
 Ra'zor-fish, *s.* a shell-fish with a long narrow shell
 Reabsorb', *v. a.* to swallow up again
 Reabsorp'tion, *s.* act of swallowing again
 Reach, *s.* power, ability, extent; an artifice, a scheme—*v.* to arrive at, extend to, pass by hand
 React', *v. a.* to return or resist impulsion
 Reac'tion, *s.* action in a contrary direction; resistance of impulsion
 Reac'tive, *a.* able to react
 Reac'tively, *ad.* so as to react
 Read, *v.* to peruse, to learn or know fully; to utter what is printed or written
 Re'adable, *a.* that may be read
 Re'adableness, *s.* state of being readable
 Re'adably, *ad.* legibly
 Re'ading-room, *s.* a room devoted to reading
 Re'ader, *s.* one who reads; a studious man
 Re'adership, *s.* the office of a reader
 Read'ily, *ad.* with speed; promptly
 Read'iness, *s.* promptitude; facility
 Re'ading, *s.* study, a lecture, utterance of what is printed or written; a particular version or phrase
 Readjust', *v. a.* to put in order again what had been discomposed
 Readjust'ment, *s.* a second adjustment
 Readmis'sion, *s.* the act of admitting again
 Readmit, *v. a.* to admit or let in again
 Readmit'tance, *s.* a second admittance
 Read'y, *a.* prompt, willing; near, at hand—*ad.* in a state of preparation
 Reaffirm', *v. a.* to affirm a second time
 Reaffirma'tion, *s.* a second affirmation
 Re'agent, *s.* that by which reaction is produced

Re'al, *a.* true, genuine
 Re'alism, *s.* the tenets of the realists
 Re'alist, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of real existences
 Realis'tic, *a.* according to realism
 Real'ity, *s.* truth, verity, real existence
 Realiz'able, *a.* that may be realized
 Realiza'tion, *s.* the act of realizing
 Re'alize, *v. a.* to bring into being or act; to regard as happening to oneself; to convert into money
 Re'ally, *ad.* with actual existence, truly
 Realm, *s.* a kingdom, a state, a region
 Ream, *s.* a bundle of 20 quires of paper
 Reanimate, *v. a.* to restore to life
 Reanima'tion, *s.* the act of reanimating
 Reannex', *v. a.* to annex or join again
 Reannexa'tion, *s.* the act of reannexing
 Reap, *v. a.* to cut down corn; to obtain
 Re'aper, *s.* one who reaps
 Re'aping-hook, *s.* a hook used in reaping
 Reappe'ar, *v. n.* to appear again
 Reappe'arance, *s.* act of reappearing
 Rear, *s.* that which is behind the others, the after-part—*v. a.* to raise; to bring up; to elevate
 Rear-ad'miral, *s.* the next below a vice-admiral
 Re'ar-guard, *s.* the guard that follows the main body
 Re'ar-rank, *s.* the last rank of a battalion
 Re'arward, *s.* the end; the latter part
 Reascend', *v.* to climb or mount up again
 Reascent', *s.* a returning ascent
 Re'ason, *s.* a faculty or power of the soul; cause, motive, principle, argument, purpose—*v.* to argue or examine rationally
 Re'asonable, *a.* endued with reason; just
 Re'asonableness, *s.* moderation; fairness
 Re'asonably, *ad.* agreeably to reason
 Re'asoner, *s.* one who reasons
 Re'asoning, *s.* argument
 Re'asonless, *a.* void of reason
 Reassamble, *v. a.* to collect anew
 Reassu'rance, *s.* a second assurance
 Reassu're, *v. a.* to restore confidence to; to assure again
 Reassu'rer, *s.* one who insures the first under-writer
 Rebap'tism, *s.* a second baptism
 Rebap'tize, *v. a.* to baptize again
 Reba'te, *v.* to blunt; lessen—*s.* discount for cash
 Reb'el, *s.* one who opposes lawful authority—*a.* guilty of rebellion
 Rebel', *v. n.* to oppose lawful authority
 Rebel'ler, *s.* one who rebels
 Rebel'lion, *s.* insurrection; taking up arms against lawful authority
 Rebel'lious, *a.* opposing lawful authority
 Rebel'liously, *ad.* in opposition to authority
 Rebel'lousness, *s.* the being rebellious
 Rebou'nd, *s.* the act of flying back—*v.* to spring back, to recoil
 Rebuff', *s.* a quick and sudden repulse—*v. a.* to resist, repulse
 Rebuild', *v. a.* to build again; to repair
 Rebu'kable, *a.* worthy of reprehension
 Rebu'ke, *s.* reprehension—*v. a.* to reprehend; to chide
 Rebu'keful, *a.* reprehensive
 Rebu'kefully, *ad.* with reprehension
 Rebu'ker, *s.* a chider; a reprehender
 Rebu'kingly, *ad.* by way of rebuke
 Re'bus, *s.* [Lat.], a sort of riddle

RECREATIONS SHOULD NOT BE OUR BUSINESS, BUT, FIT US FOR IT.

[REB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REC]

REFRAIN NOT TO SPEAK, WHEN BY SPEAKING YOU MAY DO GOOD.

Rebut', *v. a.* to beat back, to repel
 Recal'citrant, *a.* resisting with violence
 Recal'citrant, *v. n.* to resist violently
 Recalcitra'tion, *s.* violent resistance
 Recla'll, *v. a.* to call back; to revoke—*s.* a calling over or back again
 Recla'llable, *a.* that may be recalled
 Recant', *v. a.* to retract an opinion
 Recanta'tion, *s.* act of recanting
 Recant'er, *s.* one who recants
 Recapit'ulate, *v. a.* to repeat summarily
 Recapitula'tion, *s.* a summary or review
 Recapit'ulatory, *a.* repeating again
 Recap'ture, *v. a.* to retake a prize—*s.* a prize retaken; act of retaking
 Recast', *v. a.* to mould anew
 Rece'de, *v. n.* to fall back, retreat, desist
 Rece'ipt, *s.* reception; an acquittance; a recipe—*v. a.* to give a receipt for
 Rece'ivable, *a.* that may be received
 Rece'ivableness, Receivabil'ity, *s.* the being receivable
 Rece'ive, *v. a.* to take, to admit, to allow, to entertain, to learn
 Rece'ivedness, *s.* general allowance
 Rece'iver, *s.* one who receives
 Re'cency, *s.* newness; new state
 Recen'sion, *s.* examination, review
 Re'cent, *a.* new, late, not long passed
 Re'cently, *ad.* newly, lately, freshly
 Re'centness, *s.* newness, freshness
 Recep'tacle, *s.* a place to receive things in
 Recep'tion, *s.* act of receiving; admission; treatment; welcome; entertainment
 Recep'tive, *a.* capable of receiving
 Receptiv'ity, *s.* state of being receptive
 Recess', *s.* retirement; departure; holiday; niche or alcove
 Reces'sion, *s.* the act of retreating
 Rec'i'pe, *s.* [Lat.], a medical prescription; a receipt
 Recip'ency, *s.* state of being recipient
 Recip'ient, *s.* a receiver—*a.* receiving
 Recip'rocal, *a.* mutual; alternate—*s.* (in Arithmetic), unity divided by any quantity
 Recip'rocally, *ad.* mutually; interchangeably
 Recip'rocalness, Reciprocal'ity, *s.* alternateness
 Recip'rocate, *v. n.* to exchange, interchange
 Reciproca'tion, *s.* act of reciprocating
 Reciproc'ity, *s.* reciprocal obligation
 Recis'ion, *s.* a cutting off, a making void
 Reci'tal, Reci'ta'tion, *s.* rehearsal, repetition, enumeration
 Recitati've, *s.* musical declamation—*a.* reciting; rehearsing
 Recitati'vely, *ad.* in a recitative manner
 Reci'te, *v. a.* to repeat, to enumerate
 Reci'ter, *s.* one who recites
 Reck, *v.* to heed, to mind, to care for
 Reck'less, *a.* heedless, careless, mindless
 Reck'lessly, *ad.* heedlessly
 Reck'lessness, *s.* carelessness; negligence
 Reck'on, *v.* to number; esteem; compute
 Reck'oner, *s.* one who computes
 Reck'oning, *s.* an estimation, calculation, a charge
 Reclai'm, *v. a.* to reform, correct, recall
 Reclai'mable, *a.* that may be reclaimed
 Reclama'tion, *s.* recovery
 Recli'ne, *v. n.* to lean sideways or back
 Recl'ose, *v. a.* to close again

Reclu'se, *a.* shut up, retired—*s.* one living in a secluded state
 Reclu'sely, *ad.* in retirement; like a recluse
 Reclu'seness, Reclu'sion, *s.* retirement
 Reclu'sive, *a.* affording reclusion
 Recog'nizable, *a.* that may be recognized
 Recog'nizance, *s.* a bond of record; badge
 Rec'ognize, *v. a.* to know; to acknowledge; to review
 Recogni'tion, *s.* knowledge, acknowledgment
 Recoil', *v. n.* to rush back, fall back, shrink
 Recoil', Recoil'ing, *s.* a falling back
 Recoil'er, *s.* one who recoils
 Recoil'ingly, *ad.* with recoil
 Recoil'n, *v. a.* to coin over again
 Recoil'nage, *s.* the act of coining anew
 Recollect', *v. a.* to gather again; to recall to memory
 Recollec'tion, *s.* act of recalling to memory; remembrance
 Recollec'tive, *a.* able to recollect
 Recombina'tion, *s.* combination a second time
 Recombi'ne, *v. a.* to join together again
 Recommend', *v. a.* to commend to another
 Recommend'able, *a.* worthy of praise
 Recommend'ableness, *s.* the quality of being recommendable
 Recommend'ably, *ad.* so as to deserve commendation
 Recommenda'tion, *s.* the act of recommending; the terms used to recommend
 Recommen'datory, *a.* recommending
 Recommen'der, *s.* one who recommends
 Rec'ompense, *s.* a requital, an amends—*v. a.* to repay, to requite
 Reconci'able, *a.* that may be reconciled
 Reconci'ableness, *s.* the being reconcilable
 Reconci'lably, *ad.* so as to be reconcilable
 Rec'oncile, *v. a.* to make things agree, to conciliate, appease, forgive
 Rec'onciler, *s.* one who reconciles
 Reconci'lement, Reconci'lia'tion, *s.* renewal of friendship
 Reconci'latory, *a.* tending to reconcile
 Rec'oncite, *a.* profound, abstruse; secret
 Recon'noissance, *s.* [Fr.], a military examination of the position of the enemy
 Reconnoi'tre, *v. a.* [Fr.] to view, examine
 Recon'quer, *v. a.* to conquer again
 Reconsid'er, *v. a.* to turn over in the mind
 Reconsidera'tion, *s.* a second consideration
 Reconvert', *v. a.* to convert again
 Record', *v. a.* to register; to celebrate
 Rec'ord, *s.* an authentic memorial
 Record'er, *s.* the judicial officer of a corporation
 Recor'dership, *s.* office of a recorder
 Recou'nt, *v. a.* to relate in detail
 Recou'rse, *s.* an application for help, &c.
 Recov'er, *v.* to regain; to grow well again
 Recov'erable, *a.* that may be recovered
 Recov'ery, *s.* restoration, act of regaining
 Rec'reant, *a.* [Nor. Fr.] cowardly, false—*s.* a cowardly suppliant
 Rec'reate, *v. a.* to refresh, to delight
 Recrea'tion, *s.* relief after toil; diversion; a forming anew
 Rec'reative, *a.* refreshing; diverting
 Rec'reatively, *ad.* with recreation
 Rec'reativeness, *s.* the being recreative
 Recrim'inate, *v. a.* to accuse in return
 Recrimina'tion, *s.* a retorted accusation
 Recrim'inator, *s.* one who retorts

RATHER CONFESS IGNORANCE, THAN FALSELY PROFESS KNOWLEDGE.

[REC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REF]

Recrim'inate, Recrim'inatory, *a.* retort-
 ing accusation
 Recru'it, *v. a.* to repair, replace, supply—
s. a newly-enlisted soldier; supply
 Recru'iting, *s.* the business of raising new
 soldiers
 Rec'tangle, *s.* a right angle; a parallelo-
 gram having right angles
 Rectan'gular, *a.* having right angles
 Rectan'gularly, *ad.* with right angles
 Rec'tifiable, *a.* capable of being set right
 Rectifica'tion, *s.* the act of rectifying
 Rec'tifier, *s.* one who rectifies
 Rec'tify, *v. a.* to make right, to correct,
 to improve; to distil repeatedly
 Rectilin'eal, Rectilin'ear, *a.* consisting of
 right lines
 Rec'titude, *s.* straightness; uprightness
 Rec'tor, *s.* [Lat.], a clergyman who has
 the great tithes; a head master
 Recto'rial, *a.* belonging to a rector
 Rec'torship, *s.* the office of a rector
 Rec'tory, *s.* a parish church, &c.; a rector's
 house
 Recum'bence, Recum'bency, *s.* a leaning
 posture
 Recum'bent, *a.* lying, leaning, listless
 Recur', *v. n.* to have recourse to, to come
 to mind again
 Recur'rence, Recur'ency, *s.* a return
 Recur'rent, *a.* returning from time to time
 Recu'sancy, *s.* nonconformity
 Recu'sant, *s.* a nonconformist
 Rec'usant, *a.* refusing to conform
 Red, *a.* of the colour of blood
 Red'breast, *s.* a name of the robin
 Red-chalk', *s.* a kind of drawing material
 Red'coat, *s.* a soldier
 Red'den, *v.* to make or grow red; to blush
 Red'dish, *a.* somewhat red
 Red'dishness, *s.* a tendency to redness
 Red'dle, *s.* red chalk
 Redee'm, *v. a.* to ransom, to save, to make
 amends for; to recover
 Redee'mable, *a.* capable of redemption
 Redee'mableness, *s.* the being redeemable
 Redee'mer, *s.* one who redeems, the Savi-
 our of the world
 Redee'ming, *a.* that does or may redeem
 Redemp'tion, *s.* ransom, repurchase; de-
 liverance; the salvation of Christ
 Redemp'tive, *a.* pertaining to ransom
 Red'hot, *a.* heated to redness
 Redin'tegrate, *v. a.* to restore; to make
 new
 Redin'tegration, *s.* renovation; restor-
 ation
 Red-lead', *s.* a red pigment prepared from
 lead
 Red'letter, *a.* marked with a red letter in
 the almanac; fortunate
 Red'ly, *ad.* with redness
 Red'ness, *s.* the quality of being red
 Red'olence, Red'olency, *s.* sweet scent
 Red'olent, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant
 Redouble, *v. a.* to double again
 Redou'bt, *s.* field-work, or detached forti-
 fication
 Redou'btable, Redou'bted, *a.* formidable,
 much feared
 Redou'nd, *v. n.* to contribute, to result
 Red'pole, *s.* a finch with a red head
 Redress', *v. a.* to set right, relieve, amend
 —*s.* amendment; relief; remedy
 Redress'er, *s.* one who redresses
 Red'shank, *s.* the name of a wading bird

Red'start, Red'tail, *s.* a small summer
 warbler
 Red'streak, *s.* a sort of apple; cider
 Redta'pist, *s.* a pedantic statesman or
 place-holder
 Redu'ce, *v. a.* to make less; subduc, de-
 crease; lower, degrade
 Redu'cer, *s.* one who reduces
 Redu'cible, *a.* able to be reduced
 Redu'cibleness, *s.* quality of being reduc-
 ible
 Reduc'tion, *s.* the act of reducing; (in
 Arithmetic), the process for ascertaining
 the equivalent to a quantity in other
 terms
 Reduc'tive, *a.* having the power to reduce
 Reduc'tively, *ad.* by reduction
 Redun'dance, Redun'dancy, *s.* a super-
 fluity
 Redun'dant, *a.* superfluous, overflowing
 Redun'dantly, *ad.* superabundantly
 Redu'plicate, *v. a.* to double over again
 Reduplica'tion, *s.* the act of doubling
 Reduplicative, *a.* doubling again
 Red'wing, *s.* the name of a kind of thrush
 Reëch'o, *v. n.* to echo back
 Reed, *s.* a hollow jointed stalk; the mouth-
 piece of a clarinet; a musical instru-
 ment
 Ree'ded, *a.* covered with or made like
 reed
 Ree'd-grass, *s.* a plant called bur-reed
 Ree'dless, *a.* being without reeds
 Ree dy, *a.* abounding with reeds
 Reef, *s.* a part of a sail which is taken in
 in high winds; a chain of rocks—*v. a.* to
 take in the sail of a ship
 Reek, *s.* smoke, vapour—*v. n.* to smoke
 Ree'ky, *a.* smoked; tanned; black
 Reel, *s.* a spool for cotton, yarn, &c.; a
 Scottish dance—*v.* to wind on a reel; to
 Reëlect', *v. a.* to elect again [stagger
 Reëlec'tion, *s.* a new election
 Reëligible, *a.* capable of being reëlected
 Reëmbark', *v. a.* to take shipping again
 Reëmbarka'tion, *s.* a going on board ship
 again
 Reëmbod'y, *v. a.* to embody again
 Reën'tering, Reën'trant, *a.* corresponding
 with a salient angle
 Reëstab'lish, *v. a.* to establish anew
 Reëstab'lisher, *s.* one who establishes
 again
 Reëstab'lishment, *s.* the act of reëstab-
 lishing; a restoration
 Reeve, *v. a.* (among Seamen), to pass the
 end of a rope through a hole or block
 Reëamina'tion, *s.* renewed examination
 Reëxam'ine, *v. a.* to examine anew
 Reëxpo'rt, *v. a.* to export again
 Reëxporta'tion, *s.* the exporting what has
 been imported
 Refec'tion, *s.* refreshment after hunger
 Refec'tive, *a.* refreshing—*s.* that which
 refreshes
 Refec'tory, *s.* an eating-room
 Refer', *v.* to attribute; have relation to;
 appeal or cite
 Ref'crable, Ref'er'rible, *a.* capable of be-
 ing referred
 Referee', *s.* one to whom reference is made
 Ref'erence, *s.* relation; appeal; allusion;
 arbitration; mark referring to the mar-
 gin
 Referen'tial, *a.* that contains a reference
 Refi'ne, *v. a.* to purify, to clear from dross

REpentance IS NOT A SINGLE ACT, BUT A HABIT, OR VIRTUE.

RAISE NOT THE CREDIT OF YOUR WIT AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR JUDGMENT.

[REF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REG]

RIOTOUS LIVERS CAN NEVER KNOW THE PLEASURES OF TEMPERANCE.

Refi'ned, *a.* polished, elegant
 Refi'nedly, *ad.* with artificial polish
 Refi'nedness, *s.* state of being refined
 Refi'nement, *s.* an improvement; elegance, polish, civilization
 Refi'ner, *s.* one who refines
 Refi'nery, *s.* the place and apparatus for refining metals
 Refi'ning, *s.* the process of purifying, &c.
 Refit', *v. a.* to repair, to fit up again
 Reflect', *v. a.* to throw back; to reproach; to think, contemplate
 Reflec'tion, *s.* attentive thought or consideration; censure; the act of throwing back; light or heat
 Reflec'tible, *a.* that may be reflected
 Reflec'ting, *a.* given to consideration, able to reflect
 Reflec'tingly, *ad.* with reflection; with
 Reflec'tive, *a.* reflecting [censure]
 Reflec'tively, *ad.* with reflection
 Reflect'or, *s.* one who reflects
 Re'flex, *s.* reflection—*a.* directed backward
 Reflexibil'ity, *s.* quality of being reflexible
 Reflex'ible, *a.* capable of being reflected
 Reflex'ity, *s.* capacity of being reflected
 Reflex'ive, *a.* respecting something past
 Reflex'ively, *ad.* in a backward direction
 Refluctua'tion, Reflu'ence, *s.* the state of flowing back
 Refluent, *a.* reflowing; flowing back
 Re'flux, *s.* [Fr.], a flowing back; ebb of the tide
 Reform', *v.* to amend, correct, improve, reclaim—*s.* reformation, amendment
 Reforma'tion, *s.* amendment and correction of errors in religion; reform; the act of forming anew
 Reformatory, *a.* contributing to reformation—*s.* a place for penitent criminals
 Reformer, *s.* one who reforms, or advocates reform or reformation
 Reformist, *s.* one of the reformed religion
 Refract', *v. a.* to cause rays to deviate from a right line
 Refrac'tion, *s.* act of refracting; state of being refracted
 Refrac'tive, *a.* having power of refraction
 Refrac'torily, *ad.* in a refractory manner
 Refrac'toriness, *s.* sullen obstinacy or disobedience
 Refrac'tory, *a.* obstinate, contumacious
 Refrai'n, *v.* to hold back, forbear, abstain
 Refran'gible, *a.* capable of being refracted
 Refresh', *v. a.* to recreate, improve, cool
 Refresh'er, *s.* that which refreshes
 Refresh'ment, Refresh'ing, *s.* food, rest, relief after pain
 Refrig'erant, *a.* cooling, refreshing
 Refrig'erate, *v. a.* to refresh by cooling
 Refrigera'tion, *s.* the act of cooling
 Refrig'erative, Refrig'eratory, *a.* able to make cool
 Ref'uge, *s.* shelter from danger or distress
 Refugee', *s.* one who seeks protection in a foreign land
 Reful'gence, *s.* splendour, brightness
 Reful'gent, *a.* bright, shining, glittering
 Reful'gently, *ad.* in a shining manner
 Refund', *v. n.* to repay, restore
 Refu'sable, *a.* that may be refused
 Refu'sal, *s.* a denial; choice; option
 Refu'se, *v.* to deny, to reject, not to accept
 Ref'use, *s.* worthless remains; dross—*a.* worthless

Refu'ser, *s.* one who refuses
 Refu'table, *a.* that may be refuted
 Refuta'tion, *s.* act of refuting; disproof
 Refu'te, *v. a.* to prove false or erroneous
 Refu'ter, *s.* one who refutes
 Regai'n, *v. a.* to recover, to gain anew
 Re'gal, *a.* royal, kingly
 Rega'le, *v. a.* to refresh, to gratify, to feast
 Rega'lement, *s.* entertainment, refreshment
 Rega'lia, *s. pl.* [Lat.], the ensigns of royalty
 Regal'ity, *s.* royalty, sovereignty, kingship
 Re'gally, *ad.* in a regal manner
 Regard', *v. a.* to look at, to attend to, to observe, to respect—*s.* attention, respect, reverence
 Regar'dable, *a.* observable; worthy of note
 Regar'der, *s.* one who regards
 Regard'ful, *a.* attentive, taking notice of
 Regard'fully, *ad.* attentively; heedfully
 Regard'less, *a.* negligent, inattentive
 Regard'lessly, *ad.* without heed
 Regard'lessness, *s.* negligence; inattention
 Regat'ta, *s.* [Ital.], an assemblage of boats, &c. for a boat-race
 Re'gency, *s.* government by a regent, or regents
 Regen'eracy, Regen'erateness, *s.* state of being regenerate
 Regen'erate, *a.* born anew—*v. a.* to renew by spiritual change
 Regenera'tion, *s.* the new birth
 Regen'eratory, *a.* having power to renew
 Re'gent, *s.* a governor, a deputed ruler—*a.* governing, ruling
 Re'gentship, *s.* authority of a regent
 Reg'icide, *s.* the murderer of a king; the murder of a king
 Reg'imen, *s.* [Lat.], regulation of diet; orderly government
 Reg'iment, *s.* a body of soldiers
 Regimen'tal, *a.* belonging to a regiment
 Regimen'tals, *s. pl.* the uniform of a regiment
 Re'gion, *s.* a country; tract of land; space
 Reg'ister, *s.* a list, a record—*v. a.* to record in a register
 Reg'istrar, *s.* an officer who keeps a register
 Registra'tion, *s.* the act of inserting in a register
 Reg'istrarship, *s.* office of a registrar
 Reg'istry, *s.* the place where a register is kept; the facts set down
 Reg'nant, *a.* predominant, prevalent
 Re'gress, *s.* passage back; power of return
 Regres'sion, *s.* a returning or going back
 Regres'sive, *a.* passing back; returning
 Regres'sively, *ad.* in a backward manner
 Regret', *v. n.* to repent, to be sorry for—*s.* vexation at something past
 Regret'ful, *a.* full of regret; sorrowful
 Regret'fully, *ad.* with regret
 Reg'ular, *a.* orderly, agreeable to rule—*s.* a soldier in a permanent army; a monk
 Regular'ity, *s.* a certain order; a method
 Reg'ularly, *ad.* constantly, methodically
 Reg'ulate, *v. a.* to adjust by rule; to direct
 Regula'tion, *s.* act of regulating; a method or rule
 Regu'lator, *s.* that part of a machine which regulates its motions
 Regur'gitate, *v.* to be thrown or poured back

RAGE ROBS A MAN OF HIS REASON, AND MAKES HIM A LAUGHING-STOCK.

[REG]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REM]

REVENGE MAY GRATIFY A MALIGNANT FEELING, BUT IT CANNOT REPAIR AN INJURY.

Regurgita'tion, *s.* the act of being thrown back
 Rehabil'itate, *v. a.* to restore or reinstate
 Rehabilita'tion, *s.* act of reinstating
 Rehear'sal, *s.* a previous recital
 Rehear'se, *v. a.* to recite previously, to tell
 Rehear'ser, *s.* one who recites
 Reign, *s.* the time of a king's government; authority, influence—*v. n.* to rule as a king; to prevail
 Reimbur'sable, *a.* that may be repaid
 Reimburse', *v. a.* to pay back again, to repair
 Reimburs'ement, *s.* reparation or repayment
 Reimbur'ser, *s.* one who repays
 Rein, *s.* part of a bridle—*v. a.* to curb
 Rei'ndeer, *s.* a deer used in northern regions for drawing sledges
 Reinforce', *v. a.* to give new aid or support to
 Reinforce'ment, *s.* supplies, new forces, &c.
 Rei'nless, *a.* wanting a rein; unchecked
 Reins, *s.* the lower part of the back
 Reinsta'te, *v. a.* to restore to a former state
 Reinsta'tement, *s.* act of reinstating
 Reinvest', *v. a.* to invest anew
 Reinvest'ment, *s.* a second investment
 Reinvig'orate, *v. a.* to reanimate
 Reit'erate, *v. a.* to repeat again and again
 Reitera'tion, *s.* a frequent repetition
 Reject', *v. a.* to refuse, to discard, to renounce
 Rejec'table, *a.* that may be rejected
 Rejec'ter, *s.* one who rejects
 Rejec'tion, *s.* the act of rejecting
 Rejec'tive, *a.* that rejects or casts off
 Rejoice', *v.* to be glad; exult; to be joyful; to gladden, delight
 Rejoicer, *s.* one who rejoices
 Rejoicing, *s.* expression of joy [tion
 Rejoicingly, *ad.* with joy; with exulta-
 Rejoin', *v.* to join again; to meet one again; to reply to an answer
 Rejoinder, *s.* reply to an answer, reply
 Rejuvenes'cence, Rejuvenes'cency, *s.* state of becoming young again
 Rekin'dle, *v. a.* to set on fire again
 Relap'se, *v. n.* to fall back, to return to a former state, &c.—*s.* the act of relapsing
 Relap'ser, *s.* one who relapses
 Rela'te, *v.* to narrate or recite; to have reference to
 Rela'ted, *a.* connected by birth or marriage
 Rela'ter, *s.* a narrator; an historian
 Rela'ting, *a.* having relation; concerning
 Rela'tion, *s.* narration or narrative; kindred or a kinsman; reference or analogy
 Rela'tional, *a.* having relation or kindred
 Rela'tionship, *s.* state of kindred or affinity
 Rel'ative, *a.* having relation; not absolute
 —*s.* a relation, a kinsman
 Rel'atively, *ad.* not absolutely
 Rel'ativeness, *s.* state of having relation
 Relax', *v.* to be remiss, to slacken, to remit
 Relax'able, *a.* that may be remitted
 Relaxa'tion, *s.* remission, diminution; amusement
 Relax'ative, *a.* that has power to relax
 Relax'ing, *a.* tending to relax
 Relay', *v. a.* to lay again—*s.* a fresh supply, as of horses, dogs, &c.
 Rele'asable, *a.* capable of being released]

Rele'ase, *s.* liberation, dismissal; remis-
 sion—*v. a.* to set free, liberate, remit
 Rele'aser, *s.* one who releases
 Rel'egate, *v. a.* to banish, to exile
 Relega'tion, *s.* exile, judicial banishment
 Relent', *v. n.* to feel compassion or com-
 punction
 Relent'less, *a.* unpitying, unmerciful
 Relen'ting, *s.* act of becoming compas-
 sionate
 Relent'lessly, *ad.* without relenting
 Relent'lessness, *s.* state of not relenting
 Rel'e'vance, Rel'e'vancy, *s.* state of being
 relevant
 Rel'e'vant, *a.* pertinent, apposite
 Rel'e'vantly, *ad.* with relevancy
 Reli'ance, *s.* trust, dependence, confidence
 Rel'ic, *s.* something remaining; a part
 preserved from destruction
 Rel'ict, *s.* a widow
 Relie'f, *s.* succour, alleviation; relieve
 Reli'er, *s.* one who places reliance
 Relie'vable, *a.* capable of relief [gate
 Relie'Ve, *v. a.* to succour; deliver; miti-
 Relie'ver, *s.* one who relieves
 Relie'vo, *s.* [Ital.], prominence of a figure,
 &c. in sculpture
 Relig'ion, *s.* godliness, piety; a system of
 faith and worship
 Relig'ionist, *s.* a professor of religion
 Relig'ious, *a.* pious, devout, holy, exact—
s. one bound by monastic vows
 Relig'iously, *ad.* piously; reverently; con-
 scientiously
 Relig'iousness, *s.* quality of being religious
 Relin'quish, *v. a.* to forsake; to give up
 Relin'quisher, *s.* one who relinquishes
 Relin'quishment, *s.* the act of giving up
 Reliquary, *s.* a casket for relics
 Rel'ish, *s.* a taste; delight; liking—*v. n.*
 to season; to have a flavour
 Rel'ishable, *a.* that may be relished
 Reluc'tance, *s.* unwillingness, repugnance
 Reluc'tant, *a.* unwilling, averse to
 Reluc'tantly, *ad.* with unwillingness
 Reluc'tate, *v. n.* to struggle against
 Relucta'tion, *s.* repugnance; resistance
 Relu'me, Relu'mine, *v. a.* to light anew
 Rely', *v. n.* to put trust in; to depend
 upon
 Remai'n, *v.* to continue; abide; to be left
 Remai'nder, *s.* what is left; residue
 Remai'ns, *s. pl.* relics; a dead body
 Rema'ke, *v. a.* to make anew
 Rema'nd, *v. a.* to send or call back
 Remark', *s.* observation, notice—*v. a.* to
 note, distinguish, observe upon
 Remark'able, *a.* observable, worthy of
 note
 Remark'ableness, *s.* worthiness of observ-
 ation
 Remark'ably, *ad.* observably, uncommonly
 Remark'er, *s.* one who remarks
 Remar'ry, *v. a.* to marry a second time
 Reme'diable, *a.* capable of remedy
 Reme'dial, *a.* affording remedy
 Rem'ediless, *a.* not admitting remedy
 Rem'edilessly, *ad.* so as to be remediless
 Rem'edilessness, *s.* incurableness
 Rem'edy, *s.* a medicine; reparation; cure;
 redress—*v. a.* to cure, to heal; to repair;
 to redress
 Remem'ber, *v. a.* to bear in or call to mind
 Remem'berer, *s.* one who remembers
 Remem'brance, *s.* retention in memory
 Remem'brancer, *s.* one who reminds

REASON WRAPPED UP IN FEW WORDS IS GENERALLY OF THE GREATEST WEIGHT.

[REM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REP]

REPEAT NOT AMONG STRANGERS WHAT YOU HEAR AMONG FRIENDS.

Remi'grate, *v. n.* to remove back again
 Remigra'tion, *s.* a removal back again
 Remi'nd, *v. a.* to put in mind
 Reminis'cence, *s.* memory; something remembered
 Reminiscen'tial, *a.* relating to reminiscence
 Remiss', *a.* slothful, careless, slack
 Remiss'ible, *a.* admitting forgiveness
 Remis'sion, *s.* abatement, cessation of intensity; pardon, forgiveness
 Remiss'ly, *ad.* carelessly, negligently
 Remiss'ness, *s.* carelessness, negligence
 Remit', *v.* to relax; pardon; send money to a distant place; slacken, abate
 Remit'tance, *s.* act of remitting; the sum remitted
 Remit'tent, *a.* temporarily ceasing
 Remit'ter, *s.* one who remits
 Rem'nant, *s.* a residue; what is left
 Remod'el, *v. a.* to model anew
 Remon'strance, *s.* a strong representation
 Remon'strant, *s.* one who joins in a remonstrance—*a.* expostulatory
 Remon'strate, *v. n.* to show reason against; to expostulate
 Remon'strator, *s.* one who remonstrates
 Rem'ora, *s.* [Lat.], the sucking fish
 Remor'se, *s.* sorrow; repentance; compunction
 Remors'eful, *a.* feeling remorse
 Remors'efully, *ad.* with remorse
 Remors'eless, *a.* incapable of remorse
 Remors'elessly, *ad.* without remorse
 Remors'elessness, *s.* absence of remorse
 Remo'te, *a.* distant in time, place, or kin; alien, not related
 Remo'tely, *ad.* distantly, not immediately
 Remo'teness, *s.* distance of any kind
 Remou'ld, *v. a.* to mould or shape anew
 Remou'nt, *v. n.* to mount again
 Removabil'ity, *s.* the being removable
 Remo'vable, *a.* that may be removed
 Remo'val, *s.* act of removing, or being removed; displacement
 Remo've, *v.* to displace, to change place, to move—*s.* change of place
 Remo'vedness, *s.* the state of being removed
 Remo'ver, *s.* one that removes
 Remunerabil'ity, *s.* capability of being rewarded
 Remu'nerable, *a.* fit to be rewarded
 Remu'nerate, *v. a.* to reward, requite, repay
 Remunera'tion, *s.* reward; recompense
 Remu'nerative, Remu'neratory, *a.* rewarding
 Renas'cent, *a.* rising or springing anew
 Rencou'nter, *s.* personal or sudden hostile encounter—*v.* to fight unexpectedly or personally
 Rend, *v. a.* to tear with violence; lacerate
 Ren'der, *v. a.* to return, repay, afford, assign; translate
 Rend'er, *s.* one who rends
 Ren'derable, *a.* that may be rendered
 Ren'derer, *s.* one who renders
 Ren'dering, *s.* version; translation
 Ren'dezvous, *s.* [Fr.], a place of meeting by appointment—*v. n.* to meet at a place
 Ren'egade, *s.* an apostate, a turncoat
 Renew', *v. a.* to renovate; to repeat
 Renew'able, *a.* capable of being renewed

Renew'al, *s.* act of renewing, renovation
 Renew'edness, *s.* the state of being renewed
 Renew'er, *s.* one who renews
 Renew'ing, *s.* the act of making new
 Ren'net, *s.* the acid used for curdling milk in making cheese
 Ren'net, Ren'neting, *s.* a kind of apple
 Renou'nce, *v.* to disown, disavow; to forego, give up
 Renou'ncement, *s.* act of renouncing
 Renou'ncer, *s.* one who renounces
 Ren'ovate, *v. a.* to renew, to restore
 Renova'tion, *s.* the act of renewing; state of being renovated
 Ren'ovator, *s.* one who renovates
 Renown', *s.* fame, celebrity, merit
 Renown'ed, *a.* famous, eminent
 Renown'edly, *ad.* with celebrity; with fame
 Renown'less, *a.* inglorious; without renown
 Rent, *s.* a laceration; a fissure; annual payment for use of house, or land—*v. a.* to hold by paying rent
 Rent'able, *a.* that may be rented
 Ren'tal, *s.* schedule or account of rents; rent
 Rent'charge, *s.* a charge on an estate
 Rent'er, *s.* one who holds by paying rent
 Rent'roll, *s.* list of rents or revenues
 Renuncia'tion, *s.* the act of renouncing
 Renun'ciative, *a.* renouncing; annulling
 Reorganiza'tion, *s.* the act of organizing anew
 Reorganize, *v. a.* to organize anew
 Repai'r, *v.* to amend, to refit; to go to—*s.* reparation, restoration; resort
 Repai'able, Rep'arable, *a.* capable of being repaired
 Repai'rer, *s.* one who repairs
 Rep'arably, *ad.* by way of reparation
 Repara'tion, *s.* act of repairing; restoration; amends
 Reparative, *a.* amending defect or loss—*s.* that which repairs
 Repartee', *s.* a smart or witty reply—*v. n.* to make smart replies
 Repass', *v.* to pass again, to pass back
 Repast', *s.* the act of taking food; a meal
 Repay', *v. a.* to recompense, to requite
 Repay'able, *a.* that is to be repaid
 Repay'ment, *s.* the act of repaying, what is repaid
 Repe'al, *v. a.* to recall, abrogate, revoke—*s.* revocation, annulment
 Repealabil'ity, Repe'alableness, *s.* the being repealable
 Repe'alable, *a.* capable of being repealed
 Repe'aler, *s.* one who repeals, or requires repeal
 Repe'at, *v. a.* to do, &c. again; to reiterate; rehearse
 Repe'atedly, *ad.* over and over, frequently
 Repe'ater, *s.* one who repeats; a watch which repeats the hours
 Repel', *v.* to drive back; to act with force
 Repel'lency, *s.* the principle of repulsion
 Repel'lent, *a.* having power to repel
 Repel'ler, *s.* one who repels
 Repent', *v. n.* to feel or express sorrow for the past; to hate and desist from sin
 Repent'ance, *s.* penitent sorrow; act of repenting
 Repent'ant, *a.* penitent
 Repent'er, *s.* one who repents

RESIST NOT THE LAWS: THEY ARE THE SAFEGUARD OF THE PEOPLE.

[REP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REQ]

RICHES, THOUGH HARD TO GAIN, ARE STILL MORE HARD TO KEEP.

Repent'ingly, Repent'antly, *ad.* with repentance
 Repe'ople, *v. a.* to stock with people anew
 Repe'opling, *s.* the act of repeopling
 Repercus'sion, *s.* the act of driving back
 Repercus'sive, *a.* rebounding, driven back
 Rep'ertory, *s.* a magazine or treasury
 Repeti'tion, *s.* recital; recitation
 Repi'ne, *v. n.* to fret, to murmur
 Repi'ner, *s.* one who repines
 Repi'ning, *s.* the act of complaining
 Repi'ningly, *ad.* with repining
 Repla'ce, *v. a.* to put again in place, to repay, to substitute
 Repla'cement, *s.* the act of replacing
 Replen'ish, *v. a.* to stock, to fill; to finish
 Reple'te, *a.* full, completely filled
 Reple'tion, *s.* the state of being too full
 Replica'tion, *s.* a reply
 Repli'er, *s.* one who replies
 Reply', *v. a.* to answer, to rejoin—*s.* an answer; return to an answer
 Report', *s.* a rumour, account; loud noise—*v. a.* to tell, relate, noise abroad
 Repor'ter, *s.* one who reports
 Repo'se, *s.* rest, sleep, quiet, peace—*v.* to lay to rest, lodge, lay up
 Repo'sedness, *s.* state of being at rest
 Repos'itory, *s.* a magazine, storehouse
 Repossess', *v. a.* to possess again
 Rcposses'sion, *s.* act of possessing again
 Reprehend', *v. a.* to reprove, blame, chide
 Reprehend'er, *s.* a blamer; censurer
 Reprehen'sible, *a.* culpable, censurable
 Reprehen'sibleness, *s.* blamableness
 Reprehen'sibly, *ad.* blamably; culpably
 Reprehen'sion, *s.* reproof, open blame
 Reprehen'sive, Reprehen'sory, *a.* containing reproof
 Represent', *v. a.* to exhibit; describe; act for another; tell respectfully
 Represent'able, *a.* that may be represented
 Representa'tion, *s.* act of representing; resemblance, delineation, play; members of legislature
 Represent'ative, *a.* bearing the character or power of another—*s.* one who represents another; a member of parliament
 Represent'atively, *ad.* by representation
 Represent'er, *s.* one who represents
 Repres'sion, *s.* the act of repressing
 Repress', *v. a.* to crush, subdue, compress
 Repress'er, *s.* one who represses
 Repress'ive, *a.* able or tending to repress
 Repress'ively, *ad.* so as to repress
 Reprie've, *v. a.* to respite from punishment—*s.* a respite after sentence of death
 Rep'rimand, *s.* a rebuke, reprehension
 Reprimand', *v. a.* to chide, rebuke, reprove
 Re'print, *s.* a reïmpression
 Reprint', *v. a.* to print a new edition
 Repri'sal, *s.* a seizure by way of retaliation
 Repro'ach, *v. a.* to censure, to upbraid—*s.* censure, shame, disgrace
 Repro'achable, *a.* deserving reproach
 Repro'achableness, *s.* the being reproachable
 Repro'achably, *ad.* so as to be reproachable
 Repro'achful, *a.* expressing or meriting reproach
 Repro'achfully, *ad.* with reproach

Rep'robate, *a.* lost to virtue, abandoned—*s.* one abandoned to wickedness—*v. a.* to disallow, to condemn
 Rep'robateness, *s.* state of being reprobate
 Rep'robator, *s.* one who reprobates
 Reproba'tion, *s.* act of reprobating, state of being reprobate
 Rep'robative, Repro'batory, *a.* involving reprobation
 Reprodu'ce, *v. a.* to produce again or anew
 Reprodu'cer, *s.* one who produces anew
 Reprodu'ction, *s.* the act of producing anew; what is reproduced
 Reproduc'tive, *a.* reproducing
 Reproo'f, *s.* blame; censure; rebuke
 Repro'vable, *a.* deserving reproof
 Repro'vableness, *s.* the being reprovable
 Repro'vably, *ad.* so as to be reprovable
 Repro've, *v. a.* to blame, to censure, to chide
 Repro'ver, *s.* one who reproves
 Repro'vingly, *ad.* with reproof
 Rep'tile, *a.* creeping like a snake, toad, &c.; base—*s.* a creeping thing; a mean person
 Repub'lic, *s.* a commonwealth
 Republican, *a.* pertaining to a republic—*s.* one who prefers a republic
 Republicanism, *s.* attachment to a republic
 Repub'licanize, *v. a.* to convert to republicanism
 Republica'tion, *s.* second publication
 Repub'lish, *v. a.* to publish anew
 Repub'lisher, *s.* one who republishes
 Rcpu'diable, *a.* fit to be rejected
 Repu'diate, *v. a.* to divorce, to disavow, to disclaim
 Repudia'tion, *s.* divorce, rejection, disavowal
 Repug'nance, Repug'nancy, *s.* reluctance; contrariety
 Repug'nant, *a.* opposite; contrary
 Repug'nantly, *ad.* with repugnance
 Rcpul'se, *s.* a check, refusal—*v. a.* to beat back, repel
 Repul'ser, *s.* one who beats back
 Repul'sion, *s.* act of repelling; feeling of being repelled
 Repul'sive, *a.* repelling; disagreeable
 Repul'sively, *ad.* so as to repel
 Repul'siveness, *s.* the being repulsive
 Repur'chase, *v. a.* to buy again—*s.* the act of buying again
 Rep'utable, *a.* honourable; of good repute
 Rep'utableness, *s.* the being of good repute
 Rep'utably, *ad.* without good repute
 Reputa'tion, *s.* honour; character of good
 Reput'e, *v. a.* to account, to think, to hold—*s.* character, reputation, credit
 Repu'tedly, *ad.* in common estimation
 Repu'teless, *a.* disreputable; disgraceful
 Request', *v. a.* to ask, solicit, entreat—*s.* an entreaty, demand; good estimation
 Request'er, *s.* one who requests
 Re'quiem, *s.* [Lat.], a hymn for the dead
 Requi'rabie, *a.* fit to be required
 Requi're, *v. a.* to demand, to ask as of right; to make necessary; to need
 Requi'rement, *s.* demand; requisition
 Requi'rer, *s.* one who requires
 Requisite, *a.* necessary, needful, proper—*s.* anything necessary

RELIGION IS THE BEST ARMOUR IN THE WORLD, BUT THE WORST CLOAK.

REQ]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RES

RULE YOUR FANCY WITH YOUR REASON, OR IT WILL OVERRULE YOU.

Req'uisitely, *ad.* in a requisite manner
 Req'uisiteness, *s.* state of being requisite
 Requisition, *s.* a demand; application as of right
 Requis'itive, *a.* expressing demand
 Requi'tal, *s.* a retaliation; a recompense
 Requi'te, *v. a.* to repay, to recompense
 Requi'ter, *s.* one who requites
 Rescind', *v. a.* to annul; to abrogate
 Rescis'sion, *s.* abrogation, repeal
 Rescis'sory, *a.* having power to abrogate
 Re'script, *s.* an edict
 Res'cuable, *a.* that may be rescued
 Res'cue, *v. a.* to set free, deliver, save—*s.* deliverance
 Res'cuer, *s.* one who rescues
 Research', *s.* inquiry, strict search—*v. a.* to examine; to inquire
 Research'er, *s.* one who makes inquiry
 Rese'at, *v. a.* to seat again
 Resem'blance, *s.* a similitude, a likeness
 Resem'ble, *v. a.* to be like; to compare
 Resent', *v. a.* to take as an affront, to be provoked by
 Resent'er, *s.* one who resents
 Resent'ful, *a.* easily provoked
 Resent'fully, Resent'ingly, *ad.* with continued anger
 Resent'ment, *s.* anger, vexation, rage, as on account of an injury
 Reserva'tion, *s.* something kept back, reserve
 Reser'vative, *a.* reserving
 Reser've, *s.* something withheld from use, &c.; cautiousness, modesty—*v. a.* to withhold from present use, &c.; to retain
 Reser'ved, *a.* modest, cautious
 Reser'vedly, *ad.* with reserve
 Reser'vedness, *s.* want of openness
 Reser'ver, *s.* one who reserves
 Res'ervoir, *s.* [Fr.], a collection or store of water
 Resi'de, *v. n.* to live in a place
 Resi'dence, *s.* place of abode; dwelling
 Res'i'dent, *a.* dwelling in a place—*s.* an inhabitant
 Residen'tiary, *a.* holding residence
 Resi'der, *s.* one who resides in a place
 Resid'ual, *a.* relating to the residue
 Resid'uary, *a.* entitled to the residue
 Res'idue, *s.* [Fr.], the remaining part, what is left
 Resid'uum, *s.* [Lat.], that which is left, residue
 Resi'gn, *v. a.* to give or yield up, to submit
 Resigna'tion, *s.* act of resigning; submission
 Resi'gned, *a.* submissive [sion]
 Resi'gnedly, *ad.* with resignation
 Resi'gner, *s.* one who resigns
 Resil'ient, *a.* starting or springing back
 Res'in, Ros'in, *s.* a solid vegetable secretion, inflammable, and insoluble in water
 Res'inous, *a.* containing resin, or like resin
 Res'inousness, *s.* quality of being resinous
 Resist', *v. a.* to oppose, to act against
 Resist'ance, *s.* the act of resisting, opposition
 Resist'er, Resist'ant, *s.* one who resists
 Resistibil'ity, Resist'ibleness, *s.* quality of being resistible
 Resist'ible, *a.* that may be resisted
 Resist'ive, *a.* having power to resist
 Resist'less, *a.* that cannot be resisted

Resist'lessly, *ad.* so as not to be opposed
 Resist'lessness, *s.* the being irresistible
 Res'olute, *a.* determined, firm, steady
 Res'olutely, Resol'vedly, *ad.* determinately; firmly
 Res'oluteness, Resol'vedness, *s.* state of being resolute
 Resolu'tion, *s.* act of resolving, state of being resolved; separation; resolute-ness
 Resol'vable, *a.* that may be resolved
 Resol've, *v.* to solve; to analyze; to determine; to conclude—*s.* fixed determination, resolution
 Resol'ver, *s.* one who resolves
 Res'onance, *s.* a resounding; an echo
 Res'onant, *a.* resounding; echoing
 Resort', *v. n.* to have recourse to; to repair—*s.* act or place of repairing; assembly, concourse
 Resort'er, *s.* one who resorts [celebrate
 Resou'nd, *v.* to echo, to sound loudly; to
 Resou'rice, *s.* a resort, an expedient
 Resou'riceless, *a.* without resource
 Resou'rces, *s. pl.* pecuniary means
 Respect', *v. a.* to regard; to relate to—*s.* regard, reverence; deference
 Respectabil'ity, Respect'ableness, *s.* the being respectable
 Respect'able, *a.* deserving of respect
 Respect'ably, *ad.* so as to merit respect
 Respect'er, *s.* one who respects
 Respect'ful, *a.* full of respect
 Respect'fully, *ad.* with respect [spectful
 Respect'fulness, *s.* quality of being re-
 Respect'ing, *prep.* about, concerning
 Respec'tive, *a.* particular, relative
 Respec'tively, *ad.* particularly; relatively
 Respirabil'ity, Respi'rableness, *s.* the being respirable
 Respi'rable, *s.* that can be respired
 Respira'tion, *s.* the act of breathing; relief
 Respi'rator, *s.* an instrument to facilitate respiration
 Respi'ratory, *a.* pertaining to respiration
 Respi're, *v. n.* to breathe; to rest from toil
 Res'pite, *s.* a reprieve, pause, interval—*v. a.* to suspend a sentence
 Resplen'dence, Resplen'dency, *s.* lustre, brilliancy
 Resplen'dent, *a.* shining, brilliant
 Resplen'dently, *ad.* brightly, splendidly
 Respond', *v. n.* to correspond, to answer
 Respon'dence, *s.* state of responding
 Respon'dent, *a.* answering—*s.* one who responds
 Respon'se, *s.* an answer, a reply
 Responsibil'ity, Respon'sibleness, *s.* state of being accountable or answerable for
 Respon'sible, *a.* answerable, accountable
 Respon'sibly, *ad.* in a responsible manner
 Respon'sive, *a.* answering
 Respon'sively, *ad.* by way of answer
 Respon'siveness, *s.* state of being responsive
 Respon'sory, *s.* a response
 Rest, *s.* sleep, pause, quiet, peace; support; the remainder, the others—*v.* to sleep; pause; be still; lean upon; remain
 Rest'ing-place, *s.* a place of rest
 Restitu'tion, *s.* the act of restoring
 Res'tive, *a.* obstinate; stubborn
 Res'tively, *ad.* obstinately
 Res'tiveness, *s.* obstinacy, stubbornness
 Rest'less, *a.* without rest

READY-MONEY PAYMENTS ARE THE BEST PROMOTERS OF FRUGALITY

[RES]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REV]

RASH OATHS, WHETHER KEPT OR BROKEN, FREQUENTLY PRODUCE GUILT.

Rest'lessly, *ad.* without rest; unquietly
 Rest'lessness, *s.* unquietness; agitation
 Resto'nable, *a.* that may be restored
 Resto'rability, *s.* the being restorable
 Restora'tion, *s.* act of restoring; renewal, reestablishment, recovery
 Resto'rative, *a.* able to restore—*s.* a draught which restores vigour, &c.
 Resto'ratively, *ad.* so as to restore
 Resto're, *v. a.* to give or place back; re-new, recover, repay
 Resto'rer, *s.* one who restores
 Restrai'n, *v. a.* to withhold, repress, limit
 Restrai'nable, *a.* that may be restrained
 Restrai'nedly, *ad.* with restraint
 Restrai'ner, *s.* one who restrains
 Restrai'nt, *s.* abridgment of liberty, hin-derance; repression
 Restrict', *v. a.* to limit, to confine
 Restrict'ion, *s.* confinement, limitation
 Restrict'ive, *a.* expressing limitation
 Restrict'ively, *ad.* with limitation
 Result', *v. n.* to follow; to arise; to issue—*s.* effect; consequence; issue
 Result'ant, *a.* that which results
 Resu'mable, *a.* that may be resumed
 Resu'me, *v. a.* to take back; to take up again
 Resump'tion, *s.* the act of resuming
 Resump'tive, *a.* taking back [dead
 Resurrec'tion, *s.* the rising again from the
 Resus'cite, *v. a.* to raise up again, re-vivify
 Resuscita'tion, *s.* the act of resuscitating
 Resus'citative, *a.* able to revivify
 Re'tail, *a.* by small quantities
 Retail', *v. a.* to divide into, or sell, in small quantities, or at second hand; to relate in detail
 Retail'er, *s.* one who retails
 Retain', *v.* to keep, to hire, to engage
 Retai'nable, *a.* that may be retained
 Retai'ner, *s.* an adherent; a dependant
 Reta'ke, *v. a.* to take again
 Reta'ker, *s.* one who takes again
 Reta'king, *s.* a taking again; a recapture
 Retal'iate, *v. a.* to return, requite in kind
 Retalia'tion, *s.* return of like for like
 Retal'iative, Retal'iatory, *a.* retaliating
 Retard', *v.* to hinder, to delay; to stay back
 Retarda'tion, Retard'ment, *s.* the act of delaying
 Retard'ative, *a.* with power to retard
 Retard'er, *s.* one who retards
 Retch, *v. n.* to strain, to vomit
 Reten'tion, *s.* act of retaining
 Reten'tive, *a.* having power to retain
 Reten'tively, *ad.* with retentiveness
 Reten'tiveness, *s.* the faculty of retaining
 Ret'icence, *s.* concealment by silence
 Ret'icent, *a.* not talkative
 Retic'ular, Retic'ulate, Retic'ulated, *a.* re-sembling a net; made of network
 Reticula'tion, *s.* network
 Ret'icule, *s.* a little bag carried by ladies
 Ret'ina, *s.* [Lat.], that part of the eye which receives the image of the object
 Ret'inue, *s.* a train of attendants
 Reti're, *v.* to retreat, to withdraw
 Reti'red, *a.* secret, solitary, private
 Reti'redly, *ad.* in solitude; in privacy
 Reti'redness, *s.* solitude; privacy; secrecy
 Reti'rement, *s.* privacy, private life
 Retort', *v. a.* to return a censure, &c.; to retaliate—*s.* a censure, &c. returned; a chemist's vessel used in distilling

Retort'er, *s.* one who retorts
 Retort'ing, *s.* act of returning censure, &c.
 Retouch', *v. a.* to improve by new touches
 Retra'ce, *v. a.* to trace back or over again
 Retract', *v. a.* to recall, recant, resume
 Retrac'table, *a.* that may be retracted
 Retracta'tion, Retrac'tion, *s.* withdrawal, disavowal, recantation
 Retrac'tible, Retrac'tile, *a.* that may be drawn back
 Retrac'tive, *a.* withdrawing; taking from
 Retrac'tively, *ad.* by retraction
 Retre'at, *v. n.* to retire, to withdraw, to take shelter—*s.* act of retiring, retire-ment, refuge
 Retrench', *v.* to cut off; confine, reduce
 Retrench'ment, *s.* a reduction of expense
 Retribu'tion, *s.* reward or punishment; requital
 Retrib'utive, Retrib'utory, *a.* repaying
 Retrieve', *v. a.* to recover, repair, regain
 Retrie'vable, *a.* that may be retrieved
 Retrie'vability, *s.* the being retrievable
 Retrie'vably, *ad.* so as to be retrievable
 Retrocede', *v. n.* to cede back
 Retroces'sion, *s.* the act of granting back
 Retrograda'tion, *s.* act of going back-ward
 Retrograde, *v. n.* to go backward—*a.* go-ing backwards; contrary
 Retrogres'sion, *s.* the act of going back
 Retrogres'sive, *a.* going or moving back-ward
 Ret'rospect, *s.* a look on things past
 Retrospec'tion, *s.* a looking backwards
 Retrospec'tive, *a.* looking backwards
 Retrospect'ively, *ad.* by way of retro-spect
 Return', *v.* to come or go back; to retort; to repay; to send back; to transmit—*s.* the act of returning; profit; repay-ment, restitution, relapse; a report
 Return'able, *a.* allowed to be returned
 Return'er, *s.* one who returns
 Reu'nion, *s.* reuniting; a rejoining; cohe-sion or concord
 Reuni'te, *v. a.* to join again, to reconcile
 Reve'al, *v. a.* to disclose, lay open, impart
 Reve'alable, *a.* that may be revealed
 Reve'alableness, *s.* the being revealable
 Reve'aler, *s.* one who reveals
 Reve'ille, *s.* [Fr.], the beat of drum at daybreak
 Revel', *v. n.* to carouse—*s.* a noisy feast
 Revela'tion, *s.* act of revealing, that which is revealed; a communication of truth from God; a book of the New Testa-ment
 Rev'eller, *s.* one who revels
 Rev'elling, Rev'elry, *s.* loose jollity; fes-tive mirth
 Reven'ge, *v. a.* to return an injury, &c.—*s.* return of an injury or affront
 Reven'geful, *a.* vindictive, given to re-venge
 Reven'gefully, *ad.* vindictively
 Reven'gefulness, *s.* vindictiveness
 Reven'geless, *a.* incapable of revenge
 Reven'ger, *s.* one who takes revenge
 Rev'cnué, *s.* [Fr.], income; annual profits
 Rever'berant, *a.* resounding; beating back
 Rever'berate, *v.* to send back; to resound
 Reverbera'tion, *s.* a beating or driving back
 Rever'beratory, *a.* returning; beating back—*s.* a reverberating furnace

RECEIVE BLESSINGS WITH THANKFULNESS, AND AFFLICTIONS WITH RESIGNATION.

REV]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RIC

REASON, LIKE POLISHED STEEL, MUST BE KEPT BRIGHT BY USE, OR IT WILL RUST.

Reve're, *v. a.* to reverence, to venerate
 Rev'erence, *s.* veneration, respect; a bow
 —*v. a.* to regard with respect and affection
 Rev'ercer, *s.* one who reverences
 Rev'erend, *a.* venerable; deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy
 Rev'erent, Reveren'tial, *a.* humble, testifying veneration
 Rev'erently, Reveren'tially, *ad.* with show of reverence
 Reve'rer, *s.* one who venerates or reveres
 Rev'erie, Rev'ery, *s.* [Fr.], irregular thought or fancy
 Rever'sal, *s.* a change which reverses
 Rever'se, *v.* to subvert, repeal, contradict
 —*s.* the opposite side, vicissitude — *a.* backward, inverted
 Rever'sedly, *ad.* in a reversed manner
 Rever'seless, *a.* not to be reversed
 Rever'sely, *ad.* on the opposite side
 Rever'sible, *a.* that may be reversed
 Rever'sion, *s.* succession, right of succession
 Rever'sionary, *a.* relating to reversion
 Rever'sioner, *s.* one who has a reversion
 Revert', *v.* to change, to return
 Revert'ible, *a.* that may be returned
 Revet'ment, *s.* a strong wall supporting the earth of a rampart
 Revict'ual, *v. a.* to stock with victuals again
 Review', *v. a.* to look back, to survey to inspect, to reëxamine—*s.* a survey, reëxamination; inspection of troops; critique on a book
 Review'er, *s.* one who reviews
 Review'ing, *s.* criticism of books
 Revile, *v. a.* to reproach, abuse, vilify
 Reviler, *s.* one who reviles
 Reviling, *s.* the act of reproaching
 Revilingly, *ad.* in an opprobrious manner
 Revi'sal, Revis'ion, *s.* a reëxamination
 Revi'se, *v. a.* to review, to examine and correct—*s.* a second proof-sheet
 Revi'ser, *s.* one who revises
 Revis'ional, Revis'ionary, *a.* pertaining to revision
 Revis'it, *v. a.* to visit again
 Revisita'tion, *s.* act of revisiting
 Revi'val, *s.* recall to life, activity, &c., recovery from oblivion; restoration of religion
 Revi've, *v.* to return to life; renew; rouse
 reäminate, bring to notice again
 Revi'ver, *s.* one who revives
 Revivifica'tion, *s.* the act of recalling to life
 Reviv'ify, *v. a.* to recall to life
 Revi'ving, *a.* comforting, recovering
 Revi'vingly, *ad.* so as to revive
 Rev'ocable, *a.* that may be recalled
 Rev'ocableness, *s.* the being revocable
 Rev'ocably, *ad.* so as to be revocable
 Revoca'tion, *s.* act of recalling; a repeal
 Revo'ke, *v. a.* to repeal, reverse, recall, to play contrary to the rule of sequence in whist—*s.* act of revoking in whist
 Revo'lt, *v.* to fall from one's allegiance; to rebel; to shock greatly—*s.* rebellion, insurrection
 Revo'lter, *s.* one who revolts
 Revolting, *a.* producing horror and disgust
 Revo'ltingly, *ad.* in a revolting manner

Revolu'tion, *s.* rotation, motion in an orbit; a change in the constitution of a country
 Revolu'tionary, *a.* tending or pertaining to revolution
 Revolu'tionism, *s.* the political principles of revolutionists
 Revolu'tionist, *s.* a favourer of revolutions
 Revolu'tionize, *v. a.* to produce a revolution
 Revol've, *v.* to perform a revolution; to turn round and round; to consider
 Revol'ver, *s.* a repeating pistol or gun
 Revul'sion, *s.* a recoiling or drawing back
 Revul'sive, *a.* producing revulsion
 Reward', *v. a.* to recompense, to repay—*s.* recompense; retribution
 Reward'able, *a.* that may be rewarded
 Reward'ableness, *s.* worthiness of reward
 Reward'er, *s.* one who rewards
 Rhapsod'ic, Rhapsod'ical, *a.* unconnected, wild
 Rhap'sodist, *s.* one who writes rhapsodies
 Rhap'sodize, *v. n.* to indulge in rhapsody
 Rhap'sody, *s.* an irregular composition
 Rhet'oric, *s.* the science of oratory or persuasion
 Rhetor'ical, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric
 Rhetor'ically, *ad.* in a rhetorical manner
 Rhetor'icalness, *s.* the being rhetorical
 Rhetoric'ian, *s.* a master of rhetoric
 Rhet'orize, *v. n.* to indulge in rhetoric
 Rheum, *s.* [Lat.], the secretion produced by catarrh
 Rheumat'ic, *a.* relating to rheumatism
 Rheu'matism, *s.* a painful disease usually affecting the joints or limbs
 Rheu'my, *a.* full of rheum
 Rhinoc'eros, *s.* [Lat.], a large Asiatic quadruped, with a very thick hide and a horn on his nose
 Rho'dian, *a.* pertaining to the isle of Rhodes
 Rhodomonta'de, Rodomonta'de, *s.* [Fr.], bombastic nonsense
 Rhomb, *s.* an oblique quadrangular figure, or lozenge
 Rhom'bic, *a.* shaped like a rhomb
 Rhom'boid, *s.* a lozenge having its pairs of opposite sides unequal
 Rhomboid'al, *a.* resembling a rhomb
 Rhu'barb, *s.* a purgative kind of root; a plant the stalks of which are used as fruit
 Rhyme, *s.* consonance in the terminal words of verses, poetry—*v. n.* to agree in sound; make verses
 Rhy'meless, *a.* not rhyming
 Rhy'mer, Rhy'mester, *s.* a versifier
 Rhythm, *s.* metre, verse, numbers; harmony of motion, cadence, &c.
 Rhyth'mical, *a.* in or pertaining to rhythm
 Rib, *s.* a bone of the thorax; anything resembling one in appearance or use
 Rib'ald, *a.* coarse, lewd
 Rib'aldr, *s.* coarse or obscene language
 Rib'and, Rib'bon, *s.* a fillet of silk; very narrow silk for ornamental use
 Rib'bed, *a.* furnished or marked with ribs
 Rice, *s.* a kind of esculent grain
 Ri'cemilk, *s.* milk thickened with rice
 Ri'cepaper, *s.* extremely thin slices of the pith of a Chinese plant
 Ricepu'ding, *s.* a pudding made of rice

REMEMBRANCE OF PAST PLEASURE AUGMENTS PRESENT PAIN.

[RIC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[RIT]

REPREHENSION, IF YOU ARE WISE, CAN NEVER DO YOU HARM.

REFORM THOSE THINGS IN YOURSELF THAT YOU BLAME IN OTHERS.

- Rich, *a.* wealthy; precious; fertile; copious
Rich'es, *s. pl.* wealth, abundance
Rich'ly, *ad.* wealthily, splendidly
Rich'ness, *s.* opulence, splendour; fertility; abundance
Rick, *s.* a stack of corn, hay, &c.
Rick'ets, *s.* a disease in children
Rick'ety, *a.* diseased with rickets
Rico'chet, *s.* [Fr.], the rebound of shot or shell after it strikes
Rid, *v. a.* to set free, clear, drive away—*a.* free, delivered
Rid'dance, *s.* deliverance, disencumbrance
Rid'dle, *s.* an enigma, a puzzle; a coarse or open sieve—*v.* to use riddles; to sift by a coarse sieve
Rid'dler, *s.* one who speaks ambiguously
Rid'dlingly, *ad.* in the manner of a riddle
Ride, *s.* an excursion in a vehicle or on horseback; a road or place to ride in—*v. a.* to travel on horseback, &c.
Ri'der, *s.* one who rides a horse, &c.; an after-club
Ridge, *s.* the edge or top of a long projection—*v. a.* to form in ridges
Rid'gy, *a.* rising in ridges
Rid'icule, *s.* derision, mockery, sarcasm—*v. a.* to turn into derision, to satirize, to jeer at
Rid'iculer, *s.* one who ridicules
Ridic'ulous, *a.* deserving ridicule
Ridic'ulously, *ad.* in a ridiculous manner
Ridic'ulousness, *s.* the being ridiculous
Ri'ding, *s.* the practice or diversion of riding on horseback
Ri'ding-habit, *s.* a dress worn by females on horseback
Ri'ding-house, Ri'ding-school, *s.* a place in which riding is taught
Rife, *a.* prevalent; abounding
Ri'fely, *ad.* prevalently; abundantly
Ri'feness, *s.* prevalence; abundance
Riff'raff, *s.* the refuse of anything
Ri'fle, *s.* a gun with a grooved barrel—*v. a.* to rob, to pillage, to plunder
Ri'fled, *a.* plundered, grooved as rifle barrel
Ri'feman, *s.* a soldier armed with a rifle
Ri'fler, *s.* a robber, plunderer, pillager
Rift, *s.* a cleft, a breach—*v. a.* to cleave; to split; to burst
Rig, *s.* a trick; a joke—*v. a.* to dress; to fit with tackling
Rig'ger, *s.* one who rigs or dresses
Rig'ging, *s.* the tackling, &c. of a ship
Right, *a.* fit, suitable; straight; true; not the left—*ad.* properly, justly, in truth, very—*s.* justice; claim; privilege—*v. a.* to relieve from wrong—*v. n.* to resume an upright position—*interj.* expressing approbation
Ri'ght-angle, *s.* an angle made by a perpendicular line
Ri'ghteous, *a.* accordant with right, holy
Ri'ghteously, *ad.* so as to be righteous
Ri'ghteousness, *s.* uprightness, holiness, justice
Ri'ghter, *s.* one who does justice
Ri'ghtful, *a.* lawful, just; honest
Ri'ghtfully, *ad.* according to right
Ri'ghtfulness, *s.* accordance with justice
Ri'ght-hand, *s.* the hand on the right arm
Ri'ghtly, *ad.* properly; honestly, exactly
Ri'ghtminded, *a.* seeking to do what is right
Ri'ghtmindedness, *s.* the being right-minded
Ri'ghtness, *s.* correctness; the being straight
Rig'id, *a.* stiff; severe, sharp, cruel
Rigid'ity, *s.* stiffness, want of ease or elegance
Rig'idly, *ad.* severely; inflexibly
Rig'idness, *s.* severity, inflexibility
Rig'marole, *s.* a repetition of idle words
Rig'orous, *a.* severe, over-harsh
Rig'orously, *ad.* severely; scrupulously
Rig'orousness, *s.* severity, exactness
Rig'our, *s.* cold; severity; strictness
Rill, *s.* a small brook or stream—*v. n.* to run in small streams
Rim, *s.* a border, a margin, an edge
Rime, *s.* hoar frost
Rim'ple, *s.* a wrinkle—*v. a.* to pucker
Rim'pling, *s.* undulation
Ri'my, *a.* hoar-frosty
Rind, *s.* bark, husk, peel
Ring, *s.* a circle; a circlet of gold worn as an ornament; a sound, as of a bell—*v. a.* to make bells sound; to sound loudly or far; to fit with rings
Ring'bolt, *s.* an iron bolt with a ring on it
Ring'dove, *s.* a kind of pigeon
Ring'er, *s.* one who rings
Ring'-fence, *s.* a fence inclosing an estate
Ring'-finger, *s.* the fourth finger of the left hand
Ring'ing, *s.* a tinkling sound; the act of causing bells to sound
Ring'leader, *s.* the leader in an unlawful enterprise
Ring'let, *s.* a small ring; a curl
Ring'tail, *s.* a kind of kite
Ring'worm, *s.* a cutaneous disease of the head
Rinse, *v. a.* to cleanse by washing, &c.
Ri'ot, *s.* an uproar, sedition, tumult—*v. n.* to revel, to raise an uproar
Ri'oter, *s.* one who riots
Ri'oting, *s.* loose or excessive festivity; the making a riot
Ri'otous, *a.* licentious, turbulent
Ri'otously, *ad.* luxuriously; turbulently
Ri'otousness, *s.* state of being riotous
Rip, *v. a.* to tear, to lacerate; to disclose—*s.* a laceration; a rent
Ripe, *a.* complete, mature, finished
Ri'pely, *ad.* maturely, at the fit time
Ri'pen, *v.* to grow ripe; to mature
Ri'peness, *s.* maturity, perfection, fitness
Rip'per, *s.* one who rips or lacerates
Rip'ple, *v. n.* to ruffle on the surface, to murmur as water—*s.* the ruffling or murmuring of water
Rip'pling, *s.* the murmuring of ripples
Rise, *v. n.* to get up, ascend; grow; increase—*s.* act of rising; beginning; ascent; increase
Ri'ser, *s.* one who rises
Risibil'ity, Ris'ibleness, *s.* the faculty of laughing
Ris'ible, *a.* exciting laughter; ridiculous
Ris'ibly, *ad.* so as to produce laughter
Ri'sing, *s.* act of getting up; appearance of the sun, &c., in the east; insurrection
Risk, *s.* hazard, danger, chance of harm—*v. a.* to hazard, to put to chance
Risk'er, *s.* one who risks or hazards
Rite, *s.* a solemn act of religion
Rit'ual, *s.* a book of religious ceremonies—*a.* pertaining to rites

[RIT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ROP]

Rit'ualism, *s.* the observance of rites
Rit'ualist, *s.* one skilled in the ritual
Rit'ually, *ad.* with rites and ceremonies
Ri'val, *s.* a competitor—*v. a.* to emulate—
a. standing as a competitor
Ri'valry, *s.* competition; emulation
Ri'valship, *s.* state or character of a rival
Rive, *v.* to split, to cleave, to be divided
Riv'er, *s.* a stream of water running from
its source to the sea
Ri'ver, *s.* one who splits or cleaves
Riv'er-bed, *s.* the channel of a river
Riv'er-horse, *s.* the hippopotamus
Riv'er-water, *s.* the water of a river
Riv'et, *s.* a small bolt or pin, clenched—
v. a. to fasten with rivets
Riv'ulet, *s.* a small river, a brook
Roach, *s.* the name of a river-fish
Road, *s.* a path or way for travelling
Road, Ro'adstead, *s.* a place for ships to
anchor in
Ro'adster, *s.* a horse used to travelling
Ro'adway, *s.* the public road; the highway
Roam, *v.* to wander, ramble, rove
Ro'amer, *s.* a rambler; a wanderer
Ro'aming, *s.* the act of wandering
Roan, *a.* spotted, bay, sorrel, or black—*s.*
leather resembling morocco
Roar, *v. n.* to make a loud noise—*s.* the cry
of a wild beast, &c.
Ro'arer, *s.* a noisy fellow; a broken-winded
horse
Ro'aring, *s.* cry of the lion or other beast;
outcry of distress; sound of the wind, &c.
Roast, *v. a.* to dress meat; to banter—*s.*
anything roasted—*a.* roasted
Ro'aster, *s.* one who roasts; a gridiron
Ro'asting, *s.* a severe teasing
Rob, *v. a.* to steal, to plunder—*s.* inquisi-
tated juice of fruit
Rob'ber, *s.* a thief, a plunderer
Rob'bery, *s.* theft by force, depredation
Robe, *s.* a dress of dignity, a splendid
female dress—*v. a.* to dress pompously;
to invest
Rob'in, Robin-red'breast, *s.* a familiar bird
with a red breast
Robin-goo'dfellow, *s.* a sprite; a goblin
Robust', *a.* strong, sinewy, violent
Robus'tly, *ad.* with strength or vigour
Robust'ness, *s.* strength; vigour
Roche-al'um, Rock'-alum, *s.* a pure sort
of alum
Roch'et, *s.* [Fr.], a surplice
Rock, *s.* a vast mass or stratum of stone;
a distaff—*v.* to shake; to move to and
fro, to lull
Rock'bound, *a.* surrounded on all sides
by rocks
Rock'-crystal, *s.* the finest kind of quartz
Rock'er, *s.* one who rocks the cradle
Rock'et, *s.* an artificial firework; an ex-
plosive projectile used in war; a plant
Rock'iness, *s.* state of being rocky
Rock'ing-chair, *s.* a chair for rocking in
Rock'less, *a.* being without rocks
Rock'oil, *s.* petroleum
Rock'pigeon, *s.* a pigeon building in rocks
Rock'rose, *s.* a plant called cistus
Rock'salt, *s.* mineral salt
Rock work, *s.* stones piled together for
growing rock-plants on
Rock'y, *a.* full of rocks; hard, stony
Rod, *s.* a slender pole; a measure of 5½
yards; instrument of chastisement
Rodomonta'de [Fr.]. See Rhodomontade

Roe, *s.* the female of the hart; eggs of fish
Ro'e'buck, *s.* a small species of deer
Roga'tion-week, *s.* the second week pre-
ceding Whitsunday
Rogue, *s.* a vagabond, a knave, a wag
Ro'guery, *s.* villany, knavery, waggery
Ro'gueship, *s.* the qualities of a rogue
Ro'guish, *a.* fraudulent, knavish, waggish
Ro'guishly, *ad.* knavishly, wantonly
Ro'guishness, *s.* knavery, archness
Roll, *v.* to move round; to rotate; to flow
in billows; to move or spread by rolling;
to enwrap—*s.* the act of rolling; any-
thing rolled or made round; a record,
a list; the continuous beating of a drum
Ro'ller, *s.* anything rolling or rolled; a
bandage
Roll'icking, *a.* frolicsome
Ro'lling, *s.* the motion or act of rolling
Ro'lling-pin, *s.* a small wooden cylinder
used in making pastry
Ro'lling-press, *s.* a press for printing from
copperplates
Ro'man, *s.* a native of Rome—*a.* pertain-
ing to Rome
Roman'ce, *s.* a fable, a fiction; a lie—*v. n.*
to tell untruths; to forge
Roman'cer, *s.* a forger of tales, a liar
Ro'manism, *s.* tenets of the church of
Rome
Ro'manist, *s.* one who professes popery
Ro'manize, *v. a.* to convert to Romanism
Roman'tic, *a.* wild, fanciful, improbable
Roman'tically, *ad.* wildly; extravagantly
Roman'ticness, *s.* quality of being roman-
tic
Ro'mish, *a.* popish; belonging to Rome
Romp, *s.* a hoiden; rude play—*v. n.* to
play rudely and noisily
Romp'ish, *a.* inclined to rude or rough play
Romp'ishness, *s.* disposition to rude sport
Rood, *s.* the fourth part of an acre; a
measure of five yards and a half; the
holy cross
Roo'dloft, *s.* a gallery in the church on
which the cross was set up
Roof, *s.* the cover of a house; a house;
the inner side of a vault; the palate—
v. a. to cover with a roof
Roof'ing, *s.* materials for a roof
Roof'less, *a.* wanting a roof; uncovered
Rook, *s.* a kind of crow; a cheat; the
castle in chess—*v. n.* to rob, to cheat, to
deceive
Rook'ery, *s.* a plantation in which rooks
breed
Room, *s.* space, extent; stead; a chamber
Room'ily, *ad.* with room or space
Room'iness, *s.* space; quantity of extent
Room'y, *a.* spacious, wide, large
Roost, *s.* a perch on which birds rest—*v. n.*
to sleep as a bird; to lodge
Root, *s.* the part of a plant which enters
the ground, and procures nourishment
for it; a base; origin; (in Arithmetic),
a number found by evolution—*v.* to take
root; to fix; to grub
Roo'ted, *a.* fixed, deep, radical
Roo'tedly, *ad.* deeply, strongly
Roo'ter, *s.* one who tears up by the root
Roo't-house, *s.* a house for roots
Roo'tlet, *s.* a small root
Roo'ty, *a.* full of or consisting of roots
Rope, *s.* a thick hempen cord, string, hal-
ter—*v. n.* to form filaments
Ro'pe-dancer, *s.* one who dances on a rope

REVERENCE THE AGED, AND TREAT YOUR JUNIORS WITH KINDNESS.

REPROACH NOT THE UNHAPPY, FOR THE HAND OF GOD IS UPON HIM.

ROP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[REF

Ro'pe-ladder, *s.* a ladder made of ropes
 Ro'pe-maker, *s.* one who makes ropes
 Ro'pe-making, *s.* the art of making ropes
 Ro'pe-walk, Ro'pery, *s.* a place where ropes are made
 Ro'pe-yarn, *s.* yarn for ropes
 Ro'piness, *s.* glutinosity
 Ro'py, *a.* viscous, glutinous, tenacious
 Rosa'ceous, *a.* like a rose
 Ro'sary, *s.* a rose-garden; a set of prayers, and beads for noting the repetition of them
 Rose, *s.* a well-known fragrant garden-flower
 Ro'seate, *a.* rosy, blooming, fragrant
 Ro'se-bay, *s.* the rhododendron
 Ro'se-bud, *s.* an unblown rose
 Ro'se-bush, *s.* a rose-tree
 Ro'se-gall, *s.* an excrescence on the rose
 Ro'se-mallow, *s.* the hollyhock
 Ro'semary, *s.* a scented plant
 Roset'te, *s.* [Fr.], anything in the form of a rose
 Ro'se-water, *s.* water distilled from roses
 Ro'se-wood, *s.* a dark and finely-grained ornamental wood
 Ros'in, *v.* *a.* to rub with resin. See Resin
 Ro'siness, *s.* state or quality of being rosy
 Ros'iny, *a.* resembling rosin
 Ros'trum, *s.* [Lat.], a platform or pulpit
 Ro'sy, *a.* like a rose in bloom, fragrance, &c.
 Rot, *v.* to decay, to make putrid—*s.* putrefaction; a disease in sheep
 Ro'tary, Ro'tatory, *a.* whirling as a wheel
 Ro'tate, *v.* *n.* to turn round on an axis
 Rota'tion, *s.* the act of rotating; succession
 Rote, *s.* mere memory
 Rot'ten, *a.* putrid, not firm, not sound
 Rot'tenly, *ad.* in a rotten manner
 Rot'tenness, *s.* state of being rotten
 Rot'ten-stone, *s.* a kind of soft stone
 Rotund', *a.* round, circular, spherical
 Rotun'dity, *s.* roundness, circularity
 Rotun'do, Rotun'da, *s.* [Ital.], a round building
 Rouge, *s.* [Fr.], a red paint—*v.* *n.* to lay rouge upon the face
 Rough, *a.* not smooth, harsh, severe, stormy
 Rough'-cast, *s.* an unfinished model; a kind of coarse plaster—*v.* *a.* to mould without nicety; to plaster roughly
 Rough'-draught, *s.* a sketch; a copy
 Rough'en, *v.* to make or grow rough
 Rough'-hew, *v.* *a.* to shape rudely or roughly
 Rough'-hewn, *a.* rugged; unpolished
 Rough'ly, *ad.* rudely, severely, boisterously
 Rough'ness, *s.* unevenness, harshness
 Rough'-rider, *s.* the assistant of riding-master amongst cavalry
 Rough'-shod, *a.* shod with a roughened shoe
 Rough'-wrought, *a.* done coarsely
 Round, *a.* circular; plain; smooth—*s.* a circle, sphere, circuit, step of a ladder; a general burst of applause; a volley—*ad.* on all sides—*prep.* circularly, about—*v.* to surround; to make or grow round; to go round
 Rou'ndabout, *a.* encompassing; indirect—*s.* a kind of circular swing
 Rou'ndelay, *s.* a kind of ancient poetry

Round-head'ed, *a.* having a round top
 Rou'ndish, Rou'nding, *a.* somewhat round
 Rou'ndlet, *s.* a little circle
 Rou'ndly, *ad.* in a round form, plainly
 Rou'ndness, *s.* sphericity; cylindrical form
 Round-rob'in, *s.* a written petition, &c., signed in a circle
 Rouse, *v.* to wake from slumber; excite
 Rou'ser, *s.* that which rouses
 Rou'sing, *a.* having power to excite
 Rou'singly, *ad.* so as to rouse
 Rout, *s.* a rabble; tumultuous defeat; a fashionable evening party—*v.* to defeat
 Route, *s.* [Fr.], a road, way; march, journey
 Routi'ne, *s.* [Fr.], custom, practice
 Rove, *v.* to ramble, to range, to wander
 Ro'ver, *s.* one who roves
 Row, *s.* a range of men or things; an excursion in a rowing-boat—*v.* to impel a boat by oars
 Row, *s.* a riotous brawl
 Row'an, *s.* the mountain ash
 Row'el, *s.* the pointed part of a spur
 Row'er, *s.* one who rows
 Row'-lock, *s.* the place in the gunwale for an oar
 Royal, *a.* kingly, becoming a king, regal—*s.* the highest sail in a ship; a large-sized paper
 Roy'alism, *s.* attachment to royalty
 Roy'alist, *s.* an adherent to a king
 Roy'ally, *ad.* in a kingly manner, regally
 Roy'alty, *s.* the office or state of a king
 Rub, *v.* to scour; polish; fret; get through—*s.* friction; hinderance; difficulty
 Rub'ber, *s.* one who rubs; two games out of three; a whetstone
 Rub'bish, *s.* ruins of buildings; refuse
 Rub'ble, *s.* rubbish; small stones
 Rub'by, *a.* abounding with rubble
 Ru'bicund, *a.* ruddy; blood-red
 Rubicun'dity, *s.* disposition to redness
 Ru'bied, *a.* of a red or ruby colour
 Ru'bric, *s.* directions printed in red ink in prayer-books and law books—*a.* red
 Ru'brical, *a.* relating to rubrics; red
 Ru'bricate, *v.* *a.* to mark with red
 Rub'stone, *s.* a stone to scour or sharpen
 Ru'by, *s.* a precious red stone—*a.* of the colour of a ruby
 Ruck, *s.* an uneven fold in cloth, &c.
 Rud'der, *s.* the part that steers a ship
 Rud'diness, *s.* approaching to redness
 Rud'dle, *s.* red earth
 Rud'dy, *a.* approaching to red; red
 Rude, *a.* rough, harsh; ignorant, artless
 Ru'dely, *ad.* in a rude manner, violently
 Ru'deness, *s.* incivility, boisterousness
 Ru'diment, *s.* a first principle or element
 Rudimen'tal, *a.* relating to rudiments
 Ru'dimented, *a.* grounded in the rudiments of knowledge
 Rue, *v.* *a.* to grieve for, lament—*s.* a bitter herb
 Ru'eful, *a.* mournful, woful, sorrowful
 Ru'efully, *ad.* mournfully; sorrowfully
 Rue'fulness, *s.* sorrow; mournfulness
 Ruff, *s.* a puckered linen ornament; a fish; a long-legged bird
 Ruf'fian, *s.* a brutal fellow, a robber—*a.* brutal, savagely boisterous
 Ruf'fianlike, Ruf'fianly, *a.* dissolute; brutal
 Ruf'fle, *v.* to disorder, to fret; to plait—*s.* a frill to a shirt; agitation; a rimple

RISE EARLY, LIVE SOBERLY, AND APPLY THYSELF WITH INDUSTRY.

REMEMBER THAT THOUGHTS AS WELL AS DEEDS ARE RECORDED IN HEAVEN.

[RUF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SAC]

REVENGE, HOWEVER SWEET, ALWAYS COSTS MORE THAN IT IS WORTH.

Ruffling, *s.* commotion; disturbance
 Ruffling, Ruffle, Ruffing, *s.* a particular beat or roll of the drum
 Ru'fous, *a.* reddish inclining to yellow
 Rug, *s.* a coarse, nappy carpet, laid before a fire-place
 Rug'ged, *a.* rough; brutal, surly; shaggy
 Rug'gedly, *ad.* in a rugged manner
 Rug'gedness, *s.* roughness; asperity
 Ru'in, *s.* fall, destruction; loss of fortune; the remains of a building—*v.* to subvert, destroy, impoverish
 Ru'inate, *v. a.* to bring to poverty, &c.
 Ru'inous, *a.* fallen to ruin; mischievous
 Ru'inously, *ad.* with ruin, destructively
 Ru'inousness, *s.* a ruinous state
 Rule, *s.* government; sway; regularity; a regulation, or precept; an instrument to measure or draw lines by—*v.* to govern, to control, to settle; to draw lines
 Ru'ler, *s.* a governor; an instrument by which lines are drawn
 Ru'ling, *a.* having superior influence
 Ru'lingly, *ad.* as a ruler
 Rum, *s.* a spirit drawn from sugar
 Rum'ble, *v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise
 Rum'bler, *s.* that which rumbles
 Rum'bling, *s.* a low hoarse continued noise
 Rum'blingly, *ad.* with a rumbling noise
 Ru'minate, *v.* to chew the cud; to muse
 Rumina'tion, *s.* act of ruminating
 Ru'minator, *s.* one who ruminates
 Rum'mage, *s.* act of searching for things—*v.* to search everywhere
 Rum'mer, *s.* a large glass, a drinking-cup
 Ru'mour, *s.* flying or popular report—*v. a.* to report abroad
 Ru'mourer, *s.* a reporter; spreader of news
 Rump, *s.* the buttock, end of the backbone
 Rum'ple, *s.* a rough plait; a wrinkle—*v. a.* to fold confusedly
 Run, *v.* to move swiftly, flee, go away, vanish; to melt; to flow; to rush; to extend; to grow by runners—*s.* a flow; a course; continued success
 Run'away, *s.* one who runs away
 Run'dle, *s.* the step of a ladder; a round
 Run'dlet, Run'let, *s.* a small barrel
 Rung, Rung'-head, *s.* those timbers of a ship which are bolted to the keel; the floor-timbers
 Ru'nic, *a.* pertaining to the letters or language of the ancient Scandinavians
 Run'nel, *s.* a rivulet, a small brook
 Run'ner, *s.* one who runs; a creeping shoot
 Run'ning, *s.* act of running
 Run'ning-fight, *s.* a battle between one who flees and his pursuer
 Run'ning-rigging, *s.* the rigging of a ship passing through blocks
 Run'ning-title, *s.* the title on the top of every page of a book
 Runt, *s.* a dwarf animal; a small cow
 Rup'ture, *s.* a breach; disruption; hernia—*v. a.* to break; to burst
 Ru'ral, *a.* belonging to the country
 Ru'ralist, *s.* one who leads a country life
 Rural'ity, Ru'ralness, *s.* quality of being rural
 Ru'rally, *ad.* as in the country
 Ruse, *s.* [Fr.], artifice; stratagem; trick
 Rush, *s.* a plant; a rapid and violent advance—*v. n.* to move forward with violence
 Rush'candle, Rush'light, *s.* a tallow candle with the wick made of rush

Rush'er, *s.* one who rushes
 Rush'iness, *s.* state of being full of rushes
 Rush'ing, *s.* a commotion or violent course
 Rush'like, *a.* resembling a rush; weak
 Rush'y, Rush'ed, *a.* abounding with rushes
 Rusk, *s.* a kind of biscuit or hard bread
 Russ, *a.* pertaining to the Russians—*s.* the Russian language
 Rus'set, Rus'sety, *a.* reddish brown
 Rus'seting, *s.* a rough kind of apple
 Rus'sian, *s.* an inhabitant of Russia—*a.* pertaining to Russia
 Rust, *s.* an oxide of iron or any other metal—*v.* to gather rust; to impair by time or inactivity
 Rus'tic, *s.* a clown; a country swain
 Rus'tic, Rus'tical, *a.* rural, rude, plain
 Rus'tically, *ad.* rudely; inelegantly
 Rus'ticalness, *s.* the quality of being rustic
 Rus'ticate, *v.* to dwell in the country; temporary expulsion from college
 Rustica'tion, *s.* residence in the country
 Rustic'ity, *s.* rural appearance, simplicity
 Rus'tily, *ad.* in a rusty manner; shabbily
 Rus'tiness, *s.* the state of being rusty
 Rus'tle, *v. n.* to make a low rattling noise
 Rus'tling, *s.* a continuation of small noises
 Rus'ty, *a.* covered with rust, impaired
 Rut, *s.* the track of a wheel
 Ru'thless, *a.* cruel, pitiless, barbarous
 Ru'thlessly, *ad.* without pity; cruelly
 Ru'thlessness, *s.* want of pity
 Rye, *s.* a coarse kind of bread corn
 Rye'grass, *s.* a kind of strong grass
 Ry'ot, *s.* an Indian peasant or husbandman

S.

S IS a dental and sibilant letter; its simple sound is perceived in *sit, this*; it is sounded like *z* in many words, as *rose, busy*; and it has the sound of *sh* before *i*, as *hosier, mission*. It is mute in *isle, island, &c.*
 Sabbata'rian, *s.* one who observes the Sabbath—*a.* belonging to the Jewish Sabbath
 Sabbata'rianism, *s.* the tenets of the Sabbatharians
 Sab'bath, *s.* the seventh day's rest from work, &c.
 Sab'bath-breaker, *s.* violator of the Sabbath
 Sab'bath-breaking, *s.* profanation of the Sabbath
 Sabbat'ical, *a.* relating to the Sabbath
 Sab'batism, *s.* observance of a Sabbath
 Sa'ble, *s.* a dark fur—*a.* black, dark
 Sa'bre, *s.* [Fr.], a curved sword—*v. a.* to cut down with a sabre
 Sacchariferous, *a.* producing sugar
 Sac'charine, *a.* having the qualities of sugar
 Sacerdo'tal, *a.* belonging to the priesthood
 Sacerdo'talism, *s.* priestliness
 Sacerdo'tally, *ad.* like a priest
 Sach'el. See *Satchel*.
 Sa'chem, *s.* an Indian chief
 Sack, *s.* a large bag; a measure of 3 bushels; plunder, pillage; a kind of wine—*v. a.* to storm and plunder; to put in bags
 Sack'cloth, *s.* a kind of coarse cloth
 Sack'ful, *s.* the contents of a full sack
 Sack'ing, *s.* cloth of which sacks are made;

RESOLUTION WITHOUT FORESIGHT IS ONLY RASHNESS.

[SAC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SAL]

SHOW ME AN AMIABLE WEAKNESS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU A DISGUISED VICE.

the webbing of a bed; the act of plundering a town
 Sacrament, *s.* a solemn or symbolical religious rite; the Lord's supper
 Sacramental, Sacramentary, *a.* constituting or pertaining to a sacrament
 Sacramentally, *ad.* as a sacrament
 Sacramentarian, *s.* one who rejects transubstantiation
 Sacred, *a.* holy, consecrated, inviolable
 Sacredly, *ad.* inviolably; religiously
 Sacredness, *s.* holiness, sanctity
 Sacrifice, *v. a.* to offer up; devote; destroy—*s.* an offering made to God; anything destroyed or given up; act of sacrificing
 Sacrificer, *s.* one who offers sacrifice
 Sacrificial, *a.* pertaining to sacrifice
 Sacrilege, *s.* violation of things sacred
 Sacrilegious, *a.* involving sacrilege
 Sacrilegiously, *ad.* with sacrilege
 Sacrilegiousness, *s.* inclination to sacrilege
 Sacrilegist, *s.* one who commits sacrilege
 Sacrist, Sacristan, *s.* a sexton
 Sacristy, *s.* the vestry of a church
 Sad, *a.* sorrowful, gloomy; afflictive, bad
 Sad den, *v. a.* to make sad or gloomy
 Sad dle, *s.* a seat to put on a horse's back—*v. a.* to put on a saddle; to load
 Sad dlebacked, *a.* having a hollow back
 Sad dlebow, *s.* part of a saddle
 Sad dler, *s.* one who makes saddles
 Sad dlery, *s.* harness, &c. for horses
 Sad dletree, *s.* the wooden frame of a saddle
 Sad ducees, *s. pl.* a sect among the Jews
 Sad duceeism, *s.* the tenets of the Sad ducees
 Sad ly, *ad.* sorrowfully, miserably
 Sad ness, *s.* mournfulness, melancholy
 Safe, *a.* free from danger, sure, secure—*s.* a cupboard for provisions; a strong box or room for money, &c.
 Safecon duct, *s.* a convoy, passport, guard
 Sa feguard, *s.* protection, convoy, passport
 Sa fely, *ad.* with or in safety
 Sa feness, *s.* the being safe
 Sa fety, *s.* freedom from danger; custody
 Sa fety-valve, *s.* the valve of a steam-boiler
 Sa ffron, *s.* the dried stigmas of a kind of crocus—*a.* yellow
 Sag, *v.* to sink down; to load, to burden
 Saga cious, *a.* quick of thought or scent
 Saga ciously, *ad.* with sagaciousness
 Saga ciousness, *s.* the being sagacious
 Sagac ity, *s.* acuteness of scent or discernment
 Sag amore, *s.* a sachem
 Sage, *s.* an aromatic pot-herb; a man of wisdom—*a.* wise, judicious
 Sa gely, *ad.* wisely, prudently
 Sa geness, *s.* wisdom, gravity, prudence
 Sa go, *s.* farina from the pith of palm-like plants
 Sail, *s.* a canvass sheet; a ship; a wing—*v.* to move with sails; to pass by sea
 Sail able, *a.* navigable
 Sail cloth, *s.* canvass for sails
 Sail er, *s.* one who sails
 Sail ing, *s.* the act of moving as impelled by the wind
 Sail loft, *s.* a place for making sails
 Sail making, *s.* the art of making sails
 Sail or, *s.* a seaman, one used to the sea
 Sail yard, *s.* a spar to extend a sail with
 Sail nfoin, Sail ntfoin, *s.* a sort of trefoil

Saint, *s.* a person eminent for piety, or canonized
 Sai nted, *a.* holy, pious; canonized
 Sai ntly, Sai ntlike, *a.* holy, devout
 Sai ntship, *s.* the character of a saint
 Sake, *s.* final cause; purpose; account
 Salaa'm, *s.* [Orient.], an eastern compliment of respect
 Sala cious, *a.* lustful
 Sala ciously, *ad.* lustfully
 Sala ciousness, Salac ity, *s.* lustfulness
 Sal ad, *s.* a food composed of raw herbs
 Sal ading, *s.* vegetables for salad
 Sal amander, *s.* an animal like a lizard
 Sal aman drine, *a.* like a salamander
 Sal aried, *a.* enjoying a salary
 Sal ary, *s.* stipend, wages
 Sale, *s.* the act of selling, market
 Sa leable, *a.* fit for sale, marketable
 Sa leableness, *s.* the state of being saleable
 Sa leably, *ad.* in a saleable manner
 Sa lesman, *s.* one who sells
 Sa lework, *s.* work for sale; careless work
 Sa lient, *a.* projecting, running out; conspicuous
 Sa liently, *ad.* in a salient manner
 Sal iferous, *a.* producing salt
 Sa li ne, *a.* consisting of salt—*s.* a salt-spring
 Sa li neness, *s.* saltiness
 Sa li va, *s.* [Lat.], spittle
 Sa li val, Sa li vary, *a.* relating to spittle
 Sa li vate, *v. a.* to cause salivation
 Sa li va tion, *s.* a profuse secretion of the saliva
 Sa l low, *a.* sickly; yellow—*s.* a willow
 Sa l lowness, *s.* sickly paleness
 Sa l ly, *s.* a sudden outburst of besieged troops; flight of fancy; a frolic—*v. n.* to make a sally
 Sa l ly port, *s.* a port to make sallies from
 Sa l ma gun di, *s.* a mixture, medley, or olio of any kind
 Sa l m on, *s.* a delicious well-known fish
 Sa l m on trout, *s.* a trout of the salmon kind
 Sa loo n, *s.* an elegant lofty hall, a public room
 Salt, *s.* the chloride of sodium; seasoning; taste; wit—*a.* having the taste of salt—*v. a.* to season with salt
 Sa l ta tory, *a.* dancing, leaping
 Sa l t box, *s.* a box for salt
 Sa l t cellar, *s.* a small vessel for salt at table
 Sa l ter, *s.* one who salts or sells salt
 Sa l tern, Sa l t pan, Sa l t pit, Sa l t work, *s.* a place where salt is made
 Sa l t fish, *s.* fish that has been salted; sea fish
 Sa l ting, *s.* the impregnating with salt
 Sa l tish, *a.* somewhat salt, brinish [ness
 Sa l tishness, *s.* a moderate degree of salt
 Sa l tless, *a.* insipid; not tasting of salt
 Sa l tly, *ad.* with the flavour of salt
 Sa l t marsh, *s.* a marsh adjoining the sea
 Sa l t mine, *s.* a mine of rock salt
 Sa l tness, *s.* state of being salt
 Sa l t petre, *s.* a mineral salt, nitre
 Sa lts, *s. pl.* chemicals of the nature of salt
 Sa l t water, *s.* sea-water
 Sa lu brious, *a.* wholesome, promoting health
 Sa lu briously, *ad.* so as to promote health
 Sa lu b rity, *s.* wholesomeness, healthfulness
 Sa lu ta rily, *ad.* in a salutary manner
 Sa lu ta ri ness, *s.* wholesomeness

SUCH AS ARE CARELESS OF THEMSELVES ARE SELDOM MINDFUL OF OTHERS.

[SAL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SAT]

SUCH AS GIVE EAR TO SLANDERS ARE BUT ONE DEGREE BETTER THEMSELVES.

Sal'utary, *a.* wholesome; healthful; safe
 Saluta'tion, *s.* act of saluting; greeting
 Salu'tatorily, *ad.* as a salutation
 Salu'tatory, *a.* greeting; introductory
 Salu'te, *v. a.* to greet, to hail, to kiss—
s. a salutation, greeting; a kiss; firing
 of guns in token of respect, &c.
 Salu'ter, *s.* one who salutes
 Salvabil'ity, *s.* possibility to be saved
 Sal'vable, *a.* possible to be saved;
 Sal'vage, *s.* a reward for saving a ship's
 goods in a wreck
 Salva'tion, *s.* redemption, deliverance,
 forgiveness of sins
 Salve, *s.* a kind of unguent, remedy, cure
 —*v. a.* to apply salve
 Sal'ver, *s.* a tray of plate with feet
 Sal'vo, *s.* [Lat.], an exception; reserva-
 tion; a salute with cannon
 Samar'itan, *s.* an inhabitant of Samaria—
a. belonging to Samaria or the Samari-
 tans
 Same, *a.* identical, of the like kind
 Sa'meness, *s.* identity, not different
 Sam'phire, *s.* a plant used as a pickle
 Sa'mple, *s.* a specimen; part of a whole
 Sa'mpler, *s.* a piece of girl's needlework
 San'ative, San'atory, *a.* of a healing quali-
 San'ativeness, *s.* power to heal [ty
 Sanctifica'tion, *s.* the act of making holy
 Sanc'tifier, *s.* one who sanctifies
 Sanc'tify, *v. a.* to make holy or virtuous
 Sanct'ifyingly, *ad.* so as to sanctify
 Sanctimo'nious, *a.* appearing holy
 Sanctimo'niously, *ad.* with sanctimoni-
 ousness
 Sanctimo'niousness, *s.* the being sancti-
 monious
 Sanc'tion, *s.* ratification; authority—*v. a.*
 to ratify; to support
 Sanc'tity, *s.* holiness, saintliness, goodness
 Sanc'tuary, *s.* a holy place, a place of wor-
 ship, an asylum
 Sanc'tum, *s.* [Lat.], a private room
 Sand, *s.* finely comminuted stone; barren
 land—*v. a.* to sprinkle with sand
 San'dal, *s.* a sort of slipper or loose shoe
 San'dal-wood, San'ders, *s.* a perfumed
 wood growing in the East Indies
 Sand'bag, *s.* a bag filled with sand
 Sand'blind, *a.* defective in vision
 Sand'box, *s.* a box for sand
 Sand'erling, *s.* a bird of the plover kind
 Sand'iness, *s.* the state of being sandy
 Sand'paper, *s.* paper with emery, &c., ce-
 mented on it
 Sand'piper, *s.* a kind of wading bird
 Sands, *s. pl.* desert country; the contents
 of an hour-glass
 Sand'stone, *s.* a stone composed of con-
 creted sand
 Sand'wich, *s.* a thin slice of cold meat be-
 tween two pieces of bread and butter
 Sand'wort, *s.* a common small plant
 Sand'y, *a.* full of sand, gritty; unsolid
 Sane, *a.* sound in mind; healthy
 Sane'ness, *s.* soundness of mind
 Sang-froi'd, *s.* [Fr.], coolness; indifference
 Sanguinarily, *ad.* in a sanguinary manner
 Sanguinariness, *s.* the being sanguinary
 Sanguinary, *a.* bloody, cruel, murderous
 Sanguine, *a.* blood red; ardent, confi-
 dently hopeful
 San'guinely, *ad.* ardently; confidently
 San'guineness, *s.* redness; ardour; con-
 Sanguin'eous, *a.* full of blood [fidence

San'icle, *s.* the plant called selfheal
 San'itary, *a.* tending to preservation of
 health
 San'ity, *s.* soundness of mind
 San'scrit, *s.* the ancient language of India
 Sansculot'tism, *s.* extreme revolutionary
 principles
 Sap, *s.* the juice of plants; a trench for
 undermining—*v.* to undermine, destroy,
 subvert
 Sap'id, *a.* tasteable, savoury
 Sapid'ity, Sapid'ness, *s.* tasteableness, sa-
 vouriness
 Sa'pience, *s.* wisdom, knowledge, sageness
 Sa'pient, *a.* wise, sage, prudent
 Sap'less, *a.* wanting sap; dry; old; husky
 Sap'ling, *s.* a young tree full of sap
 Saponace'ous, *a.* soapy, like soap
 Sap'per, *s.* one who saps
 Sapph'ic, *a.* invented by Sappho
 Sapph'ire, *s.* a blue precious stone
 Sap'piness, *s.* succulence; simpleness
 Sap'py, *a.* juicy, succulent; weak
 Saracen'ic, Saracen'ical, *a.* relating to the
 Saracens
 Sar'casm, *s.* keen reproach, taunt, gibe
 Sarcas'tic, Sarcas'tical, *a.* keen, taunting
 Sarcas'tically, *ad.* with sarcasm
 Sar'cenet, *s.* fine thin woven silk
 Sarcoph'agus, *s.* [Lat.], a tomb or stone
 coffin
 Sar'dine, *s.* a small delicate-flavoured fish
 Sardon'ic, *a.* forced, convulsive
 Sar'donyx, *s.* [Gr.], a precious stone
 Sarma'tian, Sarmat'ic, *a.* pertaining to
 Sarmatia
 Sarsaparil'la, *s.* a plant of great medicinal
 value
 Sash, *s.* a silk belt; a window that moves
 up and down
 Sas'safras, *s.* a kind of the cornell cherry
 Sa'tan, *s.* [Heb.], the devil
 Satan'ic, Satan'ical, *a.* devilish, infernal
 Satan'ically, *ad.* with diabolical malice
 Sa'tanism, *s.* a diabolical disposition
 Sat'chel, *s.* a schoolboy's bag
 Sate, Sa'tiate, *v. a.* to glut, to satisfy
 Sa'teless, *a.* insatiable
 Sat'ellite, *s.* a secondary planet or moon
 Sati'ety, *s.* the being satiated, repletion
 Sat'in, *s.* a close and shining silk cloth
 Satinet', *s.* a sort of slight satin
 Sat'in-spar, *s.* a lustrous and fibrous lime-
 stone
 Sat'in-wood, *s.* an ornamental kind of
 wood
 Sat'ire, *s.* a poem censuring vice, folly, &c.
 Satir'ic, Satir'ical, *a.* belonging to satire
 Satir'ically, *ad.* with invective or censure
 Sat'irist, *s.* one who writes satires
 Sat'irize, *v. a.* to censure as in a satire
 Satisfac'tion, *s.* the state of being satis-
 fied; atonement, amends
 Satisfac'torily, *ad.* to satisfaction
 Satisfac'toriness, *s.* power of satisfying
 Satisfac'tory, *a.* giving satisfaction or
 content; making amends
 Sat'isfier, *s.* one who makes satisfaction
 Sat'isfy, *v.* to content, please, convince,
 reward, pay
 Sa'trap, *s.* a military governor of a district
 Sat'urate, *v. a.* to soak completely or fully
 Saturat'ion, *s.* the act of saturating, the
 being saturated
 Sat'urday, *s.* the 7th day of the week
 Sat'urn, *s.* the planet next beyond Jupiter

SMALL FAULTS, INDULGED, ARE LITTLE THIEVES TO LET IN GREATER.

[SAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SCA]

SMALL GRIEFS ARE LOUD, BUT GREAT ONES ARE MOSTLY SILENT.

Saturna'lian, *a.* sportive; licentious
 Sat'urnine, *a.* gloomy, grave; severe
 Sauce, *s.* something to give relish to food;
 impudent abuse—*v. a.* to supply with
 sauce
 Sau'cebox, *s.* an impertinent fellow
 Sau'cepan, *s.* a pan to make sauce in
 Sau'cer, *s.* small dish for a teacup
 Sau'cily, *ad.* impudently, petulantly
 Sau'ciness, *s.* impudence, petulance
 Sau'cy, *a.* pert, petulant, insolent
 Sau'n'ter, *v. a.* to wander about idly, loiter
 Sau'n'terer, *s.* a rambler; an idler
 Sau'sage, *s.* finely-chopped and spiced
 meat stuffed into a skin
 Sa'vable, *a.* capable of being saved
 Sa'vableness, *s.* capability of being saved
 Sav'age, *a.* wild, cruel, uncivilized—*s.* a
 barbarian, an uncivilized man
 Sav'agely, *ad.* barbarously, cruelly
 Sav'ageness, *s.* barbarity, cruelty
 Sav'agism, *s.* the state of the uncivilized
 Savan'na, *s.* an open meadow without
 wood
 Sa'ver, *s.* one who saves
 Save, *v.* to preserve, deliver, protect, lay
 up—*ad.* except
 Sa'veall, *s.* a small pan to burn candle-
 ends on
 Sav'in, *s.* a kind of juniper
 Sa'ving, *a.* frugal—*conj.* excepting
 Sa'vings, *s. pl.* reservations from earnings
 Sa'vingly, *ad.* with parsimony
 Sa'vingness, *s.* parsimony; frugality
 Sa'vings-bank, *s.* a deposit for the earnings
 of the poor
 Sa'viour, *s.* the Redeemer; one who saves
 Sa'vory, *s.* the name of a plant
 Sa'voir, *s.* a scent, odour, taste—*v.* to have
 a smell or taste
 Sa'voirily, *ad.* with a pleasing relish
 Sa'voiriness, *s.* taste pleasing and piquant
 Sa'vourless, *a.* wanting savour
 Sa'voury, *a.* pleasing to the smell or taste
 Savoy', *s.* a sort of cabbage
 Saw, *s.* an instrument with teeth, for cut-
 ting boards or timber; a saying, a pro-
 verb—*v. a.* to cut with a saw
 Saw'dust, *s.* a dust arising from sawing
 Saw'er, *s.* one who saws
 Saw'fish, *s.* a fish with a dentated horn
 Saw'fly, *s.* a fly with a serrated sting
 Saw'pit, *s.* a pit where wood is sawed
 Saw'yer, *s.* one who saws timber
 Sax'ifrage, *s.* a plant used in medicine
 Sax'on, *s.* an inhabitant of Saxony—*a.* be-
 longing to the Saxon nation or language
 Sax'onism, *s.* an idiom of the Saxon lan-
 guage
 Say, *v.* to speak, utter, allege, tell—*s.* a
 speech; a kind of woollen stuff
 Say'ing, *s.* an expression; an opinion
 Scab, *s.* an incrustation over a sore
 Scab'bard, *s.* the sheath of a sword—*v. a.*
 to put in a sheath
 Scab'bed, Scab'by, *a.* covered with scabs;
 vile
 Scab'bedness, Scab'biness, *s.* the state of
 being scabbed
 Sca'bious, *s.* a common wild plant
 Scaf'fold, *s.* a temporary gallery, platform,
 or stage—*v. n.* to furnish with a scaffold;
 to sustain
 Scaf'folding, *s.* a scaffold, or materials for
 one
 Scaglio'la, *s.* [Ital.], a plaster like marble

Sca'lable, *a.* that may be scaled
 Scald, *v. a.* to burn with hot liquor—*s.* a
 scab; a burn with hot liquor; a Scan-
 dinavian bard
 Scald-head, *s.* a disease of the head
 Scald'ing-hot, *a.* so hot as to scald
 Scale, *a.* the dish of a balance; a lamina
 or flake; part of the outer covering of
 fish; a line drawn upon a rule, and di-
 vided at regular or proportional inter-
 vals; a gamut—*v. a.* to mount by a lad-
 der; scrape off scales—*v. n.* to peel off in
 scales
 Sca'led, *a.* having scales like a fish
 Sca'leless, *a.* having no scales
 Scale'ne, *s.* (in Geometry), a triangle that
 has three unequal sides
 Sca'liness, *s.* the state of being scaly
 Sca'ling-ladder, *s.* a ladder for scaling walls
 Scal'lop, *s.* a shellfish; an indentation—
v. a. to indent at the edge
 Scalp, *s.* the skin of the crown of the head
 —*v. a.* to take off the scalp
 Scal'pel, *s.* a kind of dissecting knife
 Scalp'ing-knife, *s.* a knife used by Indians
 Sca'ly, *a.* covered with scales
 Seam'per, *v. n.* to run with speed—*s.* a
 hasty ride or run
 Scan, *v. a.* to examine nicely; to repeat
 verse so as to distinguish the feet
 Scan'dal, *s.* a reproachful assertion; in-
 famy
 Scan'dalize, *v. a.* to disgrace, reproach, de-
 fame; offend by some action
 Scan'dalous, *a.* opprobrious, shameful, vile
 Scan'dalously, *ad.* shamefully; censori-
 ously
 Scan'dalousness, *s.* opprobriousness; shame-
 fulness
 Scan'ning, *s.* the distinction of the feet in
 repeating verse
 Scant, *a.* parsimonious; scarce, not enough
 —*v. a.* to limit; to straiten
 Scan'tily, *ad.* narrowly; sparingly
 Scan'tiness, *s.* want of room, &c.
 Scant'ling, *s.* timber cut to a small size
 Scant'ly, *ad.* scarcely; without ampli-
 tude
 Scant'ness, *s.* meanness; smallness
 Scan'ty, *a.* narrow, small; poor, deficient
 Sca'pegoat, *s.* the animal on which were
 laid the sins of the people, at the Jewish
 feast of Atonement; one on whom blame
 is laid undeservedly
 Sca'pegrace, *s.* an idle worthless fellow
 Scap'ement. See Escapement
 Scap'ular, Scap'ulary, *s.* part of the dress
 of certain religious orders
 Scar, *s.* the mark of a cut; a cicatrix—
v. a. to mark with a scar
 Scar'amouch, *s.* a buffoon in motley dress
 Scarce, *a.* not plentiful, rare, uncommon
 Scarce, Sca'rcely, *ad.* hardly, scanty
 Sca'rceness, Sca'rcity, *s.* want, infrequency
 Scare, *v. a.* to frighten, affright, terrify
 Sca'rcrow, *s.* anything to frighten birds
 Scarf, *s.* a loose covering for the shoulders
 —*v. a.* to throw loosely on
 Scarf'skin, *s.* the outer skin of the body
 Scarifica'tion, *s.* the act or result of scari-
 fying
 Scar'ifier, *s.* one who scarifies
 Scar'ify, *v. a.* to lance or cut the skin
 Scarlati'na, *s.* the scarlet fever
 Scar'let, *s.* a deep red colour; red cloth—
a. of the colour of scarlet

SERVICES AND KINDNESSES NEGLECTED MAKE FRIENDSHIP SUSPECTED.

[SCA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SCO]

SUSPICION IS NO LESS AN ENEMY TO VIRTUE THAN TO HAPPINESS.

Scarlet-be'an, Scarlet-run'ner, *s.* a red-flowered bean-plant
 Scarlet-fe'ver, *s.* a disease in which the body is covered with a red colour
 Scar'let-oak, *s.* the ilex [soms
 Scar'let-thorn, *s.* a thorn bearing red blossoms
 Scarp, *s.* the slope of a ditch on the side next to a fortification; any similar steep slope—*v. a.* to cut to such a slope
 Scath, *s.* waste; damage; mischief—*v. a.* to waste, destroy, damage
 Scath'less, *a.* free from harm or damage
 Scat'ter, *v.* to spread thinly; to disperse; to throw about
 Scat'teredly, *ad.* dispersedly; separately
 Scat'tering, *a.* divided; dispersed
 Scat'teringly, *ad.* loosely; dispersedly
 Scav'enger, *s.* a cleaner of the streets
 Scene, *s.* part of a play; an appearance; an arena; a display of excitement
 Sce'nery, *s.* appearance; representation
 Sce'nic, *a.* dramatic; theatrical
 Scenog'raphy, *s.* the art of drawing in perspective
 Scent, *s.* smell, odour; chase by smell—*v. a.* to smell; to perfume
 Scent'less, *a.* inodorous; having no smell
 Scep'tic, *s.* one who doubts the truth of anything, particularly of religion
 Scep'tical, *a.* pertaining to scepticism
 Scep'tically, *ad.* in a sceptical manner
 Scep'ticism, *s.* doubt; the principles of a sceptic
 Scep'ticize, *v. n.* to indulge in scepticism
 Scep'tre, *s.* a rod or staff, the ensign of royalty
 Scep'tred, *a.* bearing a sceptre [ry
 Sched'ule, *s.* a draft or record; an inventory
 Scheme, *s.* a plan, project, design—*v. n.* to contrive; to form or design
 Sche'mer, *s.* a projector, contriver
 Sche'ming, *a.* given to form schemes; artful—*s.* the act of forming plans, &c.
 Sche'mingly, *ad.* in a scheming manner
 Schism, *s.* division in the church, separation
 Schisma'tic, *s.* one who separates [tion
 Schisma't'ic, Schisma't'ical, *a.* pertaining to schism
 Schisma't'ically, *ad.* in a schismatical manner
 Schisma't'icalness, *s.* state of being schismatical
 Schis'matize, *v. n.* to commit schism
 Schol'ar, *s.* a learner, a pupil, a man of letters or learning
 Schol'arlike, Schol'arly, *a.* becoming a scholar
 Schol'arship, *s.* learning; knowledge; an endowment for a learner
 Scholas'tic, *a.* pertaining to school, the schools, or a scholar—*s.* one who follows the method of the schools
 Scholas'tically, *ad.* in the manner of the schools
 Scholas'ticism, *s.* the method of the schools
 Scho'liast, *s.* a commentator
 Scho'lium, *s.* [Lat.], an explanatory note
 School, *s.* a place of instruction; a body of pupils; a sect or denomination—*v. a.* to instruct; to train; to rebuke
 Schoo'lboy, Schoo'lgirl, *s.* one who goes to school
 Schoo'lfellow, Schoo'lmate, *s.* a fellow-scholar
 Schoo'lhouse, *s.* a house for instruction
 Schoo'ling, *s.* instruction; reprimand

Schoo'lman, *s.* a philosopher or theologian skilled in the method of the schools
 Schoo'lmaster, Schoo'lmistress, *s.* one who teaches a school
 Schools, *s. pl.* the academies for [philosophy, &c., in the Middle Ages
 Schoo'ner, *s.* a vessel with two masts
 Sciat'ica, *s.* [Lat.], a painful disease in the hip
 Sci'ence, *s.* systematic knowledge founded on principles; the knowledge of facts or truths
 Scientif'ic, *a.* relating to any science
 Scientifically, *ad.* in a scientific manner
 Scim'itar, *s.* a broad curved sword
 Scin'tillate, *v. n.* to sparkle, to emit sparks
 Scintilla'tion, *s.* the act of sparkling
 Sci'olism, *s.* superficial knowledge
 Sci'olist, *s.* a smatterer [descendant
 Sci'on, *s.* a shoot; a graft; a child or Scis'sile, *a.* that may be divided
 Scis'sion, *s.* the act of cutting
 Scis'sors, *s.* a small pair of shears
 Scis'sure, *s.* a fissure made by cutting
 Slavo'nian, Slavon'ic, *a.* relating to the language or manners of the Slavons
 Scoff, *v. n.* to deride or mock, to ridicule—*s.* contemptuous ridicule; scorn
 Scoffer, *s.* one who scoffs
 Scoffingly, *ad.* in contempt, in ridicule
 Scold, *v. n.* to chide; quarrel clamorously—*s.* a quarrelsome brawling woman
 Sco'lder, *s.* one who scolds or rails
 Sco'lding, *s.* clamorous rebuke; reprimand
 Sco'ldingly, *ad.* with clamour; like a scold
 Scol'lop, *s.* a shell-fish; an indenting—*v. a.* to form or cut with scollops
 Sconce, *s.* a branch or projecting candlestick
 Scoop, *s.* a large ladle; an instrument for hollowing anything—*v. a.* to lade out; to cut hollow
 Scoo'per, *s.* one who scoops
 Scoo'p-net, *s.* a net for sweeping the bottom of a river
 Scope, *s.* intention; drift; aim; space
 Scorbu'tic, Scorbu'tical, *a.* diseased with the scurvy
 Scorbu'tically, *ad.* with tendency to scurvy
 Scorch, *v.* to burn, to be dried up
 Score, *s.* a long incision; line drawn; account; sake; the number twenty; a complete copy of all the parts of a musical composition—*v. a.* to make any kind of score
 Sco'ria, *s.* [Lat.], dross; volcanic cinder
 Scoria'ceous, *a.* drossy; consisting of scoriae
 Scorn, *s.* contempt, disdain—*v.* to disdain, to despise
 Scorn'er, *s.* one who scorns
 Scorn'ful, *a.* contemptuous, insolent, proud
 Scorn'fully, *ad.* contemptuously, insolently
 Scorn'fulness, *s.* the being scornful
 Scorn'ing, *s.* act of contempt or disdain
 Scor'pion, *s.* an animal of the spider class with a jointed venomous sting
 Scor'pion-grass, *s.* the plant called forget-me-not
 Scot, *s.* a Scotchman; a parochial tax
 Scotch, *s.* a slight cut or incision—*v. a.* to cut slightly
 Scotch, Scot'tish, *a.* relating to Scotland
 Scot'free, *a.* untaxed; unhurt
 Scot'ticism, *s.* a Scottish idiom
 Scou'ndrel, *s.* a mean rascal, a villain—*a.* base; denoting a scoundrel

SELF-ESTEEM IS COMMONLY PUNISHED WITH UNIVERSAL CONTEMPT.

[SCO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEA]

SO THE HEART IS RIGHT, IT MATTERS NOT WHICH WAY THE HEAD LIES.

Scou'ndrelism, *s.* baseness; rascality
 Scour, *v.* to cleanse; scamper; purge
 Scour'er, *s.* one who scours
 Scourge, *s.* a whip, a lash; punishment—
v. a. to whip, punish, chastise
 Scour'ger, *s.* a punisher or chastiser
 Scour'ging, *s.* punishment by the scourge
 Scou'ring, *s.* a cleansing; a purging
 Scout, *s.* one who observes an enemy; an
 outplayer at a game of ball—*v. n.* to act
 as a scout; to treat with contempt
 Scowl, *s.* a sullen or angry look—*v. n.* to
 frown, look angry or sullen
 Scowl'ingly, *ad.* with a frowning look
 Scrag, *s.* anything lean or thin; the neck
 Scrag'gedness, Scrag'giness, *s.* leanness;
 ruggedness
 Scrag'gily, *ad.* meagerly; leanly
 Scrag'gy, Scrag'ged, *a.* lean, rugged
 Scram'ble, *v. n.* to catch eagerly; to climb
 —*s.* eager contest for anything
 Scram'bler, *s.* one who scrambles
 Scram'bling, *s.* the act of climbing or
 seizing eagerly
 Scranch, *v. a.* to cranch
 Scrap, *s.* a part, fragment, piece
 Scrap'book, *s.* a book for mounting en-
 gravings, &c., in
 Scrape, *v.* to remove the surface, &c., by
 rubbing with an edge; to make a scrap-
 ing noise—*s.* a scraping, difficulty, per-
 plexity
 Scra'per, *s.* an instrument to scrape with
 Scra'ping, *s.* act of, or what is collected
 by, scraping
 Scratch, *s.* a slight wound or laceration—
v. a. to tear with the nails; to wound
 slightly; to erase
 Scrat'cher, *s.* one who scratches
 Scrawl, *s.* unskilful and inelegant writing
 —*v. a.* to draw or write badly
 Scrawl'er, *s.* one who scrawls
 Scream. See Creak
 Scream, *s.* a shrill, quick, loud cry—*v. n.*
 to utter a shriek or cry
 Scre'amer, *s.* one who screams
 Scre'amings, *s.* the act of shrieking
 Screech, *s.* a scream—*v. n.* to shriek, to
 cry as an owl
 Scree'ching, *s.* the act of shrieking
 Scree'chowl, *s.* an owl that hoots by night
 Screen, *s.* a partition, shelter, or conceal-
 ment; a large coarse sieve—*v. a.* to shel-
 ter, hide; sift
 Screw, *s.* a spirally grooved pin; anything
 which works by a spiral thread—*v. a.* to
 fasten with a screw; to press
 Scrib'ble, *v.* to write without neatness or
 utility—*s.* bad or worthless writing
 Scrib'bler, *s.* one who scribbles
 Scribe, *s.* a writer—*v. a.* to fit by com-
 passes or rule
 Scrimp, Scrim'ping, *a.* short, scanty
 Scrim'pingly, *ad.* in a scrimping manner
 Scrip, *s.* a small bag; a schedule; a small
 writing
 Scrip'tural, *a.* accordant with the Bible
 Scrip'turalist, *s.* one who adheres literally
 to the Scriptures
 Scrip'ture, *s.* the Bible
 Scrip'turist, *s.* one who thoroughly under-
 stands the Bible
 Scriv'ener, *s.* one who draws contracts,
 &c.
 Scrofula, *s.* [Lat.], the disease called the
 king's evil

Scrofulous, *a.* diseased with scrofula
 Scroll, *s.* a roll of paper or writing; a
 volute
 Scrub, *s.* a hard brush; a mean fellow—
v. a. to scour, to rub hard
 Scrub'bed, Scrub'by, *a.* mean, vile, sorry
 Scruple, *s.* a doubt, a weight of 20 grains
 —*v. n.* to doubt, to hesitate
 Scrup'ler, *s.* one who hesitates
 Scrupulos'ity, Scrup'ulousness, *s.* doubt;
 preciseness
 Scrup'ulous, *a.* doubtful; extremely care-
 ful
 Scrup'ulously, *ad.* carefully; anxiously
 Scruta'tor, Scrutinee'r, *s.* inquirer; an
 examiner
 Scrutinize, *v. a.* to examine thoroughly
 Scrutinizer, *s.* one who scrutinizes
 Scrutiny, *s.* a strict search or inquiry
 Scrutoire. See Escritoire.
 Scud, *v.* to flee; to be driven quickly—*s.*
 light clouds driven rapidly by the wind
 Scuffle, *s.* a confused quarrel or broil—
v. n. to fight or struggle
 Scuff'ler, *s.* one who scuffles
 Scuff'ling, *s.* a confused struggle
 Sculk, *v. n.* to lurk secretly; to lie close
 Sculk'er, *s.* one who hides; a lurker
 Scull, *s.* the brain-pan; a small oar—*v. a.*
 to impel a boat by one oar over the stern
 Scull'cap, *s.* a close-fitting cap
 Scull'er, *s.* a small boat, a rower
 Scull'ery, *s.* a place to keep dishes in
 Scullion, *s.* a kitchen drudge
 Sculp'tor, *s.* [Lat.], a carver or statuary
 Sculp'tural, *s.* pertaining to sculpture
 Sculp'ture, *a.* art of carving; carved work
 —*v. a.* to cut; to carve
 Scum, *s.* refuse on the top of any liquor;
 refuse—*v. a.* to clear off the scum
 Scup'per-holes, *s.* holes through which
 water runs from a ship's deck into the
 sea
 Scurf, *s.* dandriff; a light scaly incrust-
 ation
 Scur'finess, *s.* the state of being scurfy
 Scur'fy, *a.* having scurf
 Scurril'ity, Scurrilousness, *s.* low, lewd,
 or opprobrious language
 Scur'rilous, Scur'rile, *a.* low, lewd, railing,
 abusive
 Scur'rilously, *ad.* with scurrility
 Scur'vily, *ad.* vilely, basely, coarsely
 Scur'viness, *s.* meanness, sordiness, base-
 ness
 Scur'vy, *s.* a kind of disease—*a.* contempt-
 ible, vile
 Scur'vy-grass, *s.* a kind of horseradish
 Scut, *s.* the tail of a hare or rabbit
 Scutcheon, *s.* a piece of brass placed over
 a keyhole. See Escutcheon.
 Scuttle, *s.* a vessel for coals; a small
 grate; a quick pace—*v.* to sink a vessel
 by cutting holes in it; to run with pre-
 cipitation
 Scythe, *s.* an instrument for mowing grass
 Scyth'ian, *s.* a native of Scythia—*a.* per-
 taining to Scythia
 Sea, *s.* a large body of salt water, the
 ocean; a wave
 Sea-anem'one, *s.* a kind of polype [sea
 Se'a-bank, *s.* a bank or mole against the
 Se'a-beat, Se'a-beaten, *a.* beaten by the
 waves of the sea
 Se'a-board, *s.* the sea-shore—*ad.* towards
 the sea

SOME BY WIT GET WEALTH, BUT NONE BY WEALTH CAN PURCHASE WIT.

SEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEC

SCHOLARSHIP WITHOUT GOOD BREEDING IS BUT TIRESOME PEDANTRY.

Se'a-boat, *s.* a vessel capable of bearing the force of the sea
 Se'a-borne, *a.* carried on the sea
 Se'a-bound, *a.* bounded by the sea
 Se'a-boy, *s.* a boy employed on shipboard
 Se'a-beach, *s.* the sea-shore
 Se'a-breach, *s.* irruption of the sea by breaking the banks
 Se'a-breeze, *s.* wind blowing from the sea
 Se'a-built, *a.* built for the sea
 Se'a-calf, *s.* the seal
 Se'a-chart, *s.* a map of the sea-coast
 Se'a-coal, *s.* coal brought by sea
 Se'a-coast, *s.* the land skirting the sea
 Se'a-dog, *s.* the common seal
 Se'a-egg, *s.* the shell of the echinus
 Se'a-encircled, *a.* encompassed by the sea
 Se'a-farer, *s.* a traveller by sea; a mariner
 Se'a-faring, *a.* employed or living at sea
 Se'a-fennel, *s.* a plant called samphire
 Se'a-fight, *s.* naval battle; battle on the sea
 Se'a-fish, *s.* a fish that lives in the sea
 Se'a-fowl, *s.* a bird that lives at sea
 Se'a-girt, *a.* encircled by the sea
 Se'a-god, *s.* a marine deity
 Se'a-green, *a.* of a sea-colour
 Se'a-guage, *s.* the depth of a vessel in water
 Se'a-gull, *s.* a waterfowl
 Se'a-hedgehog, *s.* the sea urchin
 Se'a-holly, *s.* a plant called Eryngo
 Se'a-holm, *s.* a small uninhabited island
 Se'a-horse, *s.* the walrus
 Se'a-kale, *s.* an esculent vegetable
 Seal, *s.* the sea-calf; a stamp; confirmation—*v.* to fasten with a seal, ratify, close
 Se'a-legs, *s. pl.* steadiness in walking
 Se'aler, *s.* one who seals [ship's deck
 Se'alike, *a.* resembling the sea
 Se'aling, *s.* the act of sealing [&c.
 Se'aling-wax, *s.* wax used to seal letters,
 Se'a-lion, *s.* a large maned seal
 Seam, *s.* the juncture of two edges; a measure of eight bushels; a scar—*v. a.* to join together; to mark; to scar
 Se'a-maid, *s.* the mermaid
 Se'a-man, *s.* a sailor, mariner; merman
 Se'amanship, *s.* naval skill
 Se'a-mark, *s.* an object on land, by which
 Se'a-mew, *s.* a sea-gull [pilots steer
 Se'amless, *a.* having no seam
 Se'a-monster, *s.* a great marine animal
 Seam'ster, *s.* one who sews well
 Seam'stress, *s.* one who lives by sewing
 Se'amy, *a.* having a seam; showing the seam
 Sean, Seine, *s.* a kind of large fishing-net
 Se'a-nettle, *s.* the jelly-fish
 Se'a-nymph, *s.* a goddess of the sea
 Se'a-ooze, *s.* soft mud near the sea-shore
 Se'a-pie, *s.* a dish of food common at sea
 Se'a-piece, *s.* a picture of a scene at sea
 Se'a-port, *s.* a harbour or port for ships
 Se'a-pye, *s.* the oyster-catcher
 Sear, *v. a.* to burn—*a.* dry; no longer green
 Search, *v.* to examine, to inquire, to seek—*s.* inquiry, examination, pursuit
 Search'able, *a.* that may be explored
 Search'er, *s.* a seeker; an inquirer
 Search'ing, *a.* penetrating, severe
 Search'ingly, *ad.* in a searching manner
 Search'ingness, *s.* quality of being searching
 Search'less, *a.* avoiding search; inscrutable
 Se'arcloth, *s.* a kind of plaster

Se'aredness, *s.* state of being seared; insensibility
 Se'a-robber, *s.* a pirate [shore
 Se'a-room, *s.* room at sea; far from the
 Se'a-rover, *s.* a pirate
 Se'a-serpent, *s.* a fabulous marine serpent
 Se'a-service, *s.* naval service
 Se'a-shell, *s.* a shell found on the shore
 Sea-sho're, *s.* the coast of the sea
 Se'a-sick, *a.* sick by the motion of the sea
 Se'a-sickness, *s.* sickness caused by a ship's motion
 Sea-si'de, *s.* the margin of the sea
 Se'ason, *s.* a part of the year; a fit time, a time not very long—*v.* to give a relish to; to mature; to temper or mix with
 Se'asonable, *a.* opportune, properly timed
 Se'asonableness, *s.* opportuneness of time
 Se'asonably, *ad.* at a proper time
 Se'asoner, *s.* one who seasons anything
 Se'asoning, *s.* that which gives relish; the maturing
 Seat, *s.* a chair, &c.; mansion; situation—*v. a.* to place on seats; fix; place firm
 Se'a-term, *s.* a term used in navigation
 Se'a-urchin, *s.* a marine animal with a shell covered with prickles
 Se'a-voyage, *s.* a voyage by sea
 Se'a-walled, *a.* defended by the sea
 Se'award, *a.* directed towards the sea—*ad.* towards the sea
 Se'a-water, *s.* the salt water of the ocean
 Se'a-weed, *s.* a marine plant
 Se'a-worn, *a.* worn down by the sea
 Se'a-worthiness, *s.* fitness for a sea voyage
 Se'a-worthy, *a.* fit to go to sea
 Se'cant, *s.* a line which cuts another
 Sece'de, *v. n.* to withdraw; to leave
 Seces'sion, *s.* the act of withdrawing
 Seclu'de, *v.* to shut up apart, to exclude
 Seclu'sion, *s.* a secluding, a separating
 Seclu'sive, *a.* that secludes or sequesters
 Sec'ond, *a.* next to the first; inferior—*s.* a supporter; an assistant in a duel; 60th part of a minute—*v. a.* to support; to follow next
 Sec'ondarily, *ad.* in the second degree; not primarily
 Sec'ondariness, *s.* state of being secondary
 Sec'ondary, *a.* not primary—*s.* a delegate
 Sec'ond-cousin, *s.* the child of a cousin
 Sec'onder, *s.* one who supports the proposition or assertion of another
 Sec'ondhand, *a.* not original; not new
 Sec'ondly, *ad.* in the second place
 Sec'ond-rate, *a.* of the second rank, &c.—*s.* the second order in dignity, &c.
 Sec'ond-sight, *s.* the power of seeing things future or distant
 Sec'ond-sighted, *a.* having second-sight
 Se'crecy, *s.* privacy, solitude, close silence
 Se'cret, *a.* concealed, private, unknown—*s.* a thing unknown; privacy
 Secreta'rial, *a.* concerning a secretary
 Sec'retary, *s.* one who writes for another; the manager of the correspondence, &c., of any association; the chief of a department of government
 Sec'retaryship, Secreta'riate, *s.* the office of a secretary
 Secre'te, *v. a.* to hide, conceal; to separate
 Secre'tion, *s.* the act or result of secreting, in animals, &c.
 Secre'tiveness, *s.* disposition to concealment
 Se'eretly, *ad.* privately; in secret

SIN IS NOT LESS DANGEROUS BECAUSE MEN ARE HARDENED IN IT.

[SEC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEL]

Se'cretness, *s.* quality of keeping a secret
 Sect, *s.* men united in certain tenets; a separate body of religionists
 Secta'rian, *s.* a member of a sect—*a.* belonging to a sect
 Secta'rianism, *s.* adherence to sects
 Sec'tary, *s.* a sectarian
 Sec'tion, *s.* act of cutting; the part divided; a division of a writing or book
 Sec'tional, *a.* pertaining to a section
 Sec'tionally, *ad.* as a section
 Sec'tor, *s.* a geometrical instrument
 Sec'ular, *a.* not spiritual; worldly; not monastic
 Sec'ular'ity, Sec'ularness, *s.* worldliness
 Seculariza'tion, *s.* act of secularizing
 Sec'ularize, *v. a.* to convert to common use
 Sec'ularly, *ad.* in a worldly manner
 Secu're, *a.* free from fear or danger; safe; confident—*v. a.* to make certain, to protect
 Secu'rely, *ad.* without danger; carelessly
 Secu'reness, *s.* confidence; safety; incaution
 Secu'rer, *s.* he who secures [pledge]
 Secu'riety, *s.* safety, protection, defence
 Sedan', *s.* [Fr.], a portable close chair
 Seda'te, *a.* calm, quiet, still, serene
 Seda'tely, *ad.* calmly, without disturbance
 Seda'teness, *s.* calmness, tranquillity
 Sed'ative, *a.* assuaging; composing
 Sed'entarily, *ad.* living without much action
 Sed'entariness, *s.* inactivity
 Sed'entary, *a.* sitting much, inactive
 Sedge, *s.* a kind of marsh grass
 Sedg'e-bird, *s.* a warbler haunting marshes
 Sed'gy, *a.* overgrown with sedge
 Sed'iment, *s.* deposit, dregs, lees
 Sedimen'tary, *a.* pertaining to sediment
 Sedi'tion, *s.* factious tumult, an insurrection
 Sedi'tionary, *s.* an inciter to sedition
 Sedi'tious, *a.* pertaining to sedition
 Sedi'tiously, *ad.* with factious turbulence
 Sedi'tiousness, *s.* disposition to sedition
 Sedu'ce, *v. a.* to tempt, corrupt, mislead, entice to sin
 Sedu'cer, *s.* one who seduces
 Sedu'cible, *a.* capable of being deceived
 Seduc'tion, Sedu'cement, *s.* the act of seducing
 Seduc'tive, *a.* apt to seduce or mislead
 Seduc'tively, Sedu'cingly, *ad.* in a seducing manner
 Sed'ulous, *a.* assiduous, industrious
 Sed'ulously, *ad.* assiduously; diligently
 Sed'ulousness, Sedu'lity, *s.* assiduity; diligence; industry
 See, *v.* to perceive by the eye, to observe, to perceive, to attend; to possess power of vision—*interj.* look! observe! behold!
 —*s.* the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop
 Seed, *s.* the organism from which new plants and animals spring; original; race; progeny—*v. n.* to bring forth seed
 See'd-bud, *s.* the germ of the fruit in embryo
 See'd-cake, *s.* a kind of sweet seedy cake
 See'd-corn, *s.* corn for sowing
 See'dling, *s.* a plant raised from seed
 See'd-pearl, *s.* small grains of pearl
 See'd-plot, *s.* ground on which plants are raised for transplanting
 See'ds-man, *s.* one who sells seed
 See'd-time, *s.* the season for sowing

See'd-vessel, *s.* that which contains the seeds
 See'dy, *a.* abounding with seed [cause]
 See'ing, *s.* sight; vision—*conj.* since, be-
 Seek, *v.* to look for; solicit; make search
 See'ker, *s.* one who seeks; an inquirer
 Seem, *v. n.* to appear, to have semblance
 See'mer, *s.* one who seems
 See'ming, *s.* appearance, show
 See'mingly, *ad.* in appearance, in semblance
 See'mingness, *s.* plausibility; appearance
 See'mliness, *s.* decency, grace, beauty
 See'mly, *a.* decent, becoming, proper, fit—*ad.* in a decent manner
 Seer, *s.* one who secs; a prophet
 See'saw, *s.* a reciprocating motion—*v. n.* to move up and down
 Seethe, *v.* to boil; to stew; to be hot
 Seeth'er, *s.* a boiler; a pot
 Segar. See Cigar. [thing]
 Seg'ment, *s.* a part of, or division of, any-
 Se'gregate, *v. a.* to separate or set apart
 Segrega'tion, *s.* a separation from others
 Sei'gnior, *s.* a lord
 Sei'gniorage, *s.* profit, emolument
 Sei'gnior, *s.* a lordship; a manor
 Sei'zable, *a.* that is liable to be seized
 Seize, *v.* to take by force; snatch; to fasten on; capture
 Se'izer, *s.* one who takes forcibly
 Se'izing, *s.* the act of taking suddenly
 Se'izure, *s.* act of seizing, or being seized; the thing seized
 Sel'dom, *ad.* rarely, not frequently
 Select', *v. a.* to choose or pick out — *a.* chosen: picked out; exclusive
 Selec'tion, *s.* the act of selecting, what is selected
 Select'ness, *s.* the state of being select
 Selector, *s.* one who selects
 Selenog'raphy, *s.* a description of the moon
 Self, *pron.* one's self, the individual
 Self-aba'sement, *s.* voluntary humiliation
 Self-accu'sing, *a.* accusing one's self
 Self-admira'tion, *s.* admiration of one's self
 Self-annihila'tion, *s.* complete conquest of one's self
 Self-applau'se, *s.* applause of one's self
 Self-appro'ving, *a.* approving one's self
 Self-ban'ished, *a.* exiled voluntarily
 Self-command', *s.* ability to control one's self
 Self-compla'cency, *s.* satisfaction with one's self
 Self-compla'cent, *a.* over-pleased with one's self
 Self-conce'it, Self-conce'itedness, *s.* high opinion of one's self
 Self-conce'ited, *a.* vain; conceited
 Self-condemna'tion, *s.* condemnation of one's self
 Self-con'fidence, *s.* confidence in one's self
 Self-con'fident, Self-confi'ding, *a.* confident of one's own powers
 Self-con'fidently, *ad.* with self-confidence
 Self-con'quest, *s.* victory over one's self
 Self-con'scious, *a.* conscious
 Self-con'sciousness, *s.* consciousness within one's self
 Self-consum'ing, *a.* that consumes itself
 Self-contradic'tory, *a.* inconsistent in the highest degree
 Self-contro'l, *s.* control of one's self
 Self-convic'ted, *a.* convicted by one's self

SPEAK WELL OF YOUR FRIEND; OF YOUR ENEMY SAY NOTHING.

SOUND NOT THE VAIN TRUMPET OF SELF-COMMENDATION.

[SEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SEN]

SET NOT EVERY ONE'S DIAL BY YOUR OWN WATCH.

Self-convic'tion, *s.* conviction by one's self
 Self-cou'nsel, *s.* advice given to one's self
 Self-crea'ted, *a.* created by one's self
 Self-dece'it, Self-dece'iving, Self-decep'tion, *s.* deceit of one's self
 Self-dece'iving, *a.* deceiving one's self
 Self-defen'ce, *s.* act of defending one's self
 Self-del'u'sion, *s.* delusion of one's self
 Self-deni'al, *s.* denial of one's appetites or desires
 Self-deny'ing, *a.* denying one's self
 Self-destruc'tion, *s.* suicide
 Self-determina'tion, *s.* determination without external influence
 Self-deter'mined, *a.* determined by its own powers
 Self-devo'ted, *a.* devoted in person
 Self-enjoy'ment, *s.* internal satisfaction
 Self-estee'm, Self-estima'tion, *s.* good opinion of one's self
 Self-ev'idence, *s.* axiomatic certainty
 Self-ev'ident, *a.* commanding immediate assent
 Self-exis'ting, Self-exis'tent, *a.* independent existence
 Self-gov'ernment, *s.* government of one's self
 Self-importance, *s.* empty show of dignity, &c.
 Self-import'ant, *a.* having a good conceit of one's self
 Self-inflic'ted, *a.* inflicted by one's self
 Self-in'terest, *s.* regard to self
 Self-in'terested, *a.* selfishly attentive to one's own interest
 Self-invi'ted, *a.* invited by one's self
 Self'ish, *a.* void of regard for others
 Self'ishly, *ad.* with selfishness
 Self'ishness, *s.* supreme regard to one's self; disregard of others
 Self'less, *a.* unselfish
 Self-lov'e, *s.* love of one's self
 Self-mur'der, *s.* suicide [*ish*, obstinate
 Self-opin'ioned, Self-opin'ionated, *a.* fool-
 Self-posses'sed, *a.* calm, unexcited
 Self-posses'sion, *s.* calmness, self-control
 Self-prai'se, *s.* praise of one's self
 Self-preserva'tion, *s.* care for one's own safety
 Self-reli'ance, *s.* trust to one's own powers
 Self-reli'ant, Self-rely'ing, *a.* relying on one's self
 Self-renuncia'tion, *s.* the renouncing of self
 Self-repro'ach, *s.* reproach of one's self
 Self-reproo'f, *s.* reproof of one's self
 Self-restrai'nt, *s.* self-control [*eyes*
 Self-righteous, *a.* righteous in one's own
 Self-righteousness, *s.* the being self-righteous
 Self-sac'rifice, *s.* sacrifice of self; unselfishness
 Self'same, *s.* the very same
 Self-satisfac'tion, *s.* contentment with one's own doings, &c.
 Self-sat'isfied, *a.* quite pleased with one's self
 Self-see'king, *a.* selfish
 Self-suffic'ency, *s.* undue confidence in one's self
 Self-suffic'ient, *a.* depending too much upon one's self; overbearing
 Self-tau'ght, *a.* taught by one's self
 Self-tormen'ting, *a.* tormenting one's self
 Self-tormen'tor, *s.* one who torments him-
 Self-will', *s.* obstinacy [*self*
 Self-wil'led, *a.* uncompliant, obstinate

Sell, *v. a.* to part with for a price; to vend
 Seller, *s.* one who sells; a vender
 Sel'vage, Sel'vedge, *s.* the edge of cloth
 Se'maphore, *s.* a telegraph
 Sem'blance, *s.* resemblance, appearance
 Sem'ibreve, *s.* (in Music), a note equal to
 Sem'icircle, *s.* half a circle [2 minims
 Semicir'cular, *a.* half round
 Semicircum'ference, *s.* half the circum-
 ference
 Semico'lon, *s.* a point (;) denoting a longer
 pause than a comma
 Semi-cylin'drical, *a.* half-cylindrical
 Semi-diam'eter, *s.* half a diameter
 Semi-flu'id, *a.* imperfectly fluid
 Semilu'nar, *a.* resembling a half-moon
 Sem'i-metal, *s.* an imperfect metal
 Sem'inal, *a.* belonging to seed; radical
 Sem'inary, *s.* a seed plot; a school—*a.*
 seminal
 Semi-opa'que, *a.* half transparent
 Semi-pellu'cid, *a.* imperfectly clear
 Semiquaver, *s.* (in Music), a note half the
 length of a quaver
 Sem'itone, *s.* (in Music), half a tone or note
 Semi-transpa'rent, *a.* imperfectly trans-
 parent
 Semi-transpa'rency, *s.* partial opaqueness
 Semi-vo'cal, *a.* like a semi-vowel
 Semi-vow'el, *s.* (in Grammar), called also
 a liquid consonant
 Sempiternal, *a.* everlasting, perpetual
 Semp'ster, Semp'sstress. See Seamster
 Se'nary, *a.* containing the number six
 Sen'ate, *s.* an assembly of senators; a par-
 liament
 Sen'ate-house, *s.* a place of meeting for a
 senate
 Sen'ator, *s.* a counsellor, legislator
 Senato'rial, *a.* pertaining to senators
 Senato'rially, *ad.* in a senatorial manner
 Sen'atorship, *s.* the office of a senator
 Send, *v. a.* to cause to go; to despatch; to
 commission
 Send'er, *s.* one who sends
 Sen'eschal, *s.* [Fr.], a steward; high bailiff
 Se'nile, *a.* relating to old age
 Senil'ity, *s.* old age
 Se'nior, *a.* [Lat.], older than another—*s.*
 one who is older
 Senior'ity, *s.* priority of birth; eldership
 Sen'na, *s.* [Arab.], a plant used as a ca-
 thartic
 Sen'night, Sev'ennight, *s.* a week
 Sensa'tion, *s.* perception by the senses; a
 feeling; excitement
 Sense, *s.* faculty of perceiving; sensibili-
 ty; understanding; opinion; meaning
 Sen'seless, *a.* wanting sense, stupid
 Sen'selessly, *ad.* stupidly; unreasonably
 Sen'selessness, *s.* folly; absurdity
 Sensibil'ity, *s.* quickness of sensation
 Sen'sible, *a.* having sense or sensibility;
 perceptible; persuaded; intelligent
 Sen'sibleness, *s.* sensibility; reasonableness
 Sen'sibly, *ad.* with sense; judiciously
 Sen'sitive, *a.* having quick sense, or sen-
 sibility
 Sen'sitively, *ad.* in a sensitive manner
 Sen'sitiveness, *s.* the being sensitive
 Sen'sitive-plant, *s.* a plant called mimosa
 Sen'sual, *a.* pleasing to the senses; carnal
 Sen'sualist, *s.* one devoted to sensuality
 Sensual'ity, *s.* addiction to carnal pleasures
 Sen'sualize, *v. a.* to render sensual

SPEAK WHAT YOU THINK, BUT NOT ALWAYS ALL YOU KNOW.

[SEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SET]

Sensualiza'tion, *s.* act of sensualizing
 Sen'sually, *ad.* in a sensual manner
 Sen'suous, *a.* pertaining to the senses
 Sen'suousness, *s.* the being sensuous
 Sen'tence, *s.* a judicial decision; an opinion; (in Grammar), the complete expression of a thought—*v. a.* to condemn, to judge
 Senten'tious, *a.* short and energetic
 Senten'tiously, *ad.* with sententiousness
 Senten'tiousness, *s.* forcible brevity of expression
 Sen'tient, *a.* having perception
 Sen'tiently, *ad.* as a sentient being
 Sen'timent, *s.* thought; sense; romantic feeling
 Sentimen'tal, *a.* abounding with sentiment
 Sentimen'talist, *s.* one who affects sensibility
 Sentimental'ity, Sentiment'alism, *s.* affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility
 Sentimen'tally, *ad.* with sentiment
 Sen'tinel, *s.* a soldier on guard
 Sen'try, *s.* a sentinel; guard
 Sen'try-box, *s.* box for a sentinel
 Separabil'ity, Sep'arableness, *s.* quality of being separable
 Sep'arable, *a.* that may be separated
 Sep'arably, *ad.* so as to be separable
 Sep'arate, *v. a.* to disunite; divide; set apart—*a.* divided, disunited
 Sep'arately, *ad.* apart, singly, distinctly
 Sep'arateness, *s.* state of being separate
 Separat'ion, *s.* act of separating; separateness; divorce
 Sep'aratist, *s.* a sectary; a seceder
 Sep'arator, *s.* one who separates
 Se'poy, *s.* a native Indian soldier
 Sept, *s.* a clan in Ireland
 Septan'gular, *a.* having seven sides
 Septa'ria, *s. pl.* [Lat.], rounded masses of limestone
 Septem'ber, *s.* the ninth month of the year
 Sep'tenary, *a.* consisting of seven
 Septen'nial, *a.* lasting or recurring in seven years
 Septilat'eral, *a.* having seven sides
 Septin'sular, *a.* consisting of seven isles
 Septuag'enary, Septuagena'rian, *s.* one 70 years old
 Septuag'enary, Septuages'imial, *a.* consisting of seventy
 Septuages'ima, *s.* [Lat.], the 3rd Sunday before Lent
 Sep'tuagint, *s.* a Greek version of the Old Testament
 Sep'tuple, *a.* seven times as much
 Sepul'chral, *a.* relating to burial, &c.
 Sep'ulchre, *s.* a tomb, grave, monument—*v. a.* to bury, to entomb
 Sep'ulture, *s.* [Fr.], interment, burial
 Sequel, *s.* consequence, result, end, addition
 Se'quence, *s.* succession, series
 Sequen'tially, *ad.* in order; in succession
 Seques'ter, *v. a.* to separate; to seclude, to confiscate
 Seques'trable, *a.* that may be separated
 Seques'trate, *v. n.* to sequester
 Sequestra'tion, *s.* separation; retirement; deprivation of profits
 Se'questrator, *s.* one who sequesters
 Sera'glio, *s.* [Ital.], the palace of the Sultan; a harem
 Ser'aph, *s.* [Heb.], one of an order of angels

Seraph'ic, *a.* belonging to a seraph; angelic
 Ser'aphine, *s.* a musical keyed instrument, like the harmonium
 Sere. See Sear
 Serena'de, *s.* music by lovers in the night—*v. a.* to entertain with nocturnal music
 Sere'ne, *a.* calm, placid, quiet, unruffled
 Sere'nely, *ad.* calmly, quietly, coolly
 Sere'neness, Seren'ity, *s.* calmness, peace
 Serf, *s.* a slave attached to the soil
 Serf'dom, *s.* prædial servitude
 Serge, *s.* a kind of thin woollen cloth
 Ser'geancy, *s.* office of a sergeant
 Ser'geant, Ser'jeant, *s.* a non-commissioned army-officer; a lawyer next below a judge
 Ser'geantship, *s.* the office of a sergeant
 Seria'tim, *ad.* [Lat.], in order [der
 Se'ries, *s.* [Lat.], sequence, succession, or
 Serio-com'ic, *a.* uniting pathos with humour
 Se'rious, *a.* grave, sedate, important
 Se'riously, *ad.* gravely, solemnly, in earnest
 Se'riousness, *s.* gravity; solemnity [est
 Ser'mon, *s.* a discourse on religion
 Ser'monize, *v. n.* to preach a sermon
 Ser'monizer, *s.* one who sermonizes
 Se'rous, *a.* thin, watery, like serum
 Ser'pent, *s.* a snake; a musical instrument
 Ser'pent-like, *a.* like a serpent
 Ser'pentine, *a.* like a serpent—*v. n.* to meander—*s.* a kind of spotted green stone
 Ser'pent's-tongue, *s.* a kind of plant
 Ser'rate, Ser'rated, *a.* jagged like a saw
 Serra'tion, Ser'ature, *s.* indenture like teeth of saws
 Ser'ried, *a.* closely joined [blood
 Se'rum, *s.* [Lat.], the watery part of the
 Ser'val, *s.* an animal of the cat kind
 Ser'vant, Ser'vant-maid, Ser'vant-man, *s.* one who serves
 Serve, *v.* to work for or at command of another; to obey, to assist; supply
 Ser'vice, *s.* place or duty of a servant; duty, obedience, worship
 Ser'viceable, *a.* active, diligent, useful
 Ser'viceableness, *s.* usefulness
 Ser'viceably, *ad.* so as to be serviceable
 Ser'vile, *a.* slavish, mean, fawning
 Ser'vilely, *ad.* meanly, slavishly, pitifully
 Ser'vileness, *s.* dependence; slavery
 Servil'ity, *s.* slavishness, meanness
 Ser'vitor, *s.* [Ital.], a servant
 Ser'vitorship, *s.* office of a servitor
 Ser'vitude, *s.* [Fr.], slavery, bondage
 Ses'ame, *s.* [Fr.], a kind of corn
 Sesquipedal'ian, *a.* containing a foot and a half; long
 Session, *s.* the daily sitting of a council, &c.; the time during which such sittings are held
 Ses'sional, *a.* pertaining to a session
 Ses'sions, *s. pl.* the sittings of magistrates
 Set, *v.* to place, to fix, to frame, to plant, to prepare, to impose—*a.* regular; in a formal manner—*s.* a complete suite; a class, group, clique
 Set-off, *s.* a counterbalance, an off-set
 Se'ton, *s.* [Fr.], a means of keeping an issue open
 Settee', *s.* a long seat with a back [dog
 Set'ter, *s.* one who sets; a kind of sporting
 Set'ting, *s.* the descent of the sun, &c., below the horizon; the fitting of a precious stone; act of setting

SO LONG AS YOU ARE IGNORANT, BE NOT ASHAMED TO LEARN.

SLIGHT NOT GOOD COUNSEL, COME FROM WHAT QUARTER IT MAY.

[SET]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SHA]

SHAME WILL OFTEN PREVENT WHAT THE LAW DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

Settle, *v.* to fix, confirm, determine, regulate, pay, sink—*s.* a seat, a bench with a seat
 Settledness, *s.* the state of being settled
 Settlement, *s.* act of settling; legal possession; subsidence; a colony; a jointure
 Settler, *s.* one who settles, a colonist
 Settling, *s.* the act of making a settlement
 Set-to, *s.* a combat
 Sev'en, *a.* one more than six
 Sev'enfold, *a.* repeated seven times—*ad.* seven times more
 Sev'en-hilled, *a.* seated on seven hills
 Sev'enteen, *a.* ten and seven
 Sev'enteenth, *a.* the ordinal of seventeen
 Sev'enth, *a.* the ordinal of seven
 Sev'enthly, *ad.* in the seventh place
 Sev'entict, *a.* the ordinal of seventy
 Sev'enty, *a.* seven times ten
 Sev'er, *v.* to force asunder, divide, separate
 Sev'eral, *a.* divers, many, distinct—*s.* each particular singly taken
 Sev'erally, *ad.* distinctly, separately
 Sev'erance, *s.* separation; partition
 Seve're, *a.* sharp, austere, cruel, painful
 Seve'rely, *ad.* with severity
 Severity, *s.* harshness, rigour, strictness
 Sew, *v.* *a.* to join with a needle and thread
 Sewer, *s.* a passage for water to run through; one who sews
 Sew'ing, *s.* work with a needle and thread
 Sex, *s.* the distinction between male and female
 Sexagenarian, *s.* one sixty years old
 Sexag'enary, *a.* aged sixty years
 Sexages'ima, *s.* [Lat.], second Sunday before Lent
 Sexages'imal, *a.* numbered by sixties
 Sexan'gular, *a.* having six angles
 Sexen'nial, *a.* lasting six years
 Sexen'nially, *ad.* once in six years
 Sex'tant, *s.* the sixth part of a circle; an astronomical instrument for measuring distances
 Sex'tile, *s.* the distance of 60 degrees
 Sex'ton, *s.* an under officer of the church
 Sex'tonship, *s.* the office of a sexton
 Sex'tuple, *a.* sixfold, six times told
 Sex'ual, *a.* relating to the sexes
 Sexuality, *s.* the state of being distinguished by sex
 Shab'bily, *ad.* meanly, reproachfully
 Shab'business, *s.* meanness, raggedness
 Shab'by, *a.* ragged, slovenly, mean, paltry
 Shac'kle, *v.* *a.* to chain, to fetter, to link
 Shac'kles, *s.* *pl.* fetters, chains, gyves
 Shad, *s.* the name of a fish
 Shad'dock, *s.* a kind of orange
 Shade, *s.* a shadow; screen, shelter; a ghost—*v.* *a.* to screen from light, to darken or obscure
 Shades, *s.* *pl.* the world of the dead; any dark place
 Sha'diness, *s.* the state of being shady
 Sha'ding, *s.* the making of a shade
 Shad'ow, *s.* a shade, faint representation; shelter—*v.* *a.* to cloud, darken; represent
 Shad'owing, *s.* gradation of light or colour
 Shad'owy, *a.* obscure, unreal
 Sha'dy, *a.* secure from light or heat
 Shaft, *s.* an arrow; narrow deep pit; a column; a spear handle
 Shag, *s.* rough hair; rough cloth; a kind of tobacco—*v.* *a.* to make shaggy or rough
 Shag'ged, Shag'gy, *a.* rough, rugged, hairy
 Shag'gedness, *s.* state of being shagged

Shagrec'n, *s.* [Pers.], a very rough fish-skin, &c.
 Shah, *s.* [Pers.], a king
 Shake, *v.* to tremble, to totter, to be agitated—*s.* a vibratory motion; concussion
 Sha'ker, *s.* one who shakes
 Sha'king, *s.* vibratory motion; trembling
 Sha'ky, *a.* infirm, in danger, flawed
 Shale, *s.* a kind of slate
 Shall, *v.* will; ought
 Shalloo'n, *s.* a slight woollen stuff
 Shal'lop, *s.* a small vessel
 Shal'low, *a.* not deep; futile; silly—*s.* a sand; a flat; a shoal
 Shal'low-brained, *a.* foolish; trifling
 Shal'lowness, *s.* want of depth or thought
 Shalot'. See Eschalot
 Sham, *v.* *n.* to counterfeit, trick, cheat—*s.* a delusion, imposture, trick—*a.* false, counterfeit, fictitious
 Sham'bles, *s.* a butchery; place to sell meat
 Sham'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly
 Shame, *s.* sense of dishonour or disgrace, reproach, &c.—*v.* to make ashamed, to disgrace
 Sha'mefaced, *a.* modest, bashful, sheepish
 Sha'mefacedly, *ad.* bashfully; with modesty
 Sha'mefacedness, *s.* bashfulness; timidity
 Sha'meful, *a.* disgraceful, ignominious
 Sha'mefully, *ad.* disgracefully, infamously
 Sha'mefulness, *s.* disgracefulness
 Sha'meless, *a.* impudent, audacious
 Sha'melessly, *ad.* impudently, audaciously
 Sha'melessness, *s.* impudence; immodesty
 Sha'mer, *s.* whatever makes ashamed
 Sham'mer, *s.* a cheat; an impostor
 Shampoo', *v.* *a.* to rub and press the limbs, &c., after a hot bath
 Shampoo'ing, *s.* the operation of shampooing
 Sham'rock, *s.* woodsorrel; a kind of clover
 Shank, *s.* the leg; a handle
 Shank'ed, *a.* having a shank
 Shape, *v.* *a.* to form, mould, image, create—*s.* a form, make, proportion
 Sha'peless, *a.* wanting regularity of form
 Sha'pelessness, *s.* absence of regular form
 Sha'peliness, *s.* beauty or proportion of form
 Sha'pely, *a.* well-formed, symmetrical
 Shard, *s.* a piece of a pot; the wingcase of a beetle
 Share, *s.* a portion; dividend; plough-blade—*v.* *a.* to divide, partake of
 Sha're-holder, *s.* one who holds a share in a joint fund
 Sha'rer, *s.* one who divides, a partaker
 Sha'ring, *s.* participation
 Shark, *s.* a voracious sea-fish; a sharper
 Shark'er, *s.* one who plays the shark
 Shark'ing, *s.* petty rapine; trick
 Sharp, *s.* keen, piercing, acute, sour—*v.* *a.* to make keen; to sharpen—*s.* (in Music), a note raised by a semitone
 Sharp'-edged, *a.* having a keen edge
 Sharp'en, *v.* *a.* to make keen; make quick
 Sharp'er, *s.* a cheat; a thief
 Sharp'ly, *ad.* with sharpness
 Sharp'ness, *s.* keenness; ingenuity; severity
 Sharp'-pointed, *a.* having a sharp point
 Sharp'-set, *a.* cager, ravenous
 Sharp'-shooter, *s.* one skilled in the use of the rifle
 Sharp'-sighted, *a.* having quick sight

SENSE SHINES WITH THE GREATEST LUSTRE WHEN SET IN HUMANITY.

[SHA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SHI]

Sharp'-visaged, *a.* having a sharp or thin face
 Sharp'-witted, *a.* having an acute mind
 Shat'ter, *v.* to dash into pieces; to impair
 Shat'ter-brained, *a.* inattentive, giddy
 Shat'tery, *a.* disunited; not compact
 Shave, *v. a.* to pare or cut off; to cut thin slices off; to pass rapidly and touch—*s.* a tool for cutting shavings
 Sha'vegrass, *s.* a plant called horsetail
 Sha'ver, *s.* one who shaves; a sharp dealer
 Sha'ving, *s.* a thin slice pared off anything; the act of shaving
 Shaw, *s.* a thicket, a small wood
 Shawl, *s.* a square cloth, &c., used as a cloak
 She, *pron.* the female spoken of
 Sheaf, *s.* a bundle of new-cut corn
 Shear, *v. a.* to strip or cut off with shears
 She'arbill, *s.* a fowl called cut-water
 She'arer, *s.* one who shears sheep, &c.
 She'arling, *s.* a sheep that has been only once shorn
 Shears, *s. pl.* a large two-bladed cutting instrument
 Sheath, *s.* a scabbard or case
 Sheathe, *v. a.* to put into a sheath
 She'ather, *s.* one who sheathes
 She'athing, *s.* that which sheathes
 She'athless, *a.* not having a sheath
 Sheave, *s.* the wheel of a pulley
 Shed, *s.* a hovel, or slight penthouse—*v.* to spill, to scatter, to let fall
 Shed'der, *s.* a spiller; one who sheds
 Sheen, *s.* brightness, splendour [ton
 Sheep, *s.* a well-known animal; a simple-
 Sheep'cot, Shee'pfold, *s.* an inclosure to pen sheep in
 Shee'phook, *s.* a shepherd's crook
 Shee'pish, *a.* bashful, timorous
 Shee'pishly, *ad.* with sheepishness
 Shee'pishness, *s.* timorous diffidence
 Shee'p's-eye, *s.* a sly loving look
 Shee'p-shearer, *s.* one who shears sheep
 Shee'p-shearing, *s.* the time of shearing sheep; a feast made at that time
 Shee'p-skin, *s.* the hide of a sheep
 Shee'p-stealer, *s.* one who steals sheep
 Shee'p-walk, *s.* a pasture for sheep
 Sheer, *s.* the longitudinal curve of a ship's sides—*a.* clear, pure, unmingled—*v. n.* to turn aside
 Sheer-hulk', *s.* an old ship of war fitted up for dismantling other ships [weights
 Sheers, *s. pl.* a kind of crane for raising
 Sheet, *s.* linen for a bed; an entire piece of paper; one portion of a printed book; any expanded surface—*v. a.* to cover as with a sheet
 Sheet-an'chor, *s.* the largest anchor
 Sheet-cop'per, *s.* copper in broad thin plates
 Shee'ting, *s.* cloth for making sheets
 Sheet-i'ron, *s.* iron in broad thin plates
 Sheet-lead', *s.* lead in sheets
 Sheik, *s.* an Arabian chief
 Shel'drake, *s.* a kind of wild duck
 Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, &c., to place things on; a sand-bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water
 Shel'fy, Shel'vy, *a.* full of hidden rocks or banks
 Shell, *s.* the hard covering of anything, &c.—*v.* to strip off or cast the shell
 Shell'-fish, *s.* fish covered with a shell
 Shell'-work, *s.* ornaments made of shells
 Shel'ly, *a.* abounding with shells

Shel'ter, *s.* a cover from injury; protection—*v.* to defend, protect, give shelter
 Shel'terless, *a.* without home or refuge
 Shel'tie, Shel'ty, *s.* a small Scotch pony
 Shelve, *v. n.* to slope—*v. a.* to disuse, to dismiss
 Shel'ving, *a.* sloping, slanting [sheep
 Shep'herd, Shep'herdess, *s.* one who tends
 Sher'bet, *s.* a pleasant cooling liquor
 Sher'iff, *s.* the chief annually appointed officer of a county
 Sher'ry, *s.* a kind of Spanish white wine
 Shew. See Show. [a party
 Shib'boleth, *s.* [Heb.], the catchword of
 Shield, *s.* a buckler, defence, protection—*v. a.* to cover, to defend, to secure
 Shie'dless, *a.* without defence
 Shift, *s.* an evasion; a woman's body linen—*v.* to change, alter, practise evasions
 Shift'er, *s.* an artful person, a trickster
 Shift'ing, *s.* act of changing; evasion
 Shift'ingly, *ad.* cunningly; deceitfully
 Shift'less, *a.* wanting expedients
 Shift'lessly, *ad.* in a shiftless way
 Shift'lessness, *s.* the being shiftless
 Shill'ing, *s.* a silver coin value 12 pence
 Shilly-shally, *s.* ridiculous indecision
 Shim'mer, *s.* refracted lustre
 Shin, *s.* the fore part of the leg
 Shine, *v. n.* to glisten, to gleam, to be conspicuous, gay, splendid—*s.* fair weather; lustre, splendour
 Shin'gle, *s.* water-worn pebbles and sand
 Shin'gles, *s. pl.* a kind of cutaneous disease; thin boards, &c., to cover houses
 Shi'ning, *a.* bright; conspicuous; illustrious
 Shin'ingness, *s.* brightness
 Shi'ny, *a.* bright, brightened, splendid
 Ship, *s.* a large vessel for sea; a vessel with three masts and a bowsprit—*v. a.* to put on board a ship
 Ship-board, *ad.* on board or in a ship
 Ship'-boy, *s.* a boy who serves in a ship
 Ship'-broker, *s.* one who insures, &c., ships
 Ship'-builder, *s.* one who builds ships
 Ship'-building, *s.* naval architecture
 Ship'-chandler, *s.* one who deals in cordage, canvass, &c.
 Ship'-holder, *s.* the owner of a ship
 Ship'less, *a.* destitute of ships
 Ship'load, *s.* a cargo, a great quantity
 Ship'mate, *s.* one who serves in the same ship
 Ship'ment, *s.* the act of loading a ship; quantity of goods shipped
 Ship'-owner, *s.* the proprietor of shipping
 Ship'ping, *s.* vessels for navigation—*a.* relating to ships
 Ship'wreck, *s.* destruction of a ship at sea; loss—*v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to lose all
 Ship'wright, *s.* a ship carpenter or builder
 Shire, *s.* a division of the kingdom, county
 Shirk, *v. a.* to evade
 Shirt, *s.* a man's body garment—*v. a.* to put on, or furnish with, a shirt
 Shir'ting, *s.* cloth for shirts
 Shirt'less, *a.* wanting a shirt
 Shiv'er, *v.* to quake, to tremble, to dash or break into pieces—*s.* one fragment of many into which anything is broken; a tremor
 Shiv'ering, *s.* the act of trembling
 Shiv'er'ingly, *ad.* with shivering
 Shiv'ery, *a.* loosely coherent; incompact

SANDS FORM THE MOUNTAIN; MOMENTS MAKE THE YEAR.

SELF-INTEREST IS THE RULE; SELF-SACRIFICE THE EXCEPTION.

[SHO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SHU]

SEEK TELL YOU FIND, AND YOU WILL NOT LOSE YOUR LABOUR.

Shoal, *s.* a multitude of fishes; a shallow, sand-bank — *v. n.* to throng; to grow shallow — *a.* shallow; obstructed with banks
 Sho'aliness, *s.* frequency of shoals
 Sho'aly, *a.* full of shoals or shallows
 Shock, *s.* violent collision; concussion; a sudden offence; a collection of sheaves; a poodle dog — *v.* to encounter violently; to disgust; to affright
 Shock'headed, *a.* with a rough head of hair
 Shock'ing, *a.* disgusting, dreadful, violent
 Shock'ingly, *ad.* so as to shock
 Shoe, *s.* the outer cover of the foot; the iron fastened beneath a horse's hoof; anything like a shoe in form or use — *v.* *a.* to fit with a shoe
 Sho'eblack, Sho'eboy, *s.* one who cleans shoes
 Sho'e buckle, *s.* a buckle to fasten a shoe
 Sho'einghorn, *s.* a horn to draw on shoes
 Sho'e leather, *s.* leather for shoes
 Sho'eless, *a.* destitute of shoes
 Sho'emaker, *s.* one who makes shoes
 Sho'er, *s.* one who fits with shoes
 Sho'estring, Sho'etie, *s.* a riband to tie the shoes
 Shoot, *v.* to discharge a gun, &c.; to germinate; to push forward; to jut out; to move swiftly; to feel a quick pain — *s.* a young branch or sprout
 Shoo'ter, *s.* one who shoots
 Shoo'ting, *s.* act of discharging a gun; going in pursuit of field-game with a gun; sensation of quick pain
 Shoo'ting-star, *s.* a meteor
 Shop, *s.* a place for sale or for work — *v. n.* to go to shops to purchase goods
 Shop'board, *s.* a bench or table to work on
 Shop'keeper, *s.* one who sells in a shop
 Shop'lifter, *s.* one who steals from a shop
 Shop'lifting, *s.* the act of stealing from a shop [in a shop]
 Shop'man, Shop'woman, *s.* one who serves
 Shore, *s.* coast of the sea, &c.; a drain; a timber to support a building — *v. a.* to prop; to support
 Sho'reless, *a.* having no shore
 Short, *a.* not long; scanty; defective; brittle; petulant
 Short'breathed, Short'winded, *a.* having shortness of breath
 Short'cake, *s.* a piecrust cake
 Short'coming, *s.* defective performance
 Short'dated, *a.* having little time to run
 Short'en, *v. a.* to make short, contract, lop
 Short'ening, *s.* lard or butter used in pastry
 Short'hand, *s.* compendious writing
 Short'lived, *a.* not living or lasting long
 Short'ly, *ad.* quickly, soon; concisely
 Short'ness, *s.* the quality of being short
 Short-sight'ed, *a.* not able to see far off
 Short-sight'edness, *s.* inability to see to a distance
 Short-wai'sted, *a.* having a short body
 Shot, *s.* balls or pellets for guns; the discharge of a gun; a reckoning — *v. a.* to load with shot
 Shot'belt, *s.* a belt for carrying shot in
 Shot'free, *a.* clear of the reckoning
 Shot'hole, *s.* the hole made by a shot
 Shot-silk', *s.* silken stuff which appears to be of different colours seen in different directions
 Shot'ten, *a.* having ejected its spawn

Sho'ulder, *s.* the joint that connects the arm to the body; a prominence — *v. a.* to put on the shoulder; jostle
 Sho'ulderbelt, *s.* a belt for the shoulder
 Sho'ulderblade, *s.* the bone of the shoulder
 Sho'ulderknot, *s.* an epaulet
 Shout, *s.* a loud huzza of triumph, &c. — *v. n.* to cry in triumph, &c.
 Shou'ter, *s.* one who utters a shout
 Shou'ting, *s.* act of loudly vociferating
 Shove, *v.* to push along or against — *s.* the act of shoving, a push
 Shov'el, *s.* an instrument for digging, &c. — *v. a.* to heap up with a shovel
 Shov'eler, *s.* a fowl of the duck kind
 Show, *v.* to exhibit; appear; prove; direct; teach — *s.* an exhibition; semblance; pomp
 Show'-bread, *s.* bread placed weekly in the holy place of the Jewish temple
 Show'er, *s.* a fall of rain; an abundant supply — *v. a.* to wet with rain; scatter liberally
 Show'erless, *a.* without showers
 Show'ery, *a.* rainy, raining in showers
 Show'ily, *ad.* in a showy way; gaudily
 Show'iness, *s.* state of being showy
 Show'y, *a.* splendid, gaudy, ostentatious
 Shrap'nel, *s.* a kind of bombshell
 Shred, *s.* a small piece, a fragment — *v. a.* to cut into small pieces
 Shred'ding, *s.* act of cutting into shreds
 Shrew, *s.* a scolding clamorous woman
 Shrewd, *a.* cunning, sagacious, acute
 Shrewd'ly, *ad.* with shrewdness
 Shrewd'ness, *s.* cunning; sagacity
 Shrew'ish, *a.* petulantly clamorous
 Shrew'ishly, *ad.* petulantly; frowardly
 Shrew'ishness, *s.* petulance; clamour
 Shrew'-mouse, *s.* a kind of field-mouse
 Shriek, *v. n.* to scream — *s.* a shrill cry of anguish or horror
 Shrie'valty, *s.* office of a sheriff
 Shrike, *s.* the butcher-bird
 Shrill, *a.* sounding with an acute or piercing sound — *v. n.* to make a piercing
 Shrill'ness, *s.* sharpness of sound [sound
 Shrill'y, *ad.* with a sharp sound
 Shrimp, *s.* a small sea shell-fish; a dwarf
 Shrine, *s.* a reliquary, an altar
 Shrink, *v.* to contract; to draw back; to express fear, pain, &c., by contracting the body — *s.* contraction
 Shrink'er, *s.* one who shrinks
 Shrink'ing, *s.* act of contracting or drawing back
 Shriv'el, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles
 Shroud, *s.* a winding-sheet; a shelter, a cover — *v.* to cover
 Shrouds, *s. pl.* ropes from the mast-head to the sides of a ship, to support the masts
 Shro've-tide, Shrove-Tu'esday, *s.* the day before Ash-Wednesday, or Lent
 Shrub, *s.* a bush; spirit with acid and sugar
 Shrub'bery, *s.* a plantation of shrubs
 Shrub'business, *s.* the being shrubby
 Shrub'by, *a.* full of or like shrubs
 Shrub'less, *a.* without shrubs
 Shrug, *v.* to raise the shoulders — *s.* a raising of the shoulders to express dislike or contempt
 Shud'der, *v. n.* to quake with fear, &c. — *s.* a tremor; a shivering
 Shud'der'ingly, *ad.* with a shudder

SLANDERERS ARE SATAN'S BELLOWS TO BLOW UP CONTENTION.

[SHU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SIM]

SUBDUCE YOUR PASSIONS, AND EVERY DUTY OF LIFE WILL APPEAR EASY.

Shuffle, *v.* to dodge; to shift; to play mean tricks; to change the position of the cards; to move with an irregular gait—*s.* a disordering of things; a trick
Shuffler, *s.* one who shuffles or plays tricks
Shuffling, *s.* trick; artifice; an irregular gait—*a.* evasive
Shufflingly, *ad.* evasively; with a shuffling gait
Shun, *v. a.* to avoid; to turn from [rails
Shunt, *v. a.* to turn on to a side line of
Shut, *v.* to close, confine, exclude; to be closed
Shut'ter, *s.* a cover for a window, &c.
Shut'tle, *s.* an instrument used in weaving
Shut'tle-cock, *s.* a cork with feathers in it, played with a battledore
Shy, *a.* reserved, cautious, suspicious—*v. n.* to start aside in sudden fright; to throw at a mark
Shy'ly, *ad.* not familiarly; distantly
Shyness, *s.* reservedness
Sibe'rian, *a.* relating to Siberia
Sib'ilant, *a.* hissing—*s.* (in Grammar), a letter representing a hissing sound
Sib'yline, *a.* of or belonging to a sibyl
Sick, *a.* afflicted with disease; disgusted
Sick'en, *v.* to make sick; disgust; decay
Sick'ish, *a.* somewhat sick; inclined to be sick
Sic'kle, *s.* a hook for reaping corn
Sick'led, *a.* furnished with a sickle
Sick'liness, *s.* disposition to sickness
Sick'-list, *s.* a list of the names of the sick
Sick'ly, *a.* not healthy, faint, weak
Sick'ness, *s.* disease; nausea
Side, *s.* the part of an animal where the ribs are; edge; the part not the end, nor the top, nor the base; party—*a.* on one side, not direct—*v. n.* to join with
Si'dearms, *s. pl.* arms worn at one's side
Si'deboard, *s.* a side table with closets and drawers
Si'debox, *s.* a box on the side of a theatre
Si'delong, *a.* lateral, oblique, not direct
Side'real, *a.* starry; relating to fixed stars
Si'desaddle, *s.* a woman's saddle
Si'desman, *s.* an assistant to a church-warden
Si'dewalk, *s.* a footway [warden
Si'deways, Si'dewise, *ad.* on one side
Si'ding, *s.* a short branch railway
Si'dle, *v. n.* to walk sideways
Siege, *s.* the besieging a fortified place
Si'enite, *s.* a kind of granite
Sies'ta, *s.* [Span.], an afternoon nap
Sieve, *s.* hair, &c., strained on a hoop
Sift, *v. a.* to put through a sieve; to examine
Sifter, *s.* one who sifts; a sieve
Sigh, *s.* a mournful breathing; a sob—*v.* to lament; to breathe audibly
Si'gher, *s.* one who sighs [grief
Si'ghing, *s.* act of breathing audibly, as in
Sight, *s.* vision, view; a show
Si'ghtless, *a.* blind, not sightly; offensive
Si'ghtlessly, *ad.* as without sight
Si'ghtlessness, *s.* blindness
Si'ghtliness, *s.* handsomeness, seemliness
Si'ghtly, *a.* comely, seemly
Sign, *s.* a token, miracle, symbol, device; prognostic; (in Astronomy), the space of 30 degrees on the ecliptic—*v. a.* to mark, to ratify by writing
Sig'nal, *s.* a sign that gives notice—*a.* memorable, remarkable

Sig'nalize, *v. a.* to make remarkable
Sig'nally, *ad.* remarkably, memorably
Sig'nature, *s.* a mark, sign-manual; among printers, a letter to distinguish a sheet
Si'gn-board, *s.* the board over a shop with the name, &c. of the tradesman
Si'gner, *s.* one who signs his name
Sig'net, *s.* a seal [force
Significance, Signif'icancy, *s.* meaning, important
Signif'icant, Signif'icative, *a.* expressive, important
Significantly, Signif'icatively, *ad.* with meaning or force
Significa'tion, *s.* meaning, import, sense
Signif'icatory, *a.* that betokens
Sig'nify, *v.* to declare, to mean, to import
Sig'nior. See Seignior
Sign-man'ual, *s.* a signature written with one's own hand
Si'gn-post, *s.* one on which a sign hangs
Si'lence, *s.* stillness, taciturnity, secrecy—*interj.* commanding silence—*v. a.* to forbid to speak; to still, to stop
Si'lent, *a.* mute, still, quiet, not speaking
Silen'tiary, *s.* one who keeps silence
Si'lently, *ad.* without speech or noise
Si'lentness, *s.* state of being silent
Si'lex, *s.* [Lat.], flint, quartz, &c.
Silhouet'te, *s.* [Fr.], a profile
Silic'eous, Silic'ious, *a.* made of flint; flinty
Silic'ify, *v. a.* to convert into siliceous
Silk, *s.* the delicate thread of the silkworm; anything made of it
Silk, Sil'ken, *a.* made of silk; soft; tender
Sil'kiness, *s.* softness; smoothness
Silk'-man, Silk'-mercer, *s.* a dealer in silk
Silk'-mill, *s.* a silk-manufacture
Silk'-weaver, *s.* a weaver of silken stuffs
Silk'-worm, *s.* the caterpillar that spins
Sil'ky, *a.* made of silk; soft; pliant [silk
Sill, *s.* the base; the threshold
Sil'labub, Sil'libub, Syl'labub, *s.* a liquor made of milk, wine, sugar, &c.
Sil'lily, *ad.* in a silly manner; foolishly
Sil'liness, *s.* simplicity; weakness
Sil'y, *a.* harmless, weak, simple, foolish
Silt, *s.* fine sea-sand; mud; slime—*v. n.* to choke with silt
Sil'van, *a.* woody, full of woods
Sil'ver, *s.* a white metal, malleable and ductile, but hard, much used for coin, &c.; money or anything made of it—*a.* made of or like silver—*v. a.* to overlay with silver
Sil'ver-fr, *s.* a kind of fir-tree
Sil'vering, *s.* a covering of silver
Sil'versmith, *s.* one who deals in silver, &c.
Sil'very, *s.* having the appearance of silver
Sim'ilar, *a.* like, resembling
Similar'ity, *s.* likeness, resemblance
Sim'ilarly, *ad.* in a similar manner
Sim'ile, *s.* [Lat.], a comparison for illustration
Simil'itude, *s.* likeness, comparison
Sim'mer, *v. n.* to boil gently or slowly
Sim'nel, *s.* a kind of sweet bread or cake
Simoni'ac, *s.* one guilty of simony
Simoni'acal, Simoni'ous, *a.* guilty of simony
Simoni'acally, *ad.* with the guilt of simony
Sim'ony, *s.* the crime of buying or selling church preferments
Simoo'm, *s.* a hot blast in the Arabian deserts

SEAL WORDS WITH SILENCE, AND SILENCE WITH OPPORTUNITY.

SIM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SKA

SPEND THE DAY WELL, AND YOU WILL BE ABLE TO REJOICE AT NIGHT.

Sim'per, *s.* a silly smile—*v. n.* to smile foolishly
 Sim'perer, *s.* one who simpers
 Sim'pering, *s.* the act of smiling sillily
 Sim'peringly, *ad.* with a foolish smile
 Sim'ple, *a.* single, plain; artless; unmingled; silly
 Sim'ple-minded, *a.* simple; unskilled; artless
 Sim'pleness, *s.* the quality of being simple
 Sim'pler, *s.* an herbalist
 Sim'ples, *s. pl.* herbs used medicinally
 Sim'pleton, *s.* a silly or simple person
 Simplic'ity, *s.* plainness, artlessness, simpleness
 Simplifica'tion, *s.* reduction to a simple
 Sim'plify, *v. a.* to render plain [state
 Sim'ply, *ad.* without art, foolishly
 Sim'ulate, *v. a.* to feign, to counterfeit
 Simula'tion, *s.* a feigning or counterfeiting
 Simulta'neous, *a.* occurring or being at the same time
 Simulta'neously, *ad.* at the same time
 Simulta'neousness, *s.* the being simultaneous
 Sin, *s.* departure from, or violation of, the law of God, evil doing—*v. n.* to commit sin
 Sin'-born, *a.* sprung from sin
 Since, *ad.* before this; ago—*conj.* because that—*prep.* after
 Since're, *a.* pure, honest, true [crisy
 Since'rely, *ad.* perfectly; without hypo-
 Sincer'ity, Since'reness, *s.* purity of mind, honesty of intention
 Sine, *s.* (in Geometry), a perpendicular line from one end of an arc to a radius drawn to the other end
 Si'neure, *s.* an office which has revenue without employment
 Si'necurism, *s.* the possession of a sinecure
 Si'necurist, *s.* one who holds a sinecure
 Sin'ew, *s.* a tendon, muscle, or nerve
 Sin'ewed, *a.* furnished with sinews, strong
 Sin'ewless, *a.* void of power or strength
 Sin'ewy, *a.* nervous, strong, forcible
 Sin'ful, *a.* unholy, wicked, profane
 Sin'fully, *ad.* wickedly; irreligiously
 Sin'fulness, *s.* unholiness, wickedness
 Sing, *v.* to utter melodious tones; to celebrate; to praise; to relate or mention in poetry
 Singe, *v. a.* to scorch, to burn slightly—*s.* a slight burn
 Sing'er, *s.* one who sings, or is skilled in singing
 Sing'ing, *s.* musical articulation
 Sing'ing-book, *s.* a music-book
 Sing'ingly, *ad.* with a kind of tune
 Sing'ing-man, *s.* a lay-clerk in a cathedral
 Sing'ing-master, *s.* one who teaches singing
 Sin'gle, *a.* alone, unmarried, individual—*v. a.* to choose out from among others
 Sin'glehanded, *a.* alone, unassisted
 Sin'gleminded, *a.* sincere, earnest
 Sin'gleness, *s.* sincerity; ingenuousness
 Sin'glestick, *s.* a stick with a basket hilt; an athletic game
 Sin'gly, *ad.* individually, only, by one's self
 Sing'song, *s.* bad singing; drawling intonation
 Sin'gular, *a.* only one; particular; rare
 Singularity, *s.* a personal peculiarity;

any special distinction or character; any oddity
 Sin'gularly, *ad.* particularly; strangely
 Sin'ister, *a.* [Lat.], bad, perverse, corrupt, unfair
 Sin'isterly, *ad.* perversely; unfairly
 Sink, *v.* to fall gradually, settle, decline; become submerged—*s.* a drain; a broad shallow basin with a drain
 Sink'ing-fund, *s.* a fund for the reduction of the national debt
 Sin'less, *a.* exempt from sin, innocent
 Sin'lessness, *s.* exemption from sin
 Sin'ner, *s.* one who sins or has sinned; an offender
 Sin'offering, *s.* an expiation for sin
 Sin'uated, *a.* having a winding outline
 Sinuos'ity, Sinua'tion, *s.* the quality of being sinuous
 Sin'uous, *a.* bending in and out
 Sip, *v. a.* to drink by small draughts—*s.* a small draught
 Si'phon, *s.* [Fr.], a pipe to draw off liquors from a vessel without raising the dregs
 Sip'per, *s.* one who sips
 Sip'pet, *s.* a small sop
 Sir, *s.* a word of respect to men; the title of a knight or baronet
 Sire, *s.* a father; a title given to kings
 Si'ren, *a.* [Lat.], alluring; bewitching like a siren
 Sir'loin, *s.* the loin of beef
 Siroc'co, *s.* [Ital.], a hot wind in the Mediterranean
 Sir'rah, *s.* a name of reproach and insult
 Sir'up. See Syrup
 Sis'kin, *s.* a bird called the greenfinch
 Sis'ter, *s.* a female born of one's parents—a female of the same society, &c.
 Sis'terhood, *s.* a society of females [sister
 Sis'ter-in-law, *s.* a husband or wife's
 Sis'terly, *a.* like or becoming a sister
 Sit, *v.* to rest on a seat; to repose; to hold a sitting; to incubate
 Site, *s.* situation, local position
 Sit'ter, *s.* one who sits; a brooding hen
 Sit'ting, *s.* the act of resting on a seat; space for a seat; a session; a consultation; a time of uninterrupted application
 Sit'ting-room, *s.* a room in ordinary occupation
 Sit'uate, Sit'uated, *a.* placed; lying
 Situa'tion, *s.* position; condition; state; place
 Six, *a.* twice three, one more than five
 Six'fold, *a.* six times told
 Six'pence, *s.* a silver coin, half a shilling
 Six'penny, *a.* worth sixpence
 Six'teen, *a.* six and ten
 Six'teenth, *a.* the ordinal of sixteen
 Sixth, *s.* the ordinal of six—*s.* a sixth part
 Sixth'ly, *ad.* in the sixth place
 Six'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of sixty
 Six'ty, *a.* six times ten
 Si'zar, *s.* a student of the lowest rank at the University of Cambridge
 Size, *s.* bulk, magnitude; a glutinous substance—*v. a.* to arrange according to size; to cover with size
 S'izeable, *a.* of just proportion to others
 Si'ziness, *s.* glutinousness; viscosity
 Si'zy, *a.* glutinous, viscous, ropy
 Skate, *s.* a flat sea-fish; a smooth iron edge fitted to the foot for sliding on ice with—*v. n.* to slide on ice with skates

SPEAK NOT HIGHLY OF YOURSELF, LEST IT LEAD TO VAIN-GLORY.

[SKA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SLE]

SOME POOR MEN ARE UNDERVALUED, BECAUSE WORTH NOTHING.

Ska'ter, *s.* one who skates
 Skein, *s.* a hank of silk, thread, &c.
 Skel'eton, *s.* the bones of the body in their natural connection; an outline of a discourse, &c.
 Skel'eton-key, *s.* a key for picking locks
 Skep, *s.* a kind of open basket
 Sketch, *s.* an outline; a rough draught—*v. a.* to trace in outline; to draw from nature; to plan
 Sketch'er, *s.* one who makes or writes sketches
 Skew, *a.* awry, oblique
 Skewer, *s.* a pin to truss meat with—*v. a.* to fasten with skewers
 Skiff, *s.* a small light boat—*v. a.* to pass lightly; to glide along
 Skil'ful, Skil'led, *a.* knowing, experienced
 Skil'fully, *ad.* with skill, dexterously
 Skill, Skil'fulness, *s.* knowledge, experience, dexterity
 Skil'less, *a.* wanting skill; artless
 Skil'let, *s.* a small kettle or boiler
 Skim, *s.* scum—*v.* to take off what is collected on the surface of a fluid; pass lightly
 Skim'mer, *s.* a ladle to skim with
 Skim'-milk, *s.* milk deprived of its cream
 Skim'mingly, *ad.* by skimming over the surface
 Skin, *s.* the cuticle or hide; the rind of fruit—*v. a.* to flay; to uncover; to heal
 Skin'-deep, *a.* superficial; slight
 Skin'flint, *s.* a niggardly person
 Skin'less, *a.* having a slight skin
 Skin'ner, *s.* a dealer in skins
 Skin'niness, *s.* the quality of being skinny
 Skin'ny, *a.* wanting flesh, thin, lean
 Skip, *v.* to pass by quick leaps; to miss—*s.* a light leap or bound
 Skip'jack, *s.* an upstart; a lackey
 Skip'per, *s.* the master of a merchant vessel
 Skip'pingly, *ad.* by skips and leaps
 Skir'mish, *s.* a slight fight, a contest—*v. n.* to fight desultorily
 Skir'misher, *s.* one who skirmishes
 Skir'mishing, *s.* act of fighting desultorily
 Skirt, *s.* the edge, margin, extreme part—*v. a.* to border; to run along the edge
 Skit, *s.* a slight satire
 Skit'tish, *a.* easily frightened; wanton; fickle
 Skit'tishly, *ad.* wantonly; uncertainly
 Skit'tishness, *s.* wantonness; fickleness
 Skit'tles, *s.* the play of ninepins
 Skull, *v. n.* to hide; lurk in fear or malice
 Skull. See Scull
 Skunk, *s.* a fetid animal of the weasel kind
 Sky, *s.* the heavens, the firmament
 Sky'colour, *s.* an azure colour; blue
 Skyblue'e, Sky'coloured, *a.* azure; like
 Sky'ey, Ski'ey, *a.* ethereal [the sky
 Sky'lark, *s.* a lark that sings as it flies
 Sky'light, *s.* a window in the roof
 Sky'rocket, *s.* a kind of firework
 Slab, *s.* a plane of stone; a puddle—*a.* thick; viscous; glutinous
 Slab'ber. See Slobber
 Slab'by, *a.* plashy, dirty, thick, viscous
 Slack, *a.* not tense, loose, remiss, relaxed—*ad.* not tensely, loosely—*s.* rope hanging without tension
 Slack, Slack'en, *v.* to relax, to be remiss, abate, flag
 Slack'ly, *ad.* loosely; remissly; tardily

Slack'ness, *s.* looseness, negligence
 Slag, *s.* dross of metals; iron cinder
 Slake, *v.* to quench, extinguish, to put water to lime
 Slam, *v. a.* to shut with violence and noise
 Slan'der, *s.* defamation; reproach—*v. a.* to defame, calumniate
 Slan'derer, *s.* one who slanders another
 Slan'derous, *a.* defamatory
 Slan'derously, *ad.* with slander
 Slan'derousness, *s.* the being slanderous
 Slang, *s.* vulgar words or phrases
 Slant, *v. a.* to turn or tend downwards or sideways
 Slant'ing, *a.* oblique, sloping
 Slant'ingly, *ad.* with a slope or inclination
 Slap, *s.* a blow with the open hand—*v. a.* to strike with the open hand—*ad.* with a sudden and violent blow
 Slap'dash, *ad.* in headlong haste, suddenly
 Slash, *v.* to cut; lash; strike at random—*s.* a wound; a cut in cloth, &c.
 Slate, *s.* a fissile kind of stone; a flake of this stone for writing on, &c.—*v. a.* to cover a roof with slates
 Sla'tee-colour, *s.* a dark bluish purple
 Sla'ter, *s.* one who covers with slates
 Sla'ting, *s.* the slates on a roof; slater's work
 Slat'tern, *s.* a negligent, careless woman
 Slat'ternly, *ad.* awkwardly; negligently
 Sla'ty, *ad.* like or abounding in slate
 Slaught'er, *s.* earriage, butchery—*v. a.* to butcher, to slay
 Slaught'erer, *s.* one who slaughters
 Slaught'er-house, *s.* a house where beasts are killed for market
 Slaught'rous, *a.* destructive; murderous
 Slave, *s.* one deprived of freedom; a bond-servant, a captive—*v. n.* to drudge, to
 Sla'veborn, *a.* born a slave [toil
 Sla'veholder, *s.* an owner of slaves
 Sla'veholding, *a.* possessing slaves
 Sla'velike, *a.* like a slave [trade
 Sla'ver, *s.* a ship employed in the slave
 Sla'ver, *s.* saliva running from the mouth; base flattery—*v. a.* to besmear with saliva; to flatter basely
 Sla'verer, *s.* a driveller; an idiot; a flatterer
 Sla'veringly, *ad.* with slaver
 Sla'very, *s.* the condition of a slave
 Sla've-state, *s.* a state which has legalized slavery
 Sla've-trade, *s.* traffic in slaves
 Sla'vish, *a.* servile, base, mean
 Sla'vishly, *ad.* servilely, meanly
 Sla'vishness, *s.* servility, meanness
 Slavon'ic, *a.* pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Russia
 Slay, *v. a.* to kill, butcher, put to death
 Slay'er, *s.* a killer; murderer; destroyer
 Sledge, Sled, *s.* a carriage moving on runners without wheels
 Sledge, Sledge'hammer, *s.* a smith's large hammer
 Sled'ging, Sled'ding, *s.* a journey or excursion in a sledge
 Sleek, *a.* smooth, glossy, delicate—*v. a.* to render smooth or glossy
 Slee'kly, *ad.* smoothly, glossily
 Slee'kness, *s.* smoothness, glossiness
 Sleep, *s.* repose, rest, slumber—*v. n.* to slumber, repose, rest
 Slee'per, *s.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber or stone serving as a support to railway bars, &c.

SOME RICH MEN ARE OVERVALUED, THOUGH NOTHING WORTH.

[SLE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SMA]

SAYING AND DOING SHOULD BE BUT ONE MAN'S OFFICE.

Slee'pily, *ad.* drowsily; dully; lazily
 Slee'piness, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness
 Slee'ping, *s.* the act of taking rest in sleep
 Slee'pless, *a.* wanting sleep; always
 Slee'plessness, *s.* want of sleep [awake
 Slee'pwalker, *s.* a somnambulist
 Slee'pwalking, *s.* somnambulism [sleep
 Slee'py, *a.* drowsy, sluggish, causing
 Sleet, *s.* hail and rain mixed—*v. n.* to
 snow or hail with rain
 Slee'ty, *a.* of the nature of sleet
 Sleeve, *s.* the dress covering the arm
 Slee'ved, *a.* having sleeves
 Slee've-button, *s.* a button for the sleeve
 Slee'veless, *a.* having no sleeves; unrea-
 sonable, foolish
 Sleight, *s.* dexterous practice; art; trick
 Slen'der, *a.* thin; small; not bulky;
 sparing
 Slen'derly, *ad.* without bulk; slightly, in-
 sufficiently
 Slen'derness, *s.* thinness; slightness
 Sley, *s.* a weaver's reed—*v. a.* to arrange
 threads in a reed
 Slice, *v.* to cut into thin pieces; to divide
 —*s.* a broad piece cut off; a peel
 Slide, *v.* to slip or glide as on ice; to pass
 unnoticed—*s.* a place to slide on; act of
 sliding
 Sli'der, *s.* the part of an instrument that
 slides; one who slides
 Sli'de-rule, *s.* an instrument for computing
 with
 Sli'ding, *s.* the act of gliding, &c.
 Slight, *a.* small; worthless; not strong—
s. neglect; contempt; artifice; scorn—
v. a. to neglect; to disregard
 Sli'ghter, *s.* one who disregards
 Sli'ghtingly, *ad.* with disdain, negligently
 Sli'ghtly, *ad.* superficially, carelessly
 Sli'ghtness, *s.* weakness; negligence
 Sli'ly, *ad.* cunningly; with cunning se-
 crecy
 Slim, *a.* slender, thin of shape
 Slime, *s.* any glutinous substance; mud
 Sli'miness, *s.* viscosity; glutinous matter
 Slim'ness, *s.* slenderness, thinness of shape
 Sli'my, *a.* viscous, glutinous, ropy
 Sli'ness, *s.* low cunning, craftiness, artifice
 Sling, *s.* an instrument for throwing
 stones, &c.; a stroke; a means of sus-
 pending an injured arm, &c.—*v. a.* to
 throw or suspend by a sling, &c.
 Sling'er, *s.* one who uses the sling
 Slink, *v.* to sneak away; to cast its young
 Slip, *v.* to slide; to slink; to fall into error
 or oblivion; to glide; to escape; to con-
 vey secretly—*s.* a false step; mistake;
 strip; twig; escape
 Slip-board, *s.* a board sliding in groves
 Slip-knot, *s.* a bow-knot, a knot easily
 untied
 Slip'per, *s.* a morning shoe, a loose shoe
 Slip'pered, *a.* wearing slippers
 Slip'perily, *ad.* in a slippery manner
 Slip'periness, *s.* smoothness; uncertainty
 Slip'pery, *a.* smooth; uncertain
 Slip'shod, *a.* slovenly, slatternly
 Slip'slop, *s.* bad or insipid liquor
 Slit, *v. a.* to cut anything lengthwise—*s.*
 a long cut or narrow opening
 Slit'ter, *s.* one who cuts or slashes
 Slit'ting-mill, *s.* a mill for slitting iron
 bars into nail rods
 Sliv'er, *v. a.* to split or cut into slips—*s.* a
 branch torn off

Slob'ber, *v.* to slaver; slop; sup up hastily
 and noisily—*s.* slaver; slop
 Slob'berer, *s.* one who slobbers
 Slob'bery, *a.* moist; slopped
 Sloe, *s.* the fruit of the blackthorn
 Sloop, *s.* a small one-masted vessel
 Slop, *v. a.* to dash with water—*s.* bad
 liquor of any kind; waste or spilled
 fluid
 Slope, *s.* a declivity; an oblique direction
 —*v. a.* to form or tend downwards or
 obliquely
 Slo'ping, *a.* oblique; tending downwards
 Slo'pingly, *ad.* downwards, obliquely
 Slo'piness, *s.* wetness, miriness
 Slop'py, *a.* miry, wet, plashy
 Slops, *s. pl.* ready-made clothes; naval
 clothing, bedding, &c.
 Slop'-seller, *s.* a seller of slops
 Slop'-shop, *s.* a place where slops are sold
 Slot, *s.* a broad flat wooden bar
 Sloth, *s.* slowness, idleness; an animal of
 a very inactive nature
 Slo'thful, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive
 Slo'thfully, *ad.* with sloth; lazily
 Slo'thfulness, *s.* laziness, sluggishness
 Slouch, *s.* a hanging down; a heavy
 clownish gait or appearance—*v. n.* to
 have a slouch—*v. a.* to press down
 Slough, *s.* a wet marshy place; the cast-
 off skin of a snake; the unsound part
 which separates from the sound part in
 a sore—*v.* to separate from the sound
 part
 Slou'ghy, *a.* miry, boggy, muddy
 Slo'ven, *s.* one dirtily or carelessly dressed
 Slo'veniness, *s.* negligence; carelessness
 Slo'venly, *a.* negligent, not neat, dirty—
ad. in a coarse inelegant manner
 Slow, *a.* not swift; late; dull; tardy
 Slowly, *ad.* not speedily, not rashly
 Slow'ness, *s.* tardiness, deliberateness,
 dulness
 Slow'worm, *s.* a common kind of snake
 Sludge, *s.* mire, mud
 Slug, *s.* an idler, a slow person; a shellless
 snail; an irregularly-shaped bullet
 Slug'-a-bed, *s.* one fond of lying in bed
 Slug'gard, *s.* an idle, lazy fellow—*a.* lazy;
 sluggish
 Slug'gish, *a.* dull, drowsy, lazy, slothful
 Slug'gishly, *ad.* dully; not nimbly; idly
 Slug'gishness, *s.* sloth; laziness; idleness
 Sluice, *s.* a water-gate, a flood-gate—*v. a.*
 to wet plentifully
 Slum'ber, *v. n.* to sleep lightly, to doze—
s. light sleep, repose
 Slum'berer, *s.* one who slumbers
 Slum'beringly, *ad.* in a sleepy manner
 Slum'berous, *a.* causing sleep; sleepy
 Slur, *s.* a slight disgrace—*v. a.* to sully, to
 soil; to pass lightly
 Slut, *s.* a dirty woman
 Slut'tish, *a.* like a slut
 Slut'tishly, *a.* in a sluttish manner
 Slut'tishness, *s.* the being sluttish
 Sly, *a.* cunning, stealthy, artfully secret
 Smack, *s.* taste, savour; a loud kiss; a
 slap; a kind of sloop—*v. a.* to kiss loud-
 ly; to hit smartly—*v. n.* to have a slight
 taste; to make a noise with the lips
 Small, *a.* little, slender; minute; petty
 Sma'llage, *s.* the wild celery
 Sma'll-arms, *s. pl.* muskets, rifles, carbines,
 Sma'll-beer, *s.* a weak kind of beer [&c.
 Sma'll-clothes, *s. pl.* breeches

SCORN NOT TO BE BETTERED BY THE GOOD EXAMPLE OF ANY.

[SMA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SNI]

Sma'll-coal, *s.* coal used for fires
 Sma'll-craft, *s.* vessels less than ships
 Sma'llish, *a.* somewhat small
 Sma'llness, *s.* the being small
 Sma'llpox, *s.* a very contagious eruptive disease
 Smalt, *s.* a finely-powdered blue glass
 Smart, *a.* pungent, quick, acute, brisk—
v. n. to feel quick lively pain—*s.* a quick, pungent, lively pain
 Smart'en, *v. a.* to make smart or showy
 Smart'ly, *ad.* sharply, briskly, wittily
 Smart'ness, *s.* quickness; liveliness; vigour
 Smash, *v. a.* to break in pieces—*s.* a violent breaking in pieces
 Smat'ter, *v. n.* to have a superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly
 Smat'terer, *s.* one who has a smattering of things
 Smat'tering, Smat'ter, *s.* a slight knowledge
 Smear, *v. a.* to soil, daub, contaminate—*s.*
 Sme'ary, *a.* dauby; adhesive [a daub
 Smell, *v.* to perceive by the nose, &c.—
s. the power of smelling; scent
 Smel'ler, *s.* one who smells
 Smel'ling, *s.* the sense of smell
 Smelt, *s.* a small fish of the salmon kind—
v. a. to extract metal from ore by melt-
 Smelt'er, *s.* one who smelts ore [ing
 Smelt'ery, *s.* a place for smelting ores
 Smelt'ing, *s.* the extraction of metals by fusing metallic ores
 Smew, *s.* an aquatic fowl [ously
 Smick'er, *v. n.* to smirk; to look amor-
 Smick'ring, *s.* an amorous look
 Smile, *v. n.* to look joyously or contemptuously; to be propitious—*s.* a look of pleasure, kindness, contempt, &c.
 Smi'lingly, *ad.* with a smile
 Smi'lingness, *s.* the state of smiling
 Smirch, *v. a.* to daub, to soil
 Smirk, *v. n.* to look affectedly soft or kind—*s.* an affected smile
 Smite, *v.* to strike; kill; destroy; blast
 Smi'ter, *s.* one who strikes hard
 Smith, *s.* one who works in metals
 Smith'craft, *s.* the art of a smith
 Smith'ery, Smith'y, *s.* a smith's shop
 Smock, *s.* the under garment of a woman
 Smock'faced, *a.* beardless, maidenly, pale
 Smock'frock, *s.* a man's loose frock
 Smoke, *s.* sooty exhalation; vapour—*v.* to emit smoke; burn; discover; use tobacco; dry in smoke; sneer or ridicule
 Smo'ke-dry, *v. a.* to dry in the smoke
 Smo'ke-jack, *s.* an engine for turning a
 Smo'keless, *a.* having no smoke [spit
 Smo'ker, *s.* one who smokes
 Smo'kily, *ad.* so as to be full of smoke
 Smo'king, *s.* the emission of smoke; the practice of smoking tobacco
 Smo'ky, *a.* emitting or full of smoke; smoked
 Smooth, *a.* even; plain; bland; mild—
v. a. to level; make easy; soften
 Smoo'ther, *s.* one who smooths
 Smoo'th'faced, *a.* mild-looking
 Smoo'thly, *ad.* evenly; easily; calmly
 Smoo'thness, *s.* evenness of surface; mildness
 Smoo'ths'poken, Smoo'thtongued, *a.* wheedling
 Smoth'er, *v.* to suffocate; to suppress—*s.* a smoke, thick dust

Smoth'ering, *s.* act of smothering
 Smoth'eringly, *ad.* so as to smother
 Smoth'ery, *a.* suffocating [out'vent
 Smo'ulder, *v. n.* to burn and smoke with-
 Smudge, Smutch, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke
 Smug, *a.* affectedly nice, spruce
 Smug'gle, *v. a.* to evade the payment of the customs, to bring in or out secretly
 Smug'gler, *s.* one who smuggles
 Smug'gling, *s.* contraband practice
 Smug'ly, *ad.* with smugness
 Smug'ness, *s.* affected spruceness
 Smut, *s.* a spot of soot; mildew; obscenity—*v. a.* to mark with smut
 Smut'tily, *ad.* blackly; obscenely
 Smut'tiness, *s.* soil from smoke; obscenity
 Smut'ty, *a.* black with smoke; mildewed; obscene
 Snack, *s.* a share; hasty refreshment
 Snaf'fe, *s.* a bridle with a plain bit—*v. a.* to hold in a bridle
 Snag, *s.* a sharp projection
 Snag'ged, Snag'gy, *a.* full of snags
 Snail, *s.* a slow creeping animal with a shell; a slow person
 Sna'il-like, *a.* resembling a snail—*ad.* slowly
 Snake, *s.* a serpent
 Sna'keweed, *s.* a plant also called bistort
 Sna'kewood, *s.* a tree growing in the East
 Sna'ky, *a.* like a snake; having snakes
 Snap, *v.* to break at once, break short; bite; crack—*s.* a sudden breaking or biting, a short sharp sound, a fastening for a necklace
 Snap'dragon, *s.* a plant with flowers like a closed mouth; a kind of Christmas
 Snap'per, *s.* one who snaps [play
 Snap'pish, *a.* eager to bite; surly, cross
 Snap'pishly, *ad.* crossly, peevishly, tartly
 Snap'pishness, *s.* peevishness; tartness
 Snare, *s.* a net, trap, entanglement—*v. a.* to entrap, to entangle
 Sna'rer, *s.* one who lays snares
 Snarl, *s.* a tangled knot; a quarrel—*v.* to growl like a dog; to speak captiously; to entangle
 Snar'ler, *s.* a surly captious fellow
 Snatch, *v.* to seize hastily, grasp—*s.* a hasty catch, a pluck, a short turn
 Snatch'block, *s.* a kind of pulley in a ship
 Snatch'er, *s.* one who seizes hastily
 Sneak, *v. a.* to creep slyly; to truckle—*s.* a sneaking fellow
 Sne'aking, *a.* servile, mean, niggardly
 Sne'akingly, *a.* meanly; servilely
 Sne'akingness, *s.* meanness; pitifulness
 Sneer, *s.* look of derision or contempt—
v. n. to show or express contempt
 Snee'rer, *s.* one who sneers
 Snee'ringly, *ad.* with derisive scorn
 Sneeze, *s.* violent emission of wind through the nostrils—*v. n.* to emit wind by the
 Snee'zing, *s.* the act of sneezing [nose
 Snick'er, *v. n.* to laugh slyly
 Sniff, *s.* a slight scent; a little snort—*v. n.* to snort slightly; to smell
 Snip, *s.* a single cut; a small shred—*v. n.* to cut with scissors
 Snipe, *s.* a small long-billed fen-fowl
 Snip'per, *s.* one who snips or clips
 Snip'pet, *s.* a small part; a share
 Sniv'el, *v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry
 Sniv'eller, *s.* one who snivels [childishly
 Sniv'elling, *a.* whining, pitiful, mean

SET NOT TOO HIGH A VALUE ON YOUR OWN ABILITIES.

SHORT ARE THE TRIUMPHS OF WIT WHEN VICE DIRECTS IT.

[SNO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SOL]

SPEAK AS YOU MEAN, DO AS YOU PROFESS, AND PERFORM WHAT YOU PROMISE.

Snob, *s.* a vulgar upstart
 Snob'bish, *a.* like a snob
 Snob'bishly, *ad.* like a snob [tence
 Snob'bishness, *s.* vulgar insolence or pre-
 Snooze, *s.* a slight slumber
 Snore, *s.* loud nasal breathing in sleep—
v. n. to breathe loudly through the nose
 when asleep
 Sno'rer, *s.* one who snores
 Snort, *v. n.* to blow through the nose
 with noise, like a horse; to deride with
 anger
 Snort'er, *s.* one who snorts; a snorer
 Snort'ing, Snort, *s.* the act or sound of
 snorting
 Snout, *s.* the nose of a beast, the nozzle
 Snout'ed, *a.* having a snout
 Snow, *s.* vapour frozen and falling in
 flakes—*v. n.* to fall or cover with snow
 Snow'ball, *s.* a ball of snow pressed to-
 gether
 Snow'-broth, *s.* any very cold liquor
 Snow'-drift, *s.* a bank of snow driven to-
 gether by the wind
 Snow'drop, *s.* a small white spring flower
 Snow'like, *a.* resembling snow
 Snow'-plough, *s.* a frame drawn by horses
 for clearing a track through the snow
 Snow'-shoe, *s.* a shoe for walking in the
 snow
 Snow'-storm, *s.* a storm of snow
 Snow'-white, *a.* white as snow; pure
 Snow'y, *a.* white as snow; full of snow
 Snub, *v. a.* to check; to reprimand—*s.* an
 ill-tempered reprimand
 Snub, Snub'-nose, *s.* a short or flat nose
 Snub'-nosed, *a.* having a snub-nose
 Snuff, *s.* the burnt wick of a candle; pow-
 dered tobacco taken up the nose—*v.* to
 inhale, to scent, to snort or sniff; to re-
 move the snuff from a candle
 Snuff'box, *s.* a box for snuff
 Snuff'er, *s.* one who snuffs [candles
 Snuff'ers, *s. pl.* an instrument to snuff
 Snuff'le, *v. n.* to speak or breathe audibly
 through the nose
 Snuff'ler, *s.* one who snuffles
 Snuff'ling, *s.* act of snuffling
 Snuff'taker, *s.* one who takes snuff
 Snuff'y, *a.* grimed with snuff
 Snug, *a.* close, hidden, concealed, sly
 Snug'gery, *s.* a snug comfortable dwelling
 Snug'gle, *v. n.* to lie close; to lie warm
 Snug'ly, *ad.* safely; closely
 Snug'ness, *s.* retiredness; compactness
 So, *ad.* in like manner; thus; provided
 that
 Soak, *v.* to steep in any liquid; to imbibe;
 to drain; to exhaust
 So'aker, *s.* one who soaks
 Soap, *s.* a substance used in washing—
v. a. to cleanse or cover with soap
 So'apboiler, *s.* one who makes soap
 So'apstone, *s.* steatite
 So'apsuds, *s.* water thoroughly impregnat-
 ed with soap
 So'apwort, *s.* a species of campion
 So'apy, *a.* having the quality of soap
 Soar, *v. n.* to fly aloft; to be aspiring
 So'aring, *s.* the act of mounting aloft
 Sob, *v. n.* to sigh convulsively in weeping
 —*s.* a convulsive sigh
 Sob'bing, *s.* act of lamenting; weeping
 So'ber, *a.* temperate, regular, serious, not
 intoxicated—*v. a.* to make sober; to
 calm

So'berly, *ad.* temperately, gravely, se-
 riously
 So'berminded, *a.* calm and temperate
 Sobermi'ndedness, *s.* calmness; freedom
 from passionate excitement
 Sobri'ety, So'berness, *s.* temperance; tem-
 perance in drink; calmness; coolness
 So'-called, *a.* called by such a name
 Sociabil'ity, *s.* sociableness; fellowship
 So'ciable, *a.* inclined to company; familiar
 —*s.* a kind of low phaeton
 So'ciableness, Social'ity, *s.* inclination to
 society
 So'ciably, *ad.* conversably; as a compa-
 So'cial, *a.* familiar, fit for society [nion
 So'cially, *ad.* in a social way
 So'cialness, *s.* the quality of being social
 Soci'ety, *s.* community; fraternity; com-
 pany; partnership; the upper classes
 Socin'ian, *s.* one who denies the Divinity
 of Christ—*a.* pertaining to Socinianism
 Socin'ianism, *s.* the opinion of Socinians
 Sock, *s.* a short stocking [inserted
 Sock'et, *s.* any hollow to hold something
 Socrat'ic, Socrat'ical, *a.* after the manner
 of Socrates
 Socrat'ically, *ad.* in the Socratical mode
 Sod, *s.* a turf, a clod, greensward—*a.* made
 or consisting of sod
 So'da, *s.* the protoxide of sodium; carbon-
 ate of soda
 So'da-water, *s.* soda dissolved in water
 with carbonic acid
 So'der. See Solder.
 So'dium, *s.* a metal obtained from soda
 Soev'cr. See Whosoever, &c.
 So'fa, *s.* a long seat or couch
 Sof'fit, *s.* the under-side of an archway,
 staircase, &c.
 Soft, *a.* not hard or rough; simple, gentle,
 smooth, effeminate—*interj.* stop! not so
 fast!
 Soft'en, *v.* to make soft or easy, to mollify
 Soft'ener, *s.* that which makes soft
 Soft'ening, *s.* the act of mollifying
 Soft'-hearted, *a.* kind-hearted; meek
 Soft'ly, Soft, *ad.* with softness [acy
 Soft'ness, *s.* quality of being soft; effemin-
 Soho! *interj.* used in calling to one far off
 Soil, *s.* earth, dirt, compost—*v. a.* to foul;
 to dirty; to stain
 Soire'e, *s.* [Fr.], an evening party
 So'journ, *v. n.* to dwell awhile in a place
 —*s.* a temporary residence
 So'journer, *s.* a temporary dweller
 So'journing, So'jourment, *s.* temporary
 residence
 Soke, *s.* a district in which a particular
 privilege or power is exercised
 Sol'ace, *s.* comfort, pleasure; alleviation—
v. a. to comfort; to cheer
 So'lan-goose, *s.* the gannet, a kind of goose
 So'lar, *a.* pertaining to the sun
 Sol'der, *v. a.* to unite with metallic cement
 —*s.* metallic cement
 Sol'derer, *s.* one who solders or mends
 Sol'dier, *s.* one belonging to the military
 profession; a warrior
 Sol'dierlike, Sol'dierly, *a.* martial; warlik
 Sol'diership, *s.* martial qualities or skill
 Sol'diery, *s.* a body of soldiers
 Sole, *s.* the bottom of the foot or shoe: a
 delicate flat fish—*v. a.* to furnish with a
 sole—*a.* single, alone
 Sol'ecise, *v. n.* to speak or write errone-
 ously

STATE AND GRANDEUR, HOWEVER ENVIED, ARE TROUBLESOME COMPANIONS.

[SOL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SOR]

Sol'ecism, *s.* an impropriety of speech
 Sol'ecist, *s.* one guilty of solecism
 Solecis'tic, Solecis'tical, *a.* incorrect
 Solecis'tically, *ad.* in an incorrect manner
 So'lely, *ad.* singly; only; separately
 Sol'emn, *a.* awful; religiously grave; serious
 Sol'emuness, *s.* the state of being solemn
 Solem'nity, *s.* grave dignity; a religious ceremony
 Solemniza'tion, *s.* the act of celebration
 Sol'emnize, *v. a.* to dignify by formalities
 Sol'emnly, *ad.* in a solemn manner
 So'leness, *s.* singleness
 Solfa'ing, *s.* singing certain syllables, *sol, fa, &c.*, to the notes of the scale
 Solic'it, *v. a.* to implore, ask, entreat
 Solicita'tion, *s.* importunity, entreaty
 Solic'itor, *s.* one who asks. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Solic'itous, *a.* anxious; careful; concerned
 Solic'itously, *ad.* anxiously; carefully
 Solic'itude, *s.* anxiety; carefulness
 Sol'id, *a.* not fluid; firm, true, compact, valid
 Solidifica'tion, *s.* the act of making solid
 Solid'ify, *v. a.* to make solid
 Solid'ity, Sol'idness, *s.* density, fulness of matter; firmness
 Sol'idly, *ad.* compactly; densely; firmly
 Solil'oquize, *v. n.* to utter a soliloquy
 Solil'oquy, *s.* a discourse, &c., to one's self
 Solitai're, *s.* [Fr.], a neck ornament; a hermit; a game for one person
 Sol'itarily, *ad.* lonely; without company
 Sol'itariness, *s.* state of being solitary
 Sol'itary, *a.* living alone, retired; lonely, alone—*s.* one who lives alone
 Sol'itude, *s.* a lonely life or place; loneliness
 So'lo, *s.* [Ital.], a tune, &c., by one person
 Sol'stice, *s.* the point of the ecliptic farthest N. or S. from the equator
 Solsti'tial, *a.* belonging to the solstice
 Solubil'ity, *s.* quality of being soluble
 Sol'uble, *a.* capable of being dissolved
 Solu'tion, *s.* a separation; a melting, a fluid in which a solid has been dissolved; explanation
 Solvability, Sol'vableness, Sol'vency, *s.* ability to pay all just debts
 Sol'vable, Sol'vible, *a.* that may be solved
 Solve, *v. a.* to clear up, explain, resolve
 Sol'ver, *s.* one who solves
 Sol'vent, *a.* able to pay debts; dissolving—*s.* a fluid that dissolves any substance
 Somatol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of bodies
 Som'bre, Som'brous, *a.* dark, gloomy
 Som'brously, *ad.* in a sombrous manner
 Som'brouness, *s.* the being sombrous
 Some, *a.* an indeterminate number or quantity; more or less; certain persons
 Som'ebody, *s.* an indeterminate person; a person of distinction
 Som'ersault, Som'erset, Sum'merset, *s.* a leap with a turn of heels over head
 Som'ehow, *ad.* one way or other
 Som'ething, *s.* an indeterminate thing or event; a part, a little
 Som'etime, *ad.* once, formerly
 Som'etimes, *ad.* now and then, not always
 Som'ewhat, *s.* something, more or less—*ad.* in some degree or quantity
 Som'ewhere, *ad.* in one place or other
 Somnam'bulism, *s.* the act of sleep-walking

Somnam'bulist, *s.* one who walks in his sleep
 Somniferous, Somnific, *a.* causing sleep
 Som'nolence, Som'nolency, *s.* sleepiness
 Som'nolent, *a.* sleepy; drowsy
 Som'nolently, *ad.* in a drowsy manner
 Son, *s.* a male child or descendant, a native
 Sona'ta, *s.* [Ital.], a tune for instruments only
 Song, *s.* a poem to be sung; a short lyric poem; the lay of a bird
 Song'ster, Song'stress, *s.* a singer of songs
 Son-in-law, *s.* one married to one's daughter
 Son'net, *s.* a poem of 14 lines; a short poem
 Sonnetee'r, *s.* a writer of sonnets or small poems
 Sono'rous, *a.* sounding; loud or high-sounding
 Sono'rously, *ad.* with high sound
 Sono'rousness, *s.* quality of being sonorous
 Son'ship, *s.* relation or character of a son
 Soon, *ad.* before long, early, quickly, readily
 Soot, *s.* aggregated particles of smoke—*v. a.* to soil with soot
 Sooth, *s.* truth, reality.
 Soothe, *v. a.* to calm, to gratify
 Soo'ther, *s.* a flatterer; one who soothes
 Soo'thingly, *ad.* in a soothing manner
 Soo'thsayer, *s.* a foreteller, predictor
 Soo'thsaying, *s.* foretelling future events
 Soo'tiness, *s.* the quality of being sooty
 Soo'ty, *a.* producing, covered with, or black as soot
 Sop, *s.* anything steeped in liquor—*v. a.* to steep in liquor
 Soph'ism, *s.* a fallacious argument
 Soph'ist, *s.* a fallacious disputant
 Sophis'tic, Sophis'tical, *a.* fallacious, deceitful
 Sophis'tically, *ad.* with sophistry
 Sophis'ticate, *v. a.* to adulterate, to debase
 Sophistica'tion, *s.* adulteration
 Sophis'ticator, *s.* one who sophisticates
 Soph'istry, *s.* fallacious reasoning
 Soporific, *a.* causing sleep—*s.* that which causes sleep
 Sopra'no, *s.* [Ital.], (in Music), the highest female voice
 Sor'cerer, *s.* a conjurer, magician
 Sor'ceress, *s.* a female magician, enchantress
 Sor'cery, *s.* magic, enchantment, witchcraft
 Sor'did, *a.* foul, dirty, base, mean, covetous
 Sor'didly, *ad.* meanly, poorly, covetously
 Sor'didness, *s.* meanness; baseness
 Sore, *s.* a place tender and painful, an ulcer—*a.* tender to the touch, painful, easily angered—*ad.* intensely; in a great degree
 So'rely, *ad.* with great pain, greatly
 So'reness, *s.* tenderness, painfulness, of body or mind
 Sori'tes, *s.* [Gr.], (in Logic), a condensed series of syllogisms
 Sor'rel, *s.* an acid plant; a reddish colour—*a.* of a reddish colour
 Sor'rily, *ad.* meanly, poorly, despicably
 Sor'riness, *s.* meanness; pitableness
 Sor'row, *s.* grief, sadness, mourning—*v. n.* to grieve; to be sad

STRIVE NOT AGAINST A PERSON WHO HAS NEVER INJURED YOU.

SCANDAL WILL RUB OUT LIKE DIRT WHEN IT IS DRY.

[SOR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SPA]

SINCE NONE ENJOY ALL BLESSINGS, BE CONTENT WITH YOUR FEW.

Sor'rowful, *a.* mournful, grieving, sad
 Sor'rowfully, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner
 Sor'rowfulness, *s.* state of being sorrowful
 Sor'rowing, *s.* expression of sorrow
 Sor'rowless, *a.* not feeling sorrow
 Sor'ry, *a.* grieved, vexed; worthless
 Sort, *s.* a kind, species, manner; class—
v. to separate and classify, to arrange, to fit
 Sortie, *s.* [Fr.], a sally of besieged troops against their besiegers
 Sortilege, *s.* divination by lots
 Sort'ment, *s.* assortment
 So'so, *a.* not so good as it should be
 Sot, *s.* a drunkard; a blockhead
 Sot'tish, *a.* addicted to liquor; doltish
 Sot'tishly, *ad.* drunkenly, stupidly
 Sot'tishness, *s.* drunken stupidity
 Sou'chong', *s.* a kind of black tea
 Sou'gh, *v. n.* to sound as the wind—*s.* a subterranean drain
 Sou'ghing, *s.* sound of the wind
 Soul, *s.* the immaterial, immortal part of man; spirit; mind or heart; essence; vital principle; a person
 Sou'l-destroying, *a.* pernicious to the soul
 Sou'less, *a.* void of soul; mean; low
 Sound, *s.* anything audible, noise; a narrow sea; the air-bladder of a fish; a surgical instrument—*a.* perfectly healthy; right; stout, hearty—*ad.* with soundness—*v.* to try depth with a plummet; examine; celebrate by sound; make a noise
 Sou'nd-board, Sou'nding-board, *s.* a board to propagate the sound in organs, &c., or placed over a pulpit to reflect the sound downwards
 Sou'ndhearted, *a.* sound in the affections
 Sou'nding, *a.* of loud or magnificent sound—*s.* the act of uttering noise
 Sou'nding-line, *s.* a line and plummet to sound with
 Sou'ndings, *s. pl.* places fathomable at sea
 Sou'ndless, *a.* that cannot be fathomed; having no sound
 Sou'ndly, *ad.* heartily; stoutly; rightly
 Sou'ndness, *s.* health; truth; strength
 Soup, *s.* a decoction of flesh; broth
 Sour, *a.* acid; austere; painful; cross—
v. a. to make acid; to make uneasy
 Source, *s.* a spring; head; original cause
 Sou'rdoek, *s.* the plant called sorrel
 Sou'rish, *a.* somewhat sour
 Sour-krou't, *s.* a German dish of cabbage
 Sou'rly, *ad.* with sourness
 Sou'rness, *s.* acidity; ill-temper
 Sou'se, *s.* salt pickle—*v.* to steep in pickle; to plunge into water—*ad.* all at once
 South, *s.* the cardinal point at which the sun is at noon; the southern regions; the south wind—*a.* southern—*ad.* toward the south
 South-e'ast, *s.* the point midway between south and east
 South-e'astern, *a.* towards the south-east
 South'erly, South'ernly, *a.* from or towards the south
 South'ern, *a.* belonging to the south
 South'ernmost, *a.* nearest the south
 South'ernwood, *s.* a scented kind of mugwort
 South'ing, (in Astronomy), *s.* the passing of the meridian by a celestial body
 South'most, *a.* furthest towards the south
 South'ward, *ad.* towards the south

South-west', *s.* the point midway between south and west
 South-west'erly, South-west'ern, *a.* in a south-west direction
 Sov'reign, *a.* supreme in power or efficacy—*s.* a monarch, a king, supreme lord; a gold coin worth twenty shillings
 Sov'reignly, *ad.* in the highest degree
 Sov'reignty, *s.* state, &c., of a sovereign prince; supremacy; highest place
 Sow, *s.* a female pig; a mass of lead
 Sow, *v.* to scatter, especially seed; to spread; to propagate
 Sow'bread, *s.* a plant called cyclamen
 So'wer, *s.* one who sows
 So'wing, *s.* the act of scattering seed
 Sow'thistle, *s.* a common thistle-like plant
 Soy, *s.* a kind of Indian sauce
 Space, *v. a.* to make spaces between things—*s.* extension; interval or extent of time or room
 Spa'cious, *a.* wide, extensive, roomy
 Spa'ciously, *ad.* extensively
 Spa'ciousness, *s.* extensiveness
 Spade, *s.* a shovel to dig with; a suit of cards—*v. a.* to dig with a spade
 Spa'debone, *s.* the shoulder-blade
 Span, *s.* nine inches; any short duration—*v. a.* to measure with the hand extended; to measure
 Span'drel, *s.* the triangle between the curve of an arch and the square hood-mould, &c., enclosing it
 Span'gle, *s.* a small flake of shining metal; anything that sparkles—*v. a.* to besprinkle with spangles
 Span'iel, *s.* a kind of sporting dog, a fawning flatterer
 Span'ish, *a.* of or pertaining to Spain
 Spanish-fly', *s.* the cantharis, or blister fly
 Span'ish-white, *s.* a fine kind of whiting
 Spank'er, *s.* a large sail; a stout person
 Span'king, *a.* large, fine, strong
 Span'new, *a.* quite new
 Spar, *s.* a kind of crystal; a small beam or bar—*v.* to fight with fists; to argue contentiously
 Spare, *v.* to be frugal; to forbear, to forgive, to save, to preserve from destruction—*a.* scanty; lean; superfluous
 Spa'reness, *s.* leanness; want of flesh
 Spa'rer, *s.* one who spares
 Spa'rerib, *s.* ribs of pork with little flesh
 Spa'ring, *a.* saving; scanty
 Spa'ringly, *ad.* frugally; parsimoniously
 Spa'ringness, *s.* want of liberality [man
 Spark, *s.* a small particle of fire; a gay
 Spark'ish, *a.* lively; gay
 Spar'kle, *s.* a spark—*v. n.* to emit sparks, glitter
 Spark'ler, *s.* that which sparkles
 Spark'ling, *a.* emitting sparks; glittering
 Spark'lingly, *ad.* with glittering lustre;
 Spark'lingness, *s.* vivid lustre [lively
 Spar'ling, *s.* a small fish
 Spar'ring, *s.* fighting with fists, boxing; contentious disputation
 Spar'row, *s.* a very common small bird
 Spar'row-hawk, *s.* a kind of small hawk
 Spar'ry, *a.* resembling spar
 Sparse, *a.* thinly scattered
 Spar'sely, *ad.* in a scattered manner
 Spar'tan, *a.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted
 Spasm, *s.* a sudden convulsion
 Spasmod'ic, Spasmod'ical, *a.* convulsive

SINCERE FRIENDSHIP IS THE EXCELLENCE OF HUMAN NATURE.

SPA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SPI

Spat'ter, *v.* to sprinkle; asperse
 Spat'terdashes, *s. pl.* coverings for the legs
 Spav'in, *s.* a disease in horses
 Spawn, *s.* the eggs of fish, &c.; offspring
 —*v. a.* to produce eggs as fishes; to produce
 Spawn'er, *s.* the female fish
 Speak, *v.* to talk, to say, to utter; to pronounce; to celebrate
 Spe'akable, *a.* having power to speak
 Spe'aker, *s.* one who speaks; the president of the House of Commons
 Spe'akership, *s.* office of speaker
 Spe'aking, *s.* the act of uttering words; oratory
 Spe'aking-trumpet, *s.* a trumpet to make the voice heard at a great distance
 Spear, *s.* a long pointed weapon, a lance—*v. a.* to kill or pierce with a spear
 Spe'argrass, *s.* a kind of long stiff grass
 Spe'arman, *s.* one who uses a lance
 Spe'armint, *s.* a kind of mint
 Spe'cial, *a.* particular; uncommon; chief
 Spe'cialty, *s.* peculiarity
 Spe'cialize, *v. a.* to mention specially
 Spe'cially, *ad.* particularly, peculiarly
 Spe'cie, *s.* [Lat.], metallic currency or coin
 Spe'cies, *s.* [Lat.], a kind or sort
 Spe'cific, *a.* distinguishing in kind—*s.* an infallible remedy
 Spe'cifically, *ad.* in its kind; definitely
 Spe'cificate, *v. a.* to specify particulars
 Spe'cifica'tion, *s.* particularization, a statement of particulars
 Spe'cify, *v. a.* to particularize; to mention in express terms
 Spe'cimen, *s.* [Lat.], an example, pattern
 Spe'cious, *a.* showy; plausible; striking
 Spe'ciously, *ad.* with fair appearance
 Spe'ciousness, *s.* the being specious; plausibility
 Speck, *s.* a spot, a blemish—*v. a.* to spot
 Speck'le, *s.* a small speck; little spot—*v. a.* to mark with small spots
 Speck'led, *a.* full of small spots
 Speck'ledness, *s.* state of being speckled
 Speck'tacle, *s.* a show, a pageant
 Speck'tacled, *a.* furnished with spectacles
 Speck'tacles, *s. pl.* two lenses in a frame worn to help the sight
 Spectac'ular, *a.* relating to a spectacle
 Specta'tor, Specta'tress, *s.* [Lat.], a looker-on, a beholder
 Spectato'rial, *a.* pertaining to the spectator
 Spect'ral, *a.* pertaining to a spectre; ghostly
 Spect're, *s.* [Fr.], a frightful apparition; a ghost
 Spec'trum, *s.* [Lat.], an image; a visible form
 Spec'ular, *a.* like a mirror
 Spec'ulate, *v.* to meditate, to contemplate; to buy in the hope of selling at a great advantage
 Specula'tion, *s.* contemplation; a theory; unproved theory
 Spec'ulatist, *s.* a theorist
 Spec'ulative, *a.* pertaining to speculation, theoretical
 Spec'ulatively, *ad.* in a speculative manner
 Spec'ulativeness, *s.* the state or quality of being speculative
 Spec'ulator, *s.* one who speculates
 Spec'ulum, *s.* [Lat.], a mirror

Speech, *s.* articulate utterance; language; an oration
 Spee'chify, *v.* to make a speech
 Spee'chless, *a.* deprived of speech, dumb
 Spee'chlessness, *s.* the being speechless
 Spee'ch-maker, *s.* one who makes speeches
 Speed, *s.* quickness, celerity, haste—*v.* to make haste; to have success; to accelerate
 Spee'dily, *ad.* quickly, hastily, readily [ate
 Spee'diness, *s.* quality of being speedy
 Spee'dy, *a.* quick, swift, hasty, ready
 Spell, *s.* a charm; a turn at work—*v.* to form words of letters; to charm; to interpret
 Spell'bound, *a.* fixed by enchantment
 Spell'er, *s.* one skilled in spelling
 Spell'ing, *s.* orthography; the naming of the letters of words
 Spell'ing-book, *s.* a book to teach [spelling
 Spelt, *s.* a kind of corn
 Spel'ter, *s.* an impure kind of zinc
 Spen'cer, *s.* a kind of short overcoat
 Spend, *v.* to consume, to pass, to expend
 Spend'er, *s.* one who spends [to waste
 Spend'ing, *s.* act of expending
 Spend'thrift, *s.* a prodigal, a lavisher
 Sperm, Spermace'ti, *s.* a kind of fat obtained from the spermacetic whale
 Sperm'-oil, *s.* oil of the spermaceti whale
 Spew, *v.* to vomit, to eject, to cast forth
 Spew'er, *s.* one who vomits or ejects
 Spew'ing, *s.* the act of vomiting [business
 Sphere, *s.* a globe, region, world, rank
 Sphe'ric, Sphe'rical, *a.* round, globular
 Sphe'rically, *ad.* in form of a sphere
 Sphe'ricity, *s.* rotundity
 Sphe'roid, *s.* (in Geometry), a body not perfectly spherical
 Spheroid'al, *a.* of the form of a spheroid
 Sphe'rule, *s.* a small globe or sphere
 Sphinx. See *Classical Dict.*
 Spice, *s.* an aromatic condiment; a small quantity—*v. a.* to season with spice
 Spi'cer, *s.* one who deals in spices
 Spi'cery, *s.* a repository of spices
 Spi'cing, *s.* the act of seasoning with spice
 Spick-and-span, *ad.* quite fresh, quite new
 Spi'cy, *a.* producing spice, aromatic
 Spider, *s.* a well known 8-legged creature, which spins webs
 Spider-catcher, *s.* a bird so called [web
 Spider-like, *a.* resembling a spider or its
 Spig'ot, *s.* a kind of tap
 Spike, *s.* an ear of corn; a great nail or pin of metal—*v. a.* to fasten or set with spikes
 Spi'kenard, *s.* a fragrant Indian plant
 Spile, *s.* a vent peg
 Spill, *s.* a small thin strip; a spile—*v.* to shed, destroy, waste, lavish
 Spil'ler, *s.* one who spills
 Spin, *v.* to make yarn, thread, &c.; to draw out tediously; to work at spinning
 Spin'ach, Spin'age, *s.* an esculent plant
 Spi'nal, *a.* belonging to the back-bone
 Spin'dle, *s.* a long and slender pin, &c.—*v.* to grow in a long slender stalk
 Spin'dle-legs, Spin'dle-shanks, *s.* a contemptuous term for a tall slender person
 Spin'dle-shanked, *a.* having slender legs
 Spine, *s.* the back-bone; a thorn
 Spin'ner, *s.* one who spins, a spider
 Spin'ning, *s.* the art or act of spinning
 Spin'ning-jenny, *s.* a machine for spinning
 Spin'ning-wheel, *s.* a wheel for spinning

SOLID LOVE, WHOSE ROOT IS VIRTUE, CAN NO MORE DIE THAN VIRTUE ITSELF.

SILENCE IS SOMETIMES MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN THE MOST EXPRESSIVE ELOQUENCE.

[SPI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SPR]

SUFFICIENTLY REVENGED IS HE WHO CAN PARDON HIS BITTEREST ENEMY.

Spinosity, *s.* state of being thorny
 Spi'nous, Spi'nose, *a.* thorny, full of thorns
 Spinster, *s.* an unmarried woman
 Spi'ny, *a.* thorny, briery; perplexed
 Spi'racle, *s.* a breathing-hole; a vent
 Spi'ral, *a.* turning round like a screw
 Spi'rally, *ad.* in a spiral form
 Spire, *s.* a curve line; a wreath; a pointed steeple—*v. n.* to shoot up pyramidically
 Spi'red, *a.* having a steeple or spire
 Spirit, *s.* the soul; a ghost; essence, immateriality, meaning, ardour; genius; alcoholic liquor—*v. a.* to animate, to excite; to carry off
 Spirited, *a.* lively, vivacious, full of fire
 Spiritedly, *ad.* in a lively or strong manner
 Spiritedness, *s.* liveliness; ardour
 Spiritless, *a.* dejected, depressed, low
 Spiritlessly, *ad.* without spirit
 Spiritlessness, *s.* dulness; want of vigour
 Spirits, *s. pl.* alcoholic liquors; liveliness, gaiety
 Spiritual, *a.* incorporeal; pertaining to sacred things; ecclesiastical
 Spiritualism, *s.* the doctrine of immaterial existence
 Spiritualist, *s.* one who professes spiritism
 Spiritual'ity, *s.* immateriality; the nature of spirit; religiousness
 Spiritualiza'tion, *s.* act of spiritualizing
 Spiritualize, *v. a.* to make spiritual, or apply spiritually
 Spiritually, *ad.* in a spiritual way
 Spirituousness, *s.* the quality of being spirituous
 Spirituous, *a.* of the quality of alcohol
 Spirt, *v.* to flow or fly out in a sudden jet—*s.* a sudden and short effort
 Spi'ry, *a.* pyramidal; wreathed, curled
 Spit, *v.* to put upon a spit; thrust through; eject from the mouth—*s.* a pointed slender bar to roast meat on
 Spitch'cock, *v. a.* to split and broil an eel—*s.* an eel so cooked
 Spite, *s.* malice, rancour, malignity—*v. a.* to thwart, to vex, to offend
 Spi'teful, *a.* malicious, malignant, cross
 Spi'tefully, *ad.* maliciously, malignantly
 Spi'tfulness, *s.* malice; malignity
 Spit'fire, *s.* a fiercely petulant person
 Spit'ter, *s.* one who spits
 Spit'tle, *s.* saliva
 Splash, *v. a.* to bespatter with water or dirt—*s.* water or mud thrown up from a puddle, &c.
 Splash'y, *a.* wet; dirty; apt to daub
 Splay'footed, *a.* having the feet broad or turned inward
 Spleen, *s.* an internal organ of the body; spite, ill-humour
 Splen'id, Splen'dent, *a.* showy, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous
 Splen'idly, *ad.* magnificently; pompously
 Splen'dour, *s.* lustre, magnificence, pomp
 Splen'etic, Splenet'ical, *a.* fretful, peevish, angry
 Splice, *v. a.* to join ropes without a knot, to unite—*s.* a juncture so made
 Splint, *s.* a thin piece of wood used in surgery
 Splin'ter, *s.* a thin piece of wood, bone, &c.—*v. a.* to break into splinters
 Splin'tery, *a.* consisting of splinters
 Split, *v. a.* to cleave, divide, part, crack—*s.* a crack, fissure, separation

Split'ter, *s.* one who splits
 Splut'ter, *s.* bustle, tumult
 Spoil, *v.* to rob, to plunder; to corrupt, to injure, to destroy—*s.* pillage, plunder, [booty]
 Spoiler, *s.* one who spoils
 Spoiling, *s.* plunder; waste
 Spoke, *s.* the bar of a wheel
 Spo'kesman, *s.* one who speaks for others
 Spolia'tion, *s.* act of robbery or privation
 Spon'dee, *s.* (in Prosody), a foot of two long syllables
 Sponge, Spunge, *s.* a kind of marine zoophyte, the skeleton of which is applied to various uses; a skin at the end of a rammer for cleaning out a gun—*v.* to wipe as with a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance
 Spon'giness, *s.* the being like sponge
 Spon'ging-house, *s.* a house of detention for persons arrested for debt
 Spon'gy, *a.* soft and porous like sponge
 Spon'sal, *a.* relating to marriage
 Spon'sor, *s.* [Lat.], a surety; godfather, proxy
 Sponso'rial, *a.* relating to sponsorship
 Spon'sorship, *s.* office of a sponsor
 Sponta'neous, *a.* voluntary, not compelled
 Sponta'neously, *ad.* voluntarily, freely
 Sponta'neousness, Spontane'ity, *s.* the being spontaneous
 Spontoo'n, *s.* a kind of half-pike or halberd
 Spool, *s.* a reel to wind yarn upon—*v. a.* to wind on a spool
 Spoon, *s.* a small kind of ladle
 Spoon'bill, *s.* a large bird with a spoon-shaped bill
 Spoon'ful, *s.* as much as a spoon can hold
 Spoon'meat, *s.* food taken with a spoon
 Sport, *s.* merriment, mock, mirth, play; hunting, fishing, &c.—*v.* to divert, frolic, game, trifle
 Spor'ter, *s.* one who sports
 Spor'ting, *s.* practice of hunting, &c.—*a.* pertaining to hunting, &c.
 Spor'tive, Sport'ful, *a.* merry, ludicrous, done in jest
 Sportively, Sport'fully, *ad.* wantonly; merrily
 Sportiveness, Sport'fulness, *s.* wantonness; play
 Sport'less, *a.* joyless; sad
 Sports'man, *s.* one who loves hunting, &c.
 Spot, *s.* a blot, stain, disgrace; place; site—*v. a.* to stain, disgrace, sully
 Spot'less, *a.* pure, holy, immaculate
 Spot'lessness, *s.* state of being spotless
 Spot'tedness, Spot'tiness, *s.* the state of being spotted
 Spot'ty, *a.* full of spots; spotted
 Spou'sals, *s. pl.* marriage; nuptials
 Spou'sal, *a.* nuptial, bridal, conjugal [son]
 Spouse, *s.* a husband or wife, married person
 Spou'seless, *a.* without a husband or a wife
 Spout, *s.* a prominent lip or pipe to pour fluid out of a vessel by, a pipe—*v.* to force out, or issue out with force; to affect the orator
 Spou'ter, *s.* one who spouts
 Spou'ting, *s.* the act of sending out as through a spout; declamation
 Sprain, *s.* violent extension of the muscles, &c., without dislocation—*v. a.* to stretch the muscles, &c., violently
 Sprat, *s.* a small sea-fish

SUCCESS IS GENERALLY MORE THE RESULT OF PRUDENCE THAN IT SEEMS TO BE.

[SPR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SQU]

Sprawl, *v. n.* to lie or crawl with the limbs spread out
 Spray, *s.* a small branch; foam of the sea
 Spread, *v.* to extend; stretch; diffuse, disseminate—*s.* extent, expansion
 Spread'er, *s.* one who spreads
 Spread'ing, *s.* act of extending
 Sprig, *s.* a small spray—*v. a.* to mark or work with sprigs
 Sprig'gy, *a.* full of sprigs
 Spright. See Sprite [city
 Sprightliness, *s.* liveliness, gaiety, vivacity
 Sprightly, *a.* gay, lively, vivacious
 Spring, *v.* to grow; arise from; start; bound; fire a mine—*s.* the vernal season of the year; elastic force, a contrivance for using the elasticity of metal, &c.; bound; fountain; origin
 Springe, *s.* a noose that catches by a jerk—*v. a.* to ensnare; to catch in a trap
 Spring'er, *s.* one who springs or rouses game
 Spring'halt, *s.* a kind of lameness in a horse
 Spring'head, *s.* fountain; source [horse
 Spring'iness, *s.* elasticity
 Spring'ing, *s.* the act of leaping; growth
 Spring'-tide, *s.* high tide at the new moon
 Spring'-wheat, *s.* wheat sown in the spring
 Spring'y, *a.* elastic; full of springs
 Sprinkle, *v.* to scatter in small portions; to wash; to wet—*s.* a small quantity scattered
 Sprinkler, *s.* one who sprinkles
 Sprinkling, *s.* the act of sprinkling; a small and scattered number
 Sprit, *s.* a small spar used to extend a sail cornerwise
 Sprite, *s.* a spirit, an apparition
 Sprit'sail, *s.* the sail on a ship's bowsprit
 Sprout, *v. n.* to germinate, to bud—*s.* a shoot of a vegetable
 Sprouts, *s. pl.* young coleworts
 Spruce, *a.* neat, trim—*v. a.* to make one's self neat—*s.* kind of fir
 Sprucebeer, *s.* a kind of medicated beer
 Sprucely, *ad.* in a nice manner
 Spruceness, *s.* neatness without elegance
 Spry, *a.* brisk, active, clean
 Spud, *s.* anything short or broken off; a kind of spade
 Spume, *s.* foam, froth—*v. n.* to foam
 Spuminess, *s.* the quality of being spumy
 Spumy, *a.* frothy, foamy
 Sponge. See Sponge
 Spur, *s.* a rowel worn on a rider's heel; stimulus, incitement; the short claw on a cock's leg; any sharp projection; a short abrupt branch from a mountain-range—*v. a.* to prick with a spur; to incite
 Spurge, *s.* a plant called euphorbia [cite
 Spurge-laurel, *s.* a shrub called daphne
 Spurious, *a.* counterfeit, not legitimate
 Spuriously, *ad.* illegitimately, falsely
 Spuriousness, *s.* the being spurious
 Spur'ling, *s.* a small sea-fish
 Spurn, *v.* to kick; to reject; to treat with contempt—*s.* kick; insolent treatment
 Spurn'er, *s.* one who spurns
 Spurred, *a.* wearing spurs
 Spurrer, *s.* one who makes spurs
 Spur'ry, *s.* a common field-plant
 Spurt. See Spirt
 Sputter, *v.* to emit saliva as in hasty speaking; to speak indistinctly from haste
 Sputterer, *s.* one who sputters

Spy, *s.* an emissary; a scout, one who watches another's movements—*v. a.* to descry or discover; to look about; to watch
 Spy'boat, *s.* a boat sent out for intelligence
 Spy'glass, *s.* a small telescope
 Squab, *s.* the cushion of a sofa or couch—*a.* unfeathered; thick and short
 Squab'ble, *s.* a brawl; a petty quarrel—*v. n.* to quarrel; to wrangle
 Squab'bler, *s.* a quarrelsome fellow
 Squad, *s.* a small company, especially of soldiers
 Squad'ron, *s.* a part of a cavalry regiment, or fleet
 Squal'id, *a.* foul, nasty; filthy; ill-favoured
 Squal'idly, *ad.* in a squalid manner
 Squalid'ity, Squal'idness, *s.* the being squalid
 Squall, *s.* sudden gust of wind; loud scream—*v. n.* to scream suddenly
 Squall'er, *s.* one who screams
 Squall'y, *a.* windy; gusty
 Squan'der, *v. a.* to spend profusely; scatter
 Squan'derer, *s.* a spendthrift; a waster
 Square, *a.* equilateral, and having 4 right angles; right angled; adjusted; even; exact; true—*s.* (in Geometry), a square figure; an instrument to draw right angles by; an open space with buildings on its 4 sides; (in Arithmetic), the product of a number multiplied by itself—*v.* to make square, to multiply a number by itself
 Squa'rely, *ad.* as a square
 Squa'reness, *s.* the state of being square
 Squa're-rigged, *a.* having the sails suspended on yards
 Squa're-sail, *s.* a sail hung on a yard
 Squa'rish, *a.* nearly square
 Squash, *v. a.* to crush into pulp—*s.* anything or the fall of anything squashy
 Squash'iness, *s.* state of being squashy
 Squash'y, *a.* pulpy, squashed
 Squat, *v. n.* to sit close to the ground; to settle without right on land—*a.* cowering down; thick and short
 Squat'ter, *s.* one who squats
 Squaw, *s.* an Indian female or wife
 Squeak, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise, cry out—*s.* a shrill quick cry
 Sque'aker, *s.* one who squeaks
 Sque'aking, *s.* the sound of a shrill cry
 Squeal, *v. a.* to squall or squeak—*s.* a continued cry
 Sque'amish, *a.* dainty; over-nice
 Sque'amishly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner
 Sque'amishness, *s.* the being squeamish
 Squeeze, *v. a.* to press; gripe, compress—*s.* compression; pressure
 Squee'zing, *s.* act of squeezing
 Squib, *s.* a small firework, a cracker; a lampoon—*v. n.* to lampoon
 Squill, *s.* a kind of hyacinth; a kind of shrimp
 Squint, *s.* an oblique look—*v. n.* to look obliquely or awry
 Squint'eyed, *a.* having the eyes asquint; indirect; looking sidelong
 Squint'ing, *s.* the act of looking obliquely
 Squint'ingly, *ad.* with an oblique look
 Squire, *s.* a title of rank next below a knight; a common title of respect—*v. a.* to wait on as a squire
 Squi'reship, *s.* rank and state of an esquire
 Squir'el, *s.* a small climbing animal

SUFFER NOT FEAR TO TYRANNIZE OVER THE IMAGINATION.

SIMPLICITY OF LIFE AND MANNERS PRODUCE TRANQUILLITY OF MIND.

[SQU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STA]

SOME ARE REFINED, LIKE GOLD, IN THE FURNACE OF AFFLICTION.

Squirt, *v.* to throw out in a quick stream
—*s.* an instrument for squirting; a small quick stream
Squirt'er, *s.* one who squirts
Stab, *v. a.* to pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound by calumny—*s.* a wound with a sharp weapon
Stab'ber, *s.* one who stabs
Stab'bing, *s.* the act of stabbing [ness
Stabil'ity, *s.* steadiness, fixedness, firm-
Sta'ble, *a.* fixed, constant; strong, firm—
s. a house for horses, &c.—*v.* to dwell or keep in a stable
Sta'bleboy, Sta'bleman, *s.* one who attends in a stable
Sta'bleness, *s.* power to stand; steadiness
Sta'bling, *s. pl.* houses or room for horses
Sta'bly, *ad.* firmly; steadily
Stack, *s.* a pile of hay, corn, or wood; a row of chimneys or funnels—*v. a.* to pile up in a stack
Stack'-yard, *s.* an enclosure for stacks
Staff, *s.* a stick; a prop; an ensign of office; the five lines on which music is written; the retinue of a general
Stag, *s.* a red male deer
Stag'beetle, *s.* a beetle with huge jaws
Stage, *s.* a platform, especially of a theatre; an arena; the drama; the distance between 2 post-houses
Sta'ge-coach, *s.* a public carriage travelling by stages
Sta'ge-play, *s.* theatrical entertainment
Sta'ge-player, *s.* a theatrical performer
Sta'ger, *s.* a person of experience and cunning
Stag'ger, *v.* to reel; totter; hesitate; cause to reel, &c.
Stag'gering, *s.* the act of reeling
Stag'geringly, *ad.* in a reeling manner
Stag'gers, *s.* vertigo in horses [nant
Stag'nancy, Stagna'tion, *s.* the being stag-
Stag'nant, *a.* not flowing; motionless; dull
Stag'nantly, *ad.* in a stagnant manner
Stag'nate, *v. n.* to stop flowing; to be motionless
Staid, *a.* sober, grave, regular [tionless
Stai'dness, *s.* sobriety; gravity
Stain, *v. a.* to blot, colour, discolour; disgrace—*s.* a blot, colour, discoloration;
Stai'ner, *s.* one who stains [disgrace
Stai'nless, *a.* free from stain
Stair, *s.* a step; a flight of steps in a house
Stai'rcase, *s.* a flight of stairs
Stai'rrod, *s.* a rod to hold a carpet on stairs
Stake, *s.* a small post; a sharpened stick; wager; hazard—*v. a.* to defend, &c., with stakes; wager
Stalac'tite, *s.* stone in the form of an icicle
Stalag'mite, *s.* a stone deposited by water dropping on the floor of a cave
Stalagmi'tic, *a.* having the form of stalagmite
Stalacti'tic, *a.* like a stalactite
Stale, *a.* not fresh; old, vapid—*v. n.* to make water, as horses
Sta'leness, *s.* oldness, vapidness
Sta'lemate, *s.* (in Chess), the position of the king when he can only move into check
Sta'leness, *s.* oldness, vapidness
Stalk, *v. n.* to walk stately—*s.* a stem; a stalk
Sta'lked, *a.* having a stalk [lofty gait
Sta'lker, *s.* one who stalks
Sta'lking-horse, *s.* a pretence, a plea
Sta'lky, *a.* like a stalk
Stall, *s.* a division of a stable, &c.; a booth;

the seat of a cannon, &c.—*v. a.* to place or keep in a stall
Sta'llage, *s.* rent paid for a stall
Sta'llfed, *a.* fed in a stall [stalls
Sta'llfeeding, *s.* the system of fattening in
Sta'llion, *s.* an entire horse
Sta'l'wart, *a.* brave; strong
Stam'ina, *s. pl.* [Lat.], the fundamental strength of a human body
Stam'inal, *a.* pertaining to stamina
Stam'mer, *v. n.* to falter in one's speech
Stam'merer, *s.* one who stammers
Stam'mering, *s.* an impediment in speech
Stam'meringly, *ad.* in a stammering way
Stamp, *s.* any instrument to make an impression; a mark impressed; an impression or label to show duty, &c., paid to government; character, form; a stroke with the foot on the ground—*v.* to strike with the foot; to impress, mark, &c.
Stam'per, *s.* an instrument for stamping
Stamp'ing-mill, *s.* an engine for breaking ore
Stamp'office, *s.* the office where stamps are sold
Stanch, *a.* sound, firm; trusty; hearty—
v. a. to stop blood, &c., running
Stanch'ion, *s.* a prop, a support
Stanch'less, *a.* that cannot be stopped
Stanch'ness, *s.* soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence
Stand, *v.* to be upon the feet; be or remain erect, halt; offer oneself as a candidate; be placed, or be; persist; abide, endure—
s. a station, post; place for standing; a little table; halt; perplexity
Stan'dard, *s.* an ensign in war; a fixed weight; a measure; undoubted authority
Stan'dard-bearer, *s.* one who bears a standard or ensign
Stand'er, *s.* one who stands
Stand'ing, *s.* continuance; station; rank
Stand'point, *s.* point of view
Stand'still, *s.* a stop, a halt
Stan'nary, *s.* a tin-mine—*a.* pertaining to tin works
Stan'hope, *s.* a kind of two-wheeled chaise
Stan'za, *s.* [Ital.], a number of lines of poetry connected by rhyme or metre
Sta'ple, *s.* the chief commodity of a trading place; a loop of iron; principal
Star, *s.* one of the smaller and more numerous heavenly bodies; horoscope; luminary; decoration of an order of knighthood; conspicuous person—*v.* to adorn with stars; to play a conspicuous part
Starboard, *s.* the right side of a ship, &c.
Starch, *s.* a substance made of flour or potatoes to stiffen linen with—*v. a.* to stiffen with starch
Starch'ed, Starch'y, *a.* stiffened with starch; formal, precise
Starch'er, *s.* one whose trade is to starch
Starch'ly, *ad.* stiffly; precisely
Starch'ness, Starch'edness, *s.* stiffness, preciseness
Stare, *v. n.* to look with fixed gaze—*s.* a fixed look; the starling
Sta'r'er, *s.* one who stares
Star'fish, *s.* a radiated marine animal
Star'gazer, *s.* an astronomer or astrologer
Star'gazing, *s.* the act of viewing the stars
Stark, *ad.* wholly; entirely
Star'less, *a.* having no light of stars

SORROW, CARRIED TO EXCESS, DESTROYS BOTH THE MIND AND BODY.

[STA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STE]

Starlight, *s.* light from the stars—*a.* lighted by the stars
 Starlike, *a.* bright; rayed as a star
 Starling, *s.* a bird; piles round the piers of a bridge
 Starred, *a.* decorated with stars
 Starry, *a.* consisting of or like stars
 Start, *v.* to rise or move suddenly; set out; rouse suddenly; propose—*s.* a motion of terror; a spring
 Starter, *s.* one who starts
 Starting, *s.* the act of setting out
 Starting-post, *s.* the post from which a race begins
 Startish, Startlish, *a.* apt to start
 Startle, *v.* to fright, shock, impress with sudden terror—*s.* sudden alarm; shock
 Starvation, *s.* the act of starving
 Starve, *v.* to kill or die with hunger or cold
 Starveling, *s.* a poor lean animal—*a.* hungry
 Starwort, *s.* a plant with starlike flowers or leaves
 State, *s.* condition, dignity; commonwealth—*v.* *a.* to describe particularly; represent
 Stated, *a.* settled, regular
 Statedly, *ad.* regularly; not occasionally
 Stateless, *a.* without pomp
 Stateliness, *s.* grandeur, dignity, pride
 Stately, *a.* pompous, august, elevated
 Statement, *s.* a representation or recital of facts
 State-monger, *s.* an over-busy politician
 State-room, *s.* a magnificent room in a palace; apartment in a ship
 State-paper, *s.* a document concerning affairs of state
 Statesman, *s.* one employed in public affairs; a politician
 Statesmanship, *s.* the qualifications or employment of a statesman
 State-trial, *s.* trial of political offenders
 Static, Stat'ical, *a.* relating to equilibrium
 Statics, *s.* the science of forces at rest, or in equilibrium
 Station, *s.* situation, post; rank; police office, &c.; place where a railway train stops—*v.* *a.* to place or appoint
 Stational, *a.* pertaining to a station
 Stationary, *a.* fixed; not progressive
 Stationer, *s.* a dealer in paper, &c.
 Stationery, *s.* articles sold by a stationer—*a.* belonging to a stationer
 Station-house, *s.* a police-station
 Statist, *s.* a statesman, a politician
 Statistic, Statis'tical, *a.* pertaining to statistics
 Statistician, *s.* one who studies statistics
 Statistics, *s.* the study of the social and political condition, strength, resources, &c., of a nation
 Statuary, *s.* a carver of images; the art of doing so; carved images
 Statue, *s.* an image of metal, stone, &c.
 Statute, *s.* the height of any animal
 Statutable, *a.* according to statute
 Statutably, *ad.* agreeably with statute
 Statute, *s.* an act of parliament, law, &c.
 Statutory, *a.* enacted by statute
 Staunch. See Stanch.
 Stave, *s.* a portion of a cask; a verse—*v.* to break in pieces; push off
 Stay, *v.* to continue; wait; stop; support—*s.* continuance; obstruction; support

Stay'er, *s.* one who stays
 Staylace, *s.* a lace for stays
 Staymaker, *s.* one who makes stays
 Stay-tackle, *s.* tackle on ship-board for hoisting heavy weights
 Stays, *s. pl.* bodice for women; any support, &c.
 Stay-sails, *s. pl.* the sails fastened to rings which slide on the stays
 Stead, *s.* place; room
 Steadfast, *a.* firm, fixed, constant, resolute
 Steadfastly, *ad.* firmly, constantly
 Steadfastness, *s.* firmness; resolution
 Steadily, *ad.* without variation or shaking
 Steadiness, *s.* firmness, unvaried conduct
 Steady, *v. a.* to make steady—*a.* firm, not fickle, not wavering
 Steak, *s.* a slice of flesh
 Steal, *v.* to take by theft; to pass silently
 Stealer, *s.* one who steals
 Stealing, *s.* the act or practice of theft
 Stealth, *s.* secret unobserved act
 Stealthily, *ad.* quietly, secretly
 Stealthy, *a.* clandestine, silent
 Steam, *s.* the vapour of heated water—*v.* to send up steam; to subject to the action of steam
 Steam-boat, Steam-packet, Steam-ship, Steam-vessel, Steamer, *s.* a vessel propelled by steam
 Steam-engine, *s.* an engine worked by steam, and used for driving machinery
 Steamer, *s.* a vessel for steaming
 Stearine, *s.* the solid element of animal fat
 Steatite, *s.* soap-stone
 Steedfast. See Steadfast
 Steed, *s.* a horse
 Steel, *s.* iron combined with carbon; a weapon; an instrument to sharpen knives with; hardness or courage—*v. a.* to edge, &c., with steel; to harden—*a.* made of steel
 Steeliness, *s.* the being steely
 Steely, *a.* made of steel; hard, firm [ing
 Steelyard, *s.* a kind of balance for weighing
 Steep, *a.* precipitous, very sloping—*s.* a precipice—*v. a.* to soak in liquor
 Steeple, *s.* a turret of a church, a spire
 Steeple-chase, *s.* a race across the country
 Steepled, *a.* adorned as with towers
 Steeply, *ad.* with precipitous declivity
 Steepness, *s.* precipitous declivity
 Steer, *s.* a young ox—*v.* to guide a ship; to direct one's course
 Steering, *s.* the act of steering; an inferior apartment in a ship
 Steering, *s.* the art of guiding a ship
 Steering-wheel, *s.* the wheel by which a ship is steered
 Steerless, *a.* having no steer or rudder
 Steersman, *s.* one who steers a ship
 Stellar, Stellary, *a.* relating to the stars
 Stellate, Stellated, *a.* rayed like a star
 Stella'tion, *s.* emission of light as from a star
 Stem, *s.* a bole or stalk; family, race; a ship's prow or fore part—*v. a.* to oppose a current, to stop
 Stemless, *a.* having no stem
 Stench, *s.* a foul smell
 Stencil, *s.* a pattern cut in thin leather, &c., for colouring walls with—*v. a.* to colour with stencils
 Stencilling, *s.* art of colouring with stencils
 Stenographer, *s.* a short-hand writer

SOIL NOT THE SPLENDOR OF BRIGHT ACTIONS BY VAIN-GLORY.

STUDY MOST THOSE SCIENCES WHICH LEAD TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THYSELF.

[STE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STO]

SUSPICION AND DISTRUST ARE THE GREATEST ENEMIES TO FRIENDSHIP.

Stenograph'ic, Stenograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to short-hand
 Stenog'raphy, *s.* short-hand writing
 Stento'rian, *a.* loud, uncommonly loud
 Step, *v. n.* to move with the feet, to walk, to go—*s.* a pace, footstep; gait, action; a stair, round of a ladder
 Step'daughter, *s.* a daughter-in-law
 Step'father, *s.* a father-in-law
 Step'mother, *s.* a mother-in-law
 Step'pe, *s.* [Russ.], a wide plain
 Step'ping, *s.* act of advancing by steps
 Step'ping-stone, *s.* a stone laid to step on; a help to advancement
 Step'son, *s.* a son-in-law
 Step'stone, *s.* a stone step before a door
 Stereograph, *s.* a pair of photographic views to be used in the stereoscope
 Stereograph'ic, *a.* delineated on a plane
 Stereograph'ically, *ad.* by stereography
 Stereog'raphy, *s.* the art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane
 Stereomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to stereometry
 Stereom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring solid bodies to find their contents
 Stereoscope, *s.* an optical instrument which with two plane drawings produces the effect of one solid object
 Stereoscop'ic, *a.* pertaining to the stereoscope
 Stereoscop'ically, *ad.* as in a stereoscope
 Stereotype, *s.* a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press—*v. a.* to cast stereotype plates—*a.* pertaining to such
 Stereotyped, *a.* formal, fixed [plates
 Stereotyper, *s.* one who stereotypes
 Ster'ile, *a.* barren, unfruitful, dry
 Steril'ity, *s.* barrenness, unfruitfulness
 Ster'ling, *a.* genuine; lawful English coin
 Stern, *a.* severe of look or manners, harsh—*s.* the hindermost part of a ship
 Stern'-chaser, *s.* a cannon in a ship's stern
 Stern'ly, *ad.* severely, harshly, rigidly
 Stern'most, *a.* farthest in the rear
 Stern'ness, *s.* severity of look or manners
 Stern'way, *s.* movement of a ship stern foremost
 Ster'torous, *a.* snoring
 Steth'oscope, *s.* a surgical instrument by which the sounds of the chest are investigated
 Stew, *v.* to seethe slowly—*s.* meat stewed; confusion
 Stew'ard, *s.* a manager of another's affairs
 Stew'ardship, *s.* the office of a steward
 Stew'ing, *s.* the act of seething slowly
 Stew'-pan, *s.* a pan used for stewing
 Stick, *s.* a small branch, a rod, a staff; a stab—*v.* to fasten on; adhere; scruple; to pierce, to thrust in or among; to fix
 Stick'iness, *s.* adhesive quality; tenacity
 Stic'kle, *v. n.* to contend with obstinacy
 Stic'kle-back, *s.* a very small prickly fish
 Stic'kler, *s.* an obstinate contender
 Stick'y, *a.* viscous, adhesive, glutinous
 Stiff, *a.* inflexible, harsh, formal, strong
 Stiffen, *v.* to make or grow stiff, be hardened, grow obstinate
 Stiffening, *s.* that which makes stiff
 Stiff'ly, *ad.* rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly
 Stiff-necked, *a.* stubborn, contumacious
 Stiffness, *s.* obstinacy, inflexibility
 Stifle, *v.* to suffocate, suppress, extinguish
 Stig'ma, *s.* [Lat.], a brand, a mark of infamy

Stig'matize, *v. a.* to brand or mark as infamous
 Stile, *s.* steps into a field. See Style
 Stilet'to, *s.* [Ital.], a small dagger; a pointed instrument used by sempstresses
 Still, *a.* silent, inert, calm—*v. a.* to silence, quiet, appease, distil—*ad.* nevertheless—*s.* a vessel for distillation; silence
 Still-born, *a.* dead at the birth
 Still'life, *s.* things without life in a picture
 Still'ness, *s.* calmness, quietness, silence
 Still'y, *a.* still, silent—*ad.* silently; gently;
 Stilt, *v. a.* to raise as on stilts [calmly
 Stilts, *s. pl.* light poles with footholds on them, to raise a person in walking above the ground
 Stimulant, Stim'ulus, *s.* [Lat.], that which stimulates
 Stimulant, Stim'ulative, *a.* stimulating
 Stim'ulate, *v. a.* to excite, animate, impel
 Stimula'tion, *s.* act of stimulating
 Stim'ulative, *s.* a provocative; excitement
 Sting, *s.* the natural offensive weapon of bees, &c.; anything that gives pain; the point of an epigram—*v. a.* to pierce or wound with a sting
 Stinger, *s.* whatever stings or vexes
 Sting'ily, *ad.* with mean covetousness
 Sting'iness, *s.* covetousness, niggardliness
 Sting'ingly, *ad.* with a sting
 Sting'less, *a.* having no sting
 Stin'go, *s.* fine old strong beer
 Stin'gy, *a.* covetous, niggardly
 Stink, *s.* an offensive smell, a stench—*v. n.* to emit an offensive smell
 Stink'ingly, *ad.* with a stink
 Stink'pot, *s.* a kind of grenade filled with a stinking composition
 Stint, *s.* limit; a quantity assigned; a small kind of bird—*v. a.* to bound, to restrain
 Stin'ter, *s.* one who stints [strain
 Sti'pend, *s.* wages, salary, settled pay
 Stipendiary, *s.* one who serves for a stipend—*a.* receiving a salary
 Stip'ple, *v.* to engrave in dots
 Stip'pling, *s.* engraving by dots
 Stip'ulate, *v. n.* to contract, to settle terms
 Stipula'tion, *s.* a bargain; a contract
 Stip'ulator, *s.* one who stipulates
 Stir, *v.* to move, agitate, incite, rise—*s.* tumult, bustle, commotion
 Stirrer, *s.* one who stirs
 Stir'ring, *a.* active; busy
 Stirrup, *s.* an iron for a horseman's foot
 Stirrup-leather, *s.* the strap supporting the stirrup
 Stitch, *v.* to sew or join; to sew with distinct and strong stitches—*s.* one length of thread left by the needle in sewing; a sharp sudden pain in the side
 Stitch'ing, *s.* the act of sewing
 Stith'y, *s.* an anvil
 Stoat, *s.* an animal of the weasel kind
 Stocca'de, Stocca'do, *s.* [Ital.], a thrust with a rapier
 Stock, *s.* the trunk or body of a plant; a log; a kind of cravat; lineage; quantity; fund of money; share in the funds; wooden part of a gun—*v. a.* to store, to lay in store
 Stockade, *s.* a barrier of pointed stakes set in the ground—*v. a.* to fortify with a stockade
 Stockbroker, *s.* one who deals in stock, or the public funds
 Stock'dove, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon

SACRED TRUTHS SHOULD EVER BE SACREDLY DISCOURSED ON.

[STO]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STR]

SO LONG AS YOU ARE IGNORANT, BE NOT ASHAMED OF RECEIVING INSTRUCTION.

Stock'fish, *s.* a cod dried without salt
 Stock-gil'lyflower, *s.* a plant
 Stock'holder, *s.* a proprietor of stock in the funds
 Stock'ing, *s.* a covering for the leg [stock
 Stock'jobber, *s.* one who speculates in
 Stock'jobbing, *s.* the act of speculating in stock
 Stocks, *s. pl.* a heavy wooden frame to hold the legs of petty criminals; a frame of timber, &c., on which ships are built
 Stockstill', *a.* quite still
 Sto'ic, *s.* a philosopher of the sect of Zeno
 Sto'ical, *a.* pertaining to the Stoics
 Sto'ically, *ad.* austere; coldly
 Sto'icalness, *s.* the state of being stoical
 Sto'icism, *s.* the opinions of the Stoics
 Sto'ker, *s.* one who looks after the fire
 Stole, *s.* a long vest; a royal robe
 Stolid, *a.* stupid; foolish
 Stolid'ity, *s.* stupidity; want of sense
 Stom'ach, *s.* the organ of digestion; appetite; anger; pride—*v.* to resent, to be violently angry
 Stom'acher, *s.* an ornament for the breast
 Stomach'ie, *a.* relating to the stomach
 Stone, *s.* rock, a fragment of rock; a gem; a concretion in the bladder or kidneys; a weight of 14 lb., &c.; the case which contains the seeds of some fruits—*a.* made of or like stone—*v. a.* to pelt or kill with stones
 Sto'ne-blind, *a.* entirely blind
 Sto'ne's-east, Sto'ne's-throw, *s.* a short
 Sto'ne-ehat, *s.* a kind of bird [distance
 Sto'ne-eolour, *s.* a brownish yellow
 Sto'neerop, *s.* a small succulent plant
 Sto'ne-cutter, *s.* a hewer of stones [stone
 Sto'ne-cutting, *s.* the business of cutting
 Sto'ne-dead, *a.* as lifeless as a stone
 Sto'ne-fruit, *s.* plums, apriots, peaches, &c.
 Sto'ne-pit, *s.* a quarry where stones are
 Sto'ne-pitch, *s.* solidified pitch [dug
 Sto'ner, *s.* one who kills with stones
 Sto'ne-ware, *s.* coarse potter's ware
 Sto'ne-work, *s.* building of stone
 Sto'niness, *s.* the state of being stony
 Sto'ny, *a.* made of or full of stones; hard
 Stool, *s.* a seat without a back; an evacuation
 Stoop, *v. n.* to bend, to yield, to submit—*s.* inclination forward; descent from dignity
 Stoo'per, *s.* one who stoops [ward
 Stoo'pingly, *ad.* with an inclination forward
 Stop, *v.* to hinder, close, restrain; to cease, to rest—*s.* a pause or stand; prohibition; point in writing; regulation of sounds, &c., in music
 Stop'cock, *s.* a tap
 Stop'gap, *s.* a temporary expedient
 Stop'page, *s.* an obstruction, hindrance
 Stop'pered, *a.* closed by a stopper
 Stop'ple, Stop'per, *s.* that which stops the mouth of a vessel
 Sto'rage, *s.* the act of depositing for safety; the charge for keeping goods in store
 Sto'rax, *s.* an aromatic kind of gum
 Store, *s.* plenty, abundance; a warehouse—*v. a.* to furnish, replenish, lay up
 Sto'rehouse, *s.* a magazine, a treasury
 Sto'rekeeper, *s.* one who has the care of
 Sto'ried, *a.* furnished with stories [stores
 Stork, *s.* a bird of passage

Storm, *s.* [a tempest; assault; violence—*v.* to assault after besieging, to rage
 Storm'beat, *a.* injured by storm
 Storm'iness, *s.* state of being stormy
 Storm'y, *a.* violent, tempestuous
 Sto'ry, *s.* a narrative, a tale; a floor or level—*v. a.* to tell in history; to relate
 Sto'ryteller, *s.* one who relates tales
 Stout, *a.* strong, brave, firm, corpulent, lusty—*s.* old and strong porter
 Stou'tly, *ad.* boldly, lustily, obstinately
 Stou'tness, *s.* strength, fortitude, obstinacy
 Stove, *s.* a place to make fire in; a hot-house—*v. a.* to make or keep hot in a
 Stov'er, *s.* fodder for cattle [stove, &c.
 Stow, *v. a.* to lay up close and in order
 Stow'age, *s.* act of or room for stowing away
 Stra'bism, *s.* a squinting
 Strad'dle, *v. n.* to stand or walk with the legs apart
 Strag'gle, *v. n.* to wander, to rove, to ramble
 Strag'gler, *s.* a wanderer; a rover
 Straight, *a.* not crooked; right; narrow
 Straight, Stra'ightway, *ad.* immediately
 Stra'ighten, *v. a.* to make straight
 Stra'ightforward, *a.* direct, open—*ad.* with openness and directness
 Stra'ightly, *ad.* in a right line; tightly
 Stra'ightness, *s.* rectitude; tightness
 Strain, *v.* to stretch; to force; to constrain; to filter—*s.* style of speaking; song; note; violent effort, or extension; injury by straining; character
 Stra'nable, *a.* capable of being strained
 Stra'ner, *s.* a kind of filter
 Stra'ining, *s.* the act of filtration
 Strait, *a.* narrow, close, difficult, not wide—*s.* a narrow pass or frith; difficulty
 Stra'iten, *v. a.* to make narrow, to confine
 Stra'itlaced, *a.* stiff; constrained
 Stra'itly, *ad.* narrowly, strictly, rigorously
 Stra'itness, *s.* narrowness, rigour, distress
 Strait-waist'coat, Strait-jack'et, *s.* a means of confining the arms of a deranged person
 Strand, *s.* the sea-beach; verge of a river—*v.* to drive or force on the shallows
 Strange, *a.* foreign; wonderful, odd—*interj.* expressive of wonder
 Stra'ngely, *ad.* wonderfully, uncommonly
 Stra'ngeness, *s.* foreignness; distance of behaviour; uncouthness
 Stra'nger, *s.* a foreigner, one unacquainted
 Stran'gle, *v. a.* to choke, suffocate, suppress
 Stran'gler, *s.* one who strangles
 Stran'gling, *s.* death by stopping the breath
 Stran'gulated, *a.* compressed
 Strangula'tion, *s.* the act of strangling
 Strap, *s.* a long narrow thong of leather—*v. a.* to beat with a strap
 Strap'ping, *a.* large, lusty
 Strat'agem, *s.* an artifice; a trick
 Strate'gic, Strate'gical, *a.* pertaining to strategy
 Strat'egist, *s.* one skilled in strategy
 Stra'tegy, *s.* military science; generalship
 Stratifica'tion, *s.* arrangement in strata
 Stra'tified, *a.* ranged in strata
 Stra'tum, *s.* [Lat.], a bed or layer of earth, &c.
 Straw, *s.* the dead stalk of corn; any worthless thing

SENSIBLE MEN SHOW THEIR SENSE BY SAYING MUCH IN FEW WORDS.

[STR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[STU]

SHAKE NOT THE CREDIT OF OTHERS IN ENDEAVOURING TO ESTABLISH YOUR OWN.

Straw'berry, *s.* a delicious summer fruit
 Straw'colour, *s.* a light yellow colour
 Straw'coloured, *a.* of a light yellow colour
 Strawhat', *s.* a hat made of plaited straw
 Straw'y, *a.* made of straw; like straw
 Stray, *v. n.* to wander, rove, err, deviate
 Streak, *s.* a line of colour, stripe—*v. a.* to stripe, colour in lines
 Stre'aky, *a.* striped, variegated by lines
 Stream, *s.* running water, a current, continuous series—*v.* to flow, to issue continually, to shoot out
 Stre'amer, *s.* an ensign, flag, pennon
 Stre'amlet, *s.* a small stream [vium
 Stre'am-tin, *s.* pieces of tin found in allu-
 Stre'amy, *a.* flowing with a current
 Street, *s.* a paved way between houses
 Strength, *s.* force, vigour, robustness, firmness, spirit, amount of sea or land force
 Strength'en, *v.* to make strong, to confirm
 Strength'ener, *s.* that which makes strong
 Strength'less, *a.* deprived of strength
 Stren'uous, *a.* bold, active, brave, zealous
 Stren'uously, *ad.* vigorously, zealously
 Stren'uousness, *s.* earnestness, laboriousness
 Stress, *s.* importance; violence, force
 Stretch, *v.* to extend, expand, draw out, to be extended, &c.—*s.* extension, reach, exertion
 Stretch'er, *s.* anything which stretches; a footboard for rowers; one who stretches
 Strew, *v. a.* to spread, to scatter
 Strew'ing, *s.* the act of scattering
 Stri'ated, *a.* furrowed, channelled
 Strict, *a.* exact, rigorous, severe, confined
 Strict'ly, *ad.* with strictness
 Strict'ness, *s.* exactness; severity; rigour
 Stric'ture, *s.* a contraction; a criticism
 Stride, *s.* a long step—*v.* to make long steps
 Strife, *s.* contention, contest, discord
 Strike, *v.* to hit, beat, impress; lower; make a bargain—*s.* a bushel; direction of a stratum; a refusal of workmen to work without advance of wages
 Stri'ker, *s.* one who strikes
 Stri'king, *a.* affecting, surprising
 Stri'kingly, *ad.* so as to affect or surprise
 Stri'kingness, *s.* the power of surprising
 String, *s.* a slender rope; cord; series—*v. a.* to furnish with strings; to put on a string
 String'ed, *a.* having or produced by strings
 Strin'gent, *a.* binding, contracting
 String'iness, *s.* the quality of being stringy
 String'less, *a.* having no strings
 String'y, *a.* fibrous, consisting of threads
 Strip, *v. a.* to make naked, to rob, to divest—*s.* a narrow shred, a slip
 Stripe, *s.* a streak in silk, cloth, &c.; a lash with a whip; a blow—*v. a.* to variegate with streaks
 Stri'ped, *a.* streaked, banded
 Strip'ling, *s.* a youth, or young lad
 Strive, *v. n.* to struggle, labour, endeavour
 Stri'ver, *s.* one who strives
 Stri'ving, *s.* contest; earnest endeavour
 Stri'vingly, *ad.* with struggle; with effort
 Stroke, *s.* a blow, a calamity; a mark; a touch; sound of a clock—*v. a.* to rub gently or tenderly
 Stro'ker, *s.* one who strokes
 Stro'kesman, Stro'ke-oar, *s.* the rower who regulates the strokes

Stro'king, *s.* the act of rubbing gently
 Stroll, *v. n.* to wander, to rove—*s.* a ramble on foot
 Stro'ller, *s.* a vagrant, wanderer, vagabond
 Strong, *a.* vigorous, hale, potent, cogent
 Strong'hold, *s.* a fastness; a fort
 Strong'ly, *ad.* powerfully, vehemently
 Strong'minded, *a.* having a vigorous intellect
 Strong'-set, *a.* firmly set; compact
 Stron'tian, *s.* a kind of earth
 Strop, *s.* a leather to sharpen a razor on
 Strophe, *s.* [Gr.], the first stanza of a poem
 Strow. See Strew
 Struc'ture, *s.* an edifice, building; construction, organization
 Strug'gle, *v. n.* to labour, to strive, to contest—*s.* a contest, great effort
 Strug'gler, *s.* one who struggles [effort
 Strug'gling, *s.* the act of striving; great
 Stru'mous, *a.* scrofulous
 Strum'pet, *s.* a prostitute
 Strut, *s.* a pompous gait—*v. n.* to walk affectedly, to swell
 Strut'ter, *s.* one who struts
 Strych'nine, *s.* the poisonous principle of nux vomica
 Stub, *s.* a stump—*v. a.* to root up
 Stub'bed, Stub'by, *a.* short and thick
 Stub'bedness, *s.* the being short and thick
 Stub'ble, *s.* stalks of corn after reaping
 Stub'ble-rake, *s.* a rake with long teeth
 Stub'born, *a.* obstinate, inflexible; rugged
 Stub'bornly, *ad.* with stubbornness
 Stub'bornness, *s.* obstinacy; contumacy
 Stuc'co, *s.* [Ital.], a fine plaster for walls—*v. a.* to plaster with stucco
 Stud, *s.* a stock of breeding horses; a piece of timber; a button—*v. a.* to adorn as with studs
 Stud'ding-sail, *s.* a sail set beyond the others
 Stu'dent, *s.* one who studies, a scholar
 Stud'-horse, *s.* a breeding horse
 Stud'ied, *a.* learned, purposed
 Stud'iedly, *ad.* in an intentional manner
 Stud'ier, *s.* one who studies
 Stu'dio, *s.* [Ital.], an artist's study
 Stu'dious, *a.* diligent, contemplative
 Stu'diously, *ad.* diligently, carefully
 Stu'diousness, *s.* addiction to study
 Stud'y, *s.* application to books and learning; close attention; an apartment for books—*v.* to muse, to contrive, to consider
 Stuff, *s.* material, substance, texture, cloth—*v.* to fill, swell, feed gluttonously
 Stuf'fing, *s.* that by which anything is filled; seasoning put into meat
 Stultil'quence, Stultil'oquy, *s.* foolish talk
 Stul'tify, *v. a.* to make foolish
 Stum, *s.* new or unfermented wine—*v. a.* to ferment wine anew
 Stum'ble, *s.* a trip in walking; a blunder—*v.* to trip in walking, to err; to meet with by chance; to perplex
 Stum'bler, *s.* one who stumbles
 Stum'bling-block, *s.* cause of stumbling
 Stum'blingly, *ad.* with failure
 Stump, *s.* the part of anything remaining after the rest is cut off—*v. n.* to walk about heavily
 Stump'y, *a.* full of stumps; short and stout

SUCH AS WASTE THEIR OWN PROPERTY WILL NOT BE CAREFUL OF THAT OF OTHERS.

[STU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUB]

SOBRIETY, TEMPERANCE, AND TRANQUILLITY, ARE NATURE'S BEST PHYSICIANS.

Stun, *v. a.* to render stupid by a noise or blow; to confound
 Stunt, *v. a.* to hinder from growth
 Stupefaction, *s.* insensibility, stupidity
 Stupefactive, *a.* causing insensibility
 Stupendous, *a.* prodigious, wonderful
 Stupendously, *ad.* in a wonderful manner
 Stupendousness, *s.* wonderfulness
 Stupid, *a.* dull, heavy, sluggish
 Stupidity, Stupidness, *s.* heaviness of mind, dullness
 Stupidly, *ad.* dully; without apprehension
 Stupifier, *s.* that which causes stupidity
 Stupify, Stupify, *v. a.* to make stupid; to benumb
 Stupor, *s.* [Lat.], suspension of sensibility
 Sturdily, *ad.* stoutly; resolutely
 Sturdiness, *s.* stoutness, hardiness
 Sturdy, *a.* hardy, obstinate, strong, stout
 Sturgeon, *s.* a fish from which isinglass is made
 Stutter, *v. n.* to stammer, to speak badly
 Stutterer, *s.* one who stutters
 Stutteringly, *ad.* with hesitating speech
 Sty, *s.* a hovel for hogs; a small fester on the eye-lid
 Stygian, *a.* hellish, infernal
 Style, *s.* manner of writing or speaking; title; method of reckoning the year, &c.; a sharp pointed instrument; gnomon of a sun-dial—*v. a.* to call, to term, to name
 Stylet, *s.* a small dagger
 Stylish, *a.* fashionable, showy
 Stylishly, *ad.* fashionably, in style
 Styptic, *a.* astringent; able to stop blood
 Sua'sion, *s.* persuasion; enticement
 Sua'sive, *a.* having power to persuade
 Sua'sively, *ad.* with persuasion
 Sua'siveness, *s.* the power of persuading
 Sua'sory, *a.* tending to persuade
 Suav'ity, *s.* sweetness, pleasantness
 Subac'id, *a.* rather sour
 Subac'rid, *a.* rather pungent
 Sub'altern, *a.* subordinate; inferior—*s.* an inferior officer or judge
 Subaqueous, *a.* lying under water [tee
 Sub-committee, *s.* a subordinate committee
 Sub-con'tract, *s.* one contract under another
 Sub'dean, *s.* the substitute of a dean
 Subde'anery, *s.* the office, &c., of a subdean
 Subdivi'de, *v. a.* to divide again
 Subdivisible, *a.* that may be subdivided
 Subdivi'sion, *s.* the act of subdividing
 Subdom'inant, *s.* (in Music), the 4th note in the key
 Subdu'able, *a.* that may be subdued
 Subdu'ce, Subduct', *v. a.* to withdraw, to take away, to subtract
 Subdue', *v. a.* to conquer, to crush, to tame
 Subdu'er, *s.* a conqueror; a tancer
 Subdu'ing, Subdu'al, *s.* act of subduing
 Su'berous, *a.* corky; soft and elastic
 Subglob'ular, *a.* nearly globular
 Subita'neous, *a.* sudden, hasty
 Subja'cent, *a.* lying under
 Subject', *v. a.* to reduce to submission, to enslave, to make liable, to expose
 Subject, *a.* placed under; liable, exposed—*s.* one under the dominion of another; the thing or matter treated of; (in Logic and Grammar), that concerning which anything is predicated
 Subject'ion, *s.* state of being subject, the act of subduing
 Sub'jective, *a.* relating to the subject

Sub'jectively, *ad.* in relation to the subject
 Sub'jectiveness, *s.* state of being subjective
 Subjoin', *v. a.* to add at the end or after
 Subjugate, *v. a.* to conquer, to subdue
 Subjuga'tion, *s.* a conquest or subduing
 Subjunctive, *a.* subjoined; (in Grammar), expressing conditionality with contingency in an accessory sentence
 Sublapsa'rian, *s.* one of a class of Calvinists, who hold predestination to be remedial
 Sublibra'rian, *s.* an under librarian
 Sublieuten'ant, *s.* a subordinate lieutenant
 Sub'limare, *v. a.* to refine and elevate
 Sublima'tion, *s.* elevation and refinement
 Subli'me, *a.* high in place or style, lofty—*v. a.* to exalt; to heighten—*s.* the grand or lofty style
 Subli'mely, *ad.* in a lofty manner, grandly
 Sublim'ity, Subli'meness, *s.* height of place, style, or excellence; loftiness
 Sub'lunary, *a.* under the moon; terrestrial, earthly
 Submari'ne, *a.* lying or acting under the
 Submer'ge, *v. a.* to put under water [sea
 Submer'sed, *a.* plunged under water
 Submer'sion, *s.* the act of putting under water; the act of drowning
 Submis'sion, *s.* a yielding to; obedience
 Submis'sive, *a.* testifying submission
 Submis'sively, *ad.* humbly, obediently
 Submis'siveness, *s.* humility; confession of fault or inferiority
 Submit', *v.* to refer to judgment; to yield; to resign to authority; to let down; to sink
 Submit'ter, *s.* one who submits [ber
 Submul'tiple, *s.* an even measure of a number
 Subor'dinate, *v. a.* to put in rank; to make subject—*a.* inferior in order, subject—*s.* an inferior in rank
 Subor'dinately, *ad.* in an inferior degree
 Subordina'tion, *s.* a state of being subordinate
 Suborn', *v. a.* to procure by false means
 Suborna'tion, *s.* the crime of procuring the commission of a crime
 Suborn'er, *s.* one who suborns
 Subpœna. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Subrec'tor, *s.* a rector's deputy
 Subscri'be, *v.* to sign, to attest, to consent to; to undertake to give or purchase
 Subscri'ber, *s.* one who subscribes, &c.
 Subscrip'tion, *s.* act of subscribing; signature, or what is subscribed; money, &c., subscribed
 Sub'sequent, *a.* following, not preceding
 Sub'sequentially, *ad.* so as to follow in train at a later time
 Subserve', *v. a.* to promote, help forward
 Subser'vice, Subser'viency, *s.* instrumental fitness or use
 Subser'vient, *a.* instrumental; servicable
 Subser'viently, *ad.* with subservience
 Subs'i'de, *v. n.* to sink or tend downwards
 Subs'idence, Subs'idency, *s.* act of sinking or falling down
 Subsidi'arily, *ad.* in a subsidiary way
 Subsidi'ary, *a.* assisting; furnishing aid—*s.* an assistant
 Sub'sidize, *v. a.* to furnish with a subsidy
 Sub'sidy, *s.* an aid, tax, or tribute
 Subsist', *v.* to continue; to have means of living; to feed; to maintain
 Subsistence, *s.* real being; competence
 Subsist'ent, *a.* having real being, existent

SENSUAL PLEASURES DEGRADE MEN BELOW THE BRUTE CREATION.

[SUB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUI]

SLOTH WEARS OUT THE BODY, WHILE IT CORRODES THE MIND.

Sub'soil, *s.* the strata beneath the surface
 Sub'stance, *s.* something existing; essen-
 tial part; something real; body; wealth
 Substan'tial, *a.* real, solid, corporeal,
 strong
 Substantial'ity, *s.* corporeity, materiality
 Substan'tialize, *v. a.* to reduce to reality
 Substan'tially, *ad.* strongly, solidly, truly
 Substan'tialness, *s.* firmness; strength
 Substan'tials, *s. pl.* essential parts
 Substan'tiate, *v. a.* to make to exist
 Sub'stantive, *a.* solid; denoting existence
 —*s.* (in Grammar), a noun
 Sub'stantively, *ad.* essentially; as a sub-
 stantive
 Sub'stitute, *v. a.* to put in the place of
 another—*s.* one acting for another; one
 thing substituted for another
 Substitu'tion, *s.* the act of substituting
 Substitu'tional, *a.* relating to substitution
 Substra'tum, *s.* [Lat.], an under stratum
 Substruc'ture, *s.* a foundation
 Sub'terfuge, *s.* an evasion, shift, trick
 Subterra'nean, Subterra'neous, *a.* lying
 under the surface of the earth
 Sub'tile, *a.* thin; nice, acute, cunning
 Sub'tilely, *ad.* finely; artfully, cunningly
 Sub'tileness, Sub'tilty, *s.* fineness, rare-
 ness; cunning
 Subtiliza'tion, *s.* the making subtile; re-
 finement
 Sub'tilize, *v.* to make thin, to refine
 Sub'tle, *a.* sly, artful, cunning
 Sub'tlety, *s.* artfulness, cunning
 Sub'tly, *ad.* slyly; artfully; delicately
 Subtract', *v. a.* to take away part
 Subtra'cter, *s.* one who subtracts
 Subtrac'tion, *s.* the act of taking away
 part from the whole
 Subtrac'tive, *a.* having power to subtract
 Sub'trahend, *s.* (in Arithmetic), the quan-
 tity to be subtracted
 Subur'ban, *a.* inhabiting the suburb
 Sub'urbs, *s. pl.* environs of a city [tion
 Subver'sion, *s.* overthrow, ruin, destruc-
 Subver'sive, *a.* tending to overturn
 Subvert', *v. a.* to overthrow, overturn, ruin
 Subvert'er, *s.* overthrower; destroyer
 Succeda'neum, *s.* [Lat.], a substitute
 Succed', *v.* to follow in order; to prosper
 Success', Success'fulness, *s.* happy termin-
 ation; prosperity
 Success'ful, *a.* prosperous, fortunate
 Success'fully, *ad.* prosperously, luckily
 Succes'sion, *s.* a series of things or per-
 sons; act of succeeding; lineage; in-
 heritance; order of descendants
 Success'ive, *a.* following in order
 Success'ively, *ad.* in uninterrupted order
 Success'iveness, *s.* the being successive
 Success'or, *s.* one who succeeds to another
 Succinct', *a.* concise, brief
 Succinct'ly, *ad.* briefly, concisely
 Succinct'ness, *s.* brevity; conciseness
 Suc'cory, *s.* the wild endive
 Suc'cour, *v. a.* to relieve, assist in distress
 —*s.* aid, assistance, relief
 Suc'courer, *s.* a helper, an assistant
 Suc'courless, *a.* void of friends or help
 Suc'culence, Suc'culency, *s.* juiciness
 Suc'culent, *a.* juicy, moist, full of juice
 Suc'culently, *ad.* juicily [yield
 Succumb', *v. n.* to sink under difficulty,
 Such, *pron.* of that or the like kind
 Suck, *v.* to draw with the mouth; to draw
 milk from the breast with the mouth—

s. the act of sucking; milk drawn by
 the mouth
 Suck'er, *s.* one who sucks; part of a pump;
 a young twig or shoot
 Suck'et, *s.* a sweetmeat
 Suck'le, *v. a.* to nurse at the breast
 Suck'ling, *s.* a sucking child, &c.; the
 honeysuckle; the white clover
 Suc'tion, *s.* the act of sucking
 Sud'datory, *a.* sweating—*s.* a sweating-bath
 Sud'den, *a.* without notice, unexpected,
 abrupt—*s.* any unexpected occurrence
 Sud'denly, *ad.* hastily; unexpectedly
 Sud'denness, *s.* the being unexpected
 Sudorif'ic, *a.* provoking or causing sweat
 Suds, *s. pl.* a mixture of soap and water
 Sue, *v.* to prosecute by law; to beg, entreat
 Su'et, *s.* fat, hard fat about the kidneys
 Su'ety, *a.* consisting of or like suet
 Suffer, *v.* to bear, endure, permit, un-
 Sufferable, *a.* that may be borne [dergo
 Sufferableness, *s.* tolerableness
 Sufferably, *ad.* so as to be endured
 Sufferance, *s.* pain, patience, permission
 Sufferer, *s.* one who endures or suffers
 Suffering, *s.* pain suffered
 Sufferingly, *ad.* with suffering
 Suffi'ce, *v.* to be sufficient to satisfy
 Sufficiency, *s.* the being sufficient; com-
 petency, supply equal to want
 Suffic'ient, *a.* equal to; qualified for
 Suffic'iently, *ad.* enough; tolerably
 Suffix, *s.* (in Grammar), a letter or syl-
 lable added to the end of a word—*v.* to add
 to the end of a word
 Suffocate, *v. a.* to smother, stifle, choke
 Suffoca'tion, *s.* the act of choking
 Suffocatingly, *ad.* so as to suffocate
 Suffragan, *s.* a bishop, an assistant bishop
 Suffrage, *s.* a vote, voice, approbation
 Suffu'se, *v. a.* to overspread with a fluid
 or hue
 Suffu'sion, *s.* the act of suffusing; what is
 suffused
 Su'gar, *s.* a sweet crystallizable vegetable
 secretion; the crystallized extract from
 the sugar-cane, &c.—*v. a.* to sweeten
 with sugar
 Su'gar-baker, *s.* a maker of confectionery
 Sugar-can'dy, *s.* sugar crystallized
 Su'gar-cane, *s.* the plant from which sugar
 is procured
 Su'gar-house, *s.* the place where sugar is
 refined
 Su'gar-loaf, *s.* a conical mass of refined
 sugar
 Su'gar-mill, *s.* a machine for pressing the
 juice from the sugar-cane
 Su'gar-plum, *s.* a kind of sweetmeat
 Su'gary, *a.* sweet, like sugar
 Suggest', *v. a.* to hint, to put in one's
 mind, to offer for consideration
 Suggest'er, *s.* one who suggests
 Suggest'ion, *s.* a hint, intimation, notice
 Suggest'ive, *a.* containing a hint
 Suici'dal, *a.* relating to suicide
 Suici'dally, *ad.* in a suicidal manner
 Su'icide, *s.* self-murder; a self-murderer
 Suit, *s.* a petition; set; courtship; retinue
 —*v.* to fit, to become, to please, to agree,
 to accord
 Su'itable, *a.* agreeable to, according with
 Su'itableness, Suitabil'ity, *s.* fitness; agree-
 ableness
 Su'itably, *ad.* agreeably; according to
 Suite, *s.* [Fr.], series, retinue, company

SWEET AND SOUND IS THE SLEEP OF AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN.

SUI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUP

SINCE WE WERE BORN FOR MUTUAL HELP, WE SHOULD KNOW THE WORLD.

Su'itor, *s.* a petitioner; a wooer
 Sulk, *v. n.* to be silently sullen
 Sulk'ily, *ad.* morosely; sullenly
 Sulk'iness, *s.* state of silent sullenness
 Sulk'y, *a.* silently sullen; morose—*s.* a gig for one person
 Sul'len, *a.* gloomy, dismal; obstinate
 Sul'lenly, *ad.* gloomily, angrily, intractably
 Sul'lenness, *s.* moroseness, malignity
 Sul'ly, *v. a.* to soil, tarnish, dirt, spot—*s.* soil; tarnish; spot
 Sulphur, *s.* brimstone, the well-known yellow simple elementary substance
 Sulphura'tion, *s.* act of treating with sulphur
 Sulphu'reous, Sulphurous, Sulphury, *a.* containing or like sulphur
 Sulphu'reousness, *s.* the state of being sulphureous
 Sul'tan, *s.* the Turkish emperor
 Sulta'na, Sul'taness, *s.* the Sultan's consort
 Sul'triness, *s.* close and cloudy heat
 Sul'try, *a.* hot and close, hot and cloudy
 Sum, *s.* the whole of anything; an amount, especially of money; a compendium—*v. a.* to east up, collect, condense
 Su'mach, *s.* a shrub used in dyeing and
 Sum'less, *a.* not to be computed [tanning
 Sum'marily, *ad.* in a summary manner
 Sum'mary, *a.* short, concise—*s.* an abridgment
 Sum'mer, *s.* the warm season of the year—*v. n.* to pass the summer
 Sum'mer-house, *s.* a garden-house
 Sum'mit, *s.* the top, the utmost height
 Sum'mon, *v. a.* to call with authority, cite
 Sum'moner, *s.* one who summons
 Sum'mons, *s.* a call of authority, citation
 Sump'tuary, *a.* pertaining to or regulating expense
 Sump'tuous, *a.* costly, expensive, splendid
 Sump'tuously, *ad.* expensively, splendidly
 Sump'tuousness, Sumptuous'ity, *s.* expensiveness
 Sun, *s.* the central body and luminary of the solar system; sunshine—*v. a.* to warm in the sun
 Sun'beam, *s.* a ray of the sun
 Sun'burning, *s.* the burning of the skin by the sun's rays
 Sun'burnt, *a.* tanned by the sun
 Sun'day, *s.* the first day of the week; the Lord's Day—*a.* pertaining to the Lord's Day
 Sun'der, *v. a.* to divide or part asunder—*s.* in two
 Sun'dial, *s.* an instrument which shows the hour by a shadow thrown by the sun
 Sun'dried, *a.* dried by the sun
 Sun'dries, *s. pl.* several things [one
 Sun'dry, *a.* several, various, more than
 Sun'fish, *s.* a very curious sea-fish
 Sun'flower, *s.* a large composite yellow flower common in gardens
 Sun'less, *a.* wanting sun, wanting warmth
 Sun'light, *s.* the light of the sun
 Sun'like, *a.* resembling the sun [sun
 Sun'ny, *a.* bright, clear, exposed to the
 Sun'rise, *s.* the rising of the sun, morning
 Sun'set, *s.* the setting of the sun, evening
 Sun'shine, *s.* the radiant light of the sun
 Sun'shiny, *a.* bright with or like the sun
 Sup, *v.* to drink by sups; to eat supper—*s.* a small draught of liquor
 Su'perable, *a.* that may be conquered
 Superabou'nd, *v. n.* to be exuberant

Superabun'dance, *s.* more than enough
 Superabun'dant, *a.* being more than enough
 Superabun'dantly, *ad.* more than sufficiently
 Superadd', *v. n.* to add over and above
 Superaddition, *s.* act of adding to something
 Superan'nuated, *a.* disqualified by age
 Superannua'tion, *s.* the state of being disqualified by years
 Superb', *a.* grand, pompous, stately
 Superb'ly, *ad.* in a superb manner, proudly
 Su'pereargo, *s.* an officer in a merchantship to manage the trading
 Supercil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty, arbitrary
 Supercil'iously, *ad.* contemptuously
 Supercil'iousness, *s.* haughty contempt
 Superem'inece, *s.* superior excellence
 Superem'inent, *a.* eminent in a high degree
 Superem'inently, *ad.* most eminently
 Supererogate, *v. n.* to do more than duty
 Supereroga'tion, *s.* doing more than duty
 Supererogatory, *a.* beyond the requirements of duty
 Superessen'tial, *a.* above the constitution of a thing
 Superexalta'tion, *s.* great elevation
 Superex'cellence, *s.* superior excellence
 Superex'cellent, *a.* uncommonly excellent
 Superficial, *a.* lying on or pertaining to the surface; shallow, ignorant
 Superficial'ity, Superficial'ness, *s.* the being superficial
 Superficial'ly, *ad.* on the surface; slightly
 Superficies, *s.* [Lat.], the outside or surface
 Superfi'ne, *a.* eminently fine
 Superflu'ity, *s.* more than enough, excess
 Superfluous, *a.* exuberant, unnecessary
 Superfluously, *ad.* with excess
 Superfluosness, *s.* the being superfluous
 Superhu'man, *a.* above the power of man
 Superimpending, *a.* threatening from above
 Superimpo'se, *v. a.* to lay or impose on something else
 Superineum'bent, *a.* lying on something else [tion
 Superindu'ee, *v. a.* to bring in as an addition
 Superindue'tion, *s.* act of superinducing
 Superintend', *v. a.* to oversee; to manage
 Superintend'ence, Superintend'ency, *s.* the act of superintending
 Superinten'dent, *s.* a chief overseer—*a.* overlooking others
 Superior, *a.* higher, greater, preferable—*s.* one who is superior
 Superior'ity, *s.* a being greater or higher, &c.
 Superlative, *a.* implying the highest degree
 Superlatively, *ad.* in the highest degree
 Superlativeness, *s.* the state of being in the highest degree
 Super'nal, *a.* coming from above; celestial
 Supernat'ural, *a.* surpassing nature; miraculous
 Supernat'urally, *ad.* in a manner exceeding nature
 Supernat'uralness, *s.* a state exceeding nature
 Supernu'merary, *a.* above a stated number—*s.* one who is supernumerary
 Superpo'se, *v. a.* to lay upon

SUSPICION IS NO LESS AN ENEMY TO VIRTUE THAN TO HAPPINESS.

[SUP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SUR]

SWEET IS THE LOOK OF SORROW WHEN THE HEART TRULY REPENTS.

Superposi'tion, *s.* a more elevated position
 Superroy'al, *a.* larger in size than royal
 Superscri'be, *v. a.* to write over, or on the outside of a letter, &c.
 Superscrip'tion, *s.* act of superscribing, what is superscribed
 Superse'de, *v. a.* to make void; to suspend; to succeed to
 Superse'dure, *s.* the act of superseding
 Supersen'sual, *a.* beyond the senses
 Supersti'tion, *s.* false devotion or religion
 Supersti'tious, *a.* addicted to superstition
 Supersti'tiously, *ad.* in a superstitious manner; with too much care
 Superstra'tum, *s.* [Lat.], an upper stratum
 Superstruc'ture, *s.* what is built on another
 Superv'e'ne, *v. n.* to come in addition, to happen to
 Superv'e'nient, *a.* added, additional
 Superven'tion, *s.* act of supervening
 Supervi'se, *v. a.* to overlook, to oversee
 Supervi'sion, *s.* the act of supervising
 Su'pervisor, *s.* an overseer, an inspector
 Supi'ne, *a.* lying with the face upwards, heedless, sluggish
 Su'pine, *s.* (in Latin Grammar), a verbal noun
 Supi'nely, *ad.* drowsily, indolently
 Supi'ness, *s.* drowsiness, indolence
 Sup'per, *s.* the evening meal
 Sup'perless, *a.* not having a supper
 Supplant', *v. a.* to displace by stratagem
 Supplant'er, *s.* one who supplants
 Sup'ple, *a.* pliant, yielding, fawning—*v. a.* to make pliant or soft
 Supplement, *s.* an addition to supply defects—*v. a.* to add as a supplement
 Supplemen'tal, Supplemen'tary, *a.* serving as a supplement
 Sup'pleness, *s.* pliancy, flexibility
 Sup'pliant, *a.* entreating; submissive—*s.* a humble petitioner
 Sup'pliantly, *ad.* in a submissive manner
 Sup'plicant, *a.* entreating—*s.* one who supplicates
 Sup'plicate, *v. n.* to implore, to entreat
 Sup'plicatingly, *ad.* by way of supplication
 Supplica'tion, *s.* a humble petition
 Sup'plicatory, *a.* petitionary
 Suppli'er, *s.* one who supplies
 Suppli'es, *s. pl.* money, &c., supplied in aid
 Supply', *v. a.* to give, furnish, relieve, serve instead of—*s.* requisite materials, aid, support
 Support', *v. a.* to sustain, endure, maintain—*s.* a prop, maintenance, supply
 Support'able, *a.* tolerable; moderate
 Support'ableness, *s.* the state of being tolerable
 Support'ably, *ad.* in a supportable manner
 Support'er, *s.* one who supports; a prop
 Suppo'sable, *a.* that may be supposed
 Suppo'se, *v. a.* to imagine or believe without proof; to think; to conjecture, to assume
 Suppo'ser, *s.* one who supposes
 Supposi'tion, *s.* hypothesis; imagination; conjecture
 Supposi'tional, *a.* hypothetical
 Suppositi'tious, *a.* counterfeit, not genuine
 Suppositi'tiously, *ad.* by supposition
 Suppositi'tiousness, *s.* the being counterfeit
 Suppress', *v. a.* to crush, put down, conceal
 Suppres'sor, *s.* one who suppresses
 Suppres'sion, *s.* the act of suppressing

Suppres'sive, *a.* suppressing, concealing
 Sup'purate, *v. a.* to generate matter
 Suppura'tion, *s.* process of suppurating
 Sup'purative, *a.* generating matter [ists
 Supralapsa'rian, *s.* one of a sect of Calvin-
 Supramun'dane, *a.* being above the world
 Suprem'acy, *s.* height of authority
 Supre'me, *a.* highest in dignity, &c.
 Supre'mely, *ad.* in the highest degree
 Surcharge, *v. a.* to overburden. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Surchar'ger, *s.* one who overloads
 Sur'cingle, *s.* a girth or band
 Surd, *s.* (in Arithmetic), a quantity, the root of which cannot be expressed in numbers
 Sure, *a.* certain, confident; safe; firm
 Sure, Su'rely, *ad.* certainly, undoubtedly
 Surefoo'ted, *a.* treading firmly
 Su'retship, *s.* the office of a surety
 Su'rety, *s.* certainty, security; bondsman
 Surf, *s.* the swell of the sea against rocks
 Sur'face, *s.* the superficies; the outside
 Sur'feit, *v.* to make sick with eating, &c.
 —*s.* sickness caused by overfulness
 Sur'feiting, *s.* the act of overfeeding
 Surge, *s.* a swelling sea—*v. n.* to rise high
 Sur'geless, *a.* not rising in surges; calm
 Sur'geon, *s.* one who professes surgery
 Sur'gery, *s.* curing by manual operation
 Sur'gical, *a.* pertaining to surgery
 Sur'gy, *a.* rising in billows; swelling
 Sur'lily, *ad.* in a surly manner
 Sur'liness, *s.* gloomy moroseness, sour anger
 Sur'ly, *a.* morose, rough, uncivil, sour
 Surmi'se, *s.* an imperfect notion, a suspicion—*v. a.* to imagine without certainty
 Surmi'ser, *s.* one who surmises
 Surmi'sing, *s.* the act of surmising
 Surmou'nt, *v. a.* to rise above; to conquer
 Surmou'ntable, *a.* conquerable; superable
 Surmou'ntableness, *s.* state of being surmountable
 Sur'name, *s.* a family name, appellation—*v. a.* to name by a surname
 Surpass', *v. a.* to excel, exceed, go beyond
 Surpass'able, *a.* that may be excelled
 Surpass'ingly, *ad.* very excellently
 Sur'plice, *s.* a clergyman's white garment
 Sur'pliced, *a.* wearing a surplice
 Sur'plice-fees, *s. pl.* clerical fees for performing occasional duties
 Sur'plus, Sur'plusage, *s.* [Fr.], an overplus, a remainder
 Surpri'sal, *s.* the act of taking unawares
 Surpri'se, *s.* sudden confusion or perplexity—*v. a.* to take unawares, astonish
 Surpri'singly, *ad.* to a wonderful degree
 Surren'der, *v.* to yield, to give one's self up—*s.* the act of yielding or resigning
 Surrepti'tious, *a.* done by stealth or fraud
 Surrepti'tiously, *ad.* fraudulently
 Sur'rogate, *s.* a deputy; a delegate
 Surrou'nd, *v. a.* to encompass, to enclose
 Surtou't, *s.* [Fr.], a close upper coat, a great coat
 Survey', *v. a.* to overlook examine, measure, view
 Sur'vey, *s.* a view, examination; a measurement of land, &c.
 Survey'ing, *s.* the art of measuring land
 Survey'or, *s.* an overseer; a measurer
 Survey'orship, *s.* the office of a surveyor
 Survi'Ve, *v.* to live after, to remain alive
 Survi'vor, *s.* the longest liver

SOME DO FIRST, THINK AFTERWARDS, AND REPENT FOR EVER.

SUB]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SWI]

SECURITY BEGETS DANGER, AND PROSPERITY IS THE MOTHER OF PRIDE.

Survivorship, *Survival*, *s.* the state of a survivor
 Susceptibility, *Susceptibility*, *s.* the quality of being susceptible
 Susceptible, *a.* capable of receiving an impression, &c.; sensitive
 Suspect, *v.* to fear, mistrust, think guilty
 Suspectedly, *ad.* so as to be suspected
 Suspectedness, *s.* state of being suspected
 Suspecter, *s.* one who suspects
 Suspend, *v. a.* to hang, to delay, to put off, to debar, to hinder for a time
 Suspend'er, *s.* one who suspends
 Suspend'se, *s.* uncertainty, doubt, stop
 Suspension, *s.* a hanging up; the being suspended; intermission
 Suspend'sory, *a.* suspended, hanging by
 Suspicion, *s.* the act of suspecting; distrust; doubt
 Suspicious, *a.* inclined to suspect, liable to suspicion
 Suspiciously, *ad.* with suspicion
 Suspiciousness, *s.* tendency to suspicion
 Sustain, *v. a.* to bear, to support, to maintain, to help; to defend a position
 Sustainable, *a.* that may be sustained
 Sustainer, *s.* one who sustains
 Sustenance, *Sustentation*, *s.* maintenance; victuals
 Sutler, *s.* one who sells liquors, &c., to an army
 Suttee, *s.* the burning an Indian widow on the funeral pile of her husband
 Sut'ling, *a.* belonging to sutlers
 Suture, *s.* a seam; a joining
 Swab, *s.* a kind of mop—*v. a.* to mop
 Swab'ber, *s.* a cleaner of a ship's deck, &c.
 Swad'dle, *v. a.* to swathe, to bind in clothes
 Swad'dling-cloth, *s.* a cloth wrapped round an infant
 Swag, *v. n.* to sink down by its weight
 Swagger, *v. n.* to bluster, to bully
 Swaggerer, *s.* a blusterer, a bully [lover
 Swain, *s.* a country servant, a rustic; a
 Swallow, *s.* a well-known long-winged summer bird; the throat—*v. a.* to take down the throat; to engulf; to believe credulously
 Swallower, *s.* one who swallows
 Swallowing, *s.* act of swallowing
 Swallow-tail, *s.* a kind of butterfly
 Swamp, *s.* a marsh, a fen, watery ground—*v. a.* to overwhelm in water; plunge inextricably into difficulty
 Swamp'y, *a.* boggy, fenny, marshy
 Swan, *s.* a large white water fowl
 Swans'down, *s.* the down of swans; a fine soft thick woollen cloth
 Swan'skin, *s.* a kind of soft white flannel
 Swap. See Swop
 Sward, *s.* green turf [or grass
 Swarded, *Swardy*, *a.* covered with sward
 Swarm, *s.* a new flight of bees, &c.; a crowd—*v. n.* to collect or breed in multitudes
 Swarth'ily, *ad.* blackly; duskily; tawnily
 Swarth'iness, *s.* darkness of complexion
 Swarth'y, *Swart*, *Swart'ish*, *Swart'y*, *a.* dark; tawny
 Swash, *v. n.* to dash about
 Swath, *s.* a line of grass or corn cut down by the mower
 Swathe, *v. a.* to bind with rollers or bands—*s.* a bandage
 Sway, *v.* to bias, to govern; to have weight—*s.* power, rule, influence, direction

Swear, *v.* to utter an oath, declare or promise upon oath
 Swea'rer, *s.* one who swears
 Swea'ring, *s.* the act of taking an oath; the profane use of oaths
 Sweat, *s.* perspiration; labour, toil—*v.* to perspire; to toil, labour
 Sweat'iness, *s.* the state of being sweaty
 Sweat'ing, *s.* an emission of sweat
 Sweat'y, *a.* moist with sweat; toilsome
 Swede, *s.* a native of Sweden; a kind of turnip
 Swed'ish, *a.* relating to the Swedes
 Sweep, *v.* to clean or collect with a brush or broom; to move with pomp; to carry off with violence—*s.* the compass of any motion; curving line; one who sweeps chimneys
 Sweeper, *s.* one who sweeps
 Sweep'ingly, *ad.* as by sweeping [away
 Sweep'ings, *s. pl.* refuse, what is swept
 Sweep'net, *s.* a large kind of net
 Sweep'stake, *s.* a man that wins all
 Sweep'stakes, *s. pl.* all the stakes run or played for
 Sweet, *a.* saccharine, pleasing to the taste, &c.; mild, soft, lovely, melodious, fresh—*s.* something sweet; a word of endearment; a pleasure, &c.
 Sweet'bread, *s.* the pancreas of a calf, &c.
 Sweet'briar, *s.* a fragrant kind of wild rose
 Sweet'en, *v.* to make or grow sweet
 Sweet'ener, *s.* one who sweetens
 Sweet'heart, *s.* a lover or mistress
 Sweet'ening, *s.* act of making, or that which makes, sweet
 Sweet'ing, *s.* a kind of apple
 Sweet'ish, *a.* somewhat sweet
 Sweet'ishness, *s.* quality of being sweetish
 Sweet'tly, *ad.* with sweetness
 Sweet'meat, *s.* a conserve of fruits and sugar
 Sweet'ness, *s.* fragrance; melody; deliciousness; gentleness of manners
 Sweet-mar'joram, *s.* an aromatic plant
 Sweet-pe'a, *s.* pea cultivated for ornament
 Sweet-scented, Sweet-smelling, *a.* having a sweet smell
 Sweet-will'iam, *s.* a garden flower
 Sweet-wil'low, *s.* gale or Dutch myrtle
 Swell, *v.* to enlarge; to grow large; rise, be protuberant; increase; look big; heighten—*s.* extension; increase; heavy rolling of waves
 Swell'ing, *s.* protuberance, prominence
 Swell-mob', *s.* persons who live by picking pockets, &c.
 Swelt'er, *v.* to be oppressed with sultry heat
 Swerve, *v. n.* to turn aside, to deviate
 Swift, *a.* quick, nimble, ready, prompt—*s.* a bird like a swallow
 Swiftly, *ad.* fleetly; rapidly; with velocity
 Swift'ness, *s.* speed, rapidity, quickness
 Swill, *v.* to drink luxuriously, inebriate—*s.* liquor drunk in excess; refuse liquor for swine
 Swill'er, *s.* one who swills
 Swim, *v.* to float on water; to glide along; to be dizzy; to be flooded with water
 Swimmer, *s.* one who swims
 Swim'ming, *s.* a moving on water; dizziness
 Swim'mingly, *ad.* smoothly; unobstructedly

SHE WHO BANISHES MODESTY, IS ACCESSORY TO THE MURDER OF INNOCENCE.

[SWI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[SYP]

SPEAK SELDOM OF YOURSELF, AND ALWAYS WITH MODESTY.

Swin'dle, *v. a.* to impose upon and cheat persons by false pretences
 Swin'dler, *s.* a sharper; a cheat
 Swin'dling, *s.* the obtaining of goods or money under false pretences
 Swine, *s.* a hog, a pig—*s. pl.* hogs
 Swineherd, *s.* a keeper of hogs
 Swing, *v.* to wave to and fro, to hang or be suspended freely—*s.* motion to and fro; a seat to swing in; unrestrained liberty
 Swing-bridge, *s.* a bridge used on canals, moved by swinging
 Swinger, *s.* one who swings
 Swingeing, *a.* great, huge
 Swingletree, *s.* the bars to which the drafts of the leaders of a team are fastened
 Swinish, *a.* resembling swine; gross
 Swinishly, *ad.* in a swinish manner
 Swiss, Swit'zer, *s.* native of Switzerland
 Switch, *s.* a small flexible twig; the point of a railway bar at a junction—*v. a.* to beat with a small stick
 Swivel, *s.* a ring turning on a staple; a small pivot gun
 Swoon, *v. n.* to faint—*s.* a fainting fit
 Swooning, *s.* the act of fainting
 Swoop, *v. a.* to fly down hastily, like a hawk on its prey; to prey upon, catch up—*s.* a falling on; a seizing
 Swap, *v. a.* to change; to exchange
 Sword, *s.* a well-known military weapon
 Sword-belt, *s.* the belt for a sword
 Sword-blade, *s.* the blade of a sword
 Sword-cutler, *s.* a manufacturer of swords
 Sworded, *a.* girt with a sword
 Sword-fight, *s.* combat with swords
 Sword-fish, *s.* a fish with a sword-shaped upper jaw
 Sword-grass, *s.* a kind of sedge
 Sword-knot, *s.* a riband tied to the hilt of the sword
 Swordless, *a.* without a sword
 Sword-shaped, *a.* shaped like a sword
 Sword's-man, *s.* a soldier, a fighting man
 Sybaritic, Sybaritical, *a.* luxurious; wanton
 Sycamore, *s.* a large forest tree
 Sycophaney, *s.* the practice of a sycophant
 Sycophant, *s.* a parasite, a flatterer
 Sycophantic, *a.* fawning, parasitical
 Sycophantize, *v. n.* to play the sycophant
 Sycophantry, *s.* malignant tale-bearing
 Syllabic, Syllabical, *a.* relating to syllables
 Syllabically, *ad.* in a syllabical manner
 Syllabication, *s.* the dividing of words into syllables
 Syllable, *s.* as much of a word as is uttered by the voice at once; any concise expression—*v. a.* to utter; to articulate
 Syllabub, *s.* a frothy drink of wine and milk
 Syllabus, *s.* [Lat.], an outline, or abstract
 Syllogism, *s.* (in Logic), a complete form of argument
 Syllogistical, *a.* consisting of a syllogism
 Syllogistically, *ad.* in the form of a syllogism
 Syllogize, *v. n.* to reason by syllogism
 Syllogizer, *s.* one who reasons by syllogisms
 Sylph, *s.* a kind of fairy
 Sylphid, *s.* a small sylph
 Sylphlike, *a.* fairylike

Sylvan, *a.* woody, shady; relating to woods
 Symbol, *s.* a sign; compendium; type
 Symbolic, Symbolical, *a.* representative, typical
 Symbolically, *ad.* typically; by representation
 Symbolize, *v.* to represent, to resemble
 Symmetrical, *a.* characterized by symmetry
 Symmetrically, *ad.* with symmetry [try
 Symmetrize, *v. a.* to make symmetrical
 Symmetry, *s.* a due proportion or relation of parts to the whole; harmony
 Sympathetic, *a.* having mutual sensation
 Sympathetically, *ad.* with sympathy
 Sympathize, *v. n.* to feel with or for another
 Sympathy, *s.* mutual sensibility, fellow-feeling, compassion
 Symphonious, *a.* agreeing in sound
 Symphonize, *v. n.* to be in unison with
 Symphony, *s.* a consonance or harmony of sounds; the instrumental introduction to a piece of music
 Symposium, *s.* [Lat.], a feast
 Symptom, *s.* a sign, a token, an indication
 Symptomatic, *a.* happening as a symptom
 Symptomatically, *ad.* in the nature of a symptom
 Synagogue, *s.* a place of Jewish worship
 Synchronical, Synchronous, *a.* happening at, or belonging to, the same time
 Synchronism, *s.* a concurrence of events as to time
 Synchronize, *v. n.* to occur at the same time
 Synchronously, *ad.* at the same time
 Syncretism, *s.* attempted union of incompatible sects, &c.
 Syndic, *s.* an officer of a corporation or community
 Synechdoche, *s.* [Gr.], (in Rhetoric), the taking of part for the whole, or the whole for a part
 Synechdochical, *a.* expressed by synechdoche
 Synechdochically, *ad.* according to synechdoche
 Synod, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly
 Synodic, Synodical, *a.* pertaining to a synod [synod
 Synodically, *ad.* by the authority of a
 Synonym, *s.* a word of the same meaning as some other word
 Synonymize, *v. a.* to express the same thing in different words
 Synonymous, *a.* of the same signification
 Synonymously, *ad.* in a synonymous manner
 Synonymy, *s.* the quality of being synonymous
 Synopsis, *s.* [Gr.] a short view or epitome; an abridgment; a general view
 Synoptic, Synoptical, *a.* affording a view of many parts at once
 Synoptically, *ad.* in a synoptical manner
 Syntactic, Syntactical, *a.* relating to syntax
 Syntactically, *ad.* in conformity to syntax
 Syntax, *s.* (in Grammar), the principles of the construction of sentences
 Synthesis, *s.* [Gr.], composition
 Synthetic, Synthetical, *a.* conjoining, compounding; forming composition
 Synthetically, *ad.* by synthesis
 Syphon, Si'phon, *s.* a bent tube or pipe

SHAMELESS CRAVING MUST HAVE SHAMELESS REFUSING.

[SYR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TAM]

Syr'iac, *s.* the Syriac language—*a.* belonging or relating to Syria
 Syr'iacism, Syr'ianism, Syr'iasm, *s.* a Syrian idiom
 Syrin'ga, *s.* a flowering scented shrub
 Syrin'ge, *s.* a squirt—*v. a.* to inject by a syringe
 Syr'up, *s.* a viscous saccharine fluid
 Sys'tem, *s.* a method, theory, scheme
 Systemat'ic, Systemat'ical, *a.* methodical
 Systemat'ically, *ad.* in a methodical manner
 Sys'tematist, Sys'tematizer, Sys'temizer, *s.* one who reduces things to a system
 Systemiza'tion, *s.* the operation of systemizing
 Sys'temize, Sys'tematize, *v. a.* to reduce to a system
 Sys'tem-maker, *s.* one who forms a system
 Sys'tem-monger, *s.* one ridiculously given to the forming of systems

T.

T, a dental consonant, has always the same sound, as *not*, *ton*; but before an *i*, followed by a vowel, has the sound of *sh*; as, *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*, when it has the sound of *tch*, as *christian*, *question*: it is mute in some words, as *epistle*, *soften*; and when followed by *h*, has the two sounds of *thin* and *thine*.

Tab'ard, *s.* a herald's coat
 Tabashee'r, *s.* [Pers.], pure silica found in the bamboo
 Tab'by, *s.* a kind of watered silk—*a.* brindled; varied in colour—*v. a.* to water silk or stuff by a calender
 Tab'bying, *s.* the watering of stuffs by a calender
 Tab'ernacle, *s.* a sacred place, a place of worship; a temporary habitation—*v. n.* to enshrine; to house
 Tabinet', *s.* a kind of silk stuff
 Ta'ble, *s.* any flat surface; a piece of furniture for dining on, &c.; an index, or list—*v.* to board; to set down regularly
 Ta'ble-beer, *s.* beer used at meals
 Ta'ble-book, *s.* a memorandum book
 Ta'ble-cloth, *s.* linen spread on a table
 Ta'ble-land, *s.* level and open tracts of land
 Tab'let, *s.* a small smooth surface of marble, ivory, &c.; a lozenge
 Ta'ble-talk, *s.* conversation at meals or entertainments
 Ta'bling, *s.* a forming into tables
 Taboo', *s.* [Polyn.], a religious interdict—*v. a.* to interdict
 Ta'bour, *s.* a small drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe
 Tab'ular, *a.* formed in tables
 Tab'ulate, *v. a.* to make into tables
 Ta'cit, *a.* silent; implied, not expressed by words
 Tac'itly, *ad.* silently; by implication
 Tac'iturn, *a.* silent; uttering little
 Taciturn'ity, *s.* habitual silence
 Tac'iturnly, *ad.* in a taciturn way
 Tack, *v.* to join, to unite; to turn a ship—*s.* a small nail; rope; turn of a ship
 Tack'le, *s.* ropes of a ship—*v. a.* to supply with tackle; to manage; to execute
 Tack'ling, *s.* ropes and furniture of ships; instruments of action

Tact, *s.* quick perception, and practical expertness and skill
 Tac'tic, Tac'tical, *a.* relating to tactics
 Tactic'ian, *s.* one skilled in tactics
 Tac'tics, *s.* the art of manœuvring an army or fleet; plan, conduct
 Tac'tual, *a.* pertaining to the sense of touch
 Tad'pole, *s.* a young frog [stern
 Taff'erel, *s.* the uppermost part of a ship's
 Taff'eta, Taff'ety, *s.* a sort of watered silk
 Tag, *s.* a metallie point to a lace, &c.—*v. a.* to fix on a tag; to join together
 Tail, *s.* the caudal appendage of animals; the hinder or lower part, end—*v.* to furnish with a tail
 Tai'lor, *s.* one who makes men's clothes—*v. n.* to make wearing apparel
 Tai'loress, *s.* a female tailor
 Tai'loring, *s.* the business of a tailor
 Taint, *s.* stain, soil, infection—*v.* to stain, sully, infect, corrupt
 Tai'ntless, *a.* free from infection; pure
 Tai'ntlessly, *ad.* without taint
 Take, *v.* to receive; seize; gain; admit; exact; procure; suppose; captivate
 Ta'ker, *s.* one who takes
 Ta'king, *a.* pleasing, captivating—*s.* seizure; distress, calamity
 Ta'kingness, *s.* the quality of pleasing
 Talc, *s.* a mineral consisting of smooth transparent laminae
 Tal'cose, Tal'cous, Talek'y, *a.* like talc
 Tale, *s.* a story, narrative, fable; reckoning
 Talebearer, *s.* an officious telltale
 Talebearing, *a.* officiously communicative—*s.* officious intelligence
 Tal'ent, *s.* faculty, gift, eminent ability
 Tal'ented, *a.* possessing talents or ability
 Ta'leteller, *s.* one who relates tales
 Tal'isman, *s.* an amulet, a charm
 Talisman'ic, *a.* magical
 Talk, *v. n.* to speak, prattle—*s.* oral conversation; rumour
 Tal'kative, Tal'king, *a.* prating, loquacious
 Tal'kativeness, *s.* loquacity; garrulity
 Tal'ker, *s.* one who talks; a boaster; a loquacious fellow
 Tal'king, *s.* the act or power of speaking
 Tall, *a.* high in stature, lofty; lusty
 Tall'ness, *s.* height of stature; procerity
 Tal'low, *s.* the fat of beasts melted—*v. a.* to smear with tallow
 Tal'low-candle, *s.* a candle made of tallow
 Tal'low-ehandler, *s.* one who makes and sells tallow-candles
 Tal'low-faced, *a.* having a sickly complexion
 Tal'lowish, Tal'lowy, *a.* greasy, like tallow
 Tal'ly, *s.* a stick notch for a reckoning, anything which corresponds to another thing—*v.* to fit; to conform
 Tal'ly-man, *s.* a shopkeeper who is paid by instalments
 Tally-ho', *interj.* used by huntsmen
 Tal'ly-shop, *s.* a tallyman's shop
 Tal'mud, *s.* the Jewish traditions, or the book containing them
 Talmud'ic, Talmud'ical, Talmudis'tic, *a.* belonging to the Talmud
 Tal'mudist, *s.* one versed in the Talmud
 Tal'on, *s.* [Fr.], the claw of an animal of prey
 Tam'able, *a.* that may be tamed [able
 Tam'ableness, *s.* the quality of being tam-
 Tam'arind, *s.* an acid Indian fruit

TRUE HONOUR CAN ONLY BE PURCHASED BY WORTHY ACTIONS.

THE GLORY AND INCREASE OF WISDOM CONSIST IN EXERCISING IT.

[TAM]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TAW]

TIME, PATIENCE, AND INDUSTRY, ARE THE THREE GREAT MASTERS OF THE WORLD.

Tam'arisk, *s.* an evergreen flowering tree
 Tam'bour, *s.* [Fr.], a frame on which embroidery is worked—*v. a.* to embroider on a tambour
 Tam'bourine, *s.* a kind of tabour or drum played with the hand
 Tam'bour-work, *s.* a kind of embroidery
 Tame, *a.* not wild; depressed, spiritless—*v. a.* to subdue; make gentle; crush
 Ta'mely, *ad.* not wildly; meanly
 Ta'meness, *s.* gentleness, want of spirit;
 Ta'mer, *s.* one who tames or subdues
 Tam'my, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
 Tam'per, *v. a.* to meddle with; to practise secretly
 Tam'pering, *s.* the act of tampering
 Tam'pion, Tom'pion, *s.* the stopper of a cannon
 Tan, *v.* to prepare skins; become tawny—*s.* oak bark used in tanning leather
 Tan'dem, *ad.* [Lat.], with two horses harnessed one before another
 Tang, *s.* a strong taste; relish; a kind of sea-weed
 Tan'gent, *s.* (in Geometry), a line perpendicular to the extremity of a radius
 Tan'gible, *a.* perceptible to the touch
 Tan'gibleness, Tan'gibility, *s.* quality of being tangible
 Tan'gibly, *ad.* in a tangible manner
 Tan'gle, *v.* to entangle; entrap, embarrass—*s.* an entangled knot of things; a kind
 Tank, *s.* a reservoir of water [of seaweed
 Tan'kard, *s.* a drinking-vessel with a lid
 Tan'ner, *s.* one who tans hides for leather
 Tan'nery, *s.* a house, &c., for tanning
 Tan'nin, *s.* the matter used for tanning
 Tan'ning, *s.* the process of preparing leather with tan or bark; a stain of brown
 Tan'-pit, *s.* a pit for a tanner's work
 Tan'-stove, *s.* a hot-house with a bark bed
 Tan'sy, *s.* the name of a plant
 Tantaliza'tion, *s.* act of tantalizing
 Tan'talize, *v. a.* to torment with false
 Tan'talizer, *s.* one who tantalizes [hopes
 Tan'tamount, *a.* equivalent, or equal
 Tantiv'y, *ad.* with haste, with full speed
 Tan'yard, *s.* a place where tanning is carried on
 Tap, *s.* a gentle blow; a spigot or coek—*v. a.* to touch lightly, pierce, broach
 Tape, *s.* a narrow fillet or band of linen or cotton stuff
 Ta'per, *s.* a small wax candle—*a.* conical—*v. n.* to grow smaller to the end
 Ta'perness, *s.* the state of being taper
 Tap'estried, *ad.* adorned with tapestry
 Tap'etry, *s.* cloth woven with figures
 Ta'pe-worm, *s.* a worm bred in the human intestines
 Tapio'ca, *s.* an esculent preparation from the root of the cassava-plant
 Ta'pir, *s.* a large quadruped of South America
 Tap'-root, *s.* the principal stem of the root
 Tap'ster, *s.* one who draws beer, &c.
 Tar, *s.* the juice of pines or firs; a sailor—*v. a.* to smear over with tar
 Taran'tula, *s.* [Lat.], a large venomous spider
 Tar'dily, *ad.* slowly, sluggishly, heavily
 Tar'diness, *s.* slowness, sluggishness
 Tar'dy, *a.* slow; late; reluctant
 Tare, *s.* a weed, a kind of vetch; an allowance in weight
 Tar'get, *s.* a kind of buckler or shield; a round mark to be shot at for practice

Tar'gum, *s.* [Chald.], the Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament
 Ta'riff, *s.* a list of duties on goods
 Tarn, *s.* a small mountain lake
 Tar'nish, *v.* to sully, soil, lose brightness
 Tarpau'lin, *s.* tarred canvass
 Tar'ragon, *s.* a kind of aromatic plant
 Tar'ras, Ter'ras, Trass, *s.* earth from which subaqueous cement is made
 Tar'rier, *s.* one who tarries
 Tar'ry, *v.* to stay, to loiter, to wait for
 Tar'ry, *a.* pertaining to tar
 Tar'rying, *s.* delay
 Tar'sel. See Tereel
 Tart, *a.* sour; severe—*s.* a small fruit pie
 Tar'tan, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff or plaid
 Tar'tar, *s.* a native of Tartary; incrustation of wine casks
 Tartar'ean, Tartar'eous, *a.* hellish, infernal
 Tartar'eous, Tar'tarous, *a.* consisting of tartar
 Tartar'ie, *a.* of Tartary, or of tartar
 Tart'ish, *a.* somewhat tart; rather sour
 Tart'ly, *ad.* sharply, sourly, severely
 Tart'ness, *s.* sharpness, acidity; ill-nature
 Tar'tuffe, *s.* [Fr.], a hypocrite in religion
 Tar'-water, *s.* a cold infusion of tar
 Task, *s.* employment; business imposed—*v. a.* to impose as a task
 Task'er, Task'master, *s.* one who imposes tasks
 Tas'sel, *s.* a pendent ornament ending in loose threads
 Tas'seled, *a.* adorned with tassels
 Ta'stable, *a.* that may be tasted; savoury
 Taste, *v.* to perceive the flavour of anything; to eat a little as a trial; to be flavoured with; to enjoy—*s.* the act of tasting; flavour; specimen; perception of or sensibility regarding any kind of excellence, &c.
 Ta'steful, *a.* having good taste
 Ta'stefully, Ta'stily, *ad.* with good taste
 Ta'steless, *a.* insipid, having bad or no taste
 Ta'stelessly, *ad.* in a tasteless manner
 Ta'stelessness, *s.* the being tasteless
 Ta'ster, *s.* one who tastes; a dram-cup
 Ta'sting, *s.* the act of tasting or experimenting
 Ta'sty, *a.* in good taste [encing
 Tat'ter, *s.* a rag
 Tatterdema'ion, *s.* a ragged fellow
 Tat'tered, *a.* rent, torn, hanging in rags
 Tat'tle, *s.* prate, idle talk—*v. n.* to prate, to talk idly
 Tat'tler, *s.* an idle talker, a prater
 Tat'tling, *s.* talk
 Tattoo', *s.* beat of drum at night calling soldiers to quarters—*v. a.* to prick the skin, and stain it in figures
 Tattoo'ing, *s.* the operation of tattooing; the figures, &c., delineated
 Taunt, *s.* an insult, scoff, reproach—*v. a.* to reproach, insult, revile
 Tau'nter, *s.* one who taunts or insults
 Tau'ntingly, *ad.* in a reproachful manner
 Tautolog'ical, *a.* repeating the same thing
 Tautolog'ically, *ad.* with tautology
 Tautol'ogist, *s.* one who tautologizes
 Tautol'ogize, *v. n.* to repeat the same thing
 Tautol'ogy, *s.* repetition of the same thing
 Tav'ern, *s.* a house where wine is sold
 Tav'ern-keeper, *s.* the master of a tavern
 Taw, *v. a.* to dress white leather—*s.* a child's play with marble bowls
 Taw'drily, *ad.* in a tawdry manner

TRUTH AND HONESTY HAVE NO NEED OF LOUD PROTESTATIONS.

TAW]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TEN

THE CREDIT THAT IS GOT BY A LIE ONLY LASTS TILL THE TRUTH COMES OUT.

Taw'driness, Taw'dry, *s.* finery without elegance
 Taw'dry, *a.* ridiculously or meanly showy
 Taw'er, *s.* a dresser of leather
 Taw'ing, *s.* the dressing skins with alum
 Taw'ny, *a.* yellow, like things tanned
 Tax, *s.* an impost, tribute, charge; censure—*v. a.* to lay a tax; censure; charge
 Tax'able, *a.* that may be taxed
 Tax'ableness, *s.* the being taxable
 Taxa'tion, *s.* the act of taxing; impost; tax
 Tax'er, *s.* one who taxes
 Tax'iderny, *s.* the art of stuffing skins of animals, &c.
 Tax'ing, *s.* the act of laying a tax
 Tea, *s.* a Chinese shrub; its leaves; liquor made by infusing them
 Te'a-canister, Te'a-chest, *s.* a box to keep tea in
 Teach, *v. a.* to instruct, to inform, to show
 Te'achable, *a.* docile, docible
 Te'achableness, *s.* willingness to learn
 Te'acher, *s.* an instructor; a preacher
 Te'aching, *s.* the act of instructing
 Te'a-cup, *s.* a small cup to drink tea from
 Te'a-dealer, *s.* one who sells tea
 Te'a-drinker, *s.* one who drinks much tea
 Teague, *s.* an Irishman
 Teak, *s.* an oriental timber-tree, much used in ship-building
 Teal, *s.* a kind of wild duck
 Team, *s.* a number of horses, &c., harnessed to a vehicle
 Te'a-pot, *s.* a vessel to make tea in [eye
 Te'ar, *s.* water flowing in drops from the
 Tea'r, *v.* to rend in pieces—*s.* a fissure
 Tea'rer, *s.* one who rends or tears
 Te'arful, *a.* weeping, full of tears
 Te'arless, *a.* without tears [cup
 Te'a-saucer, *s.* a saucer used with a tea-
 Tease, *v. a.* to comb wool; to scratch; vex
 Te'asel, *s.* a plant useful in dressing cloth
 Te'aser, *s.* one who teases
 Te'a-spoon, *s.* a small spoon used at tea
 Teat, *s.* the nipple or breast
 Te'a-table, *s.* a table at which tea is drunk
 Te'a-things, *s. pl.* a set of cups, &c., for drinking tea
 Te'a-tray, *s.* a tray on which tea-things are set
 Te'a-tree, *s.* a pretty shrubby plant, whose leaf resembles that of tea
 Tech'nical, *a.* belonging to arts; not in common or popular use
 Technical'ity, Tech'nicalness, *s.* the being technical
 Tech'nically, *ad.* in a technical manner
 Technol'ogical, *a.* pertaining to technology
 Technol'ogy, *s.* the explanation of technical terms
 Techy. See Tetchy
 Te'dious, *a.* wearisome, irksome; slow
 Te'diously, *ad.* in a slow irksome manner
 Te'diousness, *s.* prolixity; tiresomeness
 Te'dium, *s.* [Lat.], wearisomeness, weariness
 Teem, *v.* to bring forth young; to abound
 Tee'mer, *s.* one who teems
 Teens, *s. pl.* the years between 12 and 20
 Tee'thing, *s.* the process of the first growth of teeth
 Teeto'tal, *a.* totally abstaining under pledge
 Teeto'taller, *s.* one who totally abstains from intoxicating drink

Teeto'talism, *s.* the pledge or practice of teetotalers
 Tec'totum, *s.* a child's toy spun by the fingers
 Tel'egram, *s.* a message sent by electric telegraph
 Tel'ograph, *s.* apparatus for the rapid conveyance of intelligence—*v. a.* to send messages by telegraph
 Telegraph'ic, Telegraph'ical, *a.* conveyed by telegraph
 Telegraph'ically, *ad.* by telegraph
 Tel'ography, *s.* the science of sending intelligence by telegraph
 Teleol'ogy, *s.* the science of final causes
 Tel'escope, *s.* an optical instrument for viewing distant objects
 Telescop'ic, Telescop'ical, *a.* belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance
 Telescop'ically, *ad.* by the telescope
 Tell, *v.* to utter, relate, count, disclose; influence
 Tell'er, *s.* one who tells or counts; a relater
 Tell'tale, *s.* an officious talebearer—*a.* officiously telling tales
 Tellu'rium, *s.* a bluish-white metal, soft, brittle, and easily pulverized
 Temer'ity, *s.* rashness, unadvisedness
 Tem'per, *s.* disposition, nature, humour, calmness; heat; hardness of a metal—*v. a.* to soften, harden, mingle, make fit
 Tem'perament, *s.* constitution; (in Music), a medium tone
 Temperamen'tal, *a.* constitutional
 Tem'perance, Tem'perateness, *s.* moderation, sobriety
 Tem'perate, *a.* moderate, abstemious
 Tem'perately, *ad.* moderately, calmly
 Tem'perative, *a.* having power to temper
 Tem'perature, *s.* constitution; heat or cold
 Tem'pest, *s.* a violent wind or storm; violent excitement
 Tem'pest-tost, *a.* driven about by storms
 Tempest'uous, *a.* stormy, boisterous
 Tempest'uously, *ad.* stormily [uous
 Tempest'uousness, *s.* the being tempest-
 Tem'plar, *s.* a student in the law
 Tem'ple, *s.* a church; the side of the forehead
 Tem'poral, *a.* measured by time; secular
 Temporal'ity, *s.* a secular possession
 Tem'porally, *ad.* with respect to this life
 Tem'poralty, Tem'porals, *s. pl.* secular possessions
 Tem'porarily, *ad.* for a time only
 Tem'porariness, *s.* the being temporary
 Tem'porary, *a.* lasting only for a time
 Temporiza'tion, *s.* act of temporizing
 Tem'porize, *v. n.* to delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions
 Tem'porizer, *s.* one who temporizes
 Tempt, *v. a.* to entice to ill; to decoy
 Tempt'able, *a.* liable to temptation
 Tempta'tion, *s.* the act of tempting; that which tempts; the being tempted
 Tempt'er, Tempt'ress, *s.* one who tempts
 Tempt'ing, *a.* attractive
 Tempt'ingly, *ad.* so as to tempt or entice
 Ten, *s.* the decimal number; twice five
 Ten'able, *a.* that may be held [ing
 Tena'cious, *a.* retentive; adhesive; grasp-
 Tena'ciously, *ad.* in a tenacious manner
 Tenac'ity, Tena'ciousness, *s.* quality of being tenacious

THERE IS MORE HOPE OF A FOOL THAN OF A MAN WISE IN HIS OWN CONCEIT.

[TEN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TET]

TELL ME WITH WHOM THOU GOEST, AND I'LL TELL THEE WHAT THOU DOEST.

Ten'ancy, *s.* tenure, occupancy. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Ten'ant, *s.* one who holds of another, an occupant—*v. a.* to hold as a tenant
 Ten'antable, *a.* fit to be inhabited
 Ten'antless, *a.* unoccupied, unpossessed
 Ten'antry, *s.* tenants on an estate
 Tench, *s.* a river or pond fish
 Tend, *v.* to watch; serve or assist; move towards; aim at
 Ten'dency, *s.* course; drift
 Ten'der, *a.* soft; sensitive, delicate; kind—*v. a.* to offer, to exhibit—*s.* a proposal for acceptance; a small vessel, or carriage, with stores, &c.
 Ten'der-hearted, *a.* compassionate, kind
 Tender-heart'edness, *s.* compassionate disposition
 Ten'derly, *ad.* gently, mildly, kindly
 Ten'derness, *s.* the being tender
 Ten'dinous, *a.* sinewy, containing tendons
 Ten'don, *s.* [Fr.], a sinew, a ligature
 Ten'dril, *s.* the clasper of a climbing plant
 Ten'eiment, *s.* a small house. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Ten'et, *s.* [Lat.], *s.* a doctrine; principle; opinion
 Ten'fold, *a.* ten times increased
 Ten'nis, *s.* a play with a racket and ball
 Ten'nis-court, *s.* a place where tennis is played
 Ten'on, *s.* [Fr.], the end of a piece of wood cut for a mortise
 Ten'or, *s.* [Lat. Fr.], continuity of state; sense; purport; (in Music), the pitch of the male voice next above the bass; the part for that voice
 Tense, *s.* (in Grammar), the form of the verb which expresses the time of an action—*a.* stretched, not lax
 Ten'seness, *s.* contraction, tension
 Ten'sion, *s.* the act of stretching; tenseness
 Tent, *s.* a pavilion, moveable habitation; roll of lint put into a sore; red wine
 Ten'tacle, *s.* the feeler of a polype, &c.
 Ten'tative, *s.* an essay; a trial—*a.* essaying, experimental
 Tent'-bed, *s.* a kind of fourpost bedstead
 Ten'ted, *a.* covered with tents
 Ten'ter, *s.* a frame for stretching cloth, &c.—*v. a.* to stretch by hooks
 Ten'ter-ground, *s.* ground on which tenters are erected
 Ten'ter-hook, *s.* a hook used on tenters
 Tenth, *a.* the ordinal of ten—*s.* a tenth part, the tithe
 Tenth'ly, *ad.* in the tenth place
 Tenu'ity, *s.* thinness, slenderness, rarity
 Ten'ure, *s.* manner of holding. See *Dict. of Law Terms*
 Tep'id, *a.* lukewarm; not zealous
 Tep'idness, Tepid'ity, *s.* lukewarmness
 Ter'cel, *s.* the male of the falcon
 Tergiversa'tion, *s.* evasion; change
 Term, *s.* end; limit; a limited time; time during which courts of justice and universities and colleges are open; (in Grammar), a word, name, phrase; (in Logic), part of a syllogism; condition, stipulation—*v. a.* to name; to call
 Ter'magancy, *s.* turbulence; tumultuousness
 Ter'magant, *s.* a brawling woman—*a.* tumultuous; scolding
 Ter'magantly, *ad.* like a termagant
 Ter'minable, *a.* limitable

Ter'minal, *a.* forming the extremity
 Ter'minate, *v.* to bound, to limit, to end
 Termina'tion, *s.* a limit, bound, conclusion
 Termina'tional, *a.* (in Grammar), forming the concluding syllable
 Terminol'ogy, *s.* descriptive language of a science
 Ter'minus, *s.* [Lat.], the terminal station of a railway; bound, limit
 Ter'mite, *s.* the white ant
 Term'less, *a.* unlimited, undefined
 Tern, *s.* the sea-swallow
 Ter'nary, *a.* proceeding by threes; consisting of three—*s.* the number three
 Ter'race, *s.* an open raised walk; a balcony; a range of buildings
 Ter'raced, *a.* formed with terraces
 Ter'racotta, *s.* [Ital.], a kind of clay used in statuary, &c.
 Terra'queous, *a.* composed of land and water
 Terre'ne, Terres'trial, *a.* earthly; worldly
 Terres'trially, *ad.* after an earthly manner
 Ter'rible, *a.* dreadful, formidable, frightful
 Ter'ribleness, *s.* formidableness
 Ter'ribly, *ad.* dreadfully, violently
 Ter'rier, *s.* a small kind of dog; a survey of lands
 Terrif'ic, *a.* dreadful, causing terror
 Terrif'ically, *ad.* in a terrific manner
 Ter'rify, *v. a.* to fright, to make afraid
 Territo'rial, *a.* belonging to a territory
 Territo'rially, *ad.* as to territory
 Ter'ritory, *s.* land, country, dominion
 Ter'ror, *s.* great fear, dread, cause of fear
 Ter'rorism, *s.* the state of inflicting terror
 Ter'se, *a.* smooth; cleanly written; neat
 Ter'sely, *ad.* neatly; elegantly
 Ter'seness, *s.* smoothness or neatness of style
 Ter'tian, *s.* a fever returning every other day
 Ter'tiary, *a.* third; (in Geology), lying above the chalk
 Tes'selated, *a.* checkered, formed in squares
 Tessela'tion, *s.* mosaic work
 Test, *s.* criterion, trial—*v. a.* to compare with a standard; to try
 Testa'ceous, *a.* pertaining to shells
 Tes'tament, *s.* a will; one division of the Bible
 Testamen'tary, *a.* relating to a will [will
 Testa'tor, Testa'trix, *s.* one who leaves a
 Tes'ter, *s.* a sixpence; the cover of a bed
 Testifica'tion, *s.* the act of witnessing
 Tes'tifier, *s.* one who testifies
 Tes'tify, *v.* to witness, to certify, to prove
 Tes'tily, *ad.* fretfully, peevishly, morosely
 Testimo'nial, *a.* bearing testimony—*s.* a certificate or attestation
 Tes'timony, *s.* evidence; proof; attestation; profession
 Tes'tiness, *s.* moroseness, peevishness
 Tes'ting, *s.* the act of trying for proof
 Test'-paper, *s.* paper impregnated with a chemical reagent
 Tes'ty, *a.* fretful, peevish, apt to be angry
 Tetch'ily, Tetch'ily, *ad.* in a tetchy manner
 Tetch'iness, *s.* the being tetchy
 Tetch'y, *a.* testy, easily angered
 Tête-a-tête, *s.* [Fr.], private conversation—*a.* in private
 Teth'er, *s.* a restraint for cattle at pasture—*v. a.* to confine with a tether
 Te'trad, *s.* the number four

TEMPTATIONS CANNOT ENTER WHERE THE HEART IS WELL GUARDED.

[TET]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[THI]

Tet'ragon, *s.* a four-sided figure
 Tetrag'onal, *a.* having four sides or angles
 Tetrahe'dral, *a.* having four equal sides
 Tetrahe'dron, *s.* a four-sided and equi-lateral solid
 Tetram'eter, *s.* a verse consisting of four feet
 Tetras'tich, *s.* a stanza of four lines
 Tet'rastyle, *a.* having four pillars in front
 Tetrasyllab'ic, *a.* containing four syllables
 Tetrasyl'lable, *s.* a word of four syllables
 Tet'ter, *s.* a kind of ring-worm
 Teuton'ic, *a.* pertaining to the Teutons, or ancient Germanic people
 Text, *s.* a sentence of Scripture; that of which a comment is written
 Text'-book, *s.* a book containing the leading principles of a science
 Text'-hand, *s.* a large kind of writing
 Tex'tile, *a.* woven, that may be woven
 Tex'tual, *a.* contained in the text
 Tex'tualist, Tex'tuarist, Tex'tuary, *s.* one ready in the text of Scripture; a well-informed divine
 Tex'tually, *ad.* in the body of a work
 Tex'tuary, *a.* contained in the text; serving as a text; authoritative
 Tex'ture, *s.* a web; act of weaving; fabric
 Than, *conj.* expressing comparison
 Thane, *s.* an old English title of honour
 Thank, *v. a.* to be thankful, to express thanks—*s.* an expression of thankfulness; gratitude
 Thank'ful, *a.* full of gratitude, grateful
 Thank'fully, *ad.* with thankfulness
 Thank'fulness, *s.* expression of thanks, gratitude
 Thank'less, *a.* ungrateful, unthankful
 Thank'lessly, *ad.* without gratitude
 Thank'lessness, *s.* ingratitude
 Thanks, *s. pl.* expression of thankfulness
 Thanksgiv'ing, *s.* a giver of thanks
 Thanksgiv'ing, *s.* a giving of thanks; a public religious observance
 That, *pron.* not this, but the other; which, who; the thing—*conj.* because
 Thatch, *s.* straw or reeds used as a roof to houses, &c.—*v. a.* to roof with straw, &c.
 Thatch'er, *s.* one who thatches
 Thatch'ing, *s.* the act of covering with thatch
 Thau'matope, *s.* a card with 2 figures drawn on its sides, which, as it is turned round rapidly, appear together
 Thaumatur'gic, Thaumatur'gical, *a.* pertaining to wonder-working
 Thaumatur'gist, *s.* a wonder-worker
 Thau'maturgy, *s.* the act of wonder-working
 Thaw, *v.* to melt, to dissolve—*s.* the dissolution of a frost
 The'atre, *s.* a house in which dramas are acted; a play-house
 Theat'ric, Theat'rical, *a.* belonging to or suiting a theatre
 Theat'rically, *ad.* in a theatrical manner
 Theat'ricals, *s. pl.* the acting of plays
 Theft, *s.* the act of stealing
 Their, *pron.* belonging to them
 The'ism, *s.* deism
 The'ist, *s.* a deist
 Theis'tic, Theis'tical, *a.* deistical
 Theme, *s.* a subject, short dissertation
 Then, *ad.* at that time, in that case [son
 Thence, *ad.* from that place, for that rea-
 Then'ceforth, *ad.* from that time

Thencefor'ward, *ad.* onward from that time
 Theoc'racy, *s.* divine government
 Theocrat'ic, Theocrat'ical, *a.* relating to theocracy
 Theod'icy, *s.* a justification of the dealings of God with men
 Theod'olite, *s.* a mathematical instrument used in surveying
 Theog'ony, *s.* the generation of the gods
 Theolo'gian, *s.* a professor of divinity
 Theolog'ic, Theolog'ical, *a.* relating to theology
 Theolog'ically, *ad.* according to theology
 Theol'ogist, *s.* a divine
 Theol'ogize, *v. a.* to render theological
 Theology, *s.* the science of divinity
 Theopneu'stic, *a.* divinely inspired
 The'orem, *s.* a proposition to be proved
 Theoremat'ic, Theoremat'ical, *a.* comprised in theorems
 Theoret'ic, Theoret'ical, *a.* speculative
 Theoret'ically, *ad.* speculatively
 The'orist, *s.* one who theorizes
 The'orize, *v. a.* to form a theory, to indulge in theories
 The'ory, *s.* speculation, the principles of a science, or of an art; unestablished law
 Theosoph'ic, Theosoph'ical, *a.* divinely wise
 Theos'ophist, *s.* a student of theosophy
 Theos'ophy, *s.* divine wisdom
 Therapeu'tic, *a.* healing diseases
 There, *ad.* in that place; at that time
 The'reabout, The'reabouts, *ad.* near that place, nearly
 Thereaf'ter, *ad.* according to that
 Thereat', *ad.* at that, at that place
 Thereby', *ad.* by that, by means of that
 There'fore, *ad.* for this or that reason
 Therein', *ad.* in that, in this
 Therein'to, *ad.* into that, into this
 Thereof', *ad.* of that, of this
 Thereon', Thereupon', *ad.* on that, on this
 Thereto', Thereunto', *ad.* to that or this
 Therewith', *ad.* with that; immediately
 Therewithal', *ad.* over and above; also
 Ther'mal, *a.* relating to warm baths
 Thermom'eter, *s.* an instrument for measuring heat
 Thermomet'ric, Thermomet'rical, *a.* relating to the thermometer
 Thermomet'rically, *ad.* by means of the thermometer
 The'sis, *s.* [Lat.], a proposition; subject
 Theurg'ic, Theurg'ical, *a.* relating to theurgy
 The'urgist, *s.* one who is addicted to theurgy
 The'urgy, *s.* a kind of sorcery, or art magic
 Thick, *a.* not thin; gross, muddy, close—*s.* the thickest part or time—*ad.* frequently, closely, deeply
 Thick'en, *v.* to make or grow thick, or frequent
 Thick'ening, *s.* that which makes thicker
 Thick'et, *s.* a close knot or tuft of trees
 Thickhead'ed, Thick'scull'd, *a.* having a thick head; dull
 Thick'ish, *a.* somewhat thick, dull
 Thick'ly, *ad.* deeply; in quick succession
 Thick'ness, *s.* density, closeness, dulness
 Thick'set, *a.* closely planted
 Thick'skin, *s.* a coarse unsensitive man
 Thie'f, *s.* one who steals [takes thieves
 Thie'f-catcher, Thie'f-taker, *s.* one who

TRUE FORTITUDE IS THE DISTINGUISHING MARK OF A GREAT MIND.

THE MORE WE SERVE GOD, THE BETTER WE SERVE OURSELVES.

[THI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[THR]

THE GREATER THE DIFFICULTY, THE MORE GLORY IN SURMOUNTING IT.

Thieve, *v. n.* to steal, to practise theft
 Thie'very, *s.* the practice of stealing
 Thie'vish, *a.* given to stealing; stealthy
 Thie'vishly, *ad.* like a thief
 Thie'vishness, *s.* disposition to steal
 Thigh, *s.* the limb between the body and the knee
 Thim'ble, *s.* a cap for the needle-finger
 Thim'bleful, *s.* a small quantity of fluid
 Thim'ble-rig, *s.* a cheating game, played with 3 thimbles and a pea
 Thin, *a.* not thick; lean, slim, rare, small
 —*v. a.* to make thin
 Thine, *pron.* relating to thee
 Thing, *s.* whatever is; not a person
 Things, *s. pl.* events, affairs; clothing worn out of doors
 Think, *v.* to cogitate, reflect, meditate, imagine, believe, muse
 Think'er, *s.* one who thinks
 Think'ing, *s.* imagination, judgment
 Thin'ly, *ad.* not thickly, not numerously
 Thin'ness, *s.* tenuity, scarcity, rareness
 Third, *a.* the first after the second
 Third'ly, *ad.* in the third place
 Thirst, *s.* the pain suffered for want of drink; vehement desire, drought—*v.* to feel thirst, or eager desire
 Thirst'iness, *s.* the state of being thirsty
 Thirst'y, *a.* feeling thirst
 Thirst'ily, *ad.* with thirst
 Thir'teen, *a.* ten and three added
 Thir'teenth, *a.* the third after the tenth
 Thir'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of 30
 Thir'ty, *a.* thrice ten, twenty and ten
 This, *pron.* that which is near or present
 This'tle, *s.* a prickly weed growing in fields
 This'tledown, *s.* the feathered seed of the thistle
 This'tly, *a.* overgrown with thistles
 Thith'er, *ad.* to that place, point, or end
 Thith'erward, *ad.* toward that place
 Thole, *s.* a peg fixed into the gunwale of a boat for a rowlock
 Thong, *s.* a strap or string of leather
 Thorac'ic, *a.* belonging to the breast
 Thorn, *s.* a prickly tree; a spine on such a tree; a source of pain or trial
 Thorn'-back, *s.* a sea-fish called the ray
 Thorn'-bush, *s.* a thorny shrub
 Thorn'less, *a.* destitute of thorns
 Thorn'y, *a.* full of thorns; perplexing
 Thor'ough, *a.* complete; passing through
 Thor'ough-bass, *s.* the science or rules of musical composition
 Thor'ough-bred, *a.* of the purest breed
 Thor'oughfare, *s.* a passage through a place
 Thor'ough-going, *a.* consistent, going all lengths
 Thor'oughly, *ad.* completely, fully
 Thor'ough-paced, *a.* perfect, complete
 Thou, *pron.* the person addressed by another—*v. a.* to use the pronoun of the 2nd person singular
 Though, *conj.* although, however
 Thought, *s.* the act of thinking; idea, notion, reflection, solicitude, concern
 Thought'ful, *a.* contemplative, careful
 Thought'fully, *ad.* with consideration
 Thought'fulness, *s.* habit of thought, seriousness
 Thought'less, *a.* airy, gay, careless; dull
 Thought'lessly, *ad.* without thought
 Thought'lessness, *s.* want of thought
 Thou'sand, *s.* ten hundred; a great number
 Thou'sandth, *a.* the ordinal of a thousand

Thral'dom, *s.* slavery, servitude
 Thrall, *s.* a slave; slavery; bondage
 Thrash, *v.* to beat out corn; to beat or drub
 Thrash'er, *s.* one who thrashes; a fish
 Thrash'ing, *s.* the act of beating out corn; a beating
 Thrash'ing-floor, *s.* a floor for thrashing grain
 Thread, *s.* a small line or twist of silk, flax, &c.; continuity; part of a screw—*v. a.* to pass through, especially with a thread
 Thread'bare, *a.* deprived of nap; worn out
 Thread'bareness, *s.* the being threadbare
 Thread'y, *a.* like thread; containing thread
 Threat, *s.* a menace, denunciation of ill
 Threat'en, *v. a.* to menace, denounce evil
 Threat'ener, *s.* one who threatens
 Threat'ening, *s.* act of menacing, a menace
 —*a.* menacing; imminent
 Threat'eningly, *ad.* with menace
 Three, *a.* two and one added
 Three'-cornered, *a.* having three corners
 Three'fold, *a.* thrice repeated
 Threep'enny, *a.* worth threepence
 Three'score, *a.* thrice twenty, sixty
 Thresh, &c. See Thrash. [trance
 Threshold, *s.* the sill of a door, an entrance
 Thrice, *ad.* three times, in a high degree
 Thrift, *s.* profit, gain, parsimony
 Thrift'ily, *ad.* frugally, parsimoniously
 Thrift'iness, *s.* frugality; husbandry
 Thrift'less, *a.* extravagant, profuse
 Thrift'y, *a.* frugal, sparing, not profuse
 Thrill, *v.* to pierce, to affect; to tingle—*s.* a thrilling sensation
 Thrill'ingly, *ad.* with a thrill
 Thrill'ingness, *s.* the being thrilling
 Thrive, *v. n.* to prosper, to flourish, to grow
 Thri'ver, *s.* one who prospers [rich
 Thri'vingly, *ad.* in a prosperous way
 Thri'vingness, Thri'ving, *s.* prosperity; increase; growth
 Throat, *s.* the fore part of the neck; the windpipe
 Throb, *s.* a beat; stroke of palpitation—*v. n.* to heave, to beat, to palpitate
 Throb'bing, *s.* a palpitation
 Throe, *s.* the pain of travail, &c.; agony
 Throne, *s.* the seat of a king or bishop
 Thro'ned, *a.* placed on a throne
 Throng, *s.* a crowd; a dense multitude—*v. n.* to crowd, press close together
 Throng'ing, *s.* the act of crowding together
 Throstle, *s.* the thrush; a spinning machine
 Throt'tle, *s.* the windpipe—*v. a.* to choke, to suffocate
 Throt'tle-valve, *s.* a valve within a pipe, which can close it entirely
 Through, *prep.* from end to end; owing to—*ad.* to the final conclusion
 Throughou't, *ad.* quite through, in every part, everywhere
 Throw, *v.* to fling, cast, toss; hurl—*s.* the act of casting or throwing
 Throw'er, *s.* one who throws
 Throw'ster, *s.* one who twists silk
 Thrum, *s.* the ends of a weaver's thread—*v. a.* to knot; to play coarsely
 Thrush, *s.* a singing bird; a disease in the mouth and throat
 Thrust, *v.* to push, intrude, drive, stab—*s.* a violent or forcible push
 Thrus'ter, *s.* one who thrusts
 Thug, *s.* [Hind.], a murderous devotee of India

TO TYRANNIZE WHERE THERE CAN BE NO RESISTANCE, IS THE EXTREME OF BASENESS.

[THU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TIN]

Thug'ism, *s.* the practice of the Thugs
 Thumb, *s.* the first finger of the hand—*v.*
a. to soil by handling
 Thumb'screw, *s.* an instrument of torture
 Thumb'stall, *s.* a kind of thimble
 Thump, *s.* a dull, hard, heavy blow—*v. a.*
 to beat with heavy blows
 Thump'er, *s.* anything huge or great; one
 who thumps
 Thump'ing, *s.* beating—*a.* large
 Thun'der, *s.* the loud noise in the air fol-
 lowing a flash of lightning; noise and
 menace—*v.* to sound as thunder; to
 make a noise, speak with menace
 Thun'derbolt, *s.* lightning; fulmination
 Thun'der-clap, *s.* an explosion of thunder
 Thun'der-cloud, *s.* a dark tempestuous
 cloud
 Thun'derer, *s.* one who thunders
 Thun'dering, *s.* thunder [thunder
 Thun'derous, Thun'dery, *a.* producing
 Thun'der-shower, *s.* rain with thunder
 Thun'der-storm, *s.* a storm with thunder
 Thun'der-struck, *a.* hurt or blasted by
 lightning; amazed, suddenly alarmed
 Thurs'day, *s.* the fifth day of the week
 Thus, *ad.* in this manner, to this degree
 Thwack, *v. a.* to strike, to thrash, to bang
 —*s.* a heavy hard blow
 Thwart, *a.* transverse—*v. a.* to cross, tra-
 verse, oppose
 Thwart'ing, *s.* the act of opposing
 Thwart'ingly, *ad.* with opposition
 Thy, *pron.* of thee; belonging to thee
 Thyme, *s.* a fragrant plant
 Thy'my, *a.* abounding with thyme
 Thyself, *pron.* thou emphatically
 Tia'ra, *s.* [Ital.], the papal crown, a diadem
 Tick, *s.* a score, trust; bed-case; a para-
 sitic insect; a small regular sound—*v.* to
 make regular beats as a watch
 Tick'ing, *s.* cloth for bed-cases
 Tick'et, *s.* a card showing the bearer's
 right to admission, &c.; a card with
 price marked on it—*v. a.* to distinguish
 by a ticket
 Tick'le, *v.* to titillate; to please by slight
 gratifications
 Tick'ler, *s.* one who tickles
 Tick'ling, *s.* titillation
 Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; unfixed; nice
 Tick'lishly, *ad.* in a ticklish manner
 Tick'lishness, *s.* the state of being ticklish;
 uncertainty as to the result
 Ti'dal, *a.* pertaining to the tides
 Tide, *s.* ebb and flow of the sea; season;
 sea; flood—*v. n.* to float with the tide;
 to advance in spite of hindrances
 Ti'de-gate, *s.* a gate into a basin which
 opens with the flow and shuts with
 Ti'deless, *a.* without tides [the ebb
 Ti'dingless, *a.* without tidings
 Ti'de-mill, *s.* a mill turned by tide-water
 Ti'de-waiter, *s.* a custom-house officer
 Ti'de-way, *s.* the channel in which the
 tide sets
 Ti'dily, *ad.* neatly, readily [ness
 Ti'diness, *s.* neatness, readiness, spruce-
 Ti'dings, *s. pl.* news, intelligence, inform-
 ation
 Ti'dy, *a.* neat, clever, spruce—*v. a.* to
 make tidy
 Tie, *s.* a knot, fastening; bond; equality
 of votes—*v. a.* to bind, fasten, confine
 Tier, *s.* a row or rank
 Tierce, *s.* a third part of a pipe

Tiff, *s.* a pet, a quarrel
 Tif'fany, *s.* a very thin kind of silk
 Tif'fin, *s.* a luncheon; a slight repast
 Ti'ger, *s.* a fierce and rapacious animal of
 the cat kind; a page in livery
 Ti'gerish, Ti'gerlike, *a.* like a tiger
 Tight, *a.* tense, close, not loose
 Ti'ghten, *v. a.* to straiten; make close
 Ti'ghtly, *ad.* closely, neatly
 Ti'ghtness, *s.* closeness, constriction
 Ti'gress, *s.* a she-tiger
 Tike, *s.* a dog; a cur
 Til'bury, *s.* a kind of gig
 Tile, *s.* slabs of burnt clay for roofs—*v. a.*
 to cover with tiles
 Tiler, *s.* one who covers houses with tiles
 Til'ing, *s.* a roof covered with tiles
 Till, *s.* a money-drawer in a shop—*conj.* to
 the time, to the degree that—*prep.* to
 the time of—*v. a.* to cultivate, plough
 Til'lage, Til'ling, *s.* the culture of land,
 husbandry
 Til'ler, *s.* a ploughman; handle of a rudder
 Tilt, *s.* a covering or canopy; hammer;
 an inclination to one side—*v.* to cover;
 to incline a cask forward to run at an
 object with a lance
 Tilt'er, *s.* one who tilts
 Tilt'h, *s.* the state of being tilled
 Tilt'hammer, *s.* a huge hammer
 Tim'ber, *s.* wood fit for building
 Tim'bered, *a.* built, formed, contrived
 Tim'ber-merchant, *s.* one who deals in
 timber
 Tim'ber-tree, *s.* a tree suitable for timber
 Tim'ber-work, *s.* work formed of wood
 Tim'ber-yard, *s.* a place for timber
 Tim'brel, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
 Time, *s.* measured duration, a season, an
 age—*v. a.* to regulate, measure, adapt
 Ti'me-honoured, *a.* long-honoured
 Ti'meist, *s.* (in Music), a performer who
 keeps good time
 Ti'mekeeper, *s.* a clock or watch; one
 who sees that omnibuses keep their time
 Ti'meliness, *s.* the state of being timely
 Ti'mely, *a.* early, soon, seasonable—*ad.*
 seasonably, sufficiently early
 Ti'mepiece, *s.* a clock or watch
 Ti'me-pleaser, *s.* one who adopts the
 opinions of the day
 Ti'me-server, *s.* one who is time-serving;
 a trimmer
 Ti'me-serving, *a.* obsequious to the au-
 thority of the hour; servile; unprinci-
 pled, versatile—*s.* act or practice of mean
 compliance with powers that are
 Ti'me-table, *s.* a list of railway trains with
 hours of starting, &c.
 Ti'me-worn, *a.* impaired by time
 Tim'id, *a.* fearful, wanting courage
 Timid'ity, Tim'idness, *s.* fearfulness, tim-
 orousness
 Tim'idly, *ad.* in a timid manner [perty
 Timoc'racy, *s.* government by men of pro-
 Tim'orous, *a.* fearful, bashful; nice
 Tim'orously, *ad.* fearfully, with much fear
 Tim'orousness, *s.* fearfulness
 Tin, *s.* a common white metal used as a
 coating to sheet-iron; tinned ware—
v. a. to cover with tin
 Tinc'ture, *s.* shade of colour; extract of
 drugs, slight taste or infusion—*v. a.* to
 tinge, colour, imbue
 Tin'der, *s.* anything very inflammable
 Tin'der-box, *s.* the box for holding tinder

THEFTS NEVER ENRICH; ALMS NEVER IMPOVERISH; PRAYERS HINDER NO WORK.

THE CRUTCH OF TIME DOES MORE THAN THE CLUB OF HERCULES.

[TIN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TON]

THAT WHICH WAS BITTER TO ENDURE, MAY BE SWEET TO REMEMBER.

Tine, *s.* the tooth of a fork or harrow
 Tin'foil, *s.* tin beaten to a thin leaf
 Tinge, *s.* a slight colour—*v. a.* to colour slightly
 Tin'gle, *v. n.* to feel a slightly painful sensation
 Tin'gling, *s.* a slight sensation of pain
 Tin'ker, *s.* a mender of old brass, &c.
 Tin'kering, *s.* a noise like that made by a tinker; act of mending like a tinker
 Tin'kerly, *ad.* in the manner of a tinker
 Tin'kle, *s.* a low elinking noise—*v. n.* to make a tinkling noise
 Tin'kling, *s.* a kind of sharp quick noise
 Tin'man, *s.* a manufacturer or seller of tin ware
 Tin'ner, *s.* one who works in tin mines
 Tin'ning, *s.* the coating of metals with tin
 Tin'sel, *s.* anything more gaudy than valuable—*a.* specious; showy; superficial—*v. a.* to decorate gaudily
 Tint, *s.* a hue, stain—*v. a.* to tinge, colour
 Tin'ting, *s.* hue, colouring
 Ti'ny, *a.* little, small, puny, diminutive
 Tip, *s.* the end, point, extremity—*v. a.* to make as a tip; to tap, to tilt; to throw
 Tip'pet, *s.* something worn about the neck
 Tip'ple, *v. n.* to drink sottishly—*s.* drink;
 Tip'pler, *s.* a sottish drunkard [liquor]
 Tip'pling, *s.* frequent drinking
 Tip'staff, *s.* an officer of justice
 Tip'sily, *ad.* in a drunken manner
 Tip'sy, *a.* drunk, intoxicated
 Tip'toc, *s.* the end of the toe
 Tip'top, *s.* the very top
 Tira'de, *s.* [Fr.], a violent declamation
 Tire, *v.* to fatigue, to harass; to be weary
 Ti'redness, *s.* state of being tired; weariness
 Ti'rsome, *a.* wearisome, fatiguing
 Ti'rsomeness, *s.* quality of being tiresome
 Ti'ssue, *s.* cloth interwoven with gold, &c.; connected series; texture
 Ti'ssued, *a.* interwoven
 Ti'ssue-paper, *s.* silk paper [tit]
 Tit, *s.* anything small; a titmouse or tom-tit
 Ti'tanium, *s.* a kind of metal
 Ti'tbit', *s.* a choice morsel
 Ti'thable, *a.* subject to the payment of tithes
 Tithe, *s.* the tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the clergy—*v. a.* to levy the tenth part
 Ti'the-free, *a.* exempt from tithe
 Ti'ther, *s.* one who gathers tithes
 Ti'thing, *s.* a part of a parish, a district
 Ti'thingman, *s.* a petty peace officer
 Ti'tillate, *v. n.* to tickle
 Ti'tilla'tion, *s.* the act of tickling
 Ti't-lark, *s.* a small kind of lark
 Ti'tle, *s.* an inscribed name, &c.; the name of a book, or its subject; the title-page; name of honour; appellation; claim, right. See *Dict. of Law Terms*.
 Ti'tled, *a.* having a title [title]
 Ti'tle-page, *s.* the page containing the title
 Ti't-mouse, *s.* a small species of bird
 Ti'tter, *s.* a restrained laugh—*v. n.* to laugh with restraint
 Ti'ttering, *s.* half suppressed laughter
 Ti'ttle, *s.* a small particle; a point, a dot
 Ti'ttletattle, *s.* idle talk, prattle, gabble—*v. n.* to prate idly
 Ti'ttletattling, *s.* the act of prattling idly
 Ti't'ular, *a.* nominal, having only the name
 Ti't'ularly, *ad.* nominally; by title only

Ti't'ulary, *a.* relating to a title—*s.* one who has a title
 To, *prep.* towards, on, till, against, in order to, &c.
 Toad, *s.* a common kind of reptile
 To'adeater, *s.* a servile sycophant
 To'adfish, *s.* a kind of sea-fish
 To'adflax, *s.* the name of a plant
 To'adstool, *s.* a poisonous fungus
 Toast, *v. a.* to dry and brown at the fire; to propose a health to be drunk—*s.* bread toasted; a health proposed
 To'aster, *s.* one who toasts; a fork for toasting
 Tobac'co, *s.* the prepared leaves of a plant used for smoking
 Tobac'conist, *s.* a vender of tobacco
 Tobac'co-pipe, *s.* a pipe used for smoking
 Tod, *s.* 25lb. of wool [tobacco]
 To-day, *s.* this day
 Tod'dle, *v. n.* to walk, like an infant, feebly
 Tod'dy, *s.* a mixture of spirits, water, &c.
 Toe, *s.* a part of the foot
 Togeth'er, *ad.* not apart, in company
 Toil, *s.* labour; fatigue; a net; snare—*v.* to labour, to work at, to weary
 Toi'ler, *s.* one who toils, or wearies himself
 Toi'let, *s.* a dressing-table; manner of dressing
 Toi'some, *a.* laborious, weary, heavy
 Toi'somely, *ad.* with toil
 Toi'someness, *s.* weariness, laboriousness
 Tokay', *s.* a kind of Hungarian wine
 To'ken, *s.* a mark, a sign, a remembrance
 Tol'erable, *a.* supportable, passable
 Tol'erableness, *s.* state of being tolerable
 Tol'erably, *ad.* passably; moderately well
 Tol'erance, *s.* the act or power of enduring
 Tol'erant, *a.* not bigoted, favourable to toleration
 Tol'erate, *v. a.* to allow, permit, suffer
 Tolera'tion, *s.* sufferance, permission
 Toll, *s.* a small tax paid at a gate, &c.; the solemn sound of a bell—*v.* to pay toll; to sound a bell
 To'll-bar, *s.* a bar where toll is taken
 To'll-booth, *s.* a market-house; a prison
 To'll-bridge, *s.* a bridge where toll is paid
 To'll-gate, *s.* a gate where toll is taken
 To'll-gatherer, *s.* one who takes toll
 To'll-house, *s.* the lodging of a toll-gatherer
 Tom'ahawk, *s.* an Indian hatchet—*v. a.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk
 Toma'to, *s.* the love-apple
 Tomb, *s.* a grave or monument—*v. a.* to bury; to entomb
 To'mbless, *a.* wanting a tomb, unburied
 Tom'boy, *s.* a romping girl
 To'mbstone, *s.* a stone laid over the dead
 Tome, *s.* [Fr.], one volume of a book
 Tomfool'ery, *s.* absurdity of conduct or display
 To-mor'row, *s.* the day following to-day
 Tom'pion, *s.* the stopper of a cannon
 Tomtit', *s.* a titmouse; a small bird
 Ton, *s.* 20 cwt.
 Tone, *s.* sound, a note; accent; warmth of colour; elasticity
 To'ned, *a.* having tone or tint
 To'neless, *a.* without tone; unmusical
 Tongs, *s. pl.* one piece of a set of fireirons
 Tongue, *s.* the organ of speech, language; a projecting strip of land, &c.
 Tong'ued, *a.* having a tongue
 Tong'ueless, *a.* wanting a tongue
 Tong'uetied, *a.* having a defect in speech

TO TELL OUR OWN SECRETS IS FOLLY; TO DIVULGE THE SECRETS OF OTHERS IS TREACHERY.

[TON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TOW]

THE MISERIES OF IDLENESS NONE BUT IDLERS TRULY KNOW.

Ton'ic, *a.* strengthening; relating to sounds—*s.* a strengthening medicine
 To-night', *s.* this or the coming night
 Ton'nage, *s.* a duty upon every ton
 Ton'sils, *s. pl.* two glands at the entrance of the throat
 Ton'sure, *s.* act of clipping or shaving hair
 Tontine, *s.* an annuity on survivorship
 Too, *ad.* overmuch, more than enough, also
 Tool, *s.* any instrument; a cat's-paw
 Tooled, *a.* ornamented by a tool
 Tooling, *s.* adornment, &c., by a tool
 Tooth, *s.* a bone in the jaw for biting; taste; a sharp projection; prong
 Toothache, *s.* pain in the teeth
 Tooth-drawer, *s.* one who extracts teeth; a dentist
 Tooth-drawing, *s.* the act of drawing teeth
 Too'thed, *a.* having teeth; like a tooth
 Too'thless, *a.* wanting or deprived of teeth
 Too'th-pick, *s.* an instrument for picking the teeth
 Too'thsome, *a.* palatable; grateful to taste
 Too'thsomeness, *s.* pleasantness to the taste
 Top, *s.* the highest part or place; upper side or surface; a toy for spinning—*v.* to rise above, to tip, to outgo
 To'paz, *s.* a yellowish gem
 Tope, *v. n.* to drink hard or to excess
 To'per, *s.* a sot, a drunkard
 Top-gallant, *s.* the highest mast and sail
 Top-heavy, *a.* too heavy at top
 Top'ic, *s.* a subject of discourse, &c.
 Top'ical, *a.* pertaining to a topic; limited
 Top'ically, *ad.* in relation to a topic
 Top'knot, *s.* a knot worn on the head
 Top'less, *a.* having no top; sovereign
 Top'mast, *s.* the next above the lower mast
 Top'most, *a.* uppermost, highest
 Topog'rapher, *s.* one who writes topography
 Topog'raphic, Topog'raph'ical, *a.* relating to topography
 Topog'raph'ically, *ad.* in the manner of topography
 Topog'raphy, *s.* a description of particular places, as of a parish, town, manor, &c.
 Top'ped, *a.* covered on the top
 Top'ping, *a.* fine, noble, gallant; wealthy
 Top'ple, *v. n.* to fall forward; to tumble down
 Top'sail, *s.* the sail of the topmast
 Topsaw'yer, *s.* he who stands above the sawpit
 Top'sy-tur'vy, *ad.* with the bottom upwards
 Torch, *s.* a light larger than a candle
 Torch-bearer, *s.* one who carries a torch
 Torch'ing, *a.* flaming like a torch
 Torch-light, *s.* the light of torches
 Torment', *v. a.* to put to pain, vex, harass
 Tor'ment, *s.* misery, anguish, torture
 Tormen'ter, *s.* one who gives pain to others
 Tor'mentil, *s.* a small strawberry-like plant
 Tormen'tingly, *ad.* so as to torment
 Torna'do, *s.* [Span.], a hurricane, a whirlwind
 Torpe'do, *s.* [Lat.], the crampfish; a kind of infernal machine
 Torpid, *a.* benumbed, sluggish, inactive
 Torpid'ity, Torpid'ness, Tor'por, *s.* state of being torpid
 Torporific, *a.* tending to produce torpor
 Tor'rent, *s.* a rapid stream, violent current
 Tor'rid, *a.* violently hot, parched

Tor'ridness, *s.* the state of being very hot
 Tor'so, *s.* [Ital.], the trunk of a statue
 Tor'toise, *s.* a land reptile covered with a hard shell
 Tor'toise-shell, *s.* the shell of the turtle
 Tor'tuous, *a.* twisted, winding; deceitful
 Tor'tuousness, Tortuos'ity, *s.* the state of being twisted
 Tor'ture, *s.* pain, anguish; pain inflicted judicially—*v. a.* to afflict with torture
 Tor'turer, *s.* one who tortures
 Tor'turingly, *ad.* so as to torture
 To'ry, *s.* one of that party which professes strict adherence to the ancient constitution of England in church and state
 To'ryism, *s.* the principles of a Tory
 Toss, *v.* to throw or raise upwards; to agitate, to writhe—*s.* the act of tossing
 Toss'er, *s.* one who tosses
 Toss'ing, *s.* violent commotion
 Toss-pot, *s.* a toper, a drunken fellow
 To'tal, *a.* complete—*s.* the whole
 Total'ity, *s.* the whole quantity
 To'tally, *ad.* wholly, fully, completely
 To'talness, *s.* entireness [fall
 Tot'ter, *v. n.* to shake so as to threaten a
 Tot'teringly, *ad.* in a tottering manner
 Touch, *v.* to perceive by feeling lightly; to join; to affect; to relate to; to treat of; to try—*s.* the sense of feeling; contiguity, contact; a small quantity; mode of touching; test, proof
 Touch'able, *a.* tangible; that maybe touched
 Touch'ed, *a.* slightly deranged
 Touch-hole, *s.* the small hole for discharging
 Touch'ily, *ad.* peevishly [ing fire-arms
 Touch'iness, *s.* peevishness, irascibility
 Touch'ing, *a.* pathetic; affecting; moving
 —*prep.* with regard to
 Touch'ingly, *ad.* with feeling emotion
 Touch-me-not, *s.* a kind of balsam plant
 Touch'stone, *s.* a stone to prove gold, &c.; test
 Touch'wood, *s.* rottenwood that easily fires
 Touch'y, *a.* tetchy
 Tough, *a.* stiff, not brittle; tenacious
 Tough'en, *v.* to make or grow tough
 Tough'ly, *ad.* in a tough manner [nacity
 Tough'ness, *s.* flexibility and strength; te-
 Tour, *s.* a journey, travel, excursion
 Tou'rist, *s.* one who makes a tour
 Tou'rmaine, *s.* a kind of mineral used in jewellery
 Tou'rnamant, *s.* a passage of arms
 Tou'rniquet, *s.* [Fr.], a surgical instrument to stop severed veins, &c., from bleeding
 Tou'sle, *v. a.* to pull about; to disorder
 Tout, *v. n.* to look out for customers
 Tou'ter, *s.* one who touts
 Tow, *s.* combed flax or hemp—*v. a.* to draw by a rope through the water
 To'wage, *s.* the act of towing [do; docile
 To'ward, *ad.* coming on, near—*a.* ready to
 To'wardness, *s.* docility; aptness
 To'wards, To'ward, *prep.* in a direction to; regarding
 Tow'el, *s.* a cloth to wipe hands on
 Tow'eling, *s.* stuff for towels
 Tow'er, *s.* a high building; a fortress—*v. n.* to soar; to fly or rise high
 Tow'ered, *a.* adorned or defended by towers
 Tow'ering, *a.* very high; elevated
 To'wing-path, *s.* the path at the water's edge used for towing

THOSE WHO ARE READY TO BE DECEIVED, WILL BE DECEIVED.

TOW]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRA

To'w-line, To'w-rope, *s.* the rope used in towing
 Town, *s.* a large collection of houses, with a market; the people inhabiting it; London; people of fashion
 Town'-clerk, *s.* an officer who manages the public business of a corporate town
 Town'-crier, *s.* a public crier
 Town'-hall, Town'-house, *s.* a hall for public business
 Town'ship, *s.* the district of a town
 Towns'man, *s.* one of the same town
 Town-talk', *s.* common talk of a place
 Toxicol'ogy, *s.* a dissertation on poisons
 Toy, *s.* a plaything, a trifle; sport—*v. n.* to play, trifle
 Toy'er, *s.* one who toys or trifles
 Toy'ish, *a.* trifling; wanton
 Toy'ishness, *s.* wantonness; sportfulness
 Toy'man, *s.* a seller of toys
 Toy'shop, *s.* a shop where toys are sold
 Trace, *s.* a mark, impression, vestige—*v. a.* to follow by the footsteps; to mark out; to follow with exactness
 Tra'ceable, *a.* that may be traced
 Tra'ceableness, *s.* the being traceable
 Tra'ceably, *ad.* so as to be traceable
 Tra'cer, *s.* one who traces
 Tra'cery, *s.* ornamental stone-work [masonry]
 Tra'ces, *s. pl.* the harness of draught animals
 Tra'cing, *s.* an outline traced
 Track, *s.* a mark left; a road; beaten path—*v. a.* to follow by the track
 Track'less, *a.* untrodden; not marked out
 Tract, *s.* a region; quantity of land; treatise; small book
 Tractabil'ity, Trac'tableness, *s.* capability of being managed
 Trac'table, *a.* manageable, docile
 Trac'tably, *ad.* in a tractable manner
 Trac'tate, *s.* a small book; treatise; tract
 Trac'tion, *s.* act of drawing, state of being drawn
 Trade, *s.* traffic, commerce; occupation—*v.* to traffic, to deal, to sell
 Tra'der, *s.* a merchant, a dealer
 Tra'desfolk, *s.* people employed in trade
 Tra'desman, *s.* a shopkeeper, a dealer
 Tra'deswoman, *s.* a woman skilled in trade
 Tra'de-winds, *s. pl.* the periodical winds between the tropics
 Tra'ding, *s.* the act of trading
 Tradition, *s.* oral account from age to age
 Tradition'al, Tradi'tionary, *a.* descending by tradition; unwritten
 Tradition'ally, *ad.* by tradition [tion]
 Trad'itive, *a.* [Fr.], transmitted by tradition
 Tradu'ce, *v. a.* to calumniate, to represent as blamable
 Tradu'cer, *s.* a slanderer, a calumniator
 Tradu'cingly, *ad.* slanderously
 Traf'fic, *s.* commerce, trade, human intercourse—*v. n.* to practise commerce; to trade mercenarily
 Trafficker, *s.* a trader; a merchant
 Trag'acanth, *s.* a sort of gum
 Trage'dian, *s.* a writer or actor of tragedy
 Trage'dy, *s.* a drama having a tragical conclusion; any tragical event
 Trag'ic, Trag'ical, *a.* mournful, sorrowful, calamitous; relating to tragedy
 Trag'ically, *ad.* sorrowfully; calamitously
 Trag'icalness, *s.* the being tragical
 Tragi-com'edy, *s.* a drama of serious and humorous events mingled
 Tragi-com'ical, *a.* relating to tragi-comedy

Tragi-com'ically, *ad.* in a tragi-comical manner
 Trail, *v.* to draw along; to hunt by track—*s.* anything drawn behind, or along; the track of a hunter
 Train, *v. a.* to educate; exercise, drill, accustom, nail in shape—*s.* a retinue; a series; a procession; line of gunpowder
 Trai'nable, *a.* that may be trained
 Trai'n-bearer, *s.* one who holds up a train
 Trai'ner, *s.* one who trains up; instructor
 Trai'ning, *s.* the act or process of being trained
 Train'-oil, *s.* oil procured from the whale
 Trait, *s.* [Fr.], a feature, touch; the outline
 Trai'tor, *s.* one who betrays his trust
 Trai'torous, *a.* perfidious, deceitful, treacherous
 Trai'torously, *ad.* perfidiously; treacherously
 Trai'torousness, *s.* treachery [ously]
 Trai'tress, *s.* a woman who betrays
 Tram'mel, *v. a.* to catch; to fetter, restrain—*s.* a long net; an instrument for drawing ellipses; an iron pot-hook
 Tramont'ane, *s.* a foreigner to Italians—*a.* foreign; from beyond the Alps; German or French
 Tramp, *v.* to travel on foot; to tread
 Tramp, Tramp'er, *s.* a vagrant; a beggar
 Tramp'le, *v.* to tread under foot, &c.—*s.* the act of trampling
 Tramp'ler, *s.* one who tramples
 Tramp'ling, *s.* the act of trampling
 Tram'road, Tram'way, *s.* a kind of railway for waggons
 Trance, *s.* an ecstasy; a rapture
 Tran'ced, *a.* lying in a trance or ecstasy
 Tran'quil, *a.* quiet; undisturbed
 Tranquil'ity, Tran'quillness, *s.* peace of mind; stillness, calm
 Tranquilliza'tion, *s.* act or result of tranquillizing [calm]
 Tran'quillize, *v. a.* to compose, to render
 Tran'quillizer, *s.* one who tranquillizes
 Tran'quillizingly, *ad.* so as to tranquillize
 Tran'quilly, *ad.* in a tranquil manner
 Transact', *v. a.* to manage, to conduct, to perform
 Transac'tion, *s.* performance of business; an affair
 Transact'or, *s.* one who conducts affairs
 Transal'pine, *a.* beyond the Alps, out of Italy
 Transatlan'tic, *a.* beyond the Atlantic
 Transcend', *v.* to exceed, to outgo, to excel
 Transcen'dence, Transcen'dency, Transcen'dentness, *s.* superexcellence
 Transcen'dent, *a.* supremely excellent
 Transcenden'tal, *a.* supereminent; beyond the limits of experience; incomprehensible
 Transcenden'talism, *s.* system of philosophy not based on experience merely; vagueness and incomprehensibility
 Transcenden'talist, *s.* one who holds transcendental truths
 Transcenden'tally, *ad.* in a transcendental manner
 Transcen'dently, *ad.* supereminently
 Transcri'be, *v. a.* to copy out, or again
 Transcri'ber, *s.* one who transcribes
 Tran'script, *s.* a copy from an original
 Transcrip'tion, *s.* the act of copying
 Transcrip'tively, *ad.* in manner of a copy
 Tran'sept, *s.* the part of a church, &c., lying crosswise

THE GOLDEN DEWS OF CORRUPTION FALL NOT ON THE HEAD OF A PATRIOT.

TOLERATION SHOULD SPRING FROM CHARITY, NOT FROM INDIFFERENCE.

TRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRA

Tran'sfer, Transfer'ence, *s.* removal; a conveyance; a making over
 Transfer', *v. a.* to make over; to convey; to transport
 Transfer'able, *a.* that may be transferred
 Transfer'rer, *s.* one who transfers
 Transfigura'tion, *s.* change of appearance, especially that of our Lord on the mount
 Transfig'ure, *v. a.* to change in outward appearance
 Transfix', *v. a.* to pierce through
 Transform', *v.* to metamorphose, to change as to form, &c.
 Transforma'tion, *s.* a changing of form, &c.
 Transfu'se, *v. a.* to pour into another
 Transfu'sible, *a.* that may be transfused
 Transfu'sion, *s.* the act of transfusing
 Transgress', *v.* to violate a law; offend
 Transgres'sion, *s.* a violation of law, crime
 Transgres'sional, *a.* that which violates duty
 Transgres'sor, *s.* an offender; a law-breaker
 Tran'sient, *a.* not lasting; momentary
 Tran'siently, *ad.* with no continuance
 Tran'siency, *s.* shortness of continuance
 Tran'sit, *s.* [Lat.], passing or conveyance through a country; the passing of a planet across the sun's disc
 Transi'tion, *s.* a change; removal; passage
 Transi'tional, *a.* denoting transition
 Tran'sitive, *a.* having the power of passing; (in Grammar), requiring an immediate completing object
 Tran'sitiveness, *s.* the being transitive
 Tran'sitorily, *ad.* with short continuance
 Tran'sitoriness, *s.* speedy evanescence
 Tran'sitory, *a.* passing away speedily
 Transla'table, *a.* capable of being translated
 Transla'te, *v.* to remove; convey; interpret
 Transla'tion, *s.* removal; change; version
 Transla'tor, *s.* one who translates into another language
 Transla'tress, *s.* a female translator
 Translu'cence, Translu'cency, *s.* transparency; clearness
 Translu'cent, *a.* transparent
 Transmari'ne, *a.* lying beyond sea; foreign
 Transmi'grant, *s.* one who transmigrates—*a.* passing into another country or state of existence
 Trans'migrate, *v. n.* to pass from one country or state to another
 Transmigra'tion, *s.* passage from one state, place, or body, into another
 Trans'migrator, *s.* one who transmigrates
 Transmi'gratory, *a.* transmigrating
 Transmissibility, *s.* the quality of being transmissible
 Transmis'sible, Transmit'tible, *s.* that may be transmitted
 Transmis'sion, Transmit'tal, *s.* the act of transmitting
 Transmis'sive, *a.* transmitted; sent
 Transmit', *v. a.* to convey; to send from one person or place to another
 Transmit'ter, *s.* one who transmits
 Transmutability, *s.* susceptibility of transmutation
 Transmu'table, *a.* that may be transmuted
 Transmu'tably, *ad.* so as to be transmutable
 Transmuta'tion, *s.* the changing of one nature or substance into another
 Transmu'te, *v. a.* to change from one nature or substance to another
 Transmu'ter, *s.* one who transmutes

Tran'som, *s.* a beam over a door or window
 Transpar'ency, *s.* translucence; clearness; a painting exhibited by a light behind it
 Transparent, *a.* clear, pervious to the light; translucent
 Transpar'ently, *ad.* with transparency
 Transpar'entness, *s.* the being transparent
 Transpi'rabable, *a.* capable of transpiring
 Transpira'tion, *s.* emission by means of the pores of the skin
 Transpi're, *v.* to exhale; to escape from secrecy to notice; to happen
 Transplant', *v. a.* to plant in a new place
 Transplanta'tion, *s.* act of transplanting
 Transplant'er, *s.* one who transplants
 Transport', *v. a.* to banish; put into ecstasy
 Tran'sport, *s.* rapture; ecstasy; conveyance; a vessel for transporting; a transported convict
 Transport'able, *a.* that may be transported
 Transporta'tion, *s.* act of transporting; banishment for felony
 Transport'edly, *ad.* in a state of rapture
 Transport'er, *s.* one who transports
 Transport'ing, *a.* ravishing with delight
 Transport'ingly, *ad.* with rapture
 Transpo'sal, *s.* a misplacing, a changing
 Transpo'se, *v. a.* to put out of place; to change as to order
 Transposi'tion, *s.* the act of misplacing; state of being transposed; (in Music), a change into another key
 Transship', *v. a.* to remove from one ship to another
 Transship'ment, *s.* the transfer of goods from one ship to another
 Transubstan'tiate, *v. a.* to change substance
 Transubstantia'tion, *s.* change of substance, particularly that said by Romanists to take place at the consecration of the Eucharistic elements
 Transuda'tion, *s.* act of passing in sweat
 Transu'de, *v. n.* to pass through in sweat
 Transverse, *a.* in a cross direction
 Transver'sely, *ad.* in a cross direction
 Trap, *s.* a snare; ambush; toy for playing ball; (in Geology), a kind of volcanic rock—*v. a.* to ensnare; to catch
 Trap'ball, *s.* a game of ball played with a trap
 Trap-doo'r, *s.* a door in a floor or roof
 Trapezium, *s.* [Lat.], (in Geometry), a quadrilateral figure, with no more than 2 sides parallel
 Trapezo'i'd, *s.* an irregular quadrilateral figure
 Trap'per, *s.* one who ensnares wild animals
 Trap'pings, *s. pl.* ornament, dress, finery
 Trap'-stick, *s.* a bat for trapball
 Trash, *s.* refuse; worthless or wasted stuff
 Trash'y, *a.* worthless; vile; useless
 Trav'ail, *v.* to be in labour; to toil—*s.* labour in childbirth
 Travel, *v. n.* to make journeys, move, go—*s.* a journey
 Trav'elled, *a.* having been much abroad
 Trav'eller, *s.* one who travels, or has travelled
 Trav'elling, *s.* the act, &c., of travelling
 Trav'ersable, *a.* liable to legal objection
 Trav'erse, *v.* to cross; wander over; to obstruct—*a.* lying across, athwart—*ad.* athwart, crosswise
 Trav'esty, *s.* a parody or burlesque translation—*a.* ridiculous—*v. a.* to burlesque

THE MEASURE OF MAGNANIMITY IS TO BE NEITHER RASH NOR TIMOROUS.

TO HAVE REASON, AND TO ACT AGAINST IT, IS TO DEBASE OUR SPECIES.

TRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRI

Tray, *s.* a wide kind of dish for tea-things, &c.

Treach'eron, *a.* faithless, perfidious

Treach'erosly, *ad.* faithlessly; perfidi-

Treach'erosness, *s.* perfidiousness [ously

Treach'ery, *s.* perfidy; breach of faith

Treacle, *s.* syrup from sugar; molasses

Tread, *v.* to set the foot; walk; crush or

trample—*s.* a step with the foot

Tread'er, *s.* one who treads

Tread'les, *s.* levers in looms, &c., worked

with the feet

Tread'-mill, *s.* a mill worked by persons

treading on a wheel as a punishment

Tre'ason, *s.* disloyalty; treachery, rebellion

Tre'asonable, *a.* of the nature of treason

Tre'asonableness, *s.* the being treasonable

Tre'asonably, *ad.* in a treasonable manner

Treas'ure, *s.* hoarded wealth, riches, any

highly-valued thing—*v. a.* to hoard, to

lay up

Treas'urer, *s.* an officer of a society, &c.,

who has charge of the income, &c.

Treas'urership, *s.* office of treasurer

Treas'ury, *s.* a repository for money or

anything valuable; a department of go-

vernment

Treat, *v.* to negotiate; handle; maintain

—*s.* an entertainment given; pleasure

Tre'ater, *s.* one who treats

Tre'atise, *s.* a tractate or essay

Tre'atment, *s.* usage, management, mode

of treating

Tre'aty, *s.* negotiation, contract, engage-

ment

Treble, *s.* (in Music), the highest part, the

part written for boys and females—*a.* (in

Music), acute, high; threefold—*v. a.*

to make or become threefold

Treble'ness, *s.* the being treble

Treble'y, *ad.* in threefold number

Tree, *s.* a perennial plant with a rising,

branched, and woody stem—*v. a.* to

drive into a tree

Tree'-frog, *s.* a kind of frog that lives in

Tree'less, *a.* without trees [trees

Tree'-moss, *s.* a kind of lichen

Tref'oil, *s.* a kind of clover; (in Architec-

ture), a circle with three cusps in it

Treil'lage, *s.* [Fr.] pales to support espaliers

Trellis, *s.* a lattice-work of wood, &c.

Trellised, *a.* having trellises

Trem'ble, *v. n.* to shake, quake, shudder

Trem'bler, *s.* one who trembles

Trem'bling, *s.* tremor; a shaking

Trem'blingly, *ad.* so as to shake or quiver

Tremen'dous, *a.* dreadful, awful, horrible

Tremen'dously, *ad.* horribly; dreadfully

Tremen'dousness, *s.* the being tremendous

Trem'or, *s.* [Lat.], a quivering or trembling

Trem'ulous, *a.* trembling, fearful

Trem'ulously, *ad.* with trepidation

Trem'ulousness, *s.* the state of quivering

Trench, *s.* a ditch; a defence for soldiers

in besieging a place—*v. a.* to make a

trench, to encroach

Tren'chant, *a.* sharp, cutting, keen

Tren'cher, *s.* a wooden platter; eating

and drinking

Trench'er-man, *s.* a feeder; an eater

Trench'ing, *s.* the digging of trenches

Trend, *v. n.* to have a particular direction

Trepan', *s.* a surgeon's instrument—*v. a.* to

cut with a trepan; to entrap or deceive

Trepan'ner, *s.* one who trepans

Trepan'ning, *s.* the act of trepanning

Treph'ine, *s.* a small trepan [hurry

Trepida'tion, *s.* the state of trembling or

Tres'pass, *s.* a sin, offence; unlawful en-

try—*v. n.* to transgress; to enter un-

lawfully; to intrude

Tres'passer, *s.* one who trespasses

Tress'ed, *a.* enrled; having tresses

Tress'es, *s. pl.* curls of hair

Tres'tle, *s.* a frame to support a table, &c.

Tret, *s.* an allowance in weight for waste

Trey, *s.* the three at cards or dice

Tri'able, *a.* capable of trial or examination

Tri'ad, *s.* three united; the number three

Tri'al, *s.* attempt, test; proof; examin-

ation; affliction

Tri'angle, *s.* a figure of three angles; a

musical instrument

Trian'gular, Tri'angled, *a.* having three

angles

Trian'gularly, *ad.* after the form of a tri-

angle

Tribe, *s.* a family or race of people

Tri'brach, *s.* (in Prosody), a foot consist-

ing of three short syllables

Tribula'tion, *s.* vexation; distress

Tribu'nal, *s.* a court of justice; judge's seat

Trib'une, *s.* a Roman officer; a raised

place to speak from

Trib'unship, *s.* the office of a tribune

Tribunit'ial, Tribunic'ian, *a.* relating to a

tribune

Trib'utary, *a.* paying tribute; subject unto

—*s.* one who pays tribute

Trib'ute, *s.* a payment in acknowledg-

ment of dependence; a tax; a contribu-

tion

Trice, *s.* a short time, moment, instant

Tricen'ial, *a.* marking thirty years

Trichot'omous, *a.* divided into three parts

Trichot'omy, *s.* division into three parts

Trick, *s.* artifice, cheat, stratagem, decep-

tion—*v. a.* to deceive; cheat; dress;

adorn

Trick'er, Trick'ster, *s.* one who practises

Trick'ery, *s.* artifice, stratagem [tricks

Trick'ing, *s.* dress; ornaments

Trick'ish, *a.* fraudulently cunning

Trick'ishly, *ad.* with cunning or deceit

Trick'ishness, *s.* deceptive cunning

Trick'le, *v. n.* to fall or run down in drops

Trick'ling, *s.* the act of flowing gently

Tri'colour, *s.* the tricoloured flag of the

French nation

Tri'coloured, *a.* bearing three colours

Tri'dent, *s.* a three-forked sceptre

Trien'ial, *a.* happening every three years

Trien'ially, *ad.* once in three years

Tri'er, *s.* one who tries or examines

Trif'le, *v. n.* to act with levity; be foolish

—*s.* a thing of no moment or value

Trif'ler, *s.* one who trifles

Trif'ling, *a.* worthless, mean, shuffling

Trif'lingly, *ad.* without importance

Trif'lingness, *s.* lightness; emptiness

Trig'amy, *s.* state of having three hus-

bands or wives at one time

Trig'ger, *s.* a catch of a gun by which it is

discharged

Tri'glyph, *s.* an ornament on the frieze in

the Doric order

Trigonomet'rical, *a.* relating or pertaining

to trigonometry

Trigonomet'rically, *ad.* according to tri-

gonometry

Trigonom'etry, *s.* the art of measuring

triangles either plain or spherical

THE TRUE WAY TO ADVANCE ANOTHER'S VIRTUE, IS TO FOLLOW IT.

THE BEST MEANS TO CRY DOWN ANOTHER'S VICE, IS TO AVOID IT.

[TRI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TRU]

Trilat'eral, *a.* having three sides
 Trilin'gual, *a.* consisting of three lan-
 guages
 Trilit'eral, *a.* consisting of three letters
 Trill, *s.* a quaver—*v. n.* to quaver, trickle
 Tril'lion, *s.* a million of millions of millions
 Tril'ogy, *s.* three connected plays on one
 subject
 Trim, *a.* nice; neatly dressed up; spruce
 —*v. a.* to dress; shave; balance, &c.—*s.*
 dress; condition; ornaments
 Trim'ly, *ad.* nicely; neatly
 Trim'mer, *s.* a turncoat; a timeserver
 Trim'ming, *s.* lace, &c., on clothes
 Trim'mingly, *ad.* like a turncoat
 Trim'ness, *s.* petty elegance of dress
 Trin'al, *a.* threefold
 Trine, *a.* belonging to the number three
 Trinita'rian, *s.* a believer of the Trinity—
a. acknowledging the Trinity
 Trin'ity, *s.* the unity of three persons in
 the Godhead
 Trin'ket, *s.* a toy; thing of small value
 Tri'o, *s.* (in Music), a piece for three voices
 Trip, *v.* to supplant; cause to fall; err;
 stumble—*s.* a stumble; mistake; short
 voyage
 Tripar'tite, *a.* divided into three parts
 Triparti'tion, *s.* a division into three parts
 Tripe, *s.* the intestines, or stomach
 Tri'pe-man, *s.* he who sells tripe
 Triph'thong, *s.* (in Grammar), a coalition
 of three vowels [thong
 Triphthon'gal, *a.* pertaining to a triph-
 Trip'le, *a.* treble, three times repeated—
v. a. to make threefold
 Trip'let, *s.* three of a kind, three lines
 Trip'licate, *a.* thrice as much, trebled
 Triplica'tion, *s.* the act of trebling
 Triplic'ity, *s.* trebleness, a threefold state
 Tri'pod, *s.* a seat or stool with three feet
 Trip'oli, *s.* a kind of sand used in polish-
 Trip'per, *s.* one who trips [ing stones
 Trip'ping, *a.* nimble, passing quickly
 Trip'pingly, *ad.* with swift motion
 Trira'diated, *a.* having three rays
 Trisect', *v. a.* to cut or divide into three
 equal parts
 Trisection, *s.* division into three equal
 parts
 Trisyllable, *s.* (in Grammar), a word of
 three syllables
 Trisyllab'ic, Trisyllab'ical, *a.* consisting of
 three syllables
 Trite, *a.* stale, worn-out, common
 Tri'tely, *ad.* in a trite or common way
 Tri'teness, *s.* staleness; commonness
 Tri'theism, *s.* the worship of three gods
 Tri'theist, Tri'theite, *s.* a believer in three
 Tri'theistic, *a.* relating to tritheism [gods
 Trit'urable, *a.* that may be pulverized
 Trit'urate, *v. a.* to pulverize; to pound
 Tritura'tion, *s.* a rubbing to powder
 Tri'umph, *s.* rejoicing at success; victory,
 conquest; state of being victorious—
v. n. to rejoice for victory, conquer, ex-
 ult, boast
 Trium'phal, *a.* used in a triumph
 Trium'phant, *a.* triumphing [ner
 Trium'phantly, *ad.* in a triumphant man-
 Tri'umph, *s.* one who triumphs
 Tri'um, *a.* three in one [feet
 Triv'et, *s.* anything supported by three
 Triv'ial, *a.* inconsiderable; worthless
 Trivial'ity, *s.* something trivial
 Triv'ially, *ad.* commonly; vulgarly

Triv'ialness, *s.* commonness; lightness
 Trocha'ic, *a.* consisting of trochees
 Tro'chee, *s.* (in Prosody), a long and short
 syllable in one foot; a kind of lozenge
 Trog'lodyte, *s.* one who inhabits a cave
 Troll, *v.* to roll, to sing as in a catch; to
 fish with a rod which has a pulley
 Trol'lop, *s.* a slattern, a slovenly woman
 Trombo'ne, *s.* a musical wind-instrument
 Troop, *s.* a body of soldiers; a company—
v. n. to go in a body or in haste
 Troo'per, *s.* a private horse soldier
 Trope, *s.* a figure in speech
 Tro'phied, *a.* adorned with trophies
 Tro'phy, *s.* something taken in battle
 Trop'ics, *s. pl.* the parallels of 23½° N. and
 S., which are the boundaries of the tor-
 rid zone
 Trop'ical, *a.* figurative; within the tropics
 Trop'ically, *ad.* in the manner of a trope
 Trot, *s.* a pace quicker than a walk—*v. n.*
 to ride in a trot, to walk fast
 Troth, *s.* fidelity [foot
 Trot'ter, *s.* a horse that trots; a sheep's
 Trouble, *v. a.* to perplex; to afflict; to
 harass—*s.* disturbance; calamity, afflic-
 tion, molestation, sorrow
 Troub'ler, *s.* one who troubles
 Troub'lesome, *a.* vexatious, tiresome
 Troub'lesomely, *ad.* importunately
 Troub'lesomeness, *s.* importunity
 Troub'ling, *s.* the act of giving trouble
 Troub'lous, *a.* tumultuous; disordered
 Trough, *s.* a long hollow wooden vessel;
 anything like one
 Trounce, *v. a.* to punish, beat
 Trout, *s.* a large fresh-water fish
 Trou't-stream, *s.* a stream in which trout
 breed
 Trow'el, *s.* a tool used by bricklayers
 Trow'sers, *s.* long loose breeches
 Troy, Troy'weight, *s.* a weight used for
 gold, &c.
 Tru'ant, *a.* idle, absent, loitering—*s.* an
 absentee from school, &c.
 Tru'antly, *ad.* like a truant
 Tru'antship, *s.* neglect of work
 Truce, *s.* a temporary cessation of warfare
 Truck, *s.* traffic by exchange; a light cart
 drawn by hand—*v. a.* to give in ex-
 change
 Truck'er, *s.* one who traffics by exchange
 Truck'le, *s.* a small wheel or castor—*v. n.*
 to be in subjection; to creep
 Truck'lebed, *s.* a low bed to be pushed
 under another
 Tru'culence, Tru'culeney, *s.* savageness;
 terribleness
 Tru'ulent, *a.* savage, terrible of aspect
 Tru'ulently, *ad.* in a truculent way
 Trudge, *v. n.* to jog on heavily; to labour
 True, *a.* not false, certain, genuine; steady,
 exact, faithful
 True'blue, *a.* hearty, honest, faithful
 True'hearted, *a.* honest, faithful, just
 Trueheart'edness, *s.* honesty; fidelity
 True'love, *s.* an herb; a sweetheart
 True'love-knot', *s.* a particular kind of knot
 Tru'eness, *s.* sincerity; faithfulness
 Truff'le, *s.* an under-ground mushroom
 Tru'ism, *s.* a self-evident truth
 Trull, *s.* a vagrant dirty strumpet
 Tru'ly, *ad.* certainly, exactly, really
 Trump, *s.* a trumpet; the turn-up card—
v. a. to win with a trump
 Trum'pery, *s.* trifles, trash; idle talk

TO MOURN WITHOUT MEASURE IS FOLLY; NOT TO MOURN AT ALL, INSENSIBILITY.

TRUE WIT IS LIKE A MAY-DAY SUN: IT IS BRILLIANT, BUT SCORCHES NOT.

TRU]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[TUR

THOSE WHO PLOT MISCHIEF, LIVE IN FEAR AND DIE MISERABLE.

Trum'pet, *s.* a kind of musical instrument, or anything in the shape of a trumpet
 —*v. a.* to sound a trumpet; to proclaim as by sound of trumpet
 Trum'peter, *s.* one who sounds a trumpet
 Trum'pet-flower, *s.* a kind of honey-suckle
 Trum'pet-shell, *s.* a shell of the form of a trumpet
 Trum'pet-tongued, *a.* vociferous as a trumpet
 Trun'cated, *a.* cut short, maimed [gel
 Trun'cheon, *s.* a staff of command; a cud-
 Truncheon'ee'r, *s.* one armed with a truncheon
 Trun'dle, *s.* a little wheel—*v. n.* to roll, to bowl along
 Trunk, *s.* the body of anything; a sort of chest; the proboscis of an elephant, &c.
 Trun'nion, *s.* a cylindrical projection on the side of a cannon to support it on the carriage
 Truss, *s.* a bandage for ruptures; a bundle of hay or straw—*v. a.* to pack or fasten closely together
 Trust, *s.* confidence, charge, care, credit—*v.* to confide in, to believe, to hope
 Trustee', *s.* one entrusted with anything
 Trust'er, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit
 Trust'fully, Trust'ily, *ad.* honestly; with fidelity
 Trust'fulness, Trust'iness, *s.* honesty; fidelity
 Trust'ingly, *ad.* with implicit confidence
 Trust'less, *a.* unfaithful; unconstant
 Trust'lessness, *s.* unfaithfulness
 Trust'y, Trust'ful, *a.* honest, true, faithful, strong
 Truth, *s.* veracity, honesty, reality, faith-
 Tru'thful, *a.* full of truth [fulness
 Tru'thfully, *ad.* with truth
 Tru'thfulness, *s.* the being truthful
 Tru'thless, *a.* wanting truth; faithless
 Tru'thlessness, *s.* falsehood
 Try, *v.* to examine, to essay, to attempt, to put to the test
 Try'ing, *a.* putting to severe trial
 Try'-sail, *s.* a sail used in a storm
 Tub, *s.* a cask or vessel of wood
 Tub'bing, *a.* bathing in a tub
 Tubc, *s.* a pipe; siphon; long hollow body
 Tu'ber, *s.* [Lat.], a root like the potato, &c.
 Tu'bercle, *s.* a small swelling or wart
 Tuber'cular, *a.* containing tubercles
 Tuber'culated, *a.* covered with tubercles
 Tu'berose, *s.* a sweet-smelling flower
 Tuberous'ity, *s.* the being tuberous
 Tu'berous, *a.* full of knobs or swellings
 Tu'bular, Tu'bulated, Tu'bulous, *a.* long and hollow, like a tube
 Tuck, *s.* a rapier; a fold in a dress—*v. a.* to thrust in or under
 Tuck'er, *s.* a small frill, &c., on a female's dress
 Tu'esday, *s.* the third day of the week
 Tu'fa, Tuff, *s.* a calcareous earth deposited from water; a kind of volcanic cinder
 Tuft, *s.* a cluster or small bunch—*v. a.* to adorn with a tuft
 Tuft'ed, Tuft'y, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters
 Tug, *v.* to pull along, to draw; to contend—*s.* a pull with force; a small steam vessel
 Tug'ger, *s.* one who tugs or pulls hard
 Tug'ging, *s.* the act of pulling or drawing
 Tuition, *s.* guardianship; instruction
 Tuitionary, *a.* pertaining to instruction

Tu'lip, *s.* a handsome garden flower
 Tu'lip-tree, *s.* a North-American tree
 Tum'ble, *v.* to fall; to turn over—*s.* a fall, downfall, accident
 Tum'bler, *s.* one who tumbles; a toy; a kind of pigeon; a kind of dog; a drinking glass
 Tum'brel, Tum'bril, *s.* a cart which turns up to shoot its load; a military vehicle
 Tu'mid, *a.* puffed up, swelled; pompous
 Tu'midly, *ad.* in a swelling form
 Tu'midness, *s.* a swelling or swelled state
 Tu'mour, *s.* a morbid swelling
 Tu'mular, *a.* consisting in a heap
 Tu'mult, *s.* a riot, bustle, wild commotion—*v. n.* to make a tumult
 Tumul'tuous, *a.* turbulent, full of riot
 Tumul'tuously, *ad.* with tumult
 Tumultuousness, *s.* state of confusion
 Tu'mulus, *s.* [Lat.], a burial mound
 Tun, *s.* a cask of 4 hogsheads, or 2 pipes—*v. a.* to put into casks; to barrel
 Tu'nable, *a.* harmonious, musical, sweet
 Tu'nableness, *s.* harmony; melodiousness
 Tu'nably, *ad.* harmoniously; melodiously
 Tun'-bellied, *a.* having a large belly, fat
 Tune, *s.* a melody, harmony; note; order; fit temper—*v. a.* to put into tune
 Tu'neful, *a.* musical, harmonious, pleasing
 Tu'neless, *a.* unharmonious; unmusical
 Tu'ner, Tu'nist, *s.* one who tunes instruments
 Tu'nic, *s.* an upper garment [tune
 Tu'ning, *s.* act of singing or putting into
 Tu'ning-fork, *s.* a steel instrument used by tunists
 Tu'ning-hammer, *s.* a tool used in tuning
 Tun'nel, *s.* an excavated passage underground; a funnel—*v. a.* to form a tunnel
 Tun'ny, *s.* the name of a sea-fish
 Tur'ban, *s.* a head-dress of linen
 Tur'baned, *a.* wearing a turban
 Tur'bary, *s.* a place where turf is dug
 Tur'bid, *a.* thick, muddy, not clear
 Tur'bidly, *ad.* muddily [thickness
 Tur'bidness, Turbid'ity, *s.* muddiness;
 Tur'bot, *s.* the name of a delicate sea-fish
 Tur'bulence, *s.* tumult, confusion
 Tur'bulent, *a.* tumultuous, violent
 Tur'bulently, *ad.* tumultuously [&c.
 Turee'n, *s.* a deep covered vessel for soups,
 Turf, *s.* sod covered with grass; race-ground; horse-racing—*v. a.* to cover with turf
 Turf-house, *s.* a house built of turf
 Turf'iness, *s.* the abounding with turf
 Turf'ing, *s.* the laying down of turf
 Turf'-moss, *s.* turfy, mossy, or boggy land
 Turf'-spade, *s.* a spade for cutting turf
 Turf'y, *a.* full of or like turf; green
 Tur'gid, *a.* tumid, swelled, bloated
 Turgid'ity, Tur'gidness, *s.* the being turgid
 Tur'gidly, *ad.* with swelling or empty pomp
 Turk, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Turkey
 Tur'key, *s.* a large well-known fowl
 Tur'key-stone, *s.* a kind of stone from Turk's-cap, *s.* a kind of lily [Turkey
 Turk's-head, *s.* a kind of cactus
 Tur'meric, *s.* a kind of yellow dye
 Tur'moil, *s.* harassing uneasiness
 Turmoi'l, *v. a.* to labour hard, toil, weary
 Turn, *v.* to transform, to change, to alter; to form; to rotate; to make giddy; to reverse—*s.* the act of turning; change; a bending; purpose; rotation

THE LUXURIOUS LIVE TO EAT AND DRINK; THE WISE EAT AND DRINK TO LIVE.

TUR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UBI

Turn'coat, *s.* a renegade, an apostate
 Tur'ner, *s.* one who turns in a lathe
 Tur'nery, *s.* the art of using a lathe; articles turned in one
 Turn'ing, *s.* a winding, bending
 Tur'nip, *s.* the well-known esculent root
 Turn'key, *s.* one who has the charge of the keys of a prison
 Turn'out, *s.* a coming out; a refusal to work; carriage and horses
 Turn'pike, *s.* a toll-gate on a road
 Turn'pike-road, *s.* a road on which toll-gates are established by law
 Turn'spit, *s.* a dog which turns a spit
 Turn'stile, *s.* a kind of whirling stile
 Turn'table, *s.* a round stage for turning railway carriages, &c., upon
 Tur'pentine, *s.* gum from the pine, &c.
 Tur'pitude, *s.* inherent vileness, badness
 Tur'quoise, *s.* [Fr.], a small sky-blue gem
 Tur'ret, *s.* a small tower or eminence
 Tur'reted, *a.* formed like a tower
 Tur'tle, *s.* the turtle-dove; a sea tortoise
 Tur'tle-dove, *s.* a kind of dove or pigeon
 Tus'can, *s.* (in Architecture), the simplest and plainest style
 Tush, Tut, *interj.* expressing contempt
 Tusk, *s.* a fang or long pointed tooth
 Tusk'ed, Tusk'y, *a.* furnished with tusks
 Tus'sle, *s.* a tousle
 Tu'telage, *s.* guardianship, protection, care
 Tu'telar, Tu'telary, *a.* guarding, protecting; having guardianship
 Tu'tor, *s.* [Lat.], one who instructs, a preceptor—*v. a.* to instruct; to teach
 Tu'toress, *s.* a governess, an instructress
 Tu'toring, *s.* the act of instructing
 Tu'torship, Tu'torage, *s.* office of a tutor
 Twa'ddle, *s.* absurd talk—*v. n.* to talk without sense
 Twa'ddler, *s.* one who twaddles
 Twain, *a.* two, both—*s.* two
 Twang, *s.* a sharp quick sound, an accent—*v. n.* to sound sharply
 Twan'kay, *s.* a species of green tea
 Tweak, *v. a.* to pinch, to squeeze—*s.* a smart pull or pinch
 Twee'zer-case, *s.* a case for carrying
 Twee'zers, *s. pl.* small pincers [tweezers]
 Twelfth, *a.* the second after the tenth
 Twelfth'day, *s.* the feast of Epiphany
 Twelve, *a.* two and ten, twice six
 Twelvemonth, *s.* a year
 Twelv'pence, *s.* a shilling
 Twelv'penny, *a.* sold for a shilling
 Twen'tieth, *a.* the ordinal of twenty
 Twen'ty, *a.* twice ten, any uncertain number, *ad.* two times, doubly [ber]
 Twig, *s.* a small branch, switch, sprout
 Twig'gy, *a.* abounding with twigs
 Twi'light, *s.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset—*a.* deeply shaded; obscure
 Twill, *v. a.* to weave in ribs; to quilt—*s.* stuff woven in ribs
 Twin, *s.* one of two produced together—*v. n.* to bring forth two at once; to match—*a.* born at one birth
 Twin'-born, *a.* born at the same birth
 Twine, *v.* to twist, wrap about, wind; embrace—*s.* a twist, twisted thread
 Twinge, *v. a.* to pinch, tweak, torment—*s.* a sudden sharp pain; a pinch
 Twin'ging, *s.* a sudden pinching or pain
 Twin'kle, *s.* a sparkling intermitting light—*v. n.* to open and shut the eye

Twink'ling, *s.* a motion of the eye; an interrupted shining
 Twirl, *v. a.* to turn round quickly—*s.* circular motion, rotation, twist
 Twist, *v. a.* to wind into a thread: to turn round; to bend or distort—*s.* a kind of thread or string; a contortion; obliquity
 Twist'er, *s.* one who twists
 Twit, *v. a.* to reproach, upbraid, sneer
 Twitch, *s.* a quick pull or snatch—*v. a.* to snatch, to pluck forcibly
 Twitch'er, *s.* one who twitches
 Twitch'-grass, *s.* couch-grass
 Twit'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise like swallows—*s.* a tremor or trepidation
 Twit'ter, Twit'tering, *s.* the note of the swallow, &c.
 Twit'tingly, *ad.* with reproach
 Two, *s.* and *a.* one and one
 Two'edged, *a.* having an edge on each side
 Two'fold, *a.* double—*ad.* doubly, twice
 Two'-handed, *a.* requiring two hands
 Two'pence, *s.* a penny twice told, small
 Two'penny, *a.* worth twopence [coin]
 Tyke. See Tike
 Tym'pan, *s.* part of a printing-press
 Tym'panum, *s.* [Lat.], the drum of the ear
 Type, *s.* an emblem; printing letter, stamp; a characteristic example
 Type-founder, *s.* one who casts type for printing
 Type-metal, *s.* a compound metal used by type-founders
 Typhoo'n, *s.* a violent storm in the East Indies
 Ty'phus, *s.* a dangerous kind of fever
 Typ'ical, *a.* emblematical, figurative
 Typ'ically, *ad.* in a figurative manner
 Typ'icalness, *s.* the state of being typical
 Typ'ify, *v. a.* to show in emblem
 Typog'rapher, *s.* a printer, one who prints
 Typograph'ic, Typograph'ical, *a.* belonging to printing
 Typograph'ically, *ad.* in a typographic way
 Typog'raphy, *s.* the art of printing
 Tyran'ic, Tyran'nical, Tyr'annous, *a.* like a tyrant
 Tyran'nically, *ad.* in manner of a tyrant
 Tyran'nicalness, *s.* tyrannical disposition
 Tyran'nicide, *s.* the act of killing a tyrant
 Tyrannize, *v. n.* to play or act the tyrant
 Tyrannously, *ad.* arbitrarily; cruelly
 Tyr'anny, *s.* cruel and despotic government; severity
 Ty'rant, *s.* a cruel despotic master; an absolute arbitrary monarch
 Tyrian, *a.* purple
 Ty'ro, *s.* a beginner; student; novice
 Tzar, Tzari'na. See Czar

U.

U has the vowel sounds exhibited in the following words; *but, cull; put, full; brute; bury; busy.* At the beginning of a word it has a semi-consonantal power; as, *unite, utility.* It combines with other vowels in the diphthongs *au, eu, ou, ua, ue, and ui;* and in the triphthongs *eau, ieu,* in words derived from the French. In such words as *guy* and *buoy* it is silent
 Ubiquitous, *a.* existing everywhere
 Ubiquity, *s.* omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places

TIME IS YOUR BEST ESTATE; THEREFORE BE NEVER PRODIGAL OF IT.

THY PURSE HAD BETTER BE EMPTY, THAN FILLED WITH OTHER FOLK'S MONEY.

UDD]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNA

UNSUPPORTED BY JUSTICE, POWER IS AN ENGINE OF OPPRESSION.

Ud'der, *s.* the dugs of a cow
 Ud'dered, *a.* furnished with udders
 Ug'lily, *ad.* with ugliness
 Ug'liness, *s.* deformity; loathsomeness
 Ug'ly, *a.* deformed, offensive to the sight
 Uka'se, *s.* a Russian proclamation
 Ul'eer, *s.* a dangerous open sore
 Ul'eerate, *v. n.* to turn to an ulcer
 Ulcera'tion, *s.* the formation of ulcers
 Ul'lage, *s.* the quantity which a cask wants of being full
 Ulte'rior, *a.* lying beyond, on the further side
 Ul'timate, *a.* the very last, final, furthest
 Ul'timately, *ad.* at last
 Ultima'tum, *s.* [Lat.], the final offer, or proposition
 Ul'tra, *a.* [Lat.], excessive, extreme
 Ultramar'ine, *s.* a very fine blue
 Ultramon'tane, *a.* beyond the Alps; Italian; Roman—*s.* an adherent of Italian Romanism
 Ultramon'tanism, *s.* the maintenance of the pope's absolute authority
 Ultramun'dane, *a.* beyond the world
 Um'ber, *s.* a brown pigment—*v. a.* to colour with umber
 Um'brage, *s.* offence, resentment
 Umbra'geous, *a.* shady, shaded
 Umbra'geously, *ad.* shadily
 Umbra'geousness, *s.* shadiness
 Umbrel'la, *s.* a portable folding screen from the rain
 Um'pire, *s.* a sole arbitrator in disputes
 Unabash'ed, *a.* not ashamed, undaunted
 Unaba'ted, *a.* undiminished
 Unaba'ting, *a.* not abating; continuing
 Un'able, *a.* not able, weak, impotent
 Unabol'ished, *a.* remaining still in force
 Unaccent'ed, *a.* having no accent
 Unaccept'able, *a.* disagreeable, unpleasing
 Unaccept'ableness, *s.* state of not pleasing
 Unaccept'ably, *ad.* in an unwelcome manner
 Unaccept'ed, *a.* not accepted, not received
 Unaccom'modating, *a.* not accommodating; uncomplying
 Unaccom'panied, *a.* not attended, alone
 Unaccom'plished, *a.* not accomplished
 Unaccountabil'ity, Unaccou'ntableness, *s.* the not being accountable
 Unaccou'ntable, *a.* not to be accounted for; irresponsible
 Unaccou'ntably, *ad.* strangely, oddly
 Unaccred'ited, *a.* not received; not authorized
 Unaccus'tomed, *a.* not accustomed, strange
 Unachie'vable, *a.* that cannot be accomplished
 Unachie'ved, *a.* not accomplished or performed
 Unacknowl'edged, *a.* not owned
 Unacquai'nted, *a.* not acquainted with
 Unacqui'red, *a.* not acquired; not gained
 Unact'ed, *a.* not performed
 Unadap'ted, *a.* not adapted; not suited
 Unadjust'ed, *a.* not adjusted or settled
 Unadmon'ished, *a.* not cautioned before
 Unadorn'ed, *a.* not decorated
 Unadul'terated, *a.* genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures
 Unadven'turous, *a.* not adventurous
 Unadvi'sable, *a.* not to be advised
 Unadvi'sed, *a.* indiscreet, imprudent
 Unadvi'sedly, *ad.* imprudently; rashly

Unadvi'sedness, *s.* imprudence; rashness
 Unaffected, *a.* not moved, open, real
 Unaffectedly, *ad.* really; without any attempt to produce false appearances
 Unaffectedness, *s.* genuineness, reality
 Unaffec'tionate, *a.* wanting affection
 Unafflic'ted, *a.* free from trouble
 Unag'gravated, *a.* not aggravated
 Unag'itated, *a.* not agitated; calm
 Unaid'ed, *a.* not assisted, not helped
 Unalar'med, *a.* not alarmed
 Unalienated, *a.* not estranged
 Unallay'ed, *a.* not appeased; not quieted
 Unalle'viated, *a.* not assuaged; not mitigated
 Unalli'ed, *a.* having no alliance [gated
 Unallow'ed, *a.* not permitted
 Unalloy'ed, *a.* not impaired or alloyed
 Unallu'ced, *a.* not allured or enticed
 Unallu'ring, *a.* not tempting or enticing
 Unalter'able, *a.* that cannot be altered
 Unalter'ableness, *s.* immutability
 Unalter'ably, *ad.* unchangeably
 Unalter'ed, *a.* unchanged; unchangeable
 Unama'zed, *a.* free from astonishment
 Unambi'guous, *a.* clear; not doubtful
 Unambi'guously, *ad.* clearly, explicitly
 Unambi'guousness, *s.* clearness; explicitness
 Unambi'tious, *a.* free from ambition; not prominent
 Unambi'tiously, *ad.* without ambition
 Unambi'tiousness, *s.* absence of ambition
 Unami'able, *a.* not amiable; not conciliating love
 Unamiableness, *s.* want of amiableness
 Unamu'sed, *a.* wanting amusement
 Unamu'sing, *a.* unpleasing; uninteresting
 Unan'alyzed, *a.* not analyzed
 Unanim'ated, *a.* not animated; spiritless
 Unanim'ating, *a.* not animating; dull
 Unanim'ity, *s.* oneness of mind, &c.
 Unanim'ous, *a.* being of one mind
 Unanim'ously, *ad.* with one mind
 Unannex'ed, *a.* not annexed
 Unannoun'ced, *a.* without notice
 Unan'swerable, *a.* not to be refuted [able
 Unan'swerableness, *s.* the being unanswered
 Unan'swerably, *ad.* beyond confutation
 Unan'swered, *a.* not answered
 Unantic'ipated, *a.* not expected
 Unappa'lled, *a.* not daunted; not dismayed
 Unappar'elled, *a.* not dressed; not clothed
 Unappa'rent, *a.* obscure; not visible
 Unappe'asable, *a.* not to be pacified
 Unappe'ased, *a.* not pacified
 Unapplau'ded, *a.* not praised
 Unappli'ed, *a.* not specially applied
 Unappre'ciated, *a.* not duly estimated or valued
 Unapprehend'ed, *a.* not understood
 Unapprehen'sible, *a.* not capable of being understood
 Unapprehen'sive, *a.* not suspecting
 Unappri'sed, *a.* not informed; ignorant
 Unappro'achable, *a.* not to be approached
 Unappro'achableness, *s.* inaccessibility
 Unappro'achably, *ad.* so as not to be approached
 Unappropriated, *a.* having no particular application
 Unappro'ved, *a.* not approved
 Unapt'. See Inapt.
 Unar'gued, *a.* not discussed
 Unarm'ed, *a.* not armed
 Unarra'nged, *a.* not arranged
 Unarray'ed, *a.* not dressed

UNSEASONABLE LOVE IS OFTEN AS IRKSOME TO BEAR AS HATE.

[UNA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNC]

Unarres'ted, *a.* not arrested
 Unascertai'ned, *a.* not ascertained
 Unasha'med, *a.* not ashamed
 Unask'ed, *a.* not asked, not desired
 Unas'pirated, *a.* having no aspirate
 Unaspi'ring, *a.* not ambitious, humble
 Unassai'lable, *a.* not to be assaulted
 Unassai'lably, *ad.* so as not to be assailable
 Unassai'led, *a.* not attacked by violence
 Unassau'lted, *a.* not assaulted
 Unassem'bled, *a.* not assembled
 Unasses'sed, *a.* not assessed; not rated
 Unassi'gned, *a.* not assigned
 Unassis'ted, *a.* not assisted, not helped
 Unasso'ciated, *a.* not associated
 Unassor'ted, *a.* not distributed into sorts
 Unassu'ming, *a.* modest; not arrogant
 Unassu'red, *a.* not insured against loss
 Unato'nable, *a.* not to be appeased
 Unato'ned, *a.* not expiated
 Unattach'ed, *a.* not attached
 Unattack'ed, *a.* not attacked
 Unattai'nable, *a.* out of reach [reach
 Unattai'nableness, *s.* the being out of
 Unattempt'ed, *a.* untried, not assayed
 Unattend'ed, *a.* having no retinue, alone
 Unattest'ed, *a.* wanting attestation
 Unattract'ed, *a.* not attracted
 Unattrae'tive, *a.* not attractive
 Unauthen'tic, *a.* not genuine; not war-
 ranted
 Unauthen'ticated, *a.* not made certain by
 authority
 Unau'thorised, *a.* without authority
 Unavai'lable, Unavai'ling, *a.* useless, vain
 Unavai'lability, *s.* uselessness
 Unavai'lably, *ad.* uselessly
 Unaven'ged, *a.* not avenged; unrevenge
 Unavoi'dable, *a.* inevitable
 Unavoi'dableness, *s.* inevitability
 Unavoi'dably, *ad.* inevitably
 Unavow'ed, *a.* not acknowledged
 Unawa'kened, *a.* not roused from sleep
 Unawa're, Unawa'res, *ad.* suddenly
 Unaw'ed, *a.* having no fear or dread [ed
 Unback'ed, *a.* not countenanced; not aid-
 Unba'ked, *a.* not baked
 Unbal'anced, *a.* not poised; not in equi-
 Unbapti'zed, *a.* not baptized [poise
 Unbar', *v.* *a.* to unbolt, to remove a bar
 Unbea'erable, *a.* unendurable
 Unbe'arded, *a.* without a beard
 Unbe'aten, *a.* not trodden, not beaten
 Unbecom'ing, *a.* unsuitable
 Unbecom'ingly, *ad.* in an unsuitable man-
 Unbecom'ingness, *s.* unsuitableness [ner
 Unbefit'ting, *a.* unbecoming, unsuitable
 Unbefriend'ed, *a.* without friends
 Unbegot'ten, *a.* not generated, eternal
 Unbegui'led, *a.* not deceived
 Unbegun', *a.* not yet begun
 Unbeheld', *a.* unseen; not discoverable
 Unbelie'f, Unbelie'vingness, *s.* infidelity,
 want of faith
 Unbelie'ver, *s.* one who does not believe
 Unbelie'ving, *a.* incredulous; infidel
 Unbelie'vingly, *ad.* as an unbeliever
 Unbelov'ed, *a.* not loved
 Unbend', *v.* *a.* to relax; to remit
 Unbend'ingly, *ad.* unyieldingly, resolutely
 Unben'e'ficed, *a.* not enjoying a benefice
 Unben'e'fitted, *a.* not benefitted
 Unbeni'gn, *a.* malevolent, malignant
 Unbent', *a.* relaxed, unshrunk, unsubdued
 Unbeque'athed, *a.* not given by legacy
 Unbesee'ming, *a.* unbecoming, unfit

Unbesee'mingly, *ad.* unbecomingly
 Unbesou'ght, *a.* not entreated
 Unbespo'ken, *a.* not bespoken [of
 Unbestow'ed, *a.* not given; not disposed
 Unbetray'ed, *a.* not betrayed
 Unbewai'led, *a.* not lamented
 Unbi'assed, *a.* free from undue partiality
 Unbi'assedly, *ad.* without prejudice
 Unbid'den, *a.* uninvited, not bidden
 Unbi'nd, *v.* *a.* to loose, untie, separate
 Unbla'mable, *a.* not blamable, innocent
 Unbla'mableness, *s.* state of being unblam-
 Unbla'mably, *ad.* without blame [able
 Unbla'med, *a.* blameless; free from fault
 Unble'ached, *a.* not bleached
 Unblem'ished, *a.* free from blemish, &c.
 Unblest', Unbles'sed, *a.* wretched, unhap-
 Unblot'ted, *a.* not blotted [py, accursed
 Unblow'n, *a.* not yet blown, unopened
 Unblush'ing, *a.* insensible to shame [ner
 Unblush'ingly, *ad.* in an impudent man-
 Unbod'ied, *a.* incorporeal, immaterial
 Unboi'led, *a.* not boiled
 Unbo'lt, *v.* *a.* to open or remove bolts
 Unbo'lted, *a.* coarse, not refined or sifted
 Unborn', *a.* not yet brought into life
 Unbor'rowed, *a.* not borrowed, genuine
 Unbo'som, *v.* *a.* to reveal in confidence
 Unboug'ht, *a.* obtained without money
 Unboun'd, *a.* wanting a cover; not bound
 Unboun'ded, *a.* unlimited, unrestrained
 Unboun'dedly, *ad.* without bound
 Unbra'ce, *v.* *a.* to loose, relax, unfold
 Unbrai'd, *v.* *a.* to undo a braid
 Unbri'bed, *a.* not influenced by gifts
 Unbrid'ed, *a.* not restrained, licentious
 Unbro'ken, *a.* not tamed or subdued
 Unbro'therly, *ad.* not like a brother
 Unbuc'kle, *v.* *a.* to unfasten
 Unbuilt', *a.* not yet erected
 Unbur'den, *v.* *a.* to rid of a load, throw off
 Unbur'ied, *a.* not interred
 Unburnt', *a.* not consumed by fire
 Unbus'iness-like, *a.* not business-like [ed
 Unbut'ton, *v.* *a.* to loose anything button-
 Unca'ge, *v.* *a.* to release; to set free
 Uncal'culated, *a.* not subject to calculation
 Uncal'culating, *a.* not calculating
 Uncal'led, *a.* not summoned; not sent for
 Uncan'celled, *a.* not erased; not abrogated
 Uncan'did, *a.* void of candour
 Uncan'didly, *ad.* disingenuously
 Uncanon'ical, *a.* not canonical
 Uncanon'ically, *ad.* not canonically
 Uncanon'icalness, *s.* state of being unca-
 Uncar'ed, *a.* not cared for [nonical
 Uncar'peted, *a.* without a carpet
 Uncau'ght, *a.* not yet taken
 Uncau'sed, *a.* having no cause
 Unce'asing, *a.* continual
 Unce'asingly, *ad.* without intermission
 Uncel'ebrated, *a.* not solemnized
 Uncen'sured, *a.* exempt from reproach
 Unceremo'nious, *a.* without ceremony
 Unceremo'niously, *ad.* without ceremony
 Uncer'tain, *a.* not certain, doubtful
 Uncer'tainly, *ad.* not certainly
 Uncer'tainty, *s.* doubtfulness, contingency
 Unchai'n, *v.* *a.* to free from chains
 Uncha'ngeable, *a.* not to be changed, fixed
 Uncha'ngeableness, *s.* immutability
 Uncha'nged, *a.* not altered; not alterable
 Uneha'ngeably, *ad.* without change
 Uncha'nging, *a.* suffering no alteration
 Unchara'cteristic, *a.* not characteristic
 Unchar'ged, *a.* not loaded; not charged

UPRIGHTNESS EVER GATHERS THE FRUITS OF ITS OWN REARING.

UNITE GENTLENESS OF MANNERS WITH FIRMNESS OF MIND.

[UNC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNC]

UNWILLINGLY GO TO LAW, AND WILLINGLY ADJUST YOUR DIFFERENCES.

Unchar'itable, *a.* having no mercy or charity
 Unchar'itableness, *s.* a want of charity
 Unchar'itably, *ad.* with want of charity
 Unchar'tered, *a.* without a charter.
 Uncha'ste, *a.* lewd, lustful, impure
 Uncha'stely, *ad.* lewdly
 Unchasti'sed, *a.* not restrained; unawed
 Unchas'tity, *s.* lewdness, incontinence
 Uncheck'ed, *a.* unrestrained; not hin-
 Unchee'red, *a.* not cheered [dered
 Unchris'tened, *a.* not christened
 Unchris'tian, *a.* not Christian; heathen
 Unchris'tianize, *v. a.* to make, or treat as,
 not a Christian
 Unchris'tianly, *ad.* in an unchristian man-
 ner
 Unchurch', *v. a.* to expel from a church
 Unchron'icled, *a.* not recorded
 Un'cial, *a.* of a large size
 Uncir'cumcised, *a.* not circumcised
 Uncircumcis'ion, *s.* want of circumcision
 Uncir'cumscribed, *a.* unbounded; unlim-
 ited
 Uncir'cumspect, *a.* not cautious, careless
 Uncir'cumspectly, *ad.* not circumspectly
 Unciv'il, *a.* unpolite, rude, unkind
 Unciv'ilized, *a.* barbarous; rude [antly
 Unciv'illy, *ad.* unpolitely, not complais-
 Unclai'med, *a.* not claimed; not demanded
 Unclar'ified, *a.* not purified, not refined
 Unclas'sic, Unclas'sical, *a.* not classical
 Unclasp', *v. a.* to open what is shut with
 clasps
 Un'cle, *s.* a father's or mother's brother
 Uncle'an, *a.* not clean; wicked, lewd
 Unclean'liness, *s.* want of cleanliness; sin
 Unclean'ly, *a.* filthy, dirty, unchaste
 Uncle'anness, *s.* filthiness; wickedness
 Unclean'sed, *a.* not cleansed or purified
 Unclench', *v. a.* to open the hand
 Unclo'aked, *a.* not cloaked
 Unclog'ged, *a.* without encumbrance
 Unclo'se, *v. a.* to open, set open, disclose
 Unclo'the, *v. a.* to strip, to make naked
 Unclou'ded, *a.* free from clouds, &c.
 Unclou'dedness, *s.* freedom from gloom
 Uncock'ed, *a.* not cocked
 Uncoi'l, *v. a.* to unfold, unravel, open
 Uncoi'ned, *a.* not coined
 Uncollec'ted, *a.* not collected
 Uncollec'tedness, *s.* confusion
 Uncol'oured, *a.* not coloured
 Uncom'bed, *a.* not dressed with a comb
 Uncombi'ned, *a.* not combined; separate
 Uncom'eliness, *s.* want of comeliness
 Uncom'ely, *a.* not comely, not graceful
 Uncom'fortable, *a.* not comfortable
 Uncom'fortableness, *s.* want of comfort
 Uncom'fortably, *ad.* without comfort
 Uncommand'ed, *a.* not commanded
 Uncommem'orated, *a.* not commemorated
 Uncommend'able, *a.* unworthy of com-
 mendation
 Uncommend'ed, *a.* not commended
 Uncommer'cial, *a.* not commercial
 Uncommis'rated, *a.* not commiserated;
 not pitied
 Uncommis'sioned, *a.* not commissioned
 Uncommit'ted, *a.* not committed
 Uncom'mon, *a.* not frequent, unusual
 Uncom'monly, *ad.* to an uncommon degree
 Uncom'monness, *s.* infrequency; rarity
 Uncommu'nicated, *a.* not communicated
 Uncommu'nicative, *a.* close; taciturn
 Uncompel'led, *a.* not forced, not obliged

Uncom'pensated, *a.* not rewarded
 Uncomplai'ning, *a.* not murmuring
 Uncomplai'ningly, *ad.* without complaint
 Uncomplai'lingness, *s.* the being uncom-
 plaining
 Uncom'plaisant, *a.* uncivil; not obliging
 Uncom'plaisantly, *ad.* with want of civility
 Uncomple'ted, *a.* not perfect; not finished
 Uncomplimen'tary, *a.* not complimentary
 Uncomply'ing, *a.* unbending; not obse-
 quious
 Uncompou'nded, *a.* simple; not intricate
 Uncompress'ed, *a.* not compressed, loose
 Uncom'promising, *a.* not complying [ed
 Unconcei'ved, *a.* not thought, not imagin-
 Unconcern', Unconcer'nedness, *s.* negli-
 gence, indifference
 Unconcer'ned, *a.* not anxious; easy
 Unconcer'nedly, *ad.* without anxiety
 Unconcer'ted, *a.* not prearranged
 Unconcil'iating, Unconcil'iatory, *a.* not
 conciliatory
 Uncondemn'ed, *a.* not condemned
 Uncondens'ed, *a.* not condensed
 Uncondi'tional, *a.* absolute; not limited
 Uncondi'tionally, *ad.* without reservation
 Unconfess'ed, *a.* not confessed
 Unconfi'ned, *a.* free from restraint
 Unconfirm'ed, *a.* not fortified by resolution
 Unconform'able, *a.* inconsistent
 Unconform'ably, *ad.* without conformity
 Unconfou'nded, *a.* not confounded
 Unconfu'sed, *a.* not embarrassed
 Unconfu'table, *a.* irrefragable; evident
 Unconge'aled, *a.* not congealed
 Unconge'nial, *a.* not congenial [band
 Uncon'jugal, *a.* unbefitting a wife or hus-
 Unconnect'ed, *a.* not coherent; vague
 Uncon'querable, *a.* not to be subdued
 Uncon'querably, *ad.* invincibly; insuper-
 ably
 Uncon'quered, *a.* not subdued; invincible
 Unconscien'tious, *a.* not conscientious
 Uncon'scionable, *a.* unreasonable; unjust
 Uncon'scionableness, *s.* unreasonableness
 Uncon'scionably, *ad.* unreasonably
 Uncon'scious, *a.* not conscious
 Uncon'sciously, *ad.* without consciousness
 Uncon'sciousness, *s.* want of consciousness
 Unconsid'ered, *a.* not attended to
 Uncon'secrated, *a.* not consecrated
 Unconsent'ing, *a.* not consenting
 Unconso'led, *a.* not consoled
 Unconso'ling, *a.* affording no comfort
 Unconstitu'tional, *a.* not constitutional
 Unconstitu'tionally, *ad.* in an unconsti-
 tutional manner
 Unconstrai'ned, *a.* free from compulsion
 Unconstrai'nedly, *ad.* without force
 Unconsult'ed, *a.* not consulted [ed
 Unconsum'ed, *a.* not wasted; not destroy-
 Uncontemplated, *a.* not contemplated
 Uncontest'ed, *a.* not disputed; evident
 Uncontradict'ed, *a.* not denied
 Uncon'trite, *a.* not contrite
 Uncontro'lled, *a.* unresisted; unopposed
 Uncontro'verted, *a.* not disputed; not li-
 able to debate
 Unconvert'ed, *a.* not changed in opinion
 Unconvin'ced, *a.* not convinced
 Uncop'ied, *a.* not copied
 Uncord', *v. a.* to unloose or undo
 Uncork', *v. a.* to draw a cork from
 Uncorrect'ed, *a.* inaccurate [praved
 Uncorrupt'ed, *a.* not vitiated; not de-
 Uncou'nsellable, *a.* not to be advised

USE AND PRACTICE MAKE MEN CAPABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

UNC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UND

UNIFORMITY OF DESIGN IS RARELY FOUND WHERE ACCURACY OF DESCRIPTION IS WANTING.

Uncoun'selled, *a.* not counselled
 Uncoun'table, *a.* innumerable
 Uncoun'ted, *a.* not numbered; not counted
 Uncoun'tenanced, *a.* not countenanced
 Uncoup'le, *v. a.* to separate, to let loose
 Uncoupled, *a.* single; not united
 Uncour'teous, *a.* uncivil, unpolite, rude
 Uncour'teously, *ad.* uncivilly; unpolitely
 Uncour'teousness, *s.* incivility
 Uncou'rtliness, *s.* inelegance
 Uncou'rtly, *a.* unpolished, awkward
 Uncou'th, *a.* strange, unusual, odd
 Uncou'thly, *ad.* oddly; strangely
 Uncou'thness, *s.* oddness; strangeness
 Uncov'enanted, *a.* not covenanted
 Uncov'er, *v. a.* to divest of a covering
 Uncrea'ted, *a.* not yet created
 Uncrit'ical, *a.* not critical
 Uncrit'ically, *ad.* not critically
 Uncrop'ped, *a.* not cropped, not gathered
 Uncross'ed, *a.* uncanceled
 Uncrow'ded, *a.* not crowded
 Uncrush'ed, *a.* not crushed
 Unc'tion, *s.* an ointment; an anointing
 Unc'tuous, *a.* fat, oily, greasy [iness
 Unc'tuousness, Unctuos'ity, *s.* fatness; oil-
 Uncul'tivated, *a.* not cultivated, not in-
 structed, not civilized
 Uneurb'ed, *a.* not restrained, licentious
 Uneurl', *v. a.* to loose from ringlets
 Uneurl'ed, *a.* not collected into ringlets
 Uncurtai'led, *a.* not curtailed, not short-
 Uncut', *a.* not cut, whole, entire [ened
 Undam'aged, *a.* not impaired
 Undamp'ed, *a.* not damped
 Unda'ted, *a.* not dated
 Undau'nted, *a.* not daunted, not depressed
 Undau'ntedly, *ad.* boldly, without fear
 Undau'ntedness, *s.* boldness; intrepidity
 Undaz'zled, *a.* not dazzled, unaffected
 Undeba'sed, *a.* not debased
 Undebau'ched, *a.* not corrupted, pure
 Undec'agon, *s.* a figure of eleven sides
 Undecay'ed, *a.* not decayed, not worn
 Undecay'ing, *a.* not suffering decay
 Undece'itful, *a.* not deceitful
 Undece'ive, *v. a.* to disabuse; set right
 Udneei'ded, *a.* not determined, not settled
 Undeci'phered, *a.* not rendered intelligible
 Undecla'red, *a.* not declared; not avowed
 Undee'orated, *a.* not decorated
 Undefa'ced, *a.* not disfigured, not blotted
 Undefend'ed, *a.* easy to be assaulted [out
 Undefil'ed, *a.* pure; not polluted
 Undefi'ned, *a.* not defined, unlimited
 Undeform'ed, *a.* not disfigured; perfect
 Undefray'ed, *a.* not paid; not defrayed
 Undelu'ded, *a.* not deluded
 Undeman'ded, *a.* not demanded
 Undemol'ished, *a.* not demolished
 Undemon'strated, *a.* not demonstrated
 Undemon'strative, *a.* reserved
 Undeni'able, *a.* that cannot be denied
 Undeni'ably, *ad.* so as to be undeniable
 Undep'ra'ved, *a.* not corrupted, innocent
 Undepri'ved, *a.* not divested by authority
 Un'der, *ad.* and *prep.* beneath, below—*a.*
 inferior; subject; subordinate
 Un'der-action, *s.* subordinate action
 Un'derbearer, *s.* one who carries the bler
 Un'derbred, *a.* ill-mannered
 Underbid', *v. a.* to offer less than another
 Undercham'berlain, *s.* a deputy chamber-
 lain
 Un'dercurrent, *s.* a current below the sur-
 face

Un'derdone, *a.* done less than is requisite
 Un'derdrain, *s.* a drain below the surface
 of the ground
 Underdrai'n, *v. a.* to drain below the sur-
 face
 Underes'timate, *v. a.* to value too lightly
 Un'derfoot, *ad.* beneath the feet
 Undergo', *v. a.* to suffer, to endure, to bear
 Undergrad'uate, *s.* a member of a univers-
 ity who has not taken a degree
 Un'derground, *ad.* beneath the surface of
 the ground
 Un'dergrowth, *s.* that which grows under
 trees
 Un'derhand, *a.* sly, cunning, clandestine
 Un'derhand, Underhand'edly, *ad.* clan-
 destinely
 Underhand'ed, *a.* clandestine; without
 raising the arm
 Underi'ved, *a.* not borrowed, original
 Un'der-keeper, *s.* a subordinate keeper
 Underlay', *v. a.* to lay under; to support
 Underlet', *v. a.* to let below the value; to
 let to another that which is hired
 Underli'e, *v. a.* to lie beneath
 Underli'ne, *v. a.* to draw a line under
 Un'derling, *s.* an inferior agent; sorry
 fellow
 Un'der-master, *s.* a subordinate master
 Undermi'ne, *v. a.* to sap; to injure secretly
 Undermi'ner, *s.* a clandestine enemy
 Undermost, *a.* lowest, meanest, basest
 Underne'ath, *ad.* below, beneath
 Un'derpart, *s.* an inferior part [other
 Under-petticoat, *s.* one worn under an-
 Underpin', *v. a.* to prop; to support
 Underpin'ning, *s.* the stones on which a
 building immediately rests
 Un'derplot, *s.* a collateral plot; a clan-
 destine scheme
 Underprai'se, *v. a.* to praise below desert
 Underpri'ze, Underrate', *v. a.* to under-
 value
 Underrun', *v. a.* to raise over a boat
 Undersco're, *v. a.* to mark under [tary
 Under-se'cretary, *s.* a subordinate secre-
 Undersell', *v. a.* to sell cheaper than an-
 other
 Un'der-servant, *s.* an inferior servant
 Underset'ting, *s.* lower part; pedestal
 Under-sher'iff, *s.* the sheriff's deputy
 Undershot, *a.* moved by water passing
 Unders'ign, *v. a.* to sign below [under
 Un'dersized, *a.* small sized
 Un'dersong, *s.* chorus; burden of a song
 Understand', *v.* to comprehend; to know;
 to learn; to be intelligent
 Understand'able, *a.* capable of being un-
 derstood
 Understand'ing, *s.* intellect; intelligence;
 knowledge; agreement
 Undérsta'te, *v. a.* to represent below
 Un'derstrapper, *s.* an inferior agent
 Un'derstratum, *s.* an inferior stratum
 Undertak'able, *a.* that may be undertaken
 Undertake, *v.* to engage in, to promise, to
 attempt
 Un'dertaker, *s.* one who undertakes; a
 manager of funerals
 Underta'king, *s.* an enterprise; business
 Un'dertenant, *s.* a secondary tenant
 Un'dertone, *s.* a low tone
 Undervalua'tion, *s.* a low estimate
 Underval'ue, *v. a.* to underrate
 Underval'uer, *s.* one who undervalues
 Un'derwood, *s.* bushes under timber trees

UNDERTAKE DELIBERATELY; BUT HAVING ONCE BEGUN, PROCEED STEDFASTLY.

UND]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNE

UNIVERSAL APPLAUSE IS SELDOM UNACCOMPANIED WITH SOME SCANDAL.

Un'derwork, *s.* petty affairs; a base design
Underwork', *v. a.* to undermine, to de-
stroy; to work for low wages
Underwri'te, *v. a.* to undersign
Un'derwriter, *s.* an insurer, a subscriber
Un'derwriting, *s.* the act of insuring
Undescri'bed, *a.* not described, confused
Undescri'ed, *a.* undiscovered, not seen
Undeser'ved, *a.* not merited, not incurred
Undeser'vedly, *ad.* without desert
Undeser'ving, *a.* not deserving, worthless
Undeser'vingly, *ad.* without deserving
Undesi'gned, *a.* not designed, not intended
Undesi'gnedly, *ad.* unintentionally
Undesi'gnedness, *s.* want of a set purpose
Undesi'gning, *a.* sincere, honest, upright
Undesi'nable, *a.* not to be wished
Undesi'red, *a.* not wished; not solicited
Undesi'rous, *a.* not wishing
Undespai'ring, *a.* not giving way to de-
spair
Undestroy'ed, *a.* not destroyed, not wasted
Undetee'ted, *a.* not detected; not disco-
vered
Undeter'mined, *a.* unsettled, undecided
Undeter'red, *a.* not restrained by fear
Undevel'oped, *a.* not opened or unfolded
Unde'viating, *a.* regular; not erring
Unde'viatingly, *ad.* without deviating
Undevou'red, *a.* not devoured
Undevou't, *a.* without devotion
Undiges'ted, *a.* not concocted, not digested
Undig'nified, *a.* common; mean
Undimin'ishable, *a.* that may not be di-
minished
Undimin'ishably, *ad.* so as to be undimin-
ishable
Undimin'ished, *a.* not lessened, entire
Undiplomat'ic, *a.* not diplomatic
Undip'ped, *a.* not dipped; dry
Undirect'ed, *a.* not directed, not set right
Undiscern'ed, *a.* not discerned, unseen
Undiscern'ing, *a.* injudicious, silly
Undis'eiplined, *a.* uninstructed, untaught
Undiscour'aged, *a.* not discouraged
Undiscov'erable, *a.* not to be found out
Undiscover'ed, *a.* not seen, unknown
Undisguis'ed, *a.* open, artless, sincere
Undishon'oured, *a.* not dishonoured
Undismay'ed, *a.* not dismayed
Undisper'sed, *a.* not scattered [folded
Undisplay'ed, *a.* not displayed; not un-
disput'ed, *a.* incontrovertible; evident
Undissem'bled, *a.* honest; not feigned
Undissem'bling, *a.* not dissembling; open
Undissolv'ed, *a.* not melted
Undissolv'ing, *a.* not melting
Undistin'guishable, *a.* not to be distinctly
seen or known
Undistin'guishably, *ad.* without distinc-
tion
Undistin'guished, *a.* not marked out so as
to be known from each other
Undistin'guishing, *a.* making no difference
Undistor'ted, *a.* not perverted
Undistrac'ted, *a.* not distracted
Undistrac'tedly, *ad.* without distraction
Undistrac'tedness, *s.* freedom from dis-
traction
Undistrib'uted, *a.* not distributed or allot-
Undisturb'ed, *a.* not disturbed, quiet [ted
Undisturb'edly, *ad.* calmly; peacefully
Undisturb'edness, *s.* state of being undis-
turbed
Undiver'ted, *a.* not amused; not pleased
Undivi'dable, *a.* not susceptible of division

Undivi'ded, *a.* unbroken; whole; not
parted
Undivi'dedly, *ad.* so as not to be parted
Undivor'ced, *a.* united; not parted
Undivul'ged, *a.* secret; not promulgated
Undo', *v. a.* to ruin; to take to pieces
Undo'er, *s.* one who brings to destruction
Undo'ing, *s.* act of undoing; ruin
Undou'bted, *a.* indubitable; unquestion-
able
Undou'btedly, *ad.* without question or
doubt; indubitably
Undou'bting, *a.* entertaining no doubt
Undrai'ned, *a.* not freed from water
Undramat'ic, Undramat'ical, *a.* not dra-
matic
Undra'ped, *a.* nude
Undraw'n, *a.* not drawn
Undread'ed, *a.* not feared
Undress, *s.* a loose or negligent dress
Undress', *v. a.* to take off the clothes
Undress'ed, *a.* not prepared for use
Undri'ed, *a.* not dried
Undrill'ed, *a.* not drilled [ing
Undroo'ping, *a.* not sinking; undespair-
Undu'e, *a.* not right; not due
Undulate, *v. a.* to roll or seem as waves
Undula'tion, *s.* a motion like waves
Undulatory, *a.* moving in the manner of
waves
Undu'ly, *ad.* not duly; in excess
Undu'tiful, Undu'teous, *a.* disobedient,
perverse
Undu'tifully, *ad.* not according to duty
Undu'tifulness, *s.* irreverence; disobedi-
ence
Undy'ed, *a.* not dyed
Undy'ing, *a.* not destroyed; not perishing
Unearn'ed, *a.* not obtained by labour or
merit
Unearth'ed, *a.* driven or taken from the
Unearth'ly, *a.* not earthly [ground
Uneasily, *ad.* not without pain
Uneasiness, *s.* trouble, care, perplexity
Uneasy, *a.* not easy, disturbed, painful
Uneatable, *a.* not fit to be eaten
Uneaten, *a.* not devoured or eaten
Uneclip'sed, *a.* not eclipsed
Uneconom'ical, *a.* not economical
Uned'ifying, *a.* not improving
Uned'ucated, *a.* having received no edu-
Uneffa'ced, *a.* not effaced [cation
Uneffee'ted, *a.* not effected
Unelas'tic, *a.* not elastic
Unela'ted, *a.* not elated; not puffed up
Unelect'ed, *a.* not elected, not chosen
Uneman'ipated, *a.* not liberated from
slavery
Unembalm'ed, *a.* not embalmed
Unembar'assed, *a.* not perplexed; not
confused
Unembitter'ed, *a.* not embittered; not
aggravated
Unembod'ied, *a.* not embodied
Unemphat'ic, *a.* having no emphasis
Unemphat'ically, *ad.* without emphasis
Unemploy'ed, *a.* not employed in work
Unempow'ered, *a.* not empowered
Unenchan'ted, *a.* not enchanted
Unenum'bered, *a.* not enumbered; not
burdened
Unende'ared, *a.* not attended with endear-
ment
Unend'ed, *a.* not ended
Unend'ing, *a.* without end
Unendow'ed, *a.* not endowed, not graced
Unendu'able, *a.* not endurable

UNFEELING MEN IN PROSPERITY ARE SURE TO BE UNPITIED IN ADVERSITY.

[UNE]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNF]

UNSOPHISTICATED MANNERS ARE THE GENUINE ORNAMENTS OF A VIRTUOUS MIND.

Unendu'rably, *ad.* in an unendurable manner
 Unen'ervated, *a.* not enervated or weakened
 Unenga'ged, *a.* not engaged; unappropriated
 Unenga'ging, *a.* not inviting
 Uneng'lish, *a.* not in the English manner
 Unenjoy'ed, *a.* not enjoyed, not possessed
 Unenlar'ged, *a.* not enlarged, contracted
 Unenligh'tened, *a.* not enlightened
 Unenli'vened, *a.* not enlivened
 Unensla'ved, *a.* free; not enthralled
 Unentan'gled, *a.* not entangled
 Unen'terprising, *a.* not enterprising or adventurous
 Unentertai'ning, *a.* giving no delight
 Unenthral'led, *a.* free from thralldom
 Unenti'tled, *a.* not entitled
 Unenu'merated, *a.* not enumerated
 Unen'vied, *a.* exempt from envy
 Une'quable, *a.* not equable
 Une'qual, *a.* not even; not equal; partial
 Une'qualled, *a.* unparalleled; unrivalled
 Une'qually, *ad.* not equally
 Unequiv'ocal, *a.* not equivocal, plain [ly
 Unequiv'ocally, *ad.* without doubt; plain-
 Unequiv'ocalness, *s.* the being unequivocal
 Uner'ring, *a.* certain, not mistaking [cal
 Uner'ringly, *ad.* without mistake
 Unespi'ed, *a.* undiscovered; undescried
 Unessay'ed, *a.* unattempted
 Unessen'tial, *a.* not essential; void of life
 Unessen'tially, *ad.* not essentially
 Unestab'lished, *a.* not established; uncer-
 Unevangel'ical, *a.* not evangelical [tain
 Une'ven, *a.* not level, not even, not equal
 Une'venly, *ad.* in an uneven manner
 Une'venness, *s.* inequality, changeable-
 Unevent'ful, *a.* not eventful [ness
 Unexag'gerated, *a.* not exaggerated
 Unexaggerat'ing, *a.* not exaggerating
 Unexam'ined, *a.* not examined, not tried
 Unexam'pled, *a.* without example [tion
 Unexcept'ionable, *a.* not liable to objec-
 Unexcept'ionableness, *s.* the being unex-
 ceptionable
 Unexcept'ionably, *ad.* so as to be unex-
 ceptionable
 Unexci'sed, *a.* not excised; not subject to
 excise duty
 Unexci'ted, *a.* not excited; not roused
 Unex'ecuted, *a.* not performed, not exe-
 Unexem'plary, *a.* not exemplary [cuted
 Unexem'plified, *a.* not known by example
 Unexempt', *a.* not privileged, not free
 Unex'ercised, *a.* not exercised or prac-
 Unexert'ed, *a.* not called into action [tised
 Unexhau'sted, *a.* not spent, not drained
 Unexor'cised, *a.* not exorcised, not cast out
 Unexpan'ded, *a.* not spread out; confused
 Unexpect'ed, *a.* not expected; sudden
 Unexpect'edly, *ad.* at a time not thought of
 Unexpect'edness, *s.* suddenness
 Unexpen'ded, *a.* not expended; not laid out
 Unexpi'red, *a.* not expired; not ended
 Unexplai'ned, *a.* not explained
 Unexplo'red, *a.* not explored
 Unexpo'sed, *a.* not exposed
 Unexpou'nded, *a.* not expounded
 Unexpres'sed, *a.* not expressed [out
 Unextin'guished, *a.* not quenched or put
 Unex'tirpated, *a.* not rooted out
 Unextrac'ted, *a.* not extracted
 Unfa'ded, *a.* not withered, not decayed
 Unfa'ding, *a.* not liable to change colour

Unfa'dingly, *ad.* without fading
 Unfa'dingness, *s.* quality of being unfading
 Unfa'iling, *a.* certain; not missing
 Unfa'ilingly, *ad.* without failing
 Unfa'ilingness, *s.* the being unfailing
 Unfa'i'r, *a.* not fair, dishonest, disingenu-
 Unfa'i'ry, *a.* not fairly [ous
 Unfa'i'ness, *s.* disingenuous conduct
 Unfa'i'thful, *a.* treacherous, dishonest
 Unfa'i'thfully, *ad.* with unfaithfulness
 Unfa'i'thfulness, *s.* treachery; perfidy
 Unfa'ltering, *a.* not faltering
 Unfa'lteringly, *ad.* without faltering
 Unfamili'ar, *a.* such as is not common
 Unfash'ionable, *a.* not modish, obsolete
 Unfash'ionableness, *s.* the being unfashion-
 Unfash'ionably, *ad.* not fashionably [able
 Unfash'ioned, *a.* having no regular form
 Unfas'ten, *v. a.* to unloose, unfix, open
 Unfa'thered, *a.* having no father
 Unfa'therly, *a.* not fatherly
 Unfath'omable, *a.* not to be fathomed
 Unfath'omableness, *s.* the being unfath-
 omable
 Unfath'omably, *ad.* so as not to be fath-
 omed
 Unfath'omed, *a.* not fathomed, not sounded
 Unfatigued, *a.* not fatigued, unwearied
 Unfa'vourable, *a.* not favourable, unkind
 Unfa'vourableness, *s.* the being unfavour-
 able
 Unfa'vourably, *ad.* unpropitiously; un-
 kindly
 Unfa'voured, *a.* not favoured; not assisted
 Unfe'ared, *a.* not feared; despised
 Unfe'arful, *a.* not fearful
 Unfe'aring, *a.* not fearing [done
 Unfe'asible, *a.* impracticable, not to be
 Unfeath'ered, *a.* without feathers, bare
 Unfed', *a.* not supplied with food
 Unfee'd, *a.* unpaid; not bribed
 Unfee'ling, *a.* insensible, without feeling
 Unfee'lingly, *ad.* without sensibility
 Unfee'lingness, *s.* want of feeling
 Unfei'gned, *a.* real, sincere, not pretended
 Unfei'gnedly, *ad.* really; sincerely
 Unfelt', *a.* not felt, not perceived
 Unfem'inine, *a.* not feminine
 Unfen'ced, *a.* naked of fortification; open
 Unferment'ed, *a.* not fermented, un-
 leavened
 Unfer'tile, *a.* not fruitful, barren, bare
 Unfet'ter, *v. a.* to free from shackles
 Unfil'ial, *a.* unsuitable to a son, disobedient
 Unfil'ially, *ad.* not as a son [ent
 Unfill'ed, *a.* not filled, not supplied
 Unfin'ished, *a.* incomplete, not perfect
 Unfirm', *a.* not stable
 Unfirm'ly, *ad.* with instability
 Unfirm'ness, *s.* instability
 Unfit', *a.* improper, unqualified, unsuit-
 able—*v. a.* to disqualify
 Unfit'ly, *ad.* not properly; not suitably
 Unfit'ness, *s.* want of fitness
 Unfit'ting, *a.* not proper
 Unfix', *v. a.* to unsettle
 Unfix'edness, *s.* the state of being unfixed
 Unflag'ging, *a.* not flagging
 Unflat'tering, *a.* not flattering
 Unfled'ged, *a.* not fledged
 Unflesh'ed, *a.* not fleshed [ing
 Unflinch'ing, *a.* not flinching; not shrink-
 Unfoi'led, *a.* not subdued, not conquered
 Unfo'ld, *v. a.* to expand, discover, display
 Unfo'lding, *s.* the act of expanding; dis-
 closure

UNITY OF INTERESTS WILL RECONCILE MEN OF THE MOST OPPOSITE SENTIMENTS.

[UNF]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNH]

UNBRIDLED DESIRES ARE THE FUEL WHICH THE FLAME OF IMPURITY FEEDS ON.

Unforbid'den, *a.* not forbidden, allowed
 Unfo'rced, *a.* not compelled, not feigned
 Unford'able, *a.* that cannot be forded
 Unforebo'ding, *a.* not foreboding
 Unforeknown', *a.* not previously known
 Unforesee'ing, *a.* not foreseeing
 Unforesee'n, *a.* not seen or known before
 Unforeto'ld, *a.* not predicted
 Unforewarn'ed, *a.* not forewarned
 Unfor'feited, *a.* not forfeited; preserved
 Unforgiv'en, *a.* not pardoned
 Unforgiv'ing, *a.* implacable, inexorable
 Unforgot'ten, *a.* not lost to memory
 Uniform'ed, *a.* not shaped, not modified
 Unforsaken, *a.* not deserted; supported
 Unfortified, *a.* not fortified, defenceless
 Unfor'tunate, *a.* unprosperous, unlucky
 Unfor'tunately, *ad.* without good luck
 Unfor'tunateness, *s.* ill luck; ill fortune
 Unfos'tered, *a.* not fostered; not nourished
 Unfou'ght, *a.* not fought; not determined
 Unfou'nd, *a.* not found, not met with
 Unfou'nded, *a.* without foundation
 Unfra'med, *a.* not framed, not fashioned
 Unfrater'nal, *a.* not brotherly
 Unfrequent'ed, *a.* not frequented
 Unfre'quently, *ad.* not commonly
 Unfriend'ed, *a.* wanting friends, destitute
 Unfriend'liness, *s.* want of kindness
 Unfriendly, *a.* not benevolent, not kind
 Unfrock', *v. a.* to strip of one's gown
 Unfro'zen, *a.* not frozen, not congealed
 Unfru'gal, *a.* not economical; not frugal
 Unfru'itful, *a.* not fruitful, barren, waste
 Unfru'itfully, *ad.* without fruit
 Unfru'itfulness, *s.* infecundity
 Unfulfil'ed, *a.* not fulfilled
 Unfun'ded, *a.* not funded
 Unfur'l, *v. a.* to expand, unfold, spread
 Unfur'nished, *a.* without furniture, &c.
 Unfu'sed, *a.* not fused; not melted
 Ungai'n, Ungai'nly, *a.* awkward, uncouth
 Ungallant', *a.* not gallant
 Ungallant'ly, *ad.* not gallantly
 Ungar'risoned, *a.* without a garrison
 Ungath'ered, *a.* not picked, not cropped
 Ungen'erous, *a.* mean, not generous
 Ungen'erously, *ad.* not generously
 Unge'nial, *a.* not favourable to nature
 Ungentee'l, *a.* not genteel; unbecoming
 Ungentee'ly, *ad.* not genteelly
 Ungen'tle, *a.* harsh, rude, rugged
 Ungen'tlemanly, Ungen'tlemanlike, *a.* not like a gentleman
 Ungen'tleness, *s.* incivility; harshness
 Ungent'ly, *ad.* harshly, rudely, severely
 Ungift'ed, *a.* not endowed
 Ungild'ed, Ungilt', *a.* not gilded
 Ungird', *v. a.* to loose a girdle or girth
 Ungirt', *a.* loosely dressed, loose, free
 Ungiv'en, *a.* not given
 Ungla'zed, *a.* not glazed
 Unglo'ried, *a.* not honoured, not praised
 Unglov'ed, *a.* without gloves
 Unglu'e, *v. a.* to loose anything glued
 Ungod'lily, *ad.* wickedly, impiously
 Ungod'liness, *s.* impiety, wickedness
 Ungod'ly, *a.* wicked, irreligious, profane
 Ungor'ged, *a.* not filled, not sated
 Ungov'ernable, *a.* not to be ruled; wild
 Ungov'ernably, *ad.* so as not to be re-
 strained
 Ungov'erned, *a.* licentious, unbridled
 Ungra'ceful, *a.* wanting beauty or air
 Ungra'cefully, *ad.* awkwardly, inelegant-
 Ungra'cefulness, *s.* inelegance [ly]

Ungra'cious, *a.* wicked, unacceptable
 Ungra'ciously, *ad.* not in a pleasing man-
 Ungrammat'ical, *a.* not grammatical [ner
 Ungrammat'ically, *ad.* not grammatically
 Ungran'ted, *a.* not given; not yielded
 Ungra'teful, *a.* unthankful, unpleasing
 Ungra'tefully, *ad.* with ingratitude
 Ungra'tefulness, *s.* ingratitude
 Ungrat'ified, *a.* not compensated
 Ungrou'nded, *a.* having no foundation
 Ungrudg'ed, *a.* not grudging
 Ungrudg'ing, *a.* not grudging
 Ungrudg'ingly, *ad.* without grudging
 Unguard'ed, *a.* not defended, incautious
 Unguard'edly, *ad.* without guard or cau-
 Unguent, *s.* ointment [tion
 Unguess'ed, *a.* not guessed
 Ungui'ded, *a.* not directed; not regulated
 Ungui'dedly, *ad.* without guidance
 Unguil'ty, *a.* not guilty
 Unhack'neyed, *a.* not hackneyed
 Unhal'lowed, *a.* unholy; profane
 Unhand'ily, *ad.* not handily
 Unhand'iness, *s.* the being unhandy
 Unhan'dled, *a.* not handled; not touched
 Unhand'some, *a.* ungraceful, illiberal [ly
 Unhand'somely, *ad.* inelegantly; illiberal-
 Unhand'someness, *s.* illiberality; disin-
 genuity
 Unhan'dy, *a.* awkward, not dexterous
 Unhang'ed, *a.* not put to death by the
 gallows
 Unhap'pily, *ad.* miserably; unfortunately
 Unhap'piness, *s.* misery; infelicity
 Unhap'py, *a.* unfortunate, miserable
 Unhar'assed, *a.* not vexed or troubled
 Unhar'boured, *a.* not sheltered
 Unhard'ened, *a.* not made obdurate
 Unharm'ed, *a.* unhurt, uninjured, safe
 Unhar'ness, *v. a.* to untrace, to set loose
 Unhatch'ed, *a.* not hatched
 Unhaunt'ed, *a.* not resorted to
 Unhaz'arded, *a.* not put in danger
 Unhead', *v. a.* to take the top out [bid
 Unhealth'ful, Unhealth'y, *a.* sickly, mor-
 Unhealth'fully, Unhealth'ily, *ad.* in an
 unhealthy manner
 Unhealth'fulness, Unhealth'iness, *s.* state
 of sickness
 Unheard', *a.* not heard, unknown
 Unheav'enly, *a.* not heavenly
 Unhee'ded, *a.* disregarded, not minded
 Unhee'ding, *a.* negligent; careless
 Unhee'dingly, *ad.* not heeding
 Unhelm'ed, *a.* deprived of a helmet
 Unhelp'ed, *a.* unassisted; unsupported
 Unhelp'ful, *a.* giving no assistance
 Unhero'ic, *a.* not heroic
 Unhero'ically, *ad.* not heroically
 Unhes'itating, *a.* not hesitating
 Unhes'itatingly, *ad.* without hesitation
 Unhew'n, *a.* not hewn, not shaped [ance
 Unlin'dered, *a.* meeting with no hinder-
 Unhin'ge, *v. a.* to take off the hinges
 Unhi'red, *a.* not hired
 Unhistorical, *a.* not historical
 Unho'liness, *s.* profaneness, wickedness
 Unhol'y, *a.* profane, impious, wicked
 Unhon'oured, *a.* not treated with respect
 Unhoo'k, *v. a.* to loose from the hook
 Unhoo'p, *v. a.* to divest or strip of hoops
 Unho'ped, *a.* not hoped
 Unho'peful, *a.* having no room to hope
 Unho'pefully, *ad.* not hopefully
 Unhor'se, *v. a.* to throw from the saddle
 Unhou'sed, *a.* homeless, driven out

UMBRAGE SHOULD NEVER BE TAKEN WHERE OFFENCE IS NOT INTENDED.

[UNH]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

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Unhum'bled, *a.* not humbled, haughty
 Unhurt', *a.* not hurt, free from harm
 Unhurt'ful, *a.* doing no harm; innocent
 Unhurt'fully, *ad.* without any harm
 U'nicorn, *s.* a fabulous one-horned animal
 Unide'al, *a.* not ideal; real
 U'niform, *a.* similar to itself; regular—*s.*
 the regimental dress of a soldier
 Uniform'ity, *s.* regularity; similitude
 U'niformly, *ad.* in a uniform manner
 Unilat'eral, *a.* having only one side
 Unilit'eral, *a.* consisting of one letter
 Unillu'minated, *a.* not enlightened
 Unillus'trated, *a.* not illustrated
 Unillus'trative, *a.* not illustrative
 Unimag'inable, *a.* not to be imagined
 Unimag'inably, *ad.* so as not to be imagin-
 Unimag'inative, *a.* not imaginative [cd
 Unimag'ined, *a.* not conceived
 Unimbu'ed, *a.* not imbued; not tintured
 Unim'itated, *a.* not imitated
 Unimpai'ed, *a.* not diminished
 Unimpass'ioned, *a.* not impassioned
 Unimpe'achable, *a.* not accusable
 Unimpe'achably, *ad.* not impeachably
 Unimpe'ached, *a.* not impeached
 Unimpe'ded, *a.* not impeded; not hindered
 Unim'plicated, *a.* not implicated
 Unimpl'ied, *a.* not implied
 Unimplo'ed, *a.* not solicited
 Unimpor'tance, *s.* want of importance
 Unimpor'tant, *a.* not important, trifling
 Unimpor'tantly, *ad.* without importance
 Unimpor'tuned, *a.* not solicited, not asked
 Unimpo'sing, *a.* voluntary; unassuming
 Unimpres'sive, *a.* not impressive; not
 forcible
 Unimpres'sively, *ad.* not impressively
 Unimpris'oned, *a.* not imprisoned [tion
 Unimpro'vable, *a.* incapable of meliora-
 Unimpro'ved, *a.* not taught, not improved
 Unimpro'ving, *a.* not improving
 Uninclo'sed, *a.* not inclosed
 Unincre'ased, *a.* not increased
 Unincum'bered, *a.* not incumbered; not
 burdened
 Unindor'sed, *a.* not indorsed; not assigned
 Uninfec'ted, *a.* not infected
 Uninfec'tious, *a.* not infectious; not foul
 Uninfla'med, *a.* not set on fire, not burnt
 Uninflam'mable, *a.* not inflammable
 Unin'fluenced, *a.* not influenced
 Uninfluen'tial, *a.* not influential
 Uninform'ed, *a.* uninstructed, ignorant
 Uninhab'itable, *a.* not fit to be inhabited
 Uninhab'itableness, *s.* the being uninhab-
 itable
 Uninhab'ited, *a.* not inhabited, empty
 Unini'tiated, *a.* not initiated
 Unin'jured, *a.* not injured, unhurt, safe
 Uninqui'ring, Uninquis'itive, *a.* not curi-
 ous to know
 Uninscri'bed, *a.* having no inscription
 Uninspi'ed, *a.* not canonical; not inspired
 Uninstruc'ted, *a.* not instructed, not
 taught
 Uninstruc'tive, *a.* not improving
 Uninstruc'tively, *ad.* not instructively
 Uninsu'red, *a.* not insured against loss
 Unintellec'tual, *a.* not intellectual
 Unintel'ligent, *a.* not knowing, not skilful
 Unintel'ligently, *ad.* not intelligently
 Unintelligibil'ity, Unintel'ligibleness, *s.*
 the not being intelligible
 Unintel'ligible, *a.* not to be understood
 Unintel'ligibly, *ad.* not intelligibly

Uninten'ded, Uninten'tional, *a.* not de-
 signed or intended
 Uninten'tionally, *ad.* without design or
 purpose
 Unin'terested, *a.* not having interest
 Unin'teresting, *a.* exciting no interest
 Unin'terestingly, *ad.* so as to be uninter-
 esting
 Unintermit'ted, *a.* continued
 Unintermit'ting, *a.* having no interrup-
 tion
 Uninter'polated, *a.* not interpolated
 Uninter'preted, *a.* not explained or inter-
 preted
 Uninterrupt'ed, *a.* not interrupted [tion
 Uninterrupt'edly, *ad.* without interrup-
 Unintox'icating, *a.* not intoxicating
 Untrench'ed, *a.* not intrenched, exposed
 Unintrodu'ced, *a.* not introduced; ob-
 trusive
 Uninu'red, *a.* unaccustomed; not habitu-
 ated
 Uninva'ded, *a.* not invaded [out
 Uninven'ted, *a.* not invented; not found
 Uninven'tive, *a.* not inventive
 Uninves'ted, *a.* not invested; not clothed
 Uninves'tigable, *a.* not to be searched out
 Uninvit'ed, *a.* not invited, not asked
 Uninvit'ing, *a.* not inviting
 U'nion, *s.* the act of joining; concord,
 combination
 Uni'que, *a.* [Fr.] sole; without an equal
 Uni'quely, *ad.* so as to be unique
 U'nison, *s.* a string of the same sound—*a.*
 sounding alone or the same
 Unis'onance, *s.* accordance of sounds
 Unis'onant, *a.* being in unison
 U'nit, *s.* one; the least whole number; a
 number below ten
 Uni'table, *a.* capable of being united
 Unita'rian, *s.* one who does not receive the
 doctrine of the Trinity
 Unita'rianism, *s.* the doctrine of Unita-
 rians
 Uni'te, *v.* to join; agree; grow into one
 Uni'tedly, *ad.* with union or consent
 Uni'ter, *s.* one who unites
 U'nity, *s.* oneness, concord, agreement
 U'nivalve, *a.* having one valve only
 Univer'sal, *a.* general, total, all
 Univer'salism, *s.* the doctrine of the future
 salvation of every man
 Univer'salist, *s.* one who holds universal-
 ism
 Universal'ity, Univer'salness, *s.* extension
 to the whole
 Univer'sally, *ad.* without exception
 U'niverse, *s.* the general system of things
 Univer'sity, *s.* a school where degrees in
 arts and sciences are conferred
 Unjoy'ous, *a.* not gay; not cheerful
 Unjudg'ed, *a.* not judicially determined
 Unjust', *a.* partial, contrary to justice
 Unjus'tifiable, *a.* not to be justified [able
 Unjus'tifiableness, *s.* the being unjustifi-
 Unjus'tifiably, *ad.* so as not to be defended
 Unjus'tified, *a.* not justified
 Unjust'ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to
 right
 Unken'nel, *v.* *a.* to drive from a kennel
 Unkept', *a.* not kept, not observed
 Unki'nd, *a.* not kind, not obliging
 Unki'ndliness, *s.* unfavourableness
 Unki'ndly, *a.* unnatural, unfavourable—
ad. without kindness, &c.
 Unki'ndness, *s.* want of good will; ill will

UNCHASTE LANGUAGE IS THE SURE INDEX OF AN IMPURE HEART.

UNCOMMUNICATED PLEASURES CAN NEVER BE THOROUGHLY FELT.

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An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNN]

UNENVIABLE IS THE STATE OF THE WICKED, HOWEVER PROSPEROUS THEY MAY APPEAR.

Unking'like, Unking'ly, *a.* unbecoming a
Unkiss'ed, *a.* not kissed [king
Unkni'ghtly, *a.* not becoming a knight
Unknit', *v. a.* to unweave; open; separate
Unknot', *v. a.* to free from knots, to untie
Unknow'able, *a.* not to be known
Unknow'ing, *a.* ignorant; not qualified
Unknow'ingly, *ad.* without knowledge
Unknown', *a.* not discovered, not known
Unla'oured, *a.* not laboured
Unla'ce, *v. a.* to loose a thing laced up
Unla'dylike, *a.* not like a lady
Unlai'd, *a.* not placed, not fixed
Unlament'ed, *a.* not lamented
Unlatch', *v. a.* to open a latch
Unlaunch'ed, *a.* not launched
Unlaw'ful, *a.* contrary to law, unjust
Unlaw'fully, *ad.* in an unlawful manner
Unlaw'fulness, *s.* contrariety to law
Unlearn', *v. a.* to forget what is learned
Unlearn'ed, *a.* ignorant, not learned
Unlearn'edly, *ad.* ignorantly; grossly
Unleav'ened, *a.* not leavened
Unlent', *a.* not lent
Unless', *conj.* except; if not; but
Unless'ened, *a.* not lessened
Unlet'tered, *a.* unlearned, ignorant
Unlev'elled, *a.* not levelled
Unli'censed, *a.* having no licence or leave
Unlick'ed, *a.* not licked; shapeless
Unli'ghted, *a.* not kindled; not set on fire
Unli'ke, *a.* improbable, unlikely, not like
Unli'kelihood, Unli'keliness, *s.* improba-
bility
Unli'kely, *a.* improbable—*ad.* improbably
Unli'keness, *s.* want of resemblance
Unlim'ber, *v. a.* to dismount a gun
Unlim'ited, *a.* having no bounds
Unlim'itedly, *ad.* without bounds
Unlim'itedness, *s.* state of being unlimited
Unlink', *v. a.* to untwist; open; break
Unliq'uidated, *a.* not liquidated; not set-
Unliq'uored, *a.* not liquored [tled
Unli'veliness, *s.* want of cheerfulness
Unli'vely, *a.* not lively; dull
Unlo'ad, *v. a.* to disburden, to exonerate
Unlock', *v. a.* to open a lock, to solve
Unloo'ked, *a.* not foreseen
Unloo'se, *v. a.* to loose
Unlov'ed, *a.* not loved
Unlov'eliness, *s.* unamiableness; ugliness
Unlov'ely, *a.* not lovely
Unlov'ing, *a.* unkind; not fond
Unluck'ily, *ad.* unfortunately, by ill luck
Unluck'iness, *s.* misfortune; mischievous-
ness
Unluck'y, *a.* unfortunate; mischievous
Unmai'denly, *a.* unbecoming a maiden
Unmai'med, *a.* complete, not maimed
Unma'ke, *v. a.* to deprive of form, &c.
Unmal'leable, *a.* not malleable
Unman', *v.* to deject; to emasculate
Unman'ageable, *a.* not manageable, rude
Unman'ageably, *ad.* uncontrollably
Unman'aged, *a.* not broken, not tutored
Unman'ly, *a.* unbecoming a man
Unman'nered, *a.* rude, gross, uncivil
Unman'nerliness, *s.* ill behaviour
Unman'nerly, *a.* ill-bred, uncivil
Unmanufac'tured, *a.* not manufactured
Unmark'ed, *a.* not regarded, unobserved
Unmar'ried, *a.* uninjured; not spoiled
Unmar'riageable, *a.* not marriageable
Unmar'riageableness, *s.* the being unmar-
riageable
Unmar'ried, *a.* not married, single

Unmask', *v.* to take or put off a mask
Unmas'tered, *a.* not mastered [led
Unmatch'able, *a.* incapable of being equal-
Unmatch'ed, *a.* having no equal, match-
Unme'aning, *a.* having no meaning [less
Unme'aningly, *ad.* without meaning
Unme'aningness, *s.* the being unmeaning
Unmeant', *a.* not intended
Unmeas'ured, *a.* not measured
Unmechan'ical, *a.* not mechanical
Unmed'itated, *a.* without previous thought
Unmee't, *a.* not worthy, unfit, improper
Unmee'tly, *ad.* not properly; not suitably
Unmel'lowed, *a.* not fully ripened
Unmelo'dious, *a.* harsh; not melodious
Unmelo'diously, *ad.* not melodiously
Unmelt'ed, *a.* not melted, not dissolved
Unmen'tionable, *a.* not to be mentioned
Unmen'tioned, *a.* not told; not named
Unmer'cantile, *a.* not mercantile
Unmer'chantable, *a.* not vendible
Unmer'ciful, *a.* cruel, unconscionable
Unmer'cifully, *ad.* without mercy
Unmer'cifulness, *s.* cruelty
Unmer'ited, *a.* not deserved
Unmetal'lic, *a.* not metallic
Unmetho'd'ical, *a.* not methodical
Unmil'itary, *a.* not military
Unmilk'ed, *a.* not milked
Unmi'nded, *a.* not heeded, disregarded
Unmi'ndful, *a.* negligent, inattentive
Unmi'ndfully, *ad.* carelessly
Unmi'ndfulness, *s.* inattention
Unmin'gled, *a.* not mixed, pure, separate
Unministe'rial, *a.* not ministerial
Unministe'rially, *ad.* not ministerial
Unmirac'ulous, *a.* without miracle
Unmirac'ulously, *ad.* not miraculously
Unmiss'ed, *a.* not missed
Unmista'keable, *a.* not to be mistaken
Unmit'igable, *a.* that may not be softened
Unmit'igated, *a.* not softened
Unmix'ed, *a.* not mingled
Unmod'ified, *a.* not altered in form
Unmoi'stened, *a.* not made wet
Unmolest'ed, *a.* free from disturbance
Unmon'ied, Unmon'eyed, *a.* having no
money
Unmoo'r, *v. a.* to loose from moorings
Unmortgaged, *a.* not mortgaged
Unmort'ified, *a.* not subdued by sorrow
Unmoth'erly, *a.* not becoming a mother
Unmoun'ted, *a.* not mounted
Unmou'ried, *a.* not mourned for
Unmo'ved, *a.* not moved; not affected
Unmo'ving, *a.* without motion
Unmuff'le, *v. a.* to take off a covering
Unmuf'muring, *a.* not murmuring
Unmur'muringly, *ad.* without murmuring
Unmu'sical, *a.* not harmonious; harsh
Unmu'sically, *ad.* not musically
Unmu'tilated, *a.* not mutilated; entire
Unmuz'zle, *v. a.* to take off a muzzle [of
Unna'med, *a.* not mentioned, not spoken
Unnat'ural, *a.* forced, contrary to nature
Unnat'urally, *ad.* in opposition to nature
Unnat'uralness, *s.* contrariety to nature
Unnav'igable, *a.* not to be navigated
Unnec'essarily, *ad.* without necessity
Unnec'essariness, *s.* needlessness
Unnec'essary, *a.* needless, useless, trifling
Unnee'ded, *a.* not needed
Unnee'dful, *a.* not wanted; needless
Unneigh'bourly, *a.* and *ad.* not neigh-
bourly
Unner've, *v. a.* to weaken, to enfeeble

UNLETTERED MEN ARE NOT ALWAYS THE MOST IGNORANT, NOR LEARNED MEN ALWAYS WISE.

[UNN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNP]

UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS ARE EVER THE CONSEQUENCE OF IMPERFECT PLANS.

Unno'ted, *a.* not noted; not regarded
 Unno'ticed, *a.* unobserved; not noticed
 Unnum'bered, *a.* innumerable, not num-
 bered
 Unnur'tured, *a.* not nurtured
 Unobjec'tionable, *a.* not to be objected to
 Unobjec'tionably, *ad.* not objectionably
 Unoblit'rated, *a.* not obliterated
 Unobscu'ed, *a.* not darkened
 Unobserv'able, *a.* not to be observed
 Unobserv'ance, Inobserv'ance, *s.* regard-
 Unobserv'ant, *a.* not observant [lessness
 Unobserv'ed, *a.* not observed
 Unobserv'edly, *ad.* without being observ-
 Unobserv'ing, *a.* not observing [ed
 Unobstruc'ted, *a.* not obstructed
 Unobstruc'tedly, *ad.* without obstruction
 Unobstruc'tive, *a.* not raising any obstacle
 Unobstruc'tiveness, *s.* the not being ob-
 structive
 Unobtai'nable, *a.* that cannot be obtained
 Unobtain'ed, *a.* not acquired, not gained
 Unobtru'sive, *a.* not obtrusive; modest
 Unobtru'sively, *ad.* not obtrusively
 Unobtru'siveness, *s.* the being unobtrusive
 Unoc'cupied, *a.* not occupied
 Unoffen'ded, *a.* not offended
 Unoffen'ding, *a.* harmless, innocent
 Unoffer'ed, *a.* not proposed to acceptance
 Unoffic'ial, *a.* not official
 Unoffic'ially, *ad.* not officially
 Unoffic'ious, *a.* not officious
 Unoffic'iously, *ad.* not officiously
 Unoffic'iousness, *s.* the not being officious
 Unoi'led, *a.* not oiled
 Unopen'ed, *a.* not opened, closely shut
 Unoppo'sed, *a.* not opposed, not withstood
 Unoppress'ed, *a.* not oppressed
 Unor'dered, *a.* not ordered
 Unor'ganized, *a.* not organized
 Unorig'inal, *a.* not original
 Unorig'inated, *a.* not originated
 Unornamen'tal, *a.* not ornamental
 Unor'named, *a.* not adorned
 Unor'thodox, *a.* not orthodox
 Unostenta'tious, *a.* not ostentatious
 Unostenta'tively, *ad.* without ostentation
 Unown'ed, *a.* having no owner
 Unpacif'ic, *a.* not of a peaceable turn
 Unpacif'ically, *ad.* not pacifically
 Unpac'ified, *a.* not composed; not calmed
 Unpack', *v.* *a.* to open things packed up
 Unpack'ed, *a.* not packed, not collected
 Unpai'd, *a.* not paid, not discharged
 Unpai'nted, *a.* not painted
 Unpal'atable, *a.* nauseous, disgusting
 Unpal'atably, *ad.* not palatably
 Unpar'agoned, *a.* unequalled, unmatched
 Unpar'alleled, *a.* having no equal, &c.
 Unpar'donable, *a.* not to be forgiven
 Unpar'donably, *ad.* beyond forgiveness
 Unpar'doned, *a.* not forgiven; not dis-
 charged
 Unpar'doning, *a.* not disposed to pardon
 Unparliamen'tarily, *ad.* not parliamenta-
 rily
 Unparliamen'tariness, *s.* the being unpar
 liamentary
 Unparliamen'tary, *a.* contrary to the us
 age, &c., of parliament
 Unpart'ed, *a.* not divided; not separated
 Unpartic'ipated, *a.* not participated or
 Unpas'toral, *a.* not pastoral [shared
 Unpa'tented, *a.* not secured by patent
 Unpathet'ic, *a.* not moving the passions
 Unpatriot'ic, *a.* not patriotic

Unpatriot'ically, *ad.* not patriotically
 Unpat'ronized, *a.* not having a patron
 Unpa'ved, *a.* not paved
 Unpawn'ed, *a.* not pawned
 Unpe'aceable, Unpe'aceful, *a.* not peace-
 able, unquiet
 Unpe'aceably, Unpe'acefully, *ad.* not
 peaceably
 Unpe'acefulness, *s.* absence of peace
 Unpeg', *v.* *a.* to pull or let out a peg
 Unpen', *v.* *a.* to let out, or suffer to escape
 Unpen'sioned, *a.* not pensioned; neglected
 Unpe'opled, *a.* not peopled
 Unperce'ived, *a.* not observed, not seen
 Unperfected, *a.* not perfected
 Unperforated, *a.* not perforated
 Unperform'ed, *a.* not performed, not done
 Unper'ishing, *a.* not perishing
 Unper'ishingly, *ad.* not perishingly
 Unper'jured, *a.* free from perjury
 Unpermit'ted, *a.* not permitted
 Unperplex'ed, *a.* not embarrassed; easy
 Unper'secuted, *a.* not persecuted
 Unpersua'dable, *a.* not to be persuaded
 Unperturb'ed, *a.* not perturbed
 Unpervert'ed, *a.* not perverted
 Unpet'rified, *a.* not turned to stone
 Unphilosoph'ical, *a.* not philosophical
 Unphilosoph'ically, *ad.* not philosophi-
 cally
 Unphilosoph'icalness, *s.* incongruity with
 philosophy
 Unpie'ced, *a.* not pierced; sound, whole
 Unpi'loted, *a.* not piloted
 Unpin', *v.* *a.* to open what is pinned or
 shut
 Unpit'ied, *a.* not pitied, not lamented
 Unpit'ying, *a.* having no compassion
 Unpla'ced, *a.* not placed
 Unpla'gued, *a.* not plagued
 Unplant'ed, *a.* not planted; spontaneous
 Unplas'tered, *a.* not plastered
 Unpleas'ant, *a.* not pleasant, uneasy
 Unpleas'antly, *ad.* disagreeably
 Unpleas'antness, *s.* disagreeableness
 Unple'ased, *a.* not pleased, not delighted
 Unple'asing, *a.* offensive, not pleasing
 Unple'asingly, *ad.* so as to displease
 Unple'asingness, *s.* want of qualities to
 please
 Unpledg'ed, *a.* not pledged, free
 Unpli'able, *a.* not pliable; not easily bent
 Unpli'ably, *ad.* not plially
 Unplou'ghed, Unplow'ed, *a.* not ploughed
 Unplu'me, *v.* *a.* to strip; to degrade
 Unpoet'ic, Unpoet'ical, *a.* not poetical
 Unpoet'ically, *ad.* in an unpoetical man-
 ner
 Unpoi'nted, *a.* not pointed
 Unpol'ished, *a.* uncivilized; not smoothed
 Unpol'led, *a.* not registered as a voter
 Unpollu'ted, *a.* not defiled or corrupted
 Unpop'ular, *a.* not popular, disliked
 Unpopularity, *s.* want of popularity
 Unpor'tioned, *a.* not endowed with a for-
 tune
 Unpossess'ed, *a.* not held; not enjoyed
 Unprac'tised, *a.* not skilled; unskilful
 Unprais'ed, *a.* not praised
 Unpre'cedented, *a.* not having a precedent
 Unpre'cedentedly, *ad.* without precedent
 Unpredic'ted, *a.* not predicted
 Unprej'udiced, *a.* free from prejudice
 Unprelat'ical, *a.* not becoming a prelate
 Unpremed'itated, *a.* not studied before-
 hand

UNFRIENDED INDEED IS HE WHO HAS NO FRIEND BOLD ENOUGH TO POINT OUT HIS FAULTS

UNP]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNR

UNPRINCIPLED MEN LIVE KNAVES, AND DIE BEGGARS.

Unpremed'itately, *ad.* without premeditation
 Unpreöc'cupied, *a.* not preöccupied
 Unprepa'red, *a.* not prepared, not fitted
 Unprepa'redly, *ad.* without preparation
 Unprepa'redness, *s.* state of being unprepared
 Unprepossess'ed, *a.* not prepossessed
 Unprepossess'ing, *a.* not prepossessing
 Unpress'ed, *a.* not pressed, not forced
 Unpresump'tuous, *a.* submissive; humble
 Unpresump'tuously, *ad.* without presumption
 Unpreten'ding, *a.* not claiming distinction
 Unpreten'dingly, *ad.* without pretence
 Unpreven'ted, *a.* not previously hindered
 Unprie'stly, *a.* unsuitable to a priest
 Unprin'cely, *a.* unsuitable to a prince
 Unprin'ciple, *a.* without principle
 Unprin'ted, *a.* not printed
 Unpriv'ileged, *a.* without privilege
 Unpri'zed, *a.* not valued
 Unproclai'med, *a.* not proclaimed
 Unproduc'tive, *a.* not productive
 Unproduc'tively, *ad.* without profit
 Unproduc'tiveness, *s.* the being unproductive
 Unprofa'ned, *a.* not profaned or violated
 Unprofes'sional, *a.* not professional
 Unprofes'sionally, *ad.* not according to professional rule
 Unprof'itable, *a.* serving no purpose; useless
 Unprof'itableness, *s.* uselessness
 Unprof'itably, *ad.* uselessly; to no purpose
 Unprof'ited, *a.* not profited
 Unprolif'ic, *a.* not fruitful, barren
 Unprom'ised, *a.* not promised or engaged
 Unprom'ising, *a.* giving no promise
 Unpromp'ted, *a.* not dictated
 Unpronoun'ceable, *a.* not pronounceable
 Unpronoun'ced, *a.* not spoken, not uttered
 Unprophet'ic, Unprophet'ical, *a.* not prophetic
 Unprop'itious, *a.* not propitious [phetic
 Unprop'itiously, *ad.* unfavourably
 Unpropor'tioned, *a.* not proportioned
 Unpropp'ed, *a.* not supported by props
 Unpros'perous, *a.* unsuccessful, unfortunate
 Unpros'perously, *ad.* unsuccessfully [ate
 Unpros'perousness, *s.* want of success
 Unprotect'ed, *a.* not protected, unsupported
 Unpro'ved, *a.* not proved
 Unprovi'ded, *a.* not secured; not furnished
 Unprovis'ioned, *a.* not furnished with provisions
 Unprovo'ked, *a.* not provoked or incited
 Unprovo'king, *a.* giving no offence
 Unpublished, *a.* not given to the public
 Unpune'tual, *a.* not punctual
 Unpunc'tuality, *s.* want of punctuality
 Unpune'tually, *ad.* without punctuality
 Unpunc'tuated, *a.* not punctuated
 Unpun'ished, *a.* not punished; free
 Unpur'chased, *a.* not purchased; not bought
 Unpu'rified, *a.* not cleansed, not purified
 Unpur'posed, *a.* not purposed
 Unpursu'ed, *a.* not pursued, not followed
 Unqual'ified, *a.* not qualified
 Unqueneh'able, *a.* not to be quenched
 Unqueneh'ableness, *s.* unextinguishable
 Unqueneh'ed, *a.* not extinguished [ness
 Unques'tionable, *a.* not to be doubted
 Unques'tionably, *ad.* without doubt
 Unques'tioned, *a.* not asked, not doubted

Unques'tioning, *a.* not questioning
 Unqui'et, *a.* disturbed, restless, dissatisfied
 Unqui'etly, *ad.* without rest
 Unqui'etness, *s.* want of tranquillity
 Unra'ked, *a.* not raked
 Unran'sacked, *a.* not plundered or pillaged
 Unran'somed, *a.* not set free by payment
 Unrav'aged, *a.* not ravaged
 Unrav'el, *v. a.* to disentangle; to explain
 Unrav'elment, *s.* development
 Unre'ached, *a.* not reached, not attained to
 Unread', *a.* not read, not learned, untaught
 Unre'adable, *a.* that cannot be read
 Unread'iness, *s.* want of promptness
 Unread'y, *a.* ungainly; awkward; not fit
 Unre'al, *a.* not real, unsubstantial
 Unreal'ity, *s.* want of reality
 Unre'aped, *a.* not reaped
 Unre'ason, *s.* absence of reason
 Unre'asonable, *a.* exorbitant, immoderate
 Unre'asonableness, *s.* want of reasonableness
 Unre'asonably, *ad.* not reasonably [ness
 Unre'asoning, *a.* not reasoning
 Unrece'ived, *a.* not received, not admitted
 Unreclai'med, *a.* not reformed, not tamed
 Unrec'ognized, *a.* not recognized
 Unrec'ompensed, *a.* not recompensed
 Unree'oneiled, *a.* not reconciled
 Unrecor'ded, *a.* not recorded or registered
 Unrecou'nted, *a.* not related, not told
 Unrecov'ered, *a.* not recovered
 Unredee'med, *a.* not redeemed
 Unredress'ed, *a.* not redressed
 Unredu'ced, *a.* not reduced, not lessened
 Unrefi'ned, *a.* not refined; coarse
 Unreform'ed, *a.* not amended; not corrected
 Unrefrac'ted, *a.* not refracted, not broken
 Unrefresh'ed, *a.* not cheered or relieved
 Unrefresh'ing, *a.* not invigorating
 Unrefu'ted, *a.* not refuted
 Unregar'ded, *a.* not heeded, not respected
 Unregen'eracy, *s.* state of being unregenerate
 Unregen'erate, *a.* not regenerate; wicked
 Unreg'istered, *a.* not recorded
 Unregret'ted, *a.* not regretted
 Unreg'ulated, *a.* not reduced to order
 Unrela'ted, *a.* having no connection
 Unrelax'ing, *a.* unremitting
 Unrelen'ting, *a.* cruel, feeling no pity
 Unrelie'ved, *a.* not succoured, not eased
 Unreluc'tant, *a.* not reluctant
 Unrelue'tantly, *ad.* without reluctance
 Unremark'able, *a.* not worthy of notice
 Unremark'ed, *a.* not remarked; unobserv-
 Unrem'edied, *a.* not cured [ed
 Unremem'bered, *a.* not recollected
 Unremem'bering, *a.* having no memory
 Unremit'ted, *a.* not remitted, not abated
 Unremit'ting, *a.* not relaxing; persevering
 Unremit'tingly, *ad.* without abatement
 Unremit'tingness, *s.* the being unremitted
 Unremo'ved, *a.* not taken away [ting
 Unrenew'ed, *a.* not renewed
 Unrenow'ned, *a.* not renowned
 Unrepai'd, *a.* not compensated
 Unrepai'ed, *a.* not repaired [ed
 Unrepe'aled, *a.* not revoked; not abrogat-
 Unrepe'ated, *a.* not repeated
 Unrepen'tant, Unrepen'ting, *a.* not peni-
 Unrepen'ted, *a.* not repented of [tent
 Unrepi'ning, *a.* not repining

UNWELCOME NEWS IS ALWAYS SOON ENOUGH HEARD.

[UNR]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNS]

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS HAS ITS PUNISHMENT HERE, AS WELL AS HEREFTER.

UTTER NOT AS TRUE THAT WHICH YOU CANNOT AS TRUTH VOUCH FOR.

Unrepiningly, *ad.* without repining
 Unreplenished, *a.* not filled again
 Unreported, *a.* not reported
 Unrepresented, *a.* not represented
 Unrepressed, *a.* not repressed [death
 Unreprieved, *a.* not respited from penal
 Unreproached, *a.* not censured or up-
 braided
 Unreproved, *a.* not censured, not blamed
 Unrequested, *a.* not asked, not desired
 Unrequited, *a.* not recompensed
 Unrescued, *a.* not rescued
 Unresented, *a.* not resented; forgiven
 Unresenting, *a.* without resentment
 Unreserved, Unreservedness, *s.* frankness;
 openness
 Unreserved, *a.* frank, open, free
 Unreservedly, *ad.* without limitations
 Unresigned, *a.* not resigned
 Unresisted, *a.* not opposed; obeyed
 Unresisting, *a.* not making resistance
 Unresistingly, *ad.* without resistance
 Unresolved, *a.* not determined, not solved
 Unresolving, *a.* not determining
 Unrespected, *a.* not regarded
 Unrespited, *a.* not respited
 Unrest, *s.* disquiet, want of tranquillity
 Unrested, *a.* not rested
 Unresting, *a.* not resting
 Unrestingly, *ad.* without resting
 Unrestored, *a.* not restored, kept
 Unrestrainable, *a.* that cannot be re-
 strained
 Unrestrained, *a.* not confined, loose
 Unrestricted, *a.* not limited or confined
 Unretracted, *a.* not recalled
 Unreturned, *a.* not returned
 Unrevealed, *a.* not revealed, not told
 Unrevenged, *a.* not revenged, forgiven
 Unreversed, *a.* not reversed
 Unreversed, *a.* not reversed; not repealed
 Unrevised, *a.* not reviewed; not corrected
 Unrevived, *a.* not revived
 Unrevoked, *a.* not revoked, not recalled
 Unrewarded, *a.* not rewarded, unpaid
 Unrewarding, *a.* not rewarding
 Unrhetorical, *a.* not rhetorical
 Unrhetorically, *ad.* not rhetorically
 Unrhymed, *a.* not rhymed
 Unriddle, *v. a.* to solve, to explain
 Unriddler, *s.* one who unriddles
 Unrig, *v. a.* to strip off the tackle
 Unrighteous, *a.* unjust, wicked
 Unrighteously, *ad.* unjustly; wickedly
 Unrighteousness, *s.* injustice; wickedness
 Unrip, *v. a.* to cut open, to rip open
 Unripe, *a.* too early; not ripe; sour
 Unripeness, *s.* immaturity; want of ripe-
 ness
 Unrivalled, *a.* having no rival or equal
 Unrivet, *v. a.* to free from rivets, to loosen
 Unrobe, *v. a.* to undress; to disrobe
 Unroll, *v. a.* to open or unfurl a roll
 Unromantic, *a.* not romantic
 Unromantically, *ad.* without romance
 Unroof, *v. a.* to strip off the roof
 Unroot, *v. a.* to tear up by the root
 Unrounded, *a.* not made round; uneven
 Unruffled, *a.* calm; tranquil
 Unruled, *a.* not ruled [ness
 Unruliness, *s.* turbulence; tumultuous-
 unruly, *a.* ungovernable, licentious
 Unsad, *v. a.* to take off the saddle
 Unsafe, *a.* not safe, hazardous, dangerous
 Unsafe, *ad.* not securely; dangerously
 Unsaid, *a.* not uttered, not mentioned

Unsaleable, *a.* not vendible; unmerchant-
 able
 Unsalted, *a.* not salted, fresh, insipid
 Unsaluted, *a.* not saluted
 Unsanc'tified, *a.* unholy, not consecrated
 Unsanc'tioned, *a.* not sanctioned; not ra-
 tified
 Unsated, *a.* not satisfied; insatiate
 Unsatisfactorily, *ad.* not satisfactorily
 Unsatisfactoriness, *s.* the being unsatis-
 factory
 Unsatisfactory, *a.* not satisfactory
 Unsatisfiable, *a.* that cannot be satisfied
 Unsatisfied, *a.* not contented; not filled
 Unsatisfiedness, *s.* the being unsatisfied
 Unsatisfying, *a.* not satisfying
 Unsatisfyingness, *s.* inability to satisfy
 Unsaturated, *a.* not supplied to the full
 Unsaved, *a.* not saved
 Unsavory, *ad.* disgustingly
 Unsavoryness, *s.* bad taste; bad smell
 Unsavory, *a.* tasteless, disgusting
 Unsay, *v. a.* to retract, to recall, to recant
 Unscared, *a.* not frightened away
 Unscarred, *a.* not marked with wounds
 Unscattered, *a.* not dispersed
 Unscholarly, *a.* not scholarly
 Unscholastic, *a.* not scholastic
 Unschool'd, *a.* not learned, uneducated
 Unscientific, *a.* not according to science
 Unscientifically, *ad.* not scientifically
 Unscorch'd, *a.* not touched by fire
 Unscoured, *a.* not cleaned by rubbing
 Unscreened, *a.* not screened
 Unscrew, *v. a.* to turn back a screw
 Unscriptural, *a.* not according to Scrip-
 ture
 Unscripturally, *ad.* contrary to Scripture
 Unscripturalness, *s.* the being unscrip-
 tural
 Unscrupulous, *a.* having no scruples
 Unscrupulously, *ad.* not scrupulously
 Unscrupulousness, *s.* absence of scruple
 Unsculptured, *a.* not engraven; plain
 Unseal, *v. a.* to open anything sealed
 Unsealed, *a.* not sealed, wanting a seal
 Unsearchable, *a.* inscrutable
 Unsearchableness, *s.* impossibility to be
 Unsearchably, *ad.* inscrutably [explored
 Unsearched, *a.* not explored
 Unseasonable, *a.* untimely, unfit, late
 Unseasonableness, *s.* the being unseason-
 Unseasonably, *ad.* not seasonably [able
 Unseasoned, *a.* ill-timed; not salted
 Unseat, *v. a.* to deprive of a seat
 Unseaworthiness, *s.* unfitness for sea
 Unseaworthy, *a.* not fit for a voyage
 Unseconded, *a.* not supported; left alone
 Unsectarian, *a.* not sectarian
 Unsecular, *a.* not secular
 Unsecured, *a.* not secured
 Unseduced, *a.* not drawn to ill
 Unseeing, *a.* wanting the power of vision
 Unseemliness, *s.* indecency; indecorum
 Unseemly, *a.* indecent, uncomely—*ad.*
 unbecomingly
 Unseen, *a.* not seen, invisible; unskilled
 Unseemly, *ad.* frequently
 Unselected, *a.* not selected
 Unselecting, *a.* not selecting
 Unselfish, *a.* not selfish
 Unselfishly, *ad.* without selfishness
 Unselfishness, *s.* want of selfishness
 Unsent, *a.* not sent
 Unseparated, *a.* not parted
 Unserv'd, *a.* not served

[UNS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNS]

UNLIMITED POWER IS HELPLESS, AS ARBITRARY POWER IS CAPRICIOUS.

Unser'viceable, *a.* of no advantage or use
 Unser'viceableness, *s.* uselessness
 Unser'viceably, *ad.* without use
 Unset'tle, *v. a.* to make uncertain
 Unset'tled, *a.* not steady, not fixed
 Unset'tledness, Unset'tlement, *s.* unset'tled state; irresolution
 Unse'tered, *a.* not divided, not parted
 Unsex'ed, *a.* made unlike one's sex
 Unshae'kle, *v. a.* to loose from ehains
 Unsha'ded, Unshad'owed, *a.* not darkened
 Unsha'ken, *a.* not moved, not shaken
 Unsha'ed, *a.* not had in common
 Unsha'ved, Unsha'ven, *a.* not shaved
 Unshe'ath, *v. a.* to draw from a scabbard
 Unshel'tered, *a.* wanting protection
 Unshie'lded, *a.* not guarded; unprotected
 Unship', *v. a.* to take out of a ship
 Unshod', *a.* having no shoes, barefoot
 Unshorn', *a.* not shaven, not clipped
 Unshrin'king, *a.* not shunning danger
 Unshrunk', *a.* not shrunk; not contracted
 Unshut', *a.* not shut; open
 Unsift'ed, *a.* not tried; not parted by a sieve
 Unsi'ghtliness, *s.* disagreeableness to the eye
 Unsi'ghtly, *a.* disagreeable to the sight
 Unsig'nified, *a.* not signified
 Unsil'vered, *a.* not silvered
 Unsin'cwed, *a.* nerveless; weak [fire
 Unsin'ged, *a.* not scorched; untouched by
 Unsink'ing, *a.* not sinking; not failing
 Unsin'ning, *a.* committing no sin
 Unsi'zable, *a.* not of the proper size
 Unsi'zed, *a.* not sized
 Unskil'ful, *a.* wanting art or knowledge
 Unskil'fully, *ad.* without art [ledge
 Unskil'fulness, *s.* want of art or know-
 Unskil'led, *a.* wanting skill or knowledge
 Unsla'ked, *a.* not slaked
 Unslack'ened, *a.* tight
 Unslee'ping, Unslum'bering, *a.* wakeful
 Unslung', *a.* taken out of a sling [smoke
 Unsmo'ked, *a.* not smoked, not dried in
 Unso'eiable, *a.* not sociable, not kind
 Unso'ciably, *ad.* without good nature
 Unso'cial, *a.* hurtful to society
 Unsoi'led, *a.* not polluted, not stained
 Unso'ld, *a.* not sold; not disposed of
 Unso'ldered, *a.* having the solder removed
 Unso'ldierlike, Unso'ldierly, *a.* unbecom-
 ing a soldier
 Unsolic'ited, *a.* not required; not solicited
 Unsolic'itous, *a.* not solicitous, not anxi-
 Unsolv'ed, *a.* not explicated [ous
 Unsophis'ticated, *a.* not adulterated
 Unsor'rowed, *a.* not lamented or bewailed
 Unsorted, *a.* not properly separated
 Unsou'ght, *a.* not searched for
 Unsou'nd, *a.* not sound
 Unsou'nded, *a.* not tried by the plummet
 Unsou'ndly, *ad.* not with soundness
 Unsou'ndness, *s.* corruptness of any kind
 Unsou'red, *a.* not made sour, not morose
 Unsow'n, *a.* not sown; having no seed
 Unspa'ring, *a.* not parsimonious; not
 merciful
 Unspa'ringness, *s.* the being unsparing
 Unspe'ak, *v. a.* to retract; to recant
 Unspe'akable, *a.* not to be expressed
 Unspe'akably, *ad.* inexpressibly, ineffably
 Unspec'ified, *a.* not particularly mention-
 Unspec'ulative, *a.* not theoretical [ed
 Unspent', *a.* not wasted, not diminished
 Unsphe're, *v. a.* to remove from its orb

Unspir'itual, *a.* not spiritual; carnal
 Unspir'itually, *ad.* not spiritually
 Unspo'iled, *a.* not plundered, not marred
 Unspo'ken, *a.* not spoken
 Unspot'ted, *a.* not stained or spotted
 Unspot'tedness, *s.* the being unspotted
 Unsqua'red, *a.* not formed; irregular
 Unsta'ble, *a.* inconstant, not fixed
 Unstai'd, *a.* not steady, changeable
 Unstai'dness, *s.* indiscretion; volatility
 Unstai'ned, *a.* not stained, not dyed
 Unstamp'ed, *a.* not stamped or impressed
 Unstanch'ed, Unstaunch'ed, *a.* not stanch-
 ed
 Unstead'fast, *a.* not fixed; not resolute
 Unstead'ily, *ad.* inconstantly, inconsis-
 tently
 Unstead'iness, *s.* unstableness; incon-
 stancy
 Unstead'y, *a.* irresolute, variable, inco-
 Unstee'ped, *a.* not soaked [stant
 Unstig'matized, *a.* not stigmatized
 Unstim'ulating, *a.* not exciting emotion
 Unstin'ted, *a.* not limited, not confined
 Unstir'ed, *a.* not stirred, not shaken
 Unstitch', *v. a.* to open by picking the
 stitches
 Unstitch'ed, *a.* not stitched
 Unstop', *v. a.* to free from obstruction; to
 Unsto're'd, *a.* not stored [open
 Unsto'ried, *a.* not related in story
 Unstrai'ned, *a.* easy, not forced; natural
 Unstrait'ened, *a.* not contracted
 Unstrength'ened, *a.* not supported
 Unstring', *v. a.* to untie, to relax strings
 Unstud'ied, *a.* unpremeditated; not la-
 boured
 Unstung', *a.* not stung [ed
 Unsubdu'ed, *a.* not subdued, not conquer-
 Unsubmis'sive, *a.* not submissive
 Unsubmis'sively, *ad.* not submissively
 Unsubstan'tial, *a.* not solid, not real
 Unsuccess'ful, *a.* not successful, unlucky
 Unsucces'sfully, *ad.* without success
 Unsucces'sfulness, *s.* want of success
 Unsu'gared, *a.* not sweetened with sugar
 Unsu'itable, *a.* not fit, not proportionate
 Unsu'itableness, *s.* unfitness, incongruity
 Unsu'itably, *ad.* in a manner unbecoming
 Unsu'ited, *a.* not suited; not fitted
 Unsul'lied, *a.* not fouled, not disgraced
 Unsung', *a.* not recited in verse or song
 Unsun'ed, *a.* not exposed to the sun
 Unsuppli'ed, *a.* not supplied
 Unsuppor'ted, *a.* not sustained, not assist-
 Unsuppress'ed, *a.* not extinguished [ed
 Unsu're, *a.* not fixed; not certain
 Unsurpass'ed, *a.* not surpassed or excelled
 Unsuspec'ted, *a.* not doubted or suspected
 Unsuspec'tedly, *ad.* so as not to be sus-
 peeted
 Unsuspic'ious, Unsuspec'ting, *a.* ingenu-
 ous, not suspicious
 Unsuspic'iously, Unsuspec'tingly, *ad.*
 without suspicion
 Unsustai'nable, *a.* not to be sustained
 Unsustai'ned, *a.* not supported or propped
 Unswa'the, *v. a.* to free from a bandage
 Unsway'ed, *a.* not wielded, not swayed
 Unswear', *v. a.* to recall what is sworn
 Unswept', *a.* not swept
 Unswerv'ing, *a.* undeviating
 Unswerv'ingly, *ad.* undeviatingly
 Unsworn', *a.* not bound by an oath
 Unsym'pathizing, *a.* without sympathy
 Unsymmet'rical, *a.* wanting symmetry

URBANITY AND CIVILITY ARE A DEBT WE OWE TO ALL MEN

UNS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UNW

URBANITY WILL OFTEN LEND A GRACE TO ACTIONS THAT ARE OF THEMSELVES UNGRACIOUS.

Unsystemat'ic, Unsystemat'ical, Unsys-
tematized, *a.* not systematic
Untack', *v. a.* to disjoin; to separate
Untai'nted, *a.* not sullied, not tainted
Untai'ntedly, *ad.* without imputation of
crime
Untai'ntedness, *s.* state of being untaint-
Unta'ken, *a.* not taken [ed
Unta'mcable, *a.* not to be subdued
Unta'meably, *ad.* not tameably
Unta'med, *a.* not tamed, not subdued
Untar'nished, *a.* not soiled; not stained
Unta'sted, *a.* not tried by the palate, &c.
Unta'steful, *a.* not tasteful
Unta'stefully, *ad.* without taste
Untau'ght, *a.* not taught, uninstructed
Untax'ed, *a.* not charged with taxes
Unte'achable, *a.* that cannot be taught
Untem'pered, *a.* not tempered or hardened
Untemp'ted, *a.* not embarrassed by tempt-
ation
Untemp'ting, *a.* not tempting
Unten'able, *a.* not capable of defence, &c.
Unten'antable, *a.* not fit for an occupant
Unten'anted, *a.* having no tenant, empty
Unten'ded, *a.* without attendance, alone
Unten'derly, *ad.* not tenderly
Unter'rified, *a.* not affrighted, dauntless
Unthank'ed, *a.* not thanked
Unthank'ful, *a.* ungrateful; displeasing
Unthank'fully, *ad.* without thanks
Unthank'fulness, *s.* ingratitude
Unthaw'ed, *a.* not thawed, not dissolved
Unthink'ing, *a.* thoughtless, careless
Unthink'ingness, *s.* want of thought
Unthou'ght, *a.* not supposed
Unthread', *v. a.* to draw out a thread from
Unthreat'ened, *a.* not threatened
Unthrift', *s.* a prodigal—*a.* wasteful
Unthrift'ily, *ad.* without frugality
Unthrift'iness, *s.* waste; prodigality
Unthrift'y, *a.* extravagant, lavish
Unthri'ving, *a.* not thriving, not prosper-
Unti'diness, *s.* want of neatness [ing
Unti'dy, *a.* not tidy; not ready
Untie', *v. a.* to unbind, to loosen
Until', *ad.* to the time or degree that
Until'ed, *a.* having the tiles off
Untill'ed, *a.* not tilled, not cultivated
Untim'ely, *a.* premature
Unti'red, *a.* not tired
Unti'ring, *a.* not becoming tired
Unti'ringly, *ad.* without weariness
Untit'led, *a.* having no title
Un'to, *prep.* to
Unto'ld, *a.* not related, not revealed
Untormen'ted, *a.* not tormented
Untouch'ed, *a.* not touched, not affected
Untow'ard, Untow'ardly, *a.* froward; vex-
atious
Untow'ardly, *ad.* awkwardly; perversely
Untow'ardness, *s.* perverseness
Untra'ceable, *a.* not to be traced
Untra'ced, *a.* not traced
Untrack'ed, *a.* not tracked
Untrain'ed, *a.* not properly instructed
Untram'melled, *a.* not trammelled
Untrans'ferable, *a.* not to be transferred
Untransfer'ed, *a.* not transferred
Untransform'ed, *a.* not changed
Untransla'table, *a.* not to be translated
Untransla'ted, *a.* not translated
Untranspa'rent, *a.* not transparent
Untrav'elled, *a.* having never seen foreign
countries
Untrav'ersed, *a.* not passed over

Untreas'ured, *a.* not treasured
Untrem'bling, *a.* not trembling; firm
Untrem'blingly, *ad.* without trembling
Untrench'ed, *a.* not trenched
Untri'ed, *a.* not attempted, not tried
Untrim'med, *a.* not trimmed, plain
Untrod', Untrod'den, *a.* not trodden
Untroub'led, *a.* not disturbed; clear
Untru'c, *a.* not true, false, not faithful
Untru'ly, *ad.* falsely, not according to
Untrust'worthy, *a.* not trustworthy [truth
Untrus'ty, *a.* not worthy of confidence
Untru'th, *s.* a falsehood; a false assertion
Untru'thful, *a.* false
Untru'thfully, *ad.* falsely
Untru'thfulness, *s.* falsehood
Untu'nable, *a.* not musical, unharmonious
Untu'nableness, *s.* want of harmony
Untu'nably, *ad.* inharmoniously
Untu'nc, *v. a.* to disorder the harmony of
Unturn'ed, *a.* not turned, not changed
Untu'tored, *a.* uninstructed, untaught
Untwi'ne, Untwist', *v. a.* to open what is
twisted
Unur'ged, *a.* not pressed with solicitation
Unu'sed, *a.* not put to use, unemployed
Unu'sual, *a.* not common, rare, unfrequent
Unu'sually, *ad.* not in the usual manner
Unu'sualness, *s.* infrequency
Unut'terable, *a.* inexpressible, ineffable
Unval'ued, *a.* neglected; inestimable
Unvan'quished, *a.* not overcome
Unva'ried, *a.* not changed, not varied
Unvar'nished, *a.* not covered with varnish
Unva'rying, *a.* not liable to change
Unva'ryingly, *ad.* without variation
Unve'il, *v. a.* to disclose, show, discover
Unven'tilated, *a.* not ventilated
Unvers'ed, *a.* unacquainted, unskilled
Unvex'ed, *a.* untroubled; undisturbed
Unvin'dicated, *a.* not vindicated
Unvi'olated, *a.* not injured, not broken
Unvir'tuous, *a.* destitute of virtue
Unvir'tuously, *ad.* not virtuously
Unvis'ited, *a.* not resorted to
Unvi'tiated, *a.* not corrupted
Unvit'rified, *a.* not converted into glass
Unwa'kened, *a.* not roused from sleep
Unwall'ed, *a.* not having walls; open, bare
Unwa'rily, *ad.* without caution, carelessly
Unwa'riness, *s.* want of caution
Unwar'like, *a.* not like or fit for war
Unwarm'ed, *a.* not animated
Unwarn'ed, *a.* not warned, not cautioned
Unwarp'ed, *a.* not biassed; not turned
aside
Unwar'ratable, *a.* not defensible
Unwar'ratableness, *s.* the being unwar-
ratable
Unwar'ratably, *a.* not justifiably [tain
Unwar'ranted, *a.* not ascertained, uncer-
Unwa'ry, *a.* wanting caution; precipitate
Unwash'ed, *a.* not washed; unclean
Unwa'sted, *a.* not diminished, not lessened
Unwatch'ed, *a.* not watched
Unwa'tered, *a.* not watered; dry
Unwa'vering, *a.* not wavering
Unwa'veringly, *ad.* without wavering
Unwe'akened, *a.* not weakened
Unwe'aried, *a.* not tired, indefatigable
Unwe'ariedly, *ad.* indefatigably [ed
Unwe'ariedness, *s.* state of being unweari-
Unwe'arying, *ad.* not growing weary
Unwed', Unwed'ded, *a.* unmarried
Unwee'ded, *a.* not cleared from weeds [ed
Unweigh'ed, *a.* not weighed; not consider-

UNBRAID NO ONE WITH THAT WHICH HE DERIVES FROM PARENTAGE OR POVERTY.

[UNW]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[UTO]

UNFORTUNATE IS HE WHO DEPENDS ON THE FAVOURS OF ANOTHER.

Unwel'come, *a.* not pleasing, not grateful
 Unwell', *a.* not well; slightly indisposed
 Unwept', *a.* not lamented or grieved for
 Unwhipt', *a.* not whipped, not corrected
 Unwho'lesome, *a.* corrupt, not wholesome
 Unwho'lesomeness, *s.* the being unwhole-
 Unwiel'diness, *s.* difficulty to move [some
 Unwiel'dy, *a.* unmanageable; weighty
 Unwilling, *a.* not willing, loth, not in-
 clined
 Unwil'lingly, *ad.* not without lothness
 Unwil'lingness, *s.* disinclination
 Unwi'nd, *v. a.* to untwist, to untwine
 Unwiped, *a.* not wiped
 Unwi'se, *a.* defective in wisdom, weak
 Unwi'sely, *ad.* weakly; not prudently
 Unwish'ed, *a.* not sought; not desired
 Unwith'ered, *a.* not withered; not faded
 Unwith'ering, *a.* not liable to wither
 Unwithstood, *a.* not opposed
 Unwitnessed, *a.* wanting testimony
 Unwit'tily, *ad.* without wit
 Unwit'tingly, *ad.* without knowledge
 Unwit'ty, *a.* destitute of wit; coarse
 Unwom'anly, *a.* unbecoming a woman
 Unwo'nted, *a.* uncommon, unusual
 Unwo'ntedly, *ad.* unusually
 Unwo'ntedness, *s.* uncommonness
 Unwoo'ed, *a.* not wooed; not courted
 Unworld'ly, *a.* not worldly
 Unworn', *a.* not worn; not impaired
 Unwor'shipped, *a.* not adored
 Unwor'thily, *ad.* without due regard
 Unwor'thiness, *s.* want of merit
 Unwor'thy, *a.* not deserving; mean
 Unwou'nded, *a.* not wounded; not hurt
 Unwrap', *v. a.* to open what is folded
 Unwrink'led, *a.* not wrinkled
 Unwrit'ten, *a.* not written; traditional
 Unwrou'ght, *a.* not manufactured
 Unwrung', *a.* not wrung, not pinched
 Unyiel'ded, *a.* not yielded, not given up
 Unyiel'ding, *a.* firm; not yielding
 Unyiel'dingness, *s.* the being unyielding
 Unyo'ke, *v. a.* to loose from a yoke
 Up! *interj.* exciting to action—*ad.* aloft;
 out of bed; above; not down—*prep.*
 from below to above
 Upbrai'd, *v. a.* to chide, reproach, charge
 Upbrai'der, *s.* one that reproaches
 Upbrai'ding, *s.* reproach
 Upbrai'dingly, *ad.* by way of reproach
 Up'cast, *a.* thrown upwards
 Uphe'ave, *v. a.* to heave up; to lift up
 Uphe'aving, Uphe'aval, *s.* a heaving up
 Uphill, *a.* difficult, laborious, troublesome
 Upho'ld, *v. a.* to lift on high, to support
 Upholder, *s.* a supporter; an undertaker
 Upho'lsterer, *s.* one who furnishes houses
 Upho'lstery, *s.* furniture, &c., for houses
 Up'land, *s.* higher ground—*a.* higher up
 Uplift', *v. a.* to raise aloft, lift up on high
 Upon', *prep.* not under; with respect to
 Up'per, *a.* higher in place, superior to
 Up'perhand, *s.* the advantage
 Up'per-leath'er, *s.* the leather for the up-
 per part of shoes
 Up'permost, *a.* highest in place, power, &c.
 Uprai'se, *v. a.* to raise up, exalt, advance
 Upre'ar, *v. a.* to rear on high
 Up'right, *s.* something standing erect—
ad. perpendicular to the horizon—*a.*
 straight up, erected; honest
 Up'rightly, *ad.* perpendicularly to the
 horizon; honestly; without deviation
 from right

Up'rightness, *s.* honesty; integrity
 Upr'i'se, *v. n.* to rise, to ascend
 Upr'i'sing, *s.* act of rising
 Up'roar, *s.* tumult, confusion, bustle
 Upro'arious, *a.* making an uproar [ner
 Upro'ariously, *ad.* in an uproarious man-
 Up'root, *v. a.* to tear up by the root
 Uprou'se, *v. a.* to awaken from sleep
 Upset', *v. a.* to overturn; to overthrow
 Up'shot, *s.* conclusion, end, event
 Up'side, *s.* the upper side, the upper part
 Up'start, *s.* one suddenly raised to wealth,
 &c.—*a.* suddenly elevated
 Upturn', *v. a.* to throw up; to furrow
 Up'ward, *a.* directed to a higher place
 Up'ward, Up'wards, *ad.* toward a higher
 place
 Ura'nium, *s.* a kind of metal
 Ur'ban, *a.* of or pertaining to a city
 Urba'ne, *a.* civil; courteous; elegant
 Urban'ity, *s.* civility; elegance; politeness
 Ur'chin, *s.* a brat; a child
 Urge, *v. a.* to incite, to provoke, to press
 Urgency, *s.* pressure, importunity
 Ur'gent, *a.* pressing, earnest, importunate
 Ur'gently, *ad.* in an urgent manner
 Ur'ger, *s.* one who urges, one who incites
 Ur'ging, *a.* pressing with solicitations
 Ur'inal, Ur'inary, *s.* a receptacle for urine
 Ur'inary, *a.* relating to the urine
 Ur'ine, *s.* water coming from animals
 Urn, *s.* a vase or vessel
 Ur'sine, *a.* like a bear
 Ur'sulines, *s. pl.* an order of nuns so called
 U'sable, *a.* that may be used
 U'sage, *s.* treatment; custom, fashion
 U'sance, *s.* usury, interest for money
 Use, *s.* usage, habit, custom, advantage—
v. to employ; to frequent; to treat
 U'seful, *a.* convenient, serviceable
 U'sefully, *ad.* serviceably
 U'sefulness, *s.* the being useful
 U'seless, *a.* answering no end or purpose
 U'selessly, *ad.* without use
 U'selessness, *s.* unfitness to any end
 U'ser, *s.* one who uses
 Ush'er, *s.* an under-teacher; a household
 officer—*v. a.* to introduce, to bring in
 Usquebaugh, *s.* whisky
 U'sual, *a.* common, customary, frequent
 U'sually, *ad.* commonly, customarily
 U'sualness, *s.* commonness; frequency
 U'surer, *s.* one who practises usury
 Usu'rious, *a.* exorbitantly greedy, griping
 Usu'riously, *ad.* in a usurious manner
 Usu'riousness, *s.* the quality of being usu-
 rious
 Usurp', *v. a.* to hold without right
 Usurpa'tion, *s.* illegal seizure or possession
 Usur'per, *s.* one who usurps
 Usur'pingly, *ad.* without just claim
 U'sury, *s.* money paid for the use of money
 U'tensil, *s.* an instrument or vessel for any
 use
 U'terine, *a.* belonging to the womb; on
 the mother's side
 Utilita'rian, *a.* regarding utility alone—*s.*
 a follower of Bentham
 Utilita'rianism, *s.* the philosophy of Ben-
 tham
 Util'ity, *s.* usefulness; profit; convenience
 Utiliza'tion, *s.* the making of use
 Utili'ze, *v. a.* to turn to use
 Ut'most, *a.* highest, most extreme—*s.* the
 most that can be
 Uto'pian, *a.* chimerical; imaginary

UNTOWARD EVENTS ARE MORE EASILY LAMENTED THAN REMEDIED.

[UTT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VAT]

Utter, *a.* outward; extreme; complete—
v. a. to speak; to vend; to publish
 Utterable, *a.* that may be uttered or told
 Utterance, *s.* pronunciation; act of ut-
 Utterer, *s.* one who utters [tering
 Utterly, *ad.* perfectly, completely, fully
 Uttermost, *a.* extreme; most remote—
s. the greatest degree or part
 Uxo'rious, *a.* ridiculously fond of a wife
 Uxo'riously, *ad.* with conjugal dotage
 Uxo'riousness, *s.* connubial dotage

V.

V a consonant, is always sounded as in
vile, five.

Va'cancy, *s.* a vacuity; relaxation
 Va'cant, *a.* empty, free, disengaged
 Va'cantly, *ad.* in vacant manner
 Vaca'te, *v. a.* to annul, to make vacant
 Vaca'tion, *s.* leisure, intermission, a recess
 Vac'cinate, *v. a.* to inoculate for the cow-
 pox
 Vaccina'tion, *s.* inoculation for the cow-
 Vac'cinator, *s.* one who vaccinates [pox
 Vac'cine, *a.* from or belonging to cows
 Vac'illate, *v. n.* to waver; to be inconstant
 Vac'illating, *a.* wavering
 Vacilla'tion, *s.* a state of indecision; un-
 steadiness
 Vacu'ity, *s.* an emptiness, space unfilled
 Vac'uum, *s.* [Lat.], space unoccupied by
 matter
 Va'de-me'cum, *s.* [Lat.], a book in constant
 use
 Vag'abond, *s.* a vagrant, a wanderer—*a.*
 wandering; vagrant
 Vag'abondage, Vag'abondism, *s.* the being
 vagabond
 Vaga'ry, *s.* a wild sudden frolic, a freak
 Va'grancy, *s.* state of being vagrant
 Va'grant, *a.* wandering, unfixed, vagabond
 —*s.* a vagabond
 Vague, *a.* indefinite, unsettled
 Vails, *s. pl.* gifts to servants
 Vain, *a.* fruitless; empty; idle; ostenta-
 tious; conceited
 Vainglo'rious, *a.* vain without merit
 Vainglo'riously, *ad.* with vainglory
 Vai'nglory, *s.* empty pride, vanity, folly
 Vai'nly, *ad.* without effect; foolishly
 Val'ance, *s.* the hanging of a bed tester—
v. a. to decorate with drapery
 Vale, *s.* a valley
 Valedic'tion, *s.* a farewell
 Valedic'tory, *a.* bidding farewell
 Val'entine, *s.* a choice on Valentine's day
 Vale'rian, *s.* the name of a plant
 Val'et, *s.* [Fr.], a waiting servant, a foot-
 man
 Valetudina'rian, *s.* a weak sickly person
 Valetu'dinary, *a.* weakly, infirm of health
 Val'iant, *a.* brave, stout, courageous, bold
 Val'iantly, *ad.* with personal strength
 Val'iantness, *s.* stoutness; strength
 Val'id, *a.* conclusive, prevalent, efficacious
 Valid'ity, *s.* certainty; value; force
 Val'idly, *ad.* in a valid manner
 Vali'se, *s.* [Fr.], a portmanteau
 Val'ley, *s.* a low ground between two hills
 Val'orous, *a.* brave, stout, valiant, heroic
 Val'orously, *ad.* in a brave manner
 Val'our, *s.* personal bravery, prowess
 Val'uable, *a.* precious, worthy of value

Val'uable, *a.* preciousness; worth
 Valua'tion, *s.* an estimate of the value of
 a thing; appraisement; a set value
 Val'uator, *s.* an appraiser; a valuer
 Val'ue, *s.* a price, worth, rate, high rate—
v. a. to fix a price, to appraise
 Val'ueless, *a.* being of no value
 Val'uer, *s.* one who values
 Valve, *s.* a cover or lid to an opening
 Val'ved, *a.* having valves
 Vamp, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe—*v. a.*
 to mend old things; to piece
 Vam'per, *s.* one who vamps
 Vam'pire, *s.* one who unscrupulously
 preys on another
 Van, *s.* the front line of an army; a fan
 Van'dal, *s.* a barbarous or ferocious person
 Vandal'ic, *a.* barbarous, rude
 Van'dalism, *s.* the state of barbarians
 Vandy'ke, *s.* a deep, pointed indentation
 in a collar, &c.
 Vandy'ked, *a.* worked in vandykes
 Vane, *s.* a weathercock
 Van'guard, *s.* the first line of an army
 Vanil'la, *s.* an aromatic kind of nut
 Van'ish, *v. n.* to disappear, to pass away
 Van'ity, *s.* emptiness; self-conceit; arro-
 gance; falsehood
 Van'quish, *v. a.* to conquer, to subdue
 Van'quishable, *a.* that may be overcome
 Van'quisher, *s.* a conqueror, a subduer
 Van'tage-ground, *s.* superiority; advan-
 tage
 Vap'id, *a.* spiritless, dead, flat, mawkish
 Vap'idly, *ad.* in a vapid manner
 Vap'idness, Vap'id'ity, *s.* the state of being
 spiritless or mawkish
 Va'porous, Va'pory, Va'pourish, *a.* full of
 vapours
 Va'pour, *s.* fume, wind, steam—*v. n.* to
 pass off in vapour; to emit fumes; to
 bully
 Va'pourable, *a.* capable of being converted
 into vapour
 Va'pour-bath, *s.* the application of vapour
 to the body in a close place
 Va'pourec, *s.* a boaster; a braggart
 Va'pours, *s. pl.* megrims, whims, spleen
 Va'riable, *a.* changeable, inconstant, fickle
 Va'riableness, Variabil'ity, *s.* changeable-
 ness
 Va'riably, *ad.* inconstantly, changeably
 Va'riance, *s.* disagreement, dissension
 Varia'tion, *s.* change, difference, deviation
 Va'riegate, *v. a.* to diversify; to stain with
 different colours
 Variega'tion, *s.* diversity of colours
 Vari'ety, *s.* intermixture; change; differ-
 ence
 Va'rious, *a.* different, manifold, change-
 Va'riously, *ad.* in a various manner [able
 Var'let, *s.* a rascal
 Var'nish, *s.* a shining liquid substance—
v. a. to set a gloss; to palliate
 Var'nisher, *s.* one who varnishes
 Va'ry, *v.* to diversify, to deviate, to change
 Vas'cular, *a.* consisting of vessels
 Vascular'ity, *s.* quality of being vascular
 Vase, *s.* an ornamental vessel
 Vas'sal, *s.* a subject, dependant, slave
 Vas'salage, *s.* the state of a vassal, slavery
 Vast, *a.* very great, enormous
 Vast'ly, *ad.* to a great degree, greatly
 Vast'ness, *s.* enormous greatness
 Vat, *s.* a great tank or vessel
 Vatic'inate, *v. n.* to prophesy, to foretell

VICE OFTEN BEGINS IN MISTAKE, AND AS OFTEN ENDS IN IGNOMINY.

VENTURE UPON NOTHING TILL YOU HAVE WELL CONSIDERED THE END.

[VAT]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VER]

VALOUR WOULD CEASE TO BE A VIRTUE, IF THERE WERE NO INJUSTICE.

Vaticina'tion, *s.* prediction, prophecy
 Vau'deville, *s.* [Fr.], a ballad; a slight drama
 Vault, *s.* a cellar; an arch; a tomb—*v.* to leap; to bound; to arch over
 Vau'lted, *a.* arched, like an arch
 Vau'lter, *s.* a leaper; a tumbler
 Vau'lting, *s.* leaping, jumping; cellarage
 Vaunt, *v.* to boast, to brag, to talk largely—*s.* a boast, vain ostentation
 Vau'nter, *s.* a boaster; a braggart
 Vau'nting, *s.* the act of boasting [ly
 Vau'ntingly, *ad.* boastfully; ostentatious—
 Veal, *s.* the flesh of a calf
 Ve'da, *s.* a Hindu sacred book
 Vedct'te, *s.* [Fr.], a sentinel on horseback
 Veer, *v.* to turn about, to turn, to change
 Vegetabil'ity, *s.* vegetable life
 Veg'etable, *s.* any kind of plant—*a.* belonging to a plant
 Vegeta'rian, *s.* one who eats vegetables only
 Vegeta'rianism, *s.* abstinence from animal food
 Veg'etate, *v. n.* to grow as plants
 Vegeta'tion, *s.* growth like plants; plants generally
 Veg'etative, *a.* growing like plants [tion
 Veg'etativeness, *s.* the quality of vegeta—
 Ve'hemence, *s.* violence, eagerness, ardour
 Ve'herent, *a.* forcible, eager, earnest
 Ve'herently, *ad.* forcibly; urgently
 Ve'hicle, *s.* a carriage, a conveyance
 Vehic'ular, *a.* belonging to a vehicle
 Veil, *v. a.* to cover, invest, hide, conceal—
s. a cover for the face; disguise
 Vein, *s.* a blood-vessel; course of metal in mines; current; turn of mind
 Ve'ined, Ve'iny, *a.* full of veins; streaked
 Vel'lum, *s.* a fine kind of parchment
 Veloc'ipede, *s.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage, by which a person can move very rapidly
 Veloc'ity, *s.* speed, swiftness of motion
 Vel'vet, *s.* a silk with a pile upon it—*a.* made of velvet, soft, delicate
 Velvetee'n, *s.* a kind of cotton velvet
 Vel'veting, *s.* the fine shag of velvet
 Vel'vety, *a.* made of velvet, or like velvet
 Ve'nal, *a.* mercenary, base; in the veins
 Venal'ity, *s.* sordidness, mercenariness
 Vend, *v. a.* to sell; to set or offer to sale
 Vendee', *s.* one to whom anything is sold
 Vender, Ven'dor, *s.* one who sells
 Vendibil'ity, Ven'dibleness, *s.* the being saleable
 Vend'ible, *a.* saleable; that may be sold—
s. anything offered to sale
 Vend'ibly, *ad.* in a saleable manner
 Venee'r, *s.* a thin slice of wood for overlaying—*v. a.* to cover with thin wood
 Venee'ring, *s.* overlaying with veneers
 Ven'erable, *a.* worthy of reverence
 Ven'erableness, *s.* state of being venerable
 Ven'erably, *ad.* so as to excite reverence
 Ven'erate, *v. a.* to treat with veneration
 Vencra'tion, *s.* reverent or awful regard
 Ven'erator, *s.* a reverencer
 Vene'real, *a.* sexual
 Vene'reous, *a.* libidinous; lustful
 Venesc'tion, *s.* blood-letting
 Ven'geance, *s.* punishment, revenge
 Ven'geful, *a.* vindictive, revengeful, spite—
 Ven'gefully, *ad.* vindictively [ful
 Ve'nial, *a.* pardonable, allowed
 Ve'nially, *ad.* in a venial manner

Ve'nialness, *s.* state of being excusable
 Ven'ison, *s.* flesh of deer
 Ven'om, *s.* poison, malignity
 Ven'omous, *a.* poisonous, malignant [ly
 Ven'omously, *ad.* poisonously; malignant—
 Ven'omousness, *s.* poisonousness; malignity
 Ve'nous, *a.* pertaining to the veins
 Vent, *s.* a hole, passage; sale; discharge—
v. a. to publish, sell, emit, let off
 Vent'er, *s.* one who utters or publishes
 Ven'tilate, *v. a.* to cool with air; to discuss
 Ven'tila'tion, *s.* the act of ventilating
 Ven'tilator, *s.* an engine to supply air with
 Ventril'oquism, *s.* the art of speaking so that the sound appears to come from a distance
 Ventril'oquist, *s.* one who practises ventriloquism
 Ventril'oquous, *a.* speaking as a ventriloquist
 Ven'ture, *s.* a hazard, chance—*v.* to dare, to expose to hazard, to send on a ven—
 Ven'turer, *s.* one who ventures [ture
 Ven'turesome, Ven'turous, *a.* daring, bold
 Ven'turesomely, *ad.* in a daring manner
 Ven'turing, *s.* the act of putting to risk
 Ven'turously, *ad.* daringly; fearlessly
 Ven'turousness, *s.* boldness; fearlessness
 Ven'ue. See *Dict. of Law Terms.*
 Vera'cious, *a.* observant of truth
 Verac'ity, *s.* honesty of report, truth
 Veran'da, *s.* a kind of open portico
 Verb, *s.* (in Grammar), a word signifying existence, action, &c.
 Ver'bal, *a.* spoken, oral; literal
 Ver'bally, *ad.* orally; word for word
 Verba'tim, *ad.* [Lat.], word for word, literally
 Verbera'tion, *s.* the act of beating; blows
 Verbo'sc, *a.* prolix, tedious
 Verbo'sely, *ad.* with verbosity
 Verbo'seness, Verbo'sity, Ver'biage, *s.* exuberance of words
 Ver'dancy, *s.* greenness
 Ver'dant, *a.* green; flourishing; beautiful
 Ver'derer, *s.* a forest officer
 Ver'dict, *s.* a decision, especially of a jury
 Ver'digris, *s.* the green rust of copper
 Ver'dure, *s.* greenness, as of grass
 Verge, *s.* a rod; a dean's mace; brink—
v. n. to bend downwards, to tend
 Ver'ger, *s.* a mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.
 Ver'ifiable, *a.* that may be confirmed
 Verifica'tion, *s.* confirmation by evidence
 Ver'ifier, *s.* one who verifies
 Ver'ify, *v. a.* to justify, confirm, prove true
 Ver'ily, *ad.* in truth, certainly, really
 Verisimil'itude, *s.* resemblance to truth
 Ver'itable, *a.* agreeable to fact, true
 Ver'itably, *ad.* in a true manner [tion
 Ver'ity, *s.* truth, certainty, a true asser—
 Ver'juice, *s.* the liquor of crab-apples
 Vermicelli, *s.* [Ital.], paste spun like threads
 Vermifuge, *s.* a medicine to destroy worms
 Vermil'ioned, *a.* dyed with a bright red
 Vermil'ion, *s.* a beautiful red colour
 Ver'min, *s.* any noxious animal
 Vernac'ular, *a.* of one's own country—*s.* one's native tongue
 Vernac'ularism, *s.* a vernacular idiom
 Vernac'ularly, *ad.* in the vernacular
 Ver'nal, *a.* belonging to the spring

VICE IS THE MOST DANGEROUS WHEN IT PUTS ON THE SEMBLANCE OF VIRTUE.

VER]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VIL

VIRTUE IS A GARMENT OF HONOUR, BUT WICKEDNESS A ROBE OF SHAME.

VANITY IS THE NATURAL WEAKNESS OF AN AMBITIOUS MAN.

Ver'nally, *ad.* like spring
 Ver'nier, *s.* a graduated index on a scale
 Ver'satile, *a.* turning round, variable
 Ver'satileness, Versat'il'ity, *s.* the quality of being versatile
 Verse, *s.* a line or stanza; poetry; a short paragraph of the Bible—*v. a.* to relate poetically
 Ver'sed, *a.* skilled, well practised
 Ver'sicle, *s.* a little verse
 Ver'sicoloured, *a.* changeable in colour
 Versifica'tion, *s.* the art of making verses
 Ver'sifier, *s.* a maker of verses
 Ver'sify, *v.* to make or relate in verse
 Ver'sion, *s.* a translation [bone
 Ver'tebra, *s.* [Lat.], a joint in the back-
 Ver'tebral, *a.* relating to the back-bone
 Ver'tex, *s.* [Lat.], the summit or top of anything
 Ver'tical, *a.* straight overhead; upright
 Ver'tically, *ad.* in a vertical position
 Ver'ticalness, *s.* the being vertical
 Vertig'inous, *a.* giddy
 Verti'go, *s.* [Lat.], giddiness as from whirl-
 ing motion
 Ver'vain, *s.* the name of a plant
 Ver'y, *a.* real, true—*ad.* in a great degree
 Ves'icate, *v. a.* to blister [ters
 Vesica'tion, *s.* the process of raising blis-
 Ves'icatory, *s.* a blistering medicine
 Ves'icle, *s.* a small blister
 Vesic'ular, *a.* full of vesicles
 Ves'pers, *s. pl.* evening service or prayers
 Ves'sel, *s.* a utensil to contain liquors; a
 ship, &c.; a pipe or tube in the body
 Vest, *s.* a garment, a waistcoat
 Ves'tal, *a.* pure, virgin—*s.* a pure or sacred
 virgin
 Vest'ed, *a.* fixed; not in a state of contin-
 gency
 Ves'tibule, *s.* [Fr.], the entrance of a house
 Ves'tige, *s.* [Fr.], a footstep, trace, mark,
 sign
 Vest'ment, *s.* a garment, part of dress
 Ves'try, *s.* a room adjoining to a church
 Ves'try-clerk, *s.* the officer who keeps the
 parish accounts and books
 Ves'try-man, *s.* one chosen to conduct the
 affairs of the parish
 Ves'ture, *s.* a garment, habit, dress
 Vesu'vian, *s.* a kind of lucifer match—*a.*
 pertaining to Vesuvius
 Vetch, *s.* a leguminous plant; a kind of
 pea
 Vetch'y, *a.* made of or abounding in
 vetches
 Vet'eran, *s.* an old soldier; a man long
 practised—*a.* long experienced
 Veterina'rian, *s.* a veterinary surgeon
 Vet'erinary, *a.* pertaining to the surgical
 treatment, &c., of animals
 Ve'to, *s.* [Lat.], an authoritative prohibi-
 tion—*v. a.* to forbid with authority
 Vex, *v. a.* to irritate, harass, disquiet
 Vexa'tion, *s.* act of vexing; state of being
 vexed
 Vexa'tious, *a.* afflictive, troublesome
 Vexa'tiously, *ad.* so as to vex
 Vexa'tiousness, *s.* the being vexatious
 Vex'er, *s.* one who vexes
 Vex'ingly, *ad.* so as to vex or disturb
 Vi'aduct, *s.* a road upon arches
 Vi'al, *s.* a small bottle
 Vi'ands, *s. pl.* meat, food
 Viat'icum, *s.* [Lat.], the last rites in the
 Roman Catholic church

Vi'brate, *v.* to brandish, move to and fro
 Vibra'tion, *s.* a moving with quick return
 Vi'brative, Vi'bratory, *a.* quivering
 Vic'ar, *s.* the minister of a parish where
 the tithes are impropriated; a substi-
 Vic'arage, *s.* the benefice of a vicar [tute
 Vica'rial, *a.* pertaining to a vicar
 Vica'rious, *a.* deputed, delegated
 Vica'riously, *ad.* in the place of another
 Vic'arship, Vica'riate, *s.* office of a vicar
 Vice, *s.* [Fr.], wickedness, offence, fault;
 a small iron press
 Vice-ad'miral, *s.* the second in command
 Vice-ad'miralty, *s.* office of a vice-admiral
 Vice-cha'mberlain, *s.* the deputy chamber-
 lain
 Vice-cha'ncellor, *s.* a deputy chancellor
 Vice-con'sul, *s.* a deputy consul
 Viceger'ency, *s.* the office of a vicegerent
 Viceger'ent, *s.* one intrusted with the
 power of a superior—*a.* having a dele-
 gated power
 Vic'enary, *a.* belonging to twenty [dent
 Vice-pres'idency, *s.* office of a vice-presi-
 Vice-pres'ident, *s.* a deputy president
 Vi'ceroy, *s.* the deputy ruler of a kingdom
 invested with regal authority
 Viceroy'al'ty, Vi'ceroyship, *s.* dignity of a
 viccroy
 Vic'inage, *s.* neighbourhood; places ad-
 joining
 Vicin'ity, *s.* neighbourhood, nearness
 Vic'ious, *a.* addicted to vice, corrupt,
 faulty
 Vic'iously, *ad.* corruptly; with vice
 Vic'iousness, *s.* corruptness; faultiness
 Vicis'situde, *s.* [Fr.], change, revolution
 Vic'tim, *s.* a sacrifice; something destroy-
 Vic'timize, *v. a.* to make a victim of [ed
 Vic'tor, *s.* [Lat.], a conqueror
 Victo'rious, *a.* conquering, vanquishing
 Victo'riously, *ad.* with conquest, triumph-
 antly
 Victo'riousness, *s.* the being victorious
 Vict'ory, *s.* conquest, success, triumph
 Vic'tress, *s.* a female who conquers
 Vict'ual, *v. a.* to provide with food
 Vict'ualler, *s.* a provider of victuals, &c.
 Vict'ualling, *s.* a storing with provisions
 Vict'ualling-house, *s.* a place where food
 is provided for purchasers
 Vict'uals, *s.* provision of food, meat, stores
 Vie, *v. n.* to contend, strive with
 View, *v. a.* to survey, to examine, to see—
s. a prospect, sight, show, survey
 View'er, *s.* one who views
 View'ing, *s.* the act of beholding
 View'less, *a.* not discernible by the sight
 Vig'il, *s.* the eve of a holyday; watch
 Vig'ilance, *s.* watchfulness [gent
 Vig'ilant, *a.* watchful, circumspect, dili-
 Vig'ilantly, *ad.* watchfully; attentively
 Vignet'te, *s.* [Fr.], a drawing without
 boundary lines
 Vig'o'rous, *a.* full of strength and life
 Vig'o'rously, *ad.* with force; forcibly
 Vig'o'rousness, *s.* the being vigorous
 Vig'our, *s.* force, strength, energy, efficacy
 Vile, *a.* sordid, wicked, worthless, mean
 Vilely, *ad.* shamefully, meanly, basely
 Vil'eness, *s.* baseness; despicableness
 Vilifica'tion, *s.* the act of vilifying
 Vil'ifier, *s.* one that vilifies
 Vil'ify, *v. a.* to debase, to defame, to abuse
 Vill, *s.* a village [house
 Vil'la, *s.* [Lat.], a country seat; a private

[VIL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[VOO]

VIRTUOUS YOUTH GRADUALLY BRINGS FORWARD FLOURISHING MANHOOD.

Vil'lage, *s.* a small collection of houses
 Vil'lager, *s.* an inhabitant of a village
 Vil'lain, *s.* a wicked wretch; a servant
 Vil'lanous, *s.* base, vile, wicked, sorry
 Vil'lanously, *ad.* wickedly, basely
 Vil'lanousness, *s.* baseness; wickedness
 Vill'any, Vil'lainy, *s.* wickedness, base-
 ness, crime
 Vindicabil'ity, *s.* the quality of being vin-
 dicable
 Vin'dicable, *a.* that may be vindicated
 Vin'dicate, *v. a.* to justify, revenge, clear
 Vindica'tion, *s.* a defence, justification
 Vin'dicator, *s.* one who vindicates
 Vin'dicatory, Vin'dicative, *a.* defensory;
 justificatory
 Vindic'tive, *a.* revengeful, given to re-
 Vindic'tively, *ad.* revengefully [venge
 Vindic'tiveness, *s.* revengefulness
 Vine, *s.* the plant which bears grapes
 Vi'ne-dresser, *s.* one who dresses, &c., vines
 Vin'egar, *s.* sour liquor obtained from
 wine, &c.
 Vi'ner, *s.* a hot-house for grapes
 Vin'cyard, *s.* ground planted with vines
 Vinos'ity, *s.* quality of being vinous
 Vi'nous, *a.* having the quality of wine
 Vin'tage, *s.* the time of making wine; the
 crop
 Vin'tager, *s.* one who gathers the vintage
 Vint'ner, *s.* one who sells wine, &c.
 Vi'ny, *a.* producing grapes
 Vi'ol, Vi'ola, *s.* [Ital.], a large violin
 Vi'olable, *a.* that may be violated or hurt
 Viola'ceous, *a.* resembling or like violets
 Vi'olate, *v. a.* to injure, infringe, ravish
 Viola'tion, *s.* act of violating
 Vi'olator, *s.* one who violates
 Vi'olence, *s.* force, outrage, injury
 Vi'olent, *a.* forcible, extorted, outrageous
 Vi'olently, *ad.* forcibly; vehemently
 Vi'olet, *s.* a small sweet-scented flower
 Violin', *s.* a fiddle, a musical instrument
 Vi'olinist, *s.* a player on the violin
 Vi'olist, *s.* a player on the viol [ment
 Violoncel'lo, *s.* [Ital.], a musical instru-
 Vi'per, *s.* a serpent; a mischievous person
 Vi'perine, *a.* belonging to a viper
 Vi'perous, *a.* having the qualities of a
 viper
 Vira'go, *s.* [Lat.], a bold resolute woman
 Virgil'ian, *a.* pertaining to Virgil
 Vir'gin, *s.* a maid, a woman not a mother
 —*a.* befitting a virgin; maidenly
 Vir'ginal, *a.* maiden, pertaining to a vir-
 Virgin'ity, *s.* maidenhood, purity [gin
 Vir'gin's-bower, *s.* a plant called clematis
 Viril'ity, *s.* manhood, maturity of the male
 Virtu', *s.* [Ital.], love of the fine arts [sex
 Vir'tual, *a.* effectual; powerful; prevalent
 Virtual'ity, *s.* efficacy
 Vir'tually, *ad.* effectually, not formally
 Vir'tue, *s.* moral goodness, excellence, effi-
 cacy
 Vir'tueless, *a.* not having efficacy
 Virtuo'so, *s.* [Ital.], one skilled in curiosi-
 ties, &c.
 Vir'tuous, *a.* morally good, efficacious,
 chaste
 Vir'tuously, *ad.* in a virtuous manner
 Vir'ulence, *s.* malignity, acrimony, ener-
 getic noxiousness
 Vir'ulent, *a.* malignant
 Vir'ulently, *ad.* malignantly
 Vi'rus, *s.* [Lat.], contagious matter, poison
 Vis'age, *s.* the face, countenance, look

Vis'aged, *a.* having a face or visage
 Vis-a-vi's, *s.* [Fr.], a carriage for two per-
 sons sitting face to face
 Vis'cid, *a.* glutinous; tenacious
 Viscid'ity, Viscos'ity, Vis'cousness, *s.* glu-
 tinousness; tenacity
 Vi'scount, *s.* degree of nobility next an
 earl
 Vi'scountess, *s.* the lady of a viscount
 Vi'scountship, Vi'scounty, *s.* the office of a
 viscount
 Vis'cous, *a.* clammy, glutinous, sticky
 Visibil'ity, Vis'iblcness, *s.* a visible state
 Vis'ible, *a.* apparent, open, conspicuous
 Vis'ibly, *ad.* openly, conspicuously, clearly
 Vis'ion, *s.* sight, something seen, a phan-
 tom
 Vis'ionary, *a.* imaginary, affected by vi-
 sions—*s.* one disturbed as by visions; an
 impractical schemer
 Vis'it, *s.* the act of going to see another—
v. a. to go to see; make visits; afflict
 Vis'itable, *a.* liable to be visited
 Vis'itant, *s.* a visitor
 Visita'tion, *s.* the act of visiting; afflic-
 tion, calamity
 Visitato'rial, *a.* belonging to a visitor
 Vis'iting, *s.* act or custom of visiting
 Vis'itor, *s.* one who visits; a director or
 superintendent
 Vi'sor, *s.* a mask, disguise, concealment
 Vi'sored, *a.* masked; wearing a visor
 Vis'ta, *s.* [Ital.], a view along an avenue
 Vis'ual, *a.* used in sight, exercising sight
 Vi'tal, *a.* necessary to life, essential
 Vital'ity, *s.* the principle or state of life
 Vi'tally, *ad.* in a vital manner
 Vi'tals, *s. pl.* parts essential to life
 Vit'iate, *v. a.* to deprave, spoil, corrupt
 Vitia'tion, *s.* depravation, corruption
 Vit'reous, *a.* glassy, resembling glass
 Vit'reousness, *s.* resemblance of glass
 Vitres'cence, *s.* susceptibility of being
 formed into glass
 Vitres'cent, *a.* tending to become glass
 Vit'rifiable, *a.* capable of being made into
 glass
 Vitrifac'tion, *s.* the act of changing into
 glass
 Vit'rify, *v.* to change into or become glass
 Vit'riol, *s.* sulphuric acid
 Vitriol'ic, *a.* containing or resembling
 vitriol
 Vitu'perate, *v. a.* to censure, to blame
 Vitupera'tion, *s.* blame; censure
 Vitu'perative, *a.* containing censure
 Vitu'peratively, *ad.* in a vituperative way
 Viva'cious, *a.* sprightly, gay, active
 Vivac'ity, Viva'ciousness, *s.* sprightliness,
 liveliness
 Viv'id, *a.* quick, active, lively, sprightly
 Viv'idly, *ad.* with life, with quickness
 Viv'idness, *s.* life; vigour; quickness
 Viv'ify, *v. a.* to make alive, to animate
 Vivip'arous, *a.* bringing forth young alive
 Vix'en, *s.* a scolding woman
 Vix'enly, *a.* like a vixen
 Viz'ard. See Visor.
 Viz'ier, *s.* the Turkish prime minister
 Vo'cable, *s.* a word or term [con
 Vocab'ulary, *s.* a small dictionary or lexi-
 Vo'cal, *a.* of or belonging to the voice
 Vo'calist, *s.* a singer
 Vocal'ity, *s.* power of utterance
 Vo'calize, *v. a.* to form into voice
 Vo'cally, *ad.* articulately; in words

VICIOUS YOUTH NEVER TERMINATED IN A CONTENTED OLD AGE.

[VOC]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WAG]

Voca'tion, *s.* calling; employment
 Voc'ative, *a.* denoting address
 Vocif'erate, *v. n.* to clamour; to exclaim
 Vocifera'tion, *s.* clamour; outcry
 Vocif'erous, *a.* clamorous, noisy, loud
 Vocif'erously, *ad.* in a vociferous manner
 Vocif'erousness, *s.* the being vociferous
 Vogue, *s.* [Fr.], fashion, mode
 Voice, *s.* sound emitted by the mouth; opinion expressed; a vote; (in Grammar), the distinctive forms of verbs as active, passive, or reflexive
 Voi'ced, *a.* furnished with a voice
 Voi'celess, *a.* having no voice
 Void, *a.* empty, vain; null; unoccupied—*s.* an empty space, emptiness—*v. a.* to quit; evacuate; annul
 Voi'dable, *a.* such as may be annulled
 Voi'dance, *s.* the act of emptying
 Voi'der, *s.* a wooden tray to carry dishes, &c., to table
 Voi'dness, *s.* emptiness; nullity
 Vol'atile, *a.* evaporating; lively
 Vol'atileness, Volatil'ity, *s.* tendency to evaporate; liveliness
 Volatiliza'tion, *s.* the act of making volatile
 Vol'atilize, *v. a.* to make volatile [tile
 Volcan'ic, *a.* produced by a volcano
 Volca'no, *s.* [Ital.], a burning mountain
 Voli'tion, *s.* the act of willing or determining by choice
 Vol'ley, *s.* simultaneous discharge of many guns—*v. n.* to throw at once
 Vol'leyed, *a.* discharged in a volley
 Volta'ic, *a.* galvanic, electrical [ity
 Volubil'ity, *s.* fluency of speech; mutabil-
 Vol'uble, *a.* fluent in words; active, nimble
 Vol'ubly, *ad.* in a voluble manner
 Vol'ume, *s.* a book; compass; mass
 Vol'umed, *a.* in the form of a volume
 Volu'minous, *a.* consisting of many volumes
 Volu'minously, *ad.* in many volumes
 Volu'minousness, *s.* the being voluminous
 Vol'untarily, *ad.* of one's own accord
 Vol'untariness, *s.* state of being voluntary
 Vol'untary, *s.* music played at the will of the performer; a volunteer—*a.* acting by choice, willing
 Voluntee'r, *s.* a soldier of his own accord—*v. n.* to enlist for a soldier
 Volup'tuary, *s.* one given up to luxury
 Volup'tuous, *a.* luxurious, extravagant
 Volup'tuously, *ad.* luxuriously
 Volup'tuousness, *s.* luxuriousness
 Volu'te, *s.* the scroll on the capitals in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders
 Vom'it, *v. a.* to cast out of the stomach—*s.* that which is thrown up
 Vom'iting, *s.* the act of ejecting from the mouth, or from a volcano
 Vom'itory, *a.* causing vomiting—*s.* a door to a large building
 Vora'cious, *a.* ravenous, greedy to eat
 Vora'ciously, *ad.* greedily; ravenously
 Vora'ciousness, Vora'city, *s.* greediness; ravenousness
 Vor'tex, *s.* [Lat.], a whirlpool; a whirlwind
 Vo'taress, Vo'tress, *s.* a female votary
 Vo'tary, *s.* one devoted to any service, &c.—*a.* consequent on a vow
 Vote, *s.* suffrage; elective privilege—*v. a.* to choose or give by vote
 Vo'ter, *s.* one who has a right to vote

Vo'ting, *s.* act of giving a vote
 Vo'tive, *a.* given or done by vow; vowed
 Vouch, *v.* to bear witness, to attest; to warrant
 Vou'cher, *s.* a document in proof
 Vouchsa'fe, *v.* to condescend, to grant
 Vouchsa'fement, *s.* grant; condescension
 Vow, *s.* a solemn and religious promise—*v.* to make a vow; to protest
 Vow'el, *s.* (in Grammar), a letter which represents a simple sound
 Vow'eled, *a.* furnished with vowels
 Vow'er, *s.* one who makes a vow
 Voy'age, *s.* a journey by sea; a course—*v. a.* to travel by sea
 Voy'ager, *s.* one who travels by sea
 Vul'canite, *s.* a preparation of india-rubber, used in the arts
 Vul'gar, *a.* mean, low, common, ordinary—*s.* the common or lower people
 Vul'garism, *s.* a vulgar expression
 Vulgar'ity, *s.* meanness; rudeness
 Vul'garize, *v. a.* to render mean or vulgar
 Vul'garly, *ad.* meanly; commonly
 Vul'gate, *s.* the Latin version of the Bible authorized by the Church of Rome
 Vul'nerable, *a.* that may be wounded
 Vulnerabil'ity, *s.* the being vulnerable
 Vul'nerary, *a.* useful in curing wounds
 Vul'pine, *a.* belonging to a fox, crafty
 Vul'ture, *s.* the name of a bird of prey
 Vul'turine, *a.* belonging to a vulture
 Vul'turous, *a.* like a vulture; voracious

W.

W is properly a vowel, having the sound of oo; and it is thus sounded at the beginning of words and syllables; as, *war, wit*; but when it follows a vowel it forms with it a diphthong; as *law, mew, now, view*. But in some words it is silent, as *know, blow, whole, &c.*
 Wab'ble, *v. n.* to move from side to side—*s.* an uneven or tottering motion
 Wab'blingly, *ad.* totteringly
 Wad, *s.* a small quantity of loose stuff pressed close together
 Wad'ded, *a.* formed into a wad or mass
 Wad'ding, *s.* soft stuff for padding garments; the wad used for a gun
 Wad'dle, *v. n.* to walk like a duck
 Wad'dler, *s.* one who waddles
 Wad'dlingly, *ad.* with a vacillating gait
 Wade, *v. n.* to walk through water, &c.
 Wa'ding, *a.* walking through water, &c.
 Wa'fer, *s.* thin dried paste—*v. a.* to fix with a water
 Waft, *v.* to carry over; to float; to blow
 Wafter, *s.* one who wafts
 Wag, *v.* to shake to and fro; to be going—*s.* a droll fellow, a low wit
 Wage, *v. a.* to engage in or carry on
 Wa'ger, *s.* a bet—*v. a.* to offer a wager
 Wa'ges, *s. pl.* hire or reward for service
 Wag'gery, *s.* sportiveness, merry pranks
 Wag'gish, *a.* droll, sportive, merry
 Wag'gishly, *ad.* in a waggish manner
 Wag'gishness, *s.* mischievous drollery
 Wag'gle, *v. n.* to move from side to side
 Wag'gon, Wag'gon, *s.* a four-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods
 Wag'oner, *s.* one who drives a wagon
 Wag'tail, *s.* the name of a small bird

VANQUISH PREJUDICE, AND EXERT THY ZEAL IN SEEKING WISDOM.

VILLAINS MAY PROSPER FOR A TIME, BUT THEIR END IS IGNOMINY.

[WAI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WAS]

WITHOUT FRUGALITY NONE CAN BE RICH; AND WITH IT FEW WOULD BE POOR.

Wail, *v.* to lament, to bewail, to grieve
 Wail, Wai'ling, *s.* lamentation, grief
 Wai'ful, *a.* mournful, sorrowful
 Wai'lingly, *ad.* with wailing
 Wain, *s.* a sort of cart or wagon
 Wai'n-rope, *s.* a rope for binding a load on a wagon
 Wai'nscoot, *s.* a boarded lining for rooms—*v. a.* to line a room with boards
 Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body
 Wai'stband, *s.* that part of the trowsers which encircles the waist
 Wai'stcoat, *s.* a vest, or sleeveless undercoat
 Wait, *v.* to expect, attend, stay, watch—*s.* ambush
 Wai'ter, *s.* an attendant, one in waiting
 Wai'ting, *s.* attendance
 Wai'ting-maid, Wai'ting-woman, *s.* a female servant who waits on a lady
 Waits, *s. pl.* nocturnal musicians at Christmas
 Waive, *v. a.* to pass by; to relinquish
 Wake, *v.* to rouse from sleep; awake; to watch—*s.* a watch; track of a ship
 Wa'keful, *a.* not sleeping, watchful
 Wa'kefully, *ad.* with wakefulness
 Wa'kefulness, *s.* forbearance of sleep
 Wa'ken, *v.* to wake, to rouse from sleep
 Wa'ker, *s.* one who rouses from sleep
 Wale, *s.* a streak or rib in cloth, &c.; the outer timber of the sides of a ship
 Walk, *v.* to go on foot, to pass, to travel—*s.* the act of walking, gait; a path
 Wa'lker, *s.* one who walks
 Wa'lking, *s.* the act of moving at a walk
 Wa'lking-stick, *s.* a stick to walk with
 Wall, *s.* a partition of brick or stone, &c.—*v. a.* to enclose with a wall
 Wa'll-cress, *s.* a plant of the cress kind
 Wa'll-et, *s.* a bag, knapsack, double pouch
 Wa'll-eye, *s.* an eye with a white iris
 Wa'll-eyed, *a.* having white eyes
 Wa'll-flower, *s.* a species of gilliflower
 Wa'll-fruit, *s.* fruit, which to be ripened should be planted against a wall
 Wa'lling, *s.* walls in general; materials for walls
 Wa'llow, *v. n.* to roll in the mire, &c.—*s.* a kind of rolling walk
 Wa'llower, *s.* one who rolls himself in mire
 Wa'llnut, *s.* a large kind of nut
 Wa'lrus, *s.* the sea-horse; the morse
 Waltz, *s.* a whirling kind of dance—*v. n.* to dance in a waltz
 Wan, *a.* pale, sickly, languid of look
 Wand, *s.* a small stick, a slender staff
 Wan'der, *v.* to rove, to go astray, to ramble
 Wan'derer, *s.* a rover, Rambler, traveller
 Wan'dering, *s.* a roving or rambling
 Wan'deringly, *ad.* in a wandering manner
 Wane, *s.* decrease of the moon; decline—*v. n.* to diminish, to decrease
 Wan'ly, *ad.* in a pale manner; palely
 Wan'ness, *s.* paleness; a sickly hue
 Want, *v.* to be without, to need; to fail—*s.* lack, need, deficiency; poverty
 Want'ing, *a.* absent; deficient
 Want'less, *a.* having no want; abundant
 Wan'ton, *a.* licentious, sportive, jocund—*v. n.* to play lasciviously; to revel—*s.* a lascivious person
 Wan'tonly, *ad.* in a wanton manner
 Wan'tonness, *s.* sportiveness; frolic; lewdness
 Wap'entake, *s.* a division of a county

War, *s.* hostility, fighting, combat—*v. n.* to make or carry on war
 Wa'rble, *v.* to quaver any sound; to sing
 Wa'rbler, *s.* a songster, a singing bird
 Wa'rbling, *s.* the act of modulating notes
 Wa'rery, *s.* a cry used in battle
 Ward, *s.* district of a town; custody; one under a guardian, &c.—*v.* to act on the defensive; guard
 Wa'rden, *s.* a head officer; guardian
 Wa'rdenship, *s.* office of a warden
 Wa'rder, *s.* a keeper, guard, beadle [kept
 Wa'rdrobe, *s.* a place where apparel is
 Wa'rdroom, *s.* the officers' room on board ship
 Wa'rdship, *s.* guardianship; pupilage
 Wa'rehouse, *s.* a house for merchandise—*v. a.* to deposit in a warehouse
 Wa'rehouseman, *s.* a man who has the charge of a warehouse; one who sells goods wholesale
 Wa'rehousing, *s.* the act of storing in a warehouse
 Wares, *s. pl.* goods or property to be sold
 Wa'rfare, *s.* military service and life
 Wa'rhorse, *s.* a horse trained for war
 Wa'rily, *ad.* cautiously, with foresight
 Wa'riness, *s.* caution; prudent forethought
 Wa'rlike, *a.* military, fit for war
 Wa'rlikeness, *s.* warlike disposition
 Wa'rlock, *s.* a wizard
 Warm, *a.* a little hot, zealous, furious—*v. a.* to heat moderately
 Wa'rmhearted, *a.* cordial, hearty
 Wa'rm-ing-pan, *s.* a pan to warm a bed
 Wa'rmly, *ad.* with gentle heat; eagerly
 Warmth, *s.* gentle heat; zeal, passion
 Warn, *v. a.* to caution, give notice, tell
 Wa'rner, *s.* one who warns
 Wa'arning, *s.* previous notice, a caution
 Wa'r-office, *s.* the office in which the military affairs of a country are conducted
 Warp, *s.* the thread that crosses the woof—*v.* to turn; to twist out of shape
 War'rant, *s.* authority; written proof or authorization—*v. n.* to justify; authorize; attest
 War'rantable, *a.* justifiable, defensible
 War'rantableness, *s.* justifiableness
 War'rantably, *ad.* justifiably, properly
 War'rantor, *s.* one who gives authority
 War'ranty. See *Dict. of Law Terms.*
 Wa'rren, *s.* a park or enclosure for rabbits
 Wa'rrener, *s.* a keeper of a warren
 Wa'rrior, *s.* a soldier, a military man
 Wart, *s.* a small protuberance on the flesh
 Wa'rty, *a.* like or grown over with warts
 Wa'rwhoop, *s.* a cry or yell in war
 Wa'rworn, *a.* worn with war, battered
 Wa'ry, *a.* cautious, scrupulous, nice
 Wash, *v. a.* to cleanse with water—*s.* the act of washing; dish-water, &c., given to hogs; a watery place
 Wash'ball, *s.* a ball made of soap, &c.
 Wash'board, *s.* a board fixed on the side of a vessel to prevent the sea breaking over
 Wash'er, *s.* one who washes [clothes
 Wash'erwoman, *s.* a woman who washes
 Wash'ing, *s.* act of cleansing with water
 Wash'tub, *s.* the vessel in which clothes are washed
 Wash'y, *a.* watery, damp; weak
 Wasp, *s.* a stinging insect
 Wasp'ish, *a.* peevish, cross, irascible

WHEN PASSION ENTERS IN AT THE FOREGATE, WISDOM GOES OUT AT THE POSTERN.

WAS]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WEA

WE ARE NEVER SO UNFORTUNATE OR SO UNHAPPY AS WE THINK OURSELVES.

Wasp'ishly, *ad.* peevishly
 Wasp'ishness, *s.* peevishness; irritability
 Was'sail, *s.* a drunken bout—*v. n.* to frolic; to tope
 Was'sailer, *s.* a toper, a drunkard
 Waste, *v.* to diminish; spend; dwindle—*a.* desolate, uncultivated, ruined—*s.* a desolated, uncultivated ground
 Wa'steful, *a.* destructive, lavish, prodigal
 Wa'stefully, *ad.* with waste
 Wa'stefulness, *s.* prodigality
 Wa'steness, *s.* a desolate state
 Wa'ste-pipe, *s.* a pipe for the escape of superfluous fluid
 Watch, *s.* a night-guard; a pocket clock; the time a seaman, &c., is upon guard—*v.* to keep guard, to observe
 Wa'tch-dog, *s.* a dog which guards a house
 Wa'tcher, *s.* one who watches
 Wa'tchful, *a.* attentive, careful, vigilant
 Wa'tchfully, *ad.* vigilantly; cautiously
 Wa'tchfulness, *s.* vigilance; heed
 Wa'tch-glass, *s.* the glass over the face of a watch
 Wa'tch-house, *s.* a place where the night-watch is set; a place of confinement
 Wa'tching, *s.* wakefulness; inability to sleep
 Wa'tchmaker, *s.* one who makes watches
 Wa'tchman, *s.* a night-guard; a sentinel
 Wa'tchtower, *s.* a tower on which a watch is placed
 Wa'tchword, *s.* a sentinel's night-word
 Wa'ter, *s.* the common fluid; a river, &c.; urine; lustre of a diamond—*v.* to supply with water; to take in water; to irrigate; to calender
 Wa'ter-carriage, *s.* conveyance by water
 Wa'ter-cart, *s.* a cart of water used in sprinkling the ground
 Wa'ter-closet, *s.* a privy through which a stream of water passes
 Wa'ter-colour, *s.* a pigment used with water
 Wa'tercourse, *s.* a channel for water
 Wa'tercreess, *s.* a plant used as a salad
 Wa'ter-dog, *s.* a dog that readily takes to the water
 Wa'ter-engine, *s.* an engine moved by, or for throwing, water
 Wa'terfall, *s.* a cascade, a cataract
 Wa'ter-flag, *s.* the yellow iris
 Wa'ter-flood, *s.* a deluge, inundation
 Wa'ter-fowl, *s.* a fowl that lives or breeds near water
 Wa'ter-god, *s.* a marine deity
 Wa'ter-gruel, *s.* food of oatmeal and water
 Wa'ter-gauge, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of water
 Wa'ter-hen, *s.* an aquatic fowl
 Wa'teriness, *s.* humidity; moisture
 Wa'tering, *s.* the act of overflowing or sprinkling with water
 Wa'tering-place, *s.* a place on the sea-coast, or where there are mineral springs, to which invalids, &c., resort
 Wa'tering-pot, *s.* a pot for watering plants with
 Wa'tering-trough, *s.* a trough in which cattle drink
 Wa'terish, *a.* resembling water; moist
 Wa'terishness, *s.* resemblance of water
 Wa'ter-lily, *s.* large handsome water-plant
 Wa'ter-logged, *a.* having its hold nearly filled with water
 Wa'terman, *s.* a boatman, a ferryman

Wa'termark, *s.* the mark to which a flood rises; the semitransparent lines, &c., in
 Wa'ter-melon, *s.* a plant [paper
 Wa'ter-mill, *s.* a mill turned by water
 Wa'ter-ouzel, *s.* a kind of blackbird
 Wa'ter-pot, *s.* a pot for water
 Wa'ter-proof, *a.* impervious to water
 Wa'ter-rail, *s.* an aquatic fowl [streams
 Wa'ter-rat, *s.* a rat living on the banks of
 Wa'ter-shed, *s.* the line of highest ground from which rivers flow
 Wa'ter-snake, *s.* a snake that frequents the water
 Wa'ter-spaniel, *s.* a kind of water-dog
 Wa'ter-spout, *s.* a column of water at sea raised by a whirlwind; a peculiar kind of storm-cloud
 Wa'ter-tight, *a.* that will not admit water
 Wa'ter-wheel, *s.* a wheel moved by water
 Wa'ter-works, *s. pl.* fountains, &c.
 Wa'ter-worn, *a.* worn by waves
 Wa'tery, *a.* thin; abounding with water
 Wa'ttle, *v. a.* to plait twigs—*s.* a hurdle made of willows; the fleshy excrescence below a cock's bill
 Waul, *v. n.* to cry as a cat
 Wave, *v.* to move loosely; shake to and fro; beckon—*s.* a billow; inequality; undulation
 Wa'veless, *a.* smooth; calm
 Wa'ver, *v. n.* to be unsettled, move loosely
 Wa'verer, *s.* one unsettled and irresolute
 Wa'veringly, *ad.* in a wavering manner
 Wa'veringness, *s.* state of wavering
 Wa've-worn, *a.* worn by the waves
 Wa'ving, *s.* the act of moving loosely
 Wa'vy, *a.* rising in waves; undulating
 Wax, *s.* a thick tenacious substance forming the honeycomb of bees—*v.* to smear with wax; to grow
 Wax'-chandler, *s.* a maker of wax candles
 Wax'-work, *s.* figures formed of wax
 Wax'y, *a.* soft like wax; yielding
 Way, *s.* a road, passage; means, method, manner, course
 Way'-bill, *s.* list of persons, &c., conveyed
 Way'farer, *s.* a passenger, a traveller
 Way'faring, *a.* travelling, journeying
 Waylay', *v. a.* to beset by ambush
 Way'layer, *s.* one who waits in ambush
 Way'mark, *s.* mark to guide in travelling
 Way'ward, *a.* froward, unruly; peevish
 Way'wardly, *ad.* frowardly; perversely
 Way'wardness, *s.* frowardness; perverseness
 Way'worn, *a.* wearied by travel [fied
 Weak, *a.* feeble; foolish; pliant, unforti-
 We'aken, *v. a.* to make weak, to enfeeble
 We'akener, *s.* that which makes weak
 We'ak-eyed, *a.* weak of sight
 We'ak-hearted, *a.* having little courage
 We'akling, *s.* a feeble creature
 We'akly, *ad.* feebly; faintly; without strength—*a.* not strong; not healthy
 We'akness, *s.* a defect, feebleness, failing
 We'ak-side, *s.* infirmity, foible [stripe
 Weal, *s.* republic; prosperity; mark of a
 Wealth, *s.* riches, money; goods, &c.
 Wealth'ily, *ad.* richly [sions
 Wealth'iness, *s.* riches, abundant posses-
 Wealth'y, *a.* opulent, rich, abundant
 Wean, *v. a.* to deprive of the breast, &c.
 Weap'on, *s.* an instrument of offence or defence
 Weap'oned, *a.* armed for offence
 Weap'onless, *a.* having no weapon

WHEN MEN SPEAK ILL OF YOU, LIVE SO THAT NOBODY WILL BELIEVE THEM.

[WEA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WEL]

WITHOUT INNOCENCE, BEAUTY IS UNLOVELY, AND QUALITY CONTEMPTIBLE.

Wear, *v.* to have on; to hold out; to waste
—*s.* the act of wearing
Wea'nable, *a.* that can be worn
Wea'ner, *s.* one who wears anything
Wea'rily, *ad.* with weariness
Wea'riness, *s.* fatigue, lassitude, tedious-
Wea'ring, *s.* the act of wasting [ness
Wea'risome, *a.* tedious, tiresome
Wea'risomely, *ad.* so as to cause weariness
Wea'risomeness, *s.* the quality of tiring
Wea'ry, *v. a.* to tire, to harass—*a.* tired
We'asand, *s.* the windpipe
We'asel, *s.* a small animal
Weath'er, *s.* the state of the air, &c.; a
storm—*v. a.* to pass with difficulty
Weath'er-beaten, *a.* rough, harassed, &c.,
by bad weather
Weath'er-board, *s.* the windward side of
a ship
Weath'er-boarding, *s.* boards nailed a-
gainst a wall
Weath'erbound, *a.* hindered by weather
Weath'ercock, *s.* a vane on a spire
Weath'er-driven, *a.* forced by stress of
weather
Weath'ered, *a.* wasted by the air, &c.
Weath'er-gauge, *s.* the advantage of the
Weath'er-glass, *s.* a barometer [wind
Weath'ering, *s.* exposure to the weather
Weath'erproof, *a.* proof against rough
weather
Weath'er-wise, *a.* foretelling the weather
Weave, *v. a.* to form by texture; to insert;
to unite
Wea'ver, *s.* one who weaves
Wea'ving, *s.* the art of weaving in a loom
We'a'zen, *a.* sharp, shrivelled
Web, *s.* anything woven; a film on the
Web'bed, *a.* joined by a film [eye
Web'bing, *s.* strong narrow stuff used in
the seats of chairs, &c.
Web'footed, *a.* having webs between the
toes
Wed, *v. a.* to marry, to join in marriage
Wed'ded, *a.* devotedly attached to
Wed'ding, *s.* the marriage ceremony
Wed'ding-day, *s.* the day of marriage
Wedge, *s.* a piece of iron, &c., thick at one
end, and thin at the other—*v. a.* to fast-
en with wedges
Wedg'e-shaped, *a.* shaped like a wedge
Wedg'ewoodware, *s.* a fine kind of pottery
Wed'lock, *s.* the married state, matrimony
Wedn'esday, *s.* the fourth day of the week
Weed, *s.* a wild herb—*v. a.* to rid of weeds
Wee'der, *s.* one who weeds or takes away
Wee'ding, *s.* the act of freeing from weeds
Wee'dhook, Wee'ding-hook, *s.* a hook for
cutting up weeds
Wee'dless, *a.* free from weeds
Weeds, *s. pl.* mourning clothes
Wee'dy, *a.* abounding with weeds
Week, *s.* the space of seven days
Wee'k-day, *s.* any day except Sunday
Wee'kly, *a.* occurring once a week
Ween, *v. n.* to think, suppose, imagine
Weep, *v.* to shed tears, bewail, lament
Wee'per, *s.* a mourner
Wee'ping, *s.* lamentation
Wee'pingly, *ad.* with weeping; in tears
Wee'ping-willow, *s.* a willow with slender
hanging branches
Wee'vil, *s.* a grub injurious to corn
Weft, *s.* a thing woven; the woof of cloth
Weigh, *v.* to ascertain weight; to heave
up; to examine nicely; to judge

Wei'ghable, *a.* that may be weighed
Wei'gh-bridge, Wei'ghing-machine, *s.* a
machine for weighing wagons
Wei'gher, *s.* anything which weighs
Wei'ghing, *s.* the act of ascertaining
weight
Wei'ghted, *a.* loaded [gravity
Weight, *s.* ponderousness; heaviness;
load; importance; a measure of weight;
Wei'ghtily, *ad.* ponderously; solidly
Wei'ghtiness, *s.* heaviness; importance
Wei'ghtless, *a.* light; having no gravity
Wei'ghty, *a.* heavy; important
Weir, *s.* a dam, &c., for catching fish
Weird, *a.* fatal; witchlike
Wel'come, *s.* kind reception—*a.* received
with gladness—*v. a.* to receive with
kindness—*interj.* addressed to a visitor
Wel'comely, *ad.* in a welcome manner
Wel'comeness, *s.* a kind reception; grate-
fulness
Wel'comer, *s.* one who bids welcome
Weld, *v. a.* to unite heated pieces of metal
by hammering
Wel'der, *s.* one who welds iron
Wel'ding, *s.* the act of uniting by heat, &c.
Wel'fare, *s.* happiness, prosperity, success
Wel'kin, *s.* the sky
Well, *s.* a shaft sunk in the earth to obtain
water—*v. n.* to issue as from a spring—
a. not sick; happy; convenient—*ad.* not
amiss; rightly, properly—*interj.* express-
ing agreement, or impatience
Well'aday, *interj.* denoting grief, &c.
Well'-aimed, *a.* aimed truly
Well'-appointed, *a.* thoroughly equipped
Well'-bal'anced, *a.* not fickle or frivolous
Well'-being, *s.* prosperity, happiness
Well'-beloved, *a.* dearly loved
Well'-born', *a.* not meanly descended
Well'-bred', *a.* polite, elegant of manners
Well'-defi'ned, *a.* clear
Well'-dispo'sed, *a.* kind, charitable, good
Well'-doing, *s.* the doing of what is right
Well'-don'e, *interj.* denoting praise, &c.
Well'-dressed, *a.* becomingly attired
Well'-ed'ucated, *a.* educated thoroughly
Well'-estab'lished, *a.* placed beyond doubt
or suspicion
Well'-fa'voured, *a.* beautiful, handsome
Well'-grounded, *a.* having a solid founda-
tion
Well'-inten'tioned, *a.* having upright in-
Well'known, *a.* familiar [tentions
Well'-man'nered, *a.* polite; complaisant
Well'-mark'ed, *a.* clear
Well'-meaning, *a.* having a good intention
Well'-meant', *a.* rightly or kindly intended
Well'-met', *interj.* denoting salutation, &c.
Well'-nigh, *ad.* almost, nearly, adjacent
Well'-off, *a.* prosperous, wealthy
Well'-ordered, *a.* orderly, methodical
Well'-read, *a.* extensively acquainted with
books
Well'-set', *a.* well-made; stout-built
Well'-sinker, *s.* one who digs wells
Well'-sinking, *s.* the act of digging wells
Well'-spent, *a.* spent well
Well'-spoken, *a.* speaking gracefully
Well'-spring, *s.* spring, fountain, source
Well'-thou'ght, *a.* opportunely thought of
Well'-timed, *a.* done at the right time
Well'-trained, *a.* disciplined
Well'-water, *s.* water from a well
Well'-wish'er, *s.* one who wishes well to
another

WHOEVER SECRETLY ENVIES ANOTHER, ALLOWS THAT PERSON'S SUPERIORITY.

[WEL]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WHI]

Welsh, *a.* relating to Wales
Welt, *s.* a border; a selvage; an edging—
v. a. to sew a border on
Wel'ter, *v. n.* to roll in blood, mire, &c.
Wen, *s.* a dangerous fleshy excrescence
Wench, *s.* a young woman, a strumpet
Wench'er, *s.* a follower of loose women
Wench'ing, *s.* following of bad women
Wen'ny, *a.* having the nature of a wen
Wes'leyan, *s.* a follower of Wesley—*a.* ac-
cording to Wesleyanism
Wes'leyanism, *s.* the doctrines, &c., of
Wesleyans
West, *s.* the region where the sun sets—
ad. to the west of any place
Wes'terly, *a.* towards the west
Wes'tern, *a.* westerly, from the west
West'ward, *ad.* towards the west [west
West'wardly, *ad.* with tendency to the
West
Wet, *a.* rainy, moist—*s.* water, rain—*v. a.*
to moisten; to make to drink
Weth'er, *s.* a castrated sheep
Wet'ness, *s.* the state of being wet, rain
Wet'shod, *a.* wet over the shoes
Wet'tish, *a.* rather wet, rather moist
Wey, *s.* a weight of wool, a measure of
corn
Whale, *s.* the largest of all marine animals
Wha'lebone, *s.* an elastic substance from
the upper jaw of the whale
Wharf, *s.* a place to land goods at
Wha'rfage, *s.* rates for landing at a wharf
Wha'rfing, *s.* wharfs in general
Wha'rfinger, *s.* a keeper of a wharf
What, *pron.* that which; which part
Whatev'er, Whatsoev'er, *pron.* all that
Wheal, *s.* a pustule
Wheat, *s.* bread-corn
Whe'atcar, *s.* a small summer bird
Whe'aten, *a.* made of wheat corn
Whee'dle, *v. a.* to entice by soft words
Whee'dler, *s.* one who coaxes
Whee'dling, *s.* the act of flattering
Wheel, *s.* a circular body or frame turning
on an axis; anything consisting of a
wheel, &c.; revolution—*v.* to move on
wheels; turn round
Wheelbarrow, *s.* a barrow with one wheel
Whee'ling, *s.* the act of conveying, &c., or
of turning about
Whee'lwright, *s.* a maker of wheels
Wheeze, *v. n.* to breathe with a noise
Whelk, *s.* a kind of shellfish
Whelm, *v. a.* to cover; turn down; bury
Whelp, *s.* the young of a dog, lion, &c.—
v. n. to bring young as beasts
When, *ad.* at the time that, &c.
Whence, *ad.* from what place, &c.
Whencesoev'er, *ad.* from what place so-
Whenev'er, *ad.* at whatsoever time [ever
Whensoev'er, *ad.* at what time soever
Where, *ad.* at which place, at what place
Whe'reabout, *ad.* near what place
Whereas, *ad.* when on the contrary
Whereat, *ad.* at which
Whereby, *ad.* by which
Whe'refore, *ad.* for what or which reason
Wherein, *ad.* in which
Whereof, *ad.* of which; concerning which
Whereon, *ad.* on which; on what
Wheresoev'er, *ad.* in what place soever
Whereto, *ad.* to which; to what end
Whereunto, *ad.* to or unto which
Whereupon, *ad.* on or upon which
Wherev'er, *ad.* at whatever place
Wherewith, *ad.* with which; with what

Wherewithal, *ad.* with which, with what
Wherry, *s.* a light river boat
Whet, *v. a.* to sharpen, to edge; to pro-
voke—*s.* the act of sharpening; that
which sharpens
Wheth'er, *pron.* which of the two
Whet'stone, *s.* a stone for whetting edge-
Whet'ter, *s.* one who whets [tools
Whey, *s.* the serous part of milk
Whey'ey, Whey'ish, *a.* like whey; water-
ish
Which, *pron.* that, what [the other
Whichev'er, Whichsoev'er, *pron.* one or
Whiff, *s.* a puff of breath—*v. a.* to emit
with whiffs
Whiffle, *v.* to puff away; to change about
Whiffler, *s.* one who whiffles
Whiffling, *s.* prevarication
Whig, *s.* a liberal in politics
Whig'gish, *a.* inclined to whiggism
Whig'gism, Whig'gery, *s.* the principles
of the whigs
While, *s.* time; a space of time—*v. a.* to
spend or pass time
While, Whilst, *ad.* as long as
Whim, Whim'sey, *s.* an odd fancy; caprice
Whim'per, *v. n.* to cry lowly as a child
Whim'pering, *s.* the uttering a shrill cry
Whim'sical, *a.* capricious, freakish, fanci-
ful
Whim'sicalness, Whimsical'ity, *s.* state of
being whimsical
Whim'sically, *ad.* capriciously, fancifully
Whim'wham, *s.* a fancy, toy, trifle
Whin, *s.* furze, a prickly bush
Whine, *v. n.* to lament in a puerile man-
ner; to speak in a complaining tone—
s. a plaintive noise
Whi'ner, *s.* one who whines
Whin'ny, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse
Whip, *s.* an instrument of correction—*v.*
to lash or strike; to do anything quickly
Whip'cord, *s.* a cord for whiplashes
Whip'hand, *s.* an advantage over another
Whip'lash, *s.* the lash of a whip
Whip'per, *s.* one who uses the whip
Whip'ping, *s.* correction with a whip
Whip'ping-post, *s.* a post where punish-
ment is administered
Whip'saw, *s.* a large timber saw
Whip'staff, *s.* the tiller or bar that turns
the rudder
Whip'ster, Whip'per-snapper, *s.* an insig-
nificant person
Whirl, *v.* to turn round rapidly—*s.* a rapid
turning
Whirl'igig, *s.* a whirling p'aything
Whirl'pool, *s.* water moving circularly
Whirl'wind, *s.* a storm moving circularly
Whirr, *v. n.* to whirl or move rapidly with
noise
Whirr, Whir'ring, *s.* a noise made by a
bird's wing
Whisk, *s.* a small besom or brush—*v. a.*
to brush with a whisk; to move quickly
Whis'ker, *s.* hair on the cheeks
Whis'kered, *a.* wearing whiskers
Whis'ky, *s.* spirit distilled from barley,
&c.; a one-horse hooded chaise
Whis'per, *s.* a low undertone—*v. n.* to
speak with a low voice
Whis'perer, *s.* one who whispers
Whis'pering, *s.* the speaking in a low voice
Whis'peringly, *ad.* in a low voice
Whist, *s.* a game at cards—*interj.* be silent
Whis'tle, *s.* a small shrill wind-instru-

WRONGS MAY TRY A GOOD MAN, BUT CANNOT IMPRINT ON HIM A FALSE STAMP.

WHAT SCULPTURE IS TO A BLOCK OF MARBLE, EDUCATION IS TO THE MIND.

WHI]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WIN

WHEREVER THERE IS FLATTERY, THERE IS SURE TO BE A FOOL.

ment; a shrill piping sound—*v.* to make a shrill musical sound; to blow a whistle
 Whis'tler, *s.* one who whistles [whistle
 Whis'tling, *s.* sounds like those made by a
 Whis'tlingly, *ad.* with a whistling sound
 Whit, *s.* a point, jot, tittle
 White, *a.* snowy, pale; pure—*s.* a colour
 —*v. a.* to whiten; to whitewash
 White-bait, *s.* a very small delicate fish
 White-ear, White-tail, *s.* a bird, the fallow finch
 White-lead, *s.* white pigment made from lead
 White-livered, *a.* envious, malicious
 White-meat, *s.* food made of milk, &c.
 Whiten, *v.* to make or grow white
 Whiteness, *s.* the state of being white
 White-precipitate, *s.* carbonate of mercury
 White-thorn, *s.* the hawthorn
 White-throat, *s.* a small singing bird
 Whitewash, *v. a.* to make white; to clear
 —*s.* liquid plaster to whiten houses with
 Whitewasher, *s.* one who whitewashes walls
 Whitewashing, *s.* the covering or being covered with whitewash
 Whither, *ad.* to what place or degree
 Whithersoever, *ad.* to whatsoever place
 Whitherward, *ad.* towards what point or place
 Whiting, *s.* a small fish; prepared chalk for whitewash
 Whittish, *a.* somewhat or rather white
 Whittishness, *s.* a tendency to a white colour
 Whit-leather, *s.* very tough leather; the sinew in the neck of animals
 Whit'low, *s.* a swelling at the finger's end
 Whit'sun, *a.* observed at Whitsuntide
 Whit'sunday, Whit'suntide, *s.* the feast of Pentecost
 Whittle, *s.* a coarse kind of shawl; a knife
 —*v. a.* to cut with a knife
 Whitty-brown, *a.* between white and brown
 Whiz, *s.* a loud humming noise—*v. n.* to make a loud humming noise
 Who, *pron.* which person [son
 Whoever, *pron.* any one; whatever person
 Whole, *s.* the total; all of a thing—*a.* all, total; restored to health
 Wholeness, *s.* soundness, entireness
 Wholesale, *s.* sale in considerable quantities, or to retail dealers—*a.* pertaining to wholesale trading
 Wholesome, *a.* contributing to health
 Wholesomely, *ad.* salubriously
 Wholesomeness, *s.* salutariness; salubrity
 Wholly, *ad.* completely; perfectly
 Whoop, *s.* a shout or yell—*v.* to shout in a particular manner
 Whore, *s.* a prostitute—*v. n.* to be guilty of lewdness
 Who'rdom, *s.* playing the whore, adultery
 Who'remaster, *s.* one who is guilty of lewdness
 Who'rish, *a.* unchaste, incontinent, loose
 Who'rishness, *s.* practice of lewdness
 Whortleberry, *s.* a kind of bilberry
 Whosoever, *pron.* any without exception
 Whur, *v. n.* to pronounce *r* too forcibly
 Why, *ad.* for what reason or cause
 Wick, *s.* the cotton of a candle or lamp
 Wick'ed, *a.* given to vice, cursed [ly
 Wick'edly, *ad.* criminally; corruptly; badly
 Wick'edness, *s.* guilt, moral ill, vice

Wick'er, *a.* made of osiers interwoven
 Wick'et, *s.* a small door; a small gate
 Wide, *a.* broad, remote, extended
 Wide, Widely, *ad.* remotely, at a distance
 Widen, *v.* to make or grow wide
 Wideness, *s.* breadth; wide extent
 Wide-spreading, *a.* extending far
 Wid'geon, *s.* a kind of water-fowl
 Wid'ow, *s.* a woman whose husband is dead
 Wid'owed, *a.* deprived of a husband
 Wid'ower, *s.* a man whose wife is dead
 Wid'owhood, *s.* the state of a widow
 Wid'owhunter, *s.* one who courts widows for their fortune
 Width, *s.* breadth or wideness [manage
 Wield, *v. a.* to use with full power; to
 Wife, *s.* a woman that is married
 Wifehood, *s.* state of a wife
 Wifeless, *a.* without a wife; unmarried
 Wifely, *a.* becoming a wife
 Wig, *s.* a periwig
 Wig'wam, *s.* an Indian cabin
 Wild, *a.* not tame; desert, savage, uncouth — *s.* a desert, an uninhabited country
 Wild-boar, *s.* the wild hog
 Wild-cat, *s.* the wild cat [desert
 Wilderness, *s.* an uninhabited country; a
 Wildfire, *s.* gunpowder rolled up wet
 Wildfowl, *s.* untamed fowls
 Wildgoose, *s.* the wild goose
 Wildgoose-chase, *s.* a foolish pursuit
 Wilding, *s.* the wild apple
 Wildly, *ad.* without cultivation; carelessly, distractedly
 Wildness, *s.* rudeness; irregularity; distraction
 Wile, *s.* deceit, fraud, trick, shift
 Wil'ful, *a.* stubborn, tenacious, designed
 Wil'fully, *ad.* obstinately; on purpose
 Wil'ily, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently
 Wil'iness, *s.* obstinacy; perverseness
 Wil'iness, *s.* cunning; guile
 Will, *s.* choice, volition, command, bequest, discretion—*v. a.* to command, direct, desire; to be about to
 Willing, *a.* inclined, disposed, desirous
 Willingly, *ad.* with one's own consent
 Willingness, *s.* ready compliance
 Wil'low, *s.* the name of a tree; an osier
 Wil'lowed, *a.* abounding with willows
 Wil'low-herb, *s.* a fine flowering meadow-plant
 Willowish, *a.* like the colour of a willow
 Willowy, *a.* abounding with willows
 Will'worship, *s.* voluntary worship
 Wil'y, *a.* sly, cunning, full of stratagem
 Wim'ble, *s.* a tool for boring holes
 Win, *v. n.* to gain, obtain, get
 Wince, *v. n.* to shrink or start back
 Win'cer, *s.* one who winces or shrinks
 Winch, *s.* a handle or crank
 Wind, *s.* a current of air; breath; flatulence—*v.* to blow; to sound by blowing; to turn; to twist
 Wind'age, *s.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball
 Wind'bound, *a.* detained by contrary
 Wind'egg, *s.* an imperfect egg [winds
 Wind'er, *s.* who or what winds; a plant
 Wind'fall, *s.* fruit blown down by the wind; an advantage coming unexpectedly
 Wind'flower, *s.* the anemone
 Wind-gauge, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the force of wind

WICKED HOPES, LIKE UNSKILFUL GUIDES, MISLEAD THE UNWARY.

[WIN]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WON]

WHATSOEVER IS WELL RESOLVED ON, SHOULD BE QUICKLY PERFORMED.

Wind'iness, *s.* state of being windy; flatu-
 Wind'ing, *s.* a turning about [lence
 Wind'ingly, *ad.* in a winding manner
 Wind'ing-sheet, *s.* a shroud
 Wind'-instrument, *s.* an instrument of
 music played by the breath
 Wind'lass, *s.* a machine for raising weights
 Win'dle, *s.* a spindle, reel, machine
 Wind'less, *a.* wanting wind; out of breath
 Wind'mill, *s.* a mill turned by the wind
 Win'dow, *s.* an opening in a house for
 light and air; the glass it contains
 Win'dow-blind, *s.* a blind to a window
 Win'dow-frame, *s.* the frame of a window
 Win'dow-glass, *s.* glass for windows
 Win'dow-sash, *s.* the moveable frame of a
 window
 Wind'pipe, *s.* the passage for the breath
 Wind'tight, *a.* fenced against winds
 Win'ward, *a.* lying towards the wind—
ad. towards the wind
 Win'dy, *a.* stormy; breeding wind; swelled
 Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of grapes, &c.
 Wi'ne-bibber, *s.* one who drinks much wine
 Wi'ne-cask, *s.* a cask for wine
 Wi'ne-glass, *s.* a small drinking-glass
 Wi'ne-measure, *s.* the measure by which
 wine and spirits used to be sold
 Wi'ne-merchant, *s.* one who deals in wine
 Wi'nepress, *s.* the press in which grapes
 are pressed
 Wing, *s.* the limb of a bird used in flying;
 the side of an army; a fan to a winnow
 —*v.* to furnish with wings; to fly
 Wing'ed, *a.* having wings; swift; wound-
 Wing'less, *a.* not having wings [ed
 Wing'-case, *s.* the shell that covers the
 wings of beetles
 Wink, *s.* the rapid twinkling of the eyelid
 —*v.* *n.* to twinkle the eyelids; overlook,
 hint
 Win'ker, *s.* one who winks
 Win'kingly, *ad.* with the eye almost closed
 Win'ner, *s.* one who wins, one who gains
 Win'ning, *a.* attractive—*s.* the sum won
 Win'ningly, *ad.* in a winning manner
 Win'now, *v.* to fan, to sift, to examine
 Win'some, *a.* merry, cheerful
 Win'ter, *s.* the cold season of the year—
v. to pass or feed in the winter
 Win'ter-apple, *s.* an apple that keeps well
 in winter
 Win'ter-garden, *s.* a pleasure-garden for
 winter
 Win'terly, Win'try, *a.* suitable to winter
 Win'ter-pear, *s.* a pear that keeps well in
 winter
 Win'ter-quarters, *s.* a winter residence or
 station
 Wi'ny, *a.* having the taste, &c., of wine
 Wipe, *v.* *a.* to cleanse by rubbing; to clear
 —*s.* an act of cleansing; a blow; a reproof
 Wi'per, *s.* that which wipes
 Wire, *s.* metal drawn out into threads—
v. *a.* to bind with wire
 Wi'redraw, *v.* *a.* to make into wire
 Wi'redrawer, *s.* one who makes wire
 Wi'redrawing, *s.* the art of making wire
 Wi'regauze, *s.* fine wire interwoven
 Wi'reworm, *s.* the grub of a beetle
 Wi'ry, *a.* like wire; made of wire
 Wis'dom, *s.* knowledge or judgment right-
 ly used; discretion
 Wise, *a.* well informed, rightly judging,
 discreet, sagacious—*s.* manner
 Wi'seacre, *s.* a fool, dunce, simpleton

Wi'sely, *ad.* judiciously, discreetly
 Wish, *s.* a longing desire, a thing desired—
v. to have a strong desire, to long for
 Wish'er, *s.* one who longs or wishes
 Wish'ful, *a.* showing desire, longing, eager
 Wish'fully, *ad.* earnestly, with longing
 Wisp, *s.* a small bunch of straw or hay
 Wist'ful, *a.* attentive, full of thought
 Wist'fully, *ad.* attentively
 Wit, *s.* understanding, judgment, sense,
 quickness of fancy; a man of genius—
v. *n.* to know
 Witch, *s.* a sorceress, an enchantress
 Witch'craft, *s.* the practice of witches
 Witch'-elm, Wych'elm, Witch'-hazel, *s.* a
 kind of elm
 Witch'ery, *s.* enchantment, fascination
 With, *prep.* by; in company; against
 Withal, *ad.* along with the rest; besides
 Withdraw', *v.* to draw back, retire, retreat
 Withdraw'ing, *s.* the act of taking back
 Withdraw'ing-room, *s.* a drawing-room
 Withdraw'ment, Withdraw'al, *s.* the act
 of withdrawing
 Withe, *s.* a willow twig; a band of twigs
 With'er, *v.* to fade, to pine or die away
 With'eredness, *s.* the being withered
 With'ers, *s.* the part between the neck
 and shoulders of a horse
 Withho'ld, *v.* *a.* to keep back, to refuse
 Within', *prep.* in the inner part
 Within'side, *ad.* in the inward parts
 Withou't, *prep.* not within compass of—
ad. externally—*conj.* unless; if not
 Withstan'd, *v.* *a.* to oppose, resist, restrain
 With'y, *s.* a willow, the shoot of a willow
 —*a.* made of withes; like a withe
 Wit'less, *a.* wanting understanding
 Wit'lessly, *ad.* without wit
 Wit'ling, *s.* a petty pretender to wit
 Wit'ness, *s.* testimony; an evidence—*v.*
 to see; to bear testimony, to attest
 Wit'ticism, *s.* a witty expression
 Wit'tily, *ad.* with wit
 Wit'tiness, *s.* the quality of being witty
 Wit'tingly, *ad.* knowingly, by design
 Wit'ty, *a.* ingenious, sarcastic, smart
 Wive, *v.* to marry, to take a wife
 Wiz'ard, *s.* a conjuror, a cunning man—
a. enchanting; overpowering
 Woad, *s.* a plant used in dyeing blue
 Wo'ad-mill, *s.* a mill for preparing woad
 Woe, *s.* grief, sorrow, misery
 Wo'ebe'gone, *a.* distracted with woe
 Wo'e'ful, *a.* sorrowful, calamitous
 Wo'e'fully, *ad.* sorrowfully, mournfully
 Wo'e'fulness, *s.* misery, calamity
 Wolf, *s.* a fierce wild beast
 Wo'ldog, *s.* a large dog to guard sheep
 Wo'lf-fish, *s.* a fierce voracious fish
 Wo'lfish, *a.* fierce like a wolf
 Wo'lfbane, *s.* a poisonous plant [ton
 Wo'lv'rine, *s.* an animal called the glut-
 Wo'man, *s.* the female of the human race
 Wo'man-hater, *s.* one who hates women
 Wo'manhood, *s.* the qualities of a woman
 Wo'manish, *a.* suitable to a woman
 Wo'mankind, *s.* female sex; race of women
 Wo'manly, *a.* becoming a woman—*ad.* in
 the manner of a woman
 Womb, *s.* place of conception
 Wo'mbat, *s.* a kind of opossum
 Won'd'er, *s.* amazement, admiration—*v.* *n.*
 to be astonished
 Won'd'erer, *s.* one who wonders
 Won'd'eful, *a.* admirable, strange

WIT IS FOLLY UNLESS A WISE MAN HAS THE KEEPING OF IT.

WON]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[WRA

WHAT WE CALL TIME ENOUGH, OFTEN PROVES LITTLE ENOUGH.

Won'derfully, *ad.* in a wonderful manner
 Won'derfulness, *s.* state of being wonderful
 Won'derment, *s.* astonishment; amazement
 Won'derstruck, *a.* amazed, astonished
 Won'der-working, *a.* doing surprising things
 Won'drous, *a.* marvellous, strange, surprising, admirable
 Won'drously, *ad.* to a strange degree
 Wont, *s.* custom; habit; use—*a.* accustomed, used to
 Wont'ed, *a.* accustomed, usual, used [to
 Wont'edness, *s.* state of being accustomed
 Woo, *v.* to court, to make love, to sue
 Wood, *s.* a forest; the substance of trees, timber; that which is made of wood
 Woo'd-ashes, *s.* ashes of burnt wood
 Woo'dbine, *s.* the honeysuckle
 Woo'd-chat, *s.* a species of butcher-bird
 Woo'd-coal, *s.* charcoal
 Woo'dcock, *s.* a bird of passage
 Woo'dcut, *s.* a wood engraving
 Woo'dcutter, *s.* one who cuts wood
 Woo'dcutting, *s.* art of cutting wood
 Woo'ded, *a.* supplied with wood
 Woo'den, *a.* made of wood; clumsy
 Woo'd-engraving, *s.* the art of engraving on wood
 Woo'dhouse, *s.* a place to keep wood in
 Woo'diness, *s.* the state of containing wood
 Woo'dland, *s.* land covered with woods—*a.* covered with wood
 Woo'dlark, *s.* a kind of wild lark
 Woo'dlouse, *s.* vermin about old wood
 Woo'dman, *s.* one who cuts down trees
 Woo'd-note, *s.* a wild note; wild music
 Woo'd-nymph, *s.* a nymph of the woods
 Woo'dpecker, *s.* the name of a bird
 Woo'dpigeon, *s.* a wild pigeon
 Woo'druff, *s.* a sweet-scented herb
 Woo'dsorrel, *s.* a sour tasting plant
 Woo'dward, *s.* an overlooker of woods
 Woo'dwork, *s.* construction of wood [ous
 Woo'dy, *a.* abounding with wood; ligne-
 Woo'er, *s.* one who courts women
 Woof, *s.* the threads that cross the warp; texture; cloth
 Woo'ingly, *ad.* pleasingly; so as to invite
 Wool, *s.* the fleece of sheep
 Woolcomber, *s.* one whose business is to comb wool
 Woolgathering, *s.* idle occupation of mind
 Woollen, *a.* made or consisting of wool—
 —*s.* cloth made of wool
 Woolldraper, *s.* a dealer in woollen goods
 Wooliness, *s.* quality of being woolly
 Woolly, *a.* composed of or resembling wool
 Woolpack, *s.* a bag or pack of wool
 Wool'sack, *s.* a sack of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor
 Woolstapler, *s.* one who deals in wool
 Word, *s.* a single term, or element of language; speech, talk; promise; signal; Jesus Christ—*v.* to express properly
 Word-catcher, *s.* one who cavils at words
 Wordily, *ad.* verbosely
 Wordiness, *s.* state of abounding with words
 Word'ing, *s.* manner of expressing in words
 Wordless, *a.* silent; without words

Words, *s. pl.* a quarrel
 Wordy, *a.* verbose; full of words
 Work, *v.* to labour; operate; ferment; influence; embroider—*s.* labour, deed, employment; embroidery, &c.
 Work'able, *a.* that can be worked
 Work'er, *s.* one who works [other
 Work'fellow, *s.* one who works with an-
 Work'house, *s.* a parish poor-house
 Work'ing, *s.* operation; fermentation
 Work'ing-day, *s.* a day for work
 Work'man, *s.* an artificer, a labourer
 Work'manlike, Work'manly, *a.* like a workman, skilful
 Work'manship, *s.* manufacture, skill, art
 Work'people, *s.* people employed in work
 Work'shop, *s.* a shop to work in
 Work'table, *s.* a small table for work
 Work'woman, *s.* one skilled in needlework
 World, *s.* the earth; mankind; the present life; universal empire; the manners of men; the ungodly
 World'liness, *s.* love of this world
 World'ling, *s.* one who loves this world
 World'y, *a.* human; bent upon this world
 Worldly-mind'ed, *a.* devoted to this world
 Worldly-mind'edness, *s.* the being worldly-minded
 Worm, *s.* an insect, grub; any spiral thing
 —*v. n.* to work slowly and secretly
 Worm'eaten, *a.* eaten by worms; old
 Worm'hole, *s.* a hole made by a worm
 Worm'like, *a.* resembling a worm
 Worm'wood, *s.* the name of a bitter herb
 Wormy, *a.* full of worms, having worms
 Wor'rier, *s.* one who worries or torments
 Wor'ry, *v. a.* to tear, to mangle, to harass
 Worse, *a.* more bad, more ill—*ad.* in a more ill manner
 Wor'ship, *s.* dignity, eminence; term of honour; religious reverence; adoration
 —*v. a.* to adore; to venerate
 Wor'shipful, *a.* respected for dignity, &c.
 Wor'shipfully, *ad.* respectfully
 Wor'shipper, *s.* one who worships
 Worst, *a.* most bad, most ill, most wicked
 —*s.* the most evil state
 Worsted, *a.* defeated; overthrown
 Worsted, Wor'stead, *s.* woollen yarn; wool spun—*a.* consisting of worsted
 Wort, *s.* ale or beer not fermented
 Worth, *a.* deserving of; equal in value to
 —*s.* price, value, importance
 Worthily, *ad.* suitably, justly, deservedly
 Worthiness, *s.* worth, desert, excellence
 Worth'less, *a.* undeserving, unworthy
 Worth'lessly, *ad.* in a worthless manner
 Worth'lessness, *s.* want of excellence
 Worthy, *a.* deserving, valuable, noble—*s.* a man deserving praise
 Wound, *s.* a hurt—*v. a.* to hurt by violence
 Wou'nder, *s.* one who wounds
 Wou'ndless, *a.* exempt from wounds
 Wou'ndwort, *s.* the name of a herb
 Wo'ven, *a.* formed by weaving
 Wrack, *s.* a kind of seaweed
 Wran'gle, *s.* a perverse dispute; a quarrel—*v. n.* to dispute peevishly
 Wran'gler, *s.* a peevish disputative person
 Wran'gling, *s.* perverse disputation
 Wrap, *v. a.* to roll together; to contain
 Wrap'per, *s.* anything which wraps
 Wrap'ping, *a.* used for wrapping
 Wrasse, *s.* the sea-tench
 Wrath, *s.* extreme anger, vengeance
 Wra'thful, *a.* angry, raging, furious

WE MAY BE AS GOOD AS WE PLEASE, IF WE PLEASE TO BE GOOD.

[WRA]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[YIE]

Wra'thfully, *ad.* furiously, passionately
Wra'thfulness, *s.* extreme anger
Wra'thless, *a.* free from anger, meek
Wreak, *v. a.* to inflict, to execute
Wreath, *s.* a garland; anything twisted—
v. a. to turn, to twist, to curl
Wre'athless, *a.* without a wreath
Wre'athy, *a.* spiral, twisted, curling
Wreck, *s.* a shipwreck; destruction, ruin
—*v.* to cause or suffer wreck; to strand;
to ruin
Wreck'er, *s.* one who causes or plunders
wrecks
Wren, *s.* the name of a very small bird
Wrench, *v. a.* to pull by force, to wrest—
s. a sprain, violent twist; trap
Wrest, *v. a.* to twist by violence, to writhe
—*s.* a distortion, a violence
Wres'tle, *v. n.* to struggle for a fall
Wres'tler, *s.* one skilled in wrestling
Wres'tling, *s.* strife; struggle; contention
Wretch, *s.* a miserable or worthless person
Wretch'ed, *a.* miserable, despicable
Wretch'edly, *ad.* despicably, meanly
Wretch'edness, *s.* misery, despicableness
Wrig'gle, *v. n.* to move to and fro
Wright, *s.* a workman; an artificer
Wring, *v.* to twist, to writhe, to torture,
to extort—*s.* a twist, or writhing
Wring'er, *s.* one who wrings
Wring'ing, *s.* a squeezing by twisting
Wrin'kle, *v. a.* to cause creases or wrinkles
—*s.* a crease in cloth, &c.
Wrist, *s.* the joint of the hand to the arm
Wrist'band, *s.* the band of the shirt at the
wrist
Writ, *s.* scripture; a legal instrument
Write, *v.* to express by means of letters;
to form letters with a pen; to compose,
&c.
Wri'ter, *s.* an author; one who writes
Writhe, *v.* to distort, to twist, to wrest
Writing, *s.* anything written; a book—*a.*
used or intended for writing
Wri'tings, *s. pl.* legal conveyances, &c.
Wrong, *s.* injury, injustice; error—*a.* not
right, unjust, unfit—*v. a.* to injure, or
treat unjustly
Wrong, Wrong'ly, *ad.* amiss, improperly
Wrongdoer, *s.* one who does wrong
Wrong'doing, *s.* injustice, injury
Wrong'er, *s.* one who injures
Wrong'ful, *a.* unjust, dishonest, injurious
Wrong'fully, *ad.* unjustly, injuriously
Wrong'headed, *a.* perverse; obstinate
Wronghead'edness, *s.* perverseness; erro-
neousness
Wrong'ness, *s.* wrong disposition; error
Wrought, *a.* manufactured
Wry, *a.* crooked, distorted, wrested [bird
Wry'neck, *s.* a distorted neck; a kind of
Wry'necked, *a.* having a distorted neck
Wry'ness, *s.* state of being wry

X.

X is a superfluous letter, being precise-
ly identical in sound with *ks*, as *wax*.
It is not found at the beginning of any
but derived words.
Xe'beck, *s.* a small three-masted vessel
used in the Mediterranean
Xylog'rapher, *s.* one who engraves on
wood

Xylog'raphy, *s.* the art of engraving on
wood

Y.

Y is properly a vowel, with the sound
of *i*, as *dye*; at the commencement
of a word or syllable its sound is the
same, as *yet*, *you*. It forms diphthongs
also, as *bay*, *bey*, *boy*, *buy*.
Yacht, *s.* a small swift sailing ship with
one deck, chiefly used for pleasure trips
Yam, *s.* an esculent root
Yard, *s.* ground enclosed near a house; a
measure of 3 feet; supports for sails
Yard'arm, *s.* the half of a ship's yard
Yard'wand, *s.* a measure of a yard
Yarn, *s.* spun wool; woollen thread
Yar'row, *s.* a plant called milfoil
Yaw, *v.* to deviate from the track un-
steadily
Yawl, *s.* a ship's boat
Yawn, *v. n.* to gape; open wide—*s.* a gap-
ing, or opening
Yawn'ing, *s.* the act of gaping
Yea, *ad.* yes, surely, certainly, truly
Yean, *v. n.* to bring forth young as sheep
Ye'anling, *s.* the young of sheep
Year, *s.* the period of one revolution round
the sun; the term of 12 calendar months
Ye'arling, *s.* an animal one year old—*a.*
being a year old
Ye'arly, *ad.* once a year—*a.* lasting a year
Yearn, *v. n.* to long, or feel tenderly to-
wards
Year'ning, *s.* an emotion of tenderness
Year'ningly, *ad.* with yearning
Years, *s. pl.* old age
Yeast, *s.* the froth in the working of new
ale or beer
Yeas'ty, *a.* frothy; foamy
Yell, *v. n.* to make an outcry—*s.* a cry of
horror or distress
Yel'ling, *s.* the act of uttering yells
Yellow, *s.* a colour resembling that of
gold—*a.* of the colour of gold—*v. a.* to
render yellow
Yellow-fever, *s.* a malignant disease of
warm climates
Yellow-haired, *a.* having light hair
Yellowhammer, *s.* the name of a small
bird
Yellowish, *a.* approaching to yellow
Yel'lowishness, *s.* the quality of approach-
ing to yellow
Yel'owness, *s.* the quality of being yellow
Yelp, *v. n.* to bark as a hound, &c.
Yelp'ing, *s.* the act of barking as a dog
Yeo'man, *s.* one who farms his own land;
a freeholder; an officer in the royal
household
Yeo'manly, *a.* of or belonging to a yeoman
Yeo'manry, *s.* collective body of yeomen
Yes, *ad.* yea, truly
Yes'terday, *s.* the day last past
Yes'ternight, *s.* the night last past
Yet, *ad.* beside, still, at least, after all—
conj. nevertheless, notwithstanding
Yew, *s.* a tree of the fir kind of tough
wood
Yield, *v.* to produce, to afford; to give up
Yie'lder, *s.* one who yields
Yie'lding, *s.* act of giving up; submission
Yie'ldingly, *ad.* with compliance
Yie'ldingness, *s.* quality of yielding

YEOMEN IN LEATHER DOUBLETS MAY BE OF MORE WORTH THAN LORDS IN VELVET ROBES.

YOK]

An Enlarged English Dictionary.

[ZOO

ZEST MAY BE GIVEN TO VIRTUOUS PRACTICES BY THE LOVELINESS OF VIRTUOUS PRECEPTS.

Yoke, *s.* a frame fitted to the shoulders for carrying two pails by; a mark of servitude; a chain; pair—*v. a.* to couple together; to enslave
Yolk, *s.* the yellow part of an egg
Yon, Yon'der, *a.* being within view
You, Ye, *pron.* the persons spoken to
Young, *s.* the offspring of any creature—*a.* youthful, not old; tender
Young'ish, *a.* somewhat young
Young'ling, *s.* any young creature
Young'ly, *a.* youthful—*ad.* ignorantly
Young'ster, Younk'er, *s.* a young person
Your, *pron.* belonging to you
Yourself, *pron.* even you, you only
Youth, *s.* one past childhood; early life; young men collectively
You'thful, *a.* young, frolicsome, vigorous
You'thfully, *ad.* in a youthful manner
You'thfulness, *s.* the being youthful
Yule, *s.* Christmas time
Yu'leblock, *s.* a large Christmas log

Z.

Z, the last letter of the alphabet, is a *si-* bilant, differing in sound from *s*, as *d* does from *t*; as, *amaze*, *freeze*. It does not commence any word of English origin.
Za'ny, *s.* a buffoon, a silly person
Zeal, *s.* passionate ardour; warmth

Zeal'less, *a.* wanting zeal
Zeal'ot, *s.* a person full of zeal; a fanatic
Zeal'ous, *a.* ardently passionate in any cause
Zeal'ously, *ad.* with passionate ardour
Zeal'ousness, *s.* the quality of being zealous
Ze'bra, *s.* striped kind of wild horse or ass
Ze'bu, *s.* the Indian ox
Zend, *s.* the ancient language of Persia
Ze'nith, *s.* the point in the heavens directly over head
Zeph'yr, *s.* the west wind; any soft wind
Ze'ro, *s.* the commencement of the scale of a thermometer; the cipher (0)
Zest, *s.* a relish; a taste added—*v. a.* to heighten by added relish
Zig'zag, *s.* a sudden sharp winding—*a.* having sharp and quick turns—*v. a.* to form into sharp and quick turns
Zinc, *s.* a metal of a bluish white colour
Zink'y, *a.* resembling zinc
Zo'diac, *s.* a space on each side the ecliptic, containing the twelve signs
Zodi'acal, *a.* relating to the zodiac
Zone, *s.* a girdle; a climatic division of
Zo'ned, *a.* wearing a zone [the earth
Zoolog'ical, *a.* pertaining to zoology
Zoolog'ically, *ad.* according to zoology
Zool'ogist, *s.* one who scientifically describes living creatures
Zool'ogy, *s.* the scientific description, &c., of animals
Zo'ophyte, *s.* an animal of the polyp kind
Zoophy'tic, *a.* relating to zoophytes

EXPLANATION

OF THE ABBREVIATIONS, &c., USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

- a.* signifies Adjective.
ad. .. Adverb.
conj. .. Conjunction.
interj. .. Interjection.
prep. .. Preposition.
pron. .. Pronoun.
v. a. .. Verb active, or one which requires an object to complete its meaning.
v. n. .. Verb neuter, or one whose meaning is complete without an object.
[Fr.] .. that the word it follows is French, and has been transferred unchanged into the English Language.
[Gr.] .. that the word is Greek.
[Heb.] .. that the word is Hebrew.
[Ital.] .. that the word is Italian.
[Lat.] .. that the word is Latin.
[Pers.] .. that the word is Persian.
[Span.] .. that the word is Spanish.

In the Etymological Lists which follow the Grammar, at the commencement of this "Treasury," will be found extensive illustrations of the derivation and formation of such English words as are not taken unchanged from other languages; and to them we refer the Reader who is desirous of information on that subject.

* * It must be observed that in this Dictionary the spelling and accentuation which are sanctioned at the present time by the best usage, alone, are given; except in the case of a few words, which still appear in good writers, with slight variations of form. In these instances all the forms are given, either together, or (if they differ widely from each other) apart, in the alphabetical arrangement.

Participial forms are inserted only when they are employed as adjectives, with meanings not immediately derived from the significations of their verbs.

ZEAL WITHOUT MECKNESS IS LIKE A SHIP AT SEA, IN DANGER OF EVERY RISING STORM.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

•• See also the remarks under each letter in this Dictionary.

RULE I. The accent (') marks the syllable on which the principal stress of the voice is to be laid.

II. When the accent is placed immediately after a vowel, as in *fa'mous*, *le'ver*, *mi'ndful*, *no'ble*, *pu'gilist*, *cy'press*, it denotes that the vowel has a *long* sound; but when placed immediately after a consonant, as in *fam'ish*, *lev'el*, *mil'itary*, *nom'inal*, *pun'ish*, *syr'inge*, it indicates that the sound of the vowel is short; except before *tion*, where the accent has been invariably placed so as to mark the peculiar pronunciation of that syllable.

III. In long diphthongs, the accent is placed immediately after the vowel which determines the sound, as in *belie've*, *rece'ive*.

IV. *C* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is sounded like *k*, as *catch*, *come*, *cup*;—before, *e*, *i*, and *y*, its sound is like that of *s*; as *ce'dar*, *cit'ron*, *cyl'inder*.

V. *E* final generally indicates that the preceding vowel is *long*, as in *hate*, *scene*, *mice*, *robe*, *rude*, *lyre*; but in *glove*, *live*, *give*, &c., the preceding vowel is short. In words ending in *le*, the final *e* is *silent*; *able* being pronounced *a'bl*, &c.

VI. *Gh* at the beginning of words represent the hard *g*, as in *ghostly*; but they are usually silent both in the middle and at the end of words; as in *bought*, *right*, *through*, *sigh*. In some words they are sounded like *f*, as in *cough*, *trough*, *enough*.

VII. There are several consonants which in certain situations are quite mute; as, for example, *g* before *n*, in *gnaw*, *sign*, pronounced *naw*, *sine*—*k* before *n*, as in *know*, *knit*, pronounced *no*, *nit*—*l* before *k* and *d*, as in *walk*, *talk*, *could*, *would*, pronounced *wauk*, *tauik*, *cood*, *wood*—*b* before *t* and after *m*, as in *debt*, pronounced *det*, and *dumb*, pronounced *dum*—*h* after *r*, as in *rhyme*, pronounced *rime*—*n* after *m*, at the end of a syllable, as in *hymn*, *condemn*, pronounced *him*, *condem*—*p* before *s* and *t*, as in *psalm*, *Ptolemy*, pronounced *sahm*, *tolemy*—and *w* before *r*, as in *wring*, *wreath*, pronounced *ring*, *reath*.

VIII. *Wh* at the beginning of a word are pronounced as if their position was reversed; as in *what*, *whiff*, which are pronounced *hwat*, *hwiff*. In a few instances, however, the sound of the *w* is wholly lost; as in *who*, *whom*, *whole*, which are pronounced *hoo*, *hoom*, *hole*.

IX. The termination *ous* has the sound of *us* in such words as *gracious*, *glorious*, *pompous*, *precious*.

X. *Ci* and *ti*, before a vowel, have the sound of *sh*; as in *audacious*, *motion*, pronounced *audashus*, *moshun*.

N.B. Throughout the Dictionary, *s.* signifies, a substantive or noun; *a.* an adjective; *pron.* a pronoun; *v. a.* a verb active; *v. n.* a verb intransitive; *v.* a verb both active and intransitive; *prep.* a preposition; *ad.* an adverb; *conj.* a conjunction; and *interj.* an interjection.

HASTE IS BUT A POOR APOLOGY: TAKE TIME, AND DO YOUR BUSINESS WELL.

TAKE CARE NOT TO GO TO THE BRINK OF VICE, LEST YOU FALL DOWN THE PRECIPICE.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

ACCENTED FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—*Ch* should be sounded like *k*, as *Kel'lus* for *Chel'lus*, *Akit'ophel* for *Achit'ophel*, &c., except in *Ra'chel* and *Cher'ubim*.

NON FACILE CREDIMUS QUÆ NOLIMUS.—WE DO NOT EASILY BELIEVE WHAT WE WOULD RATHER NOT.

A'A-IAR	Ac'a-tan	A-du'el	A'i-ath	Am'ram
A'a-ron	Ac'ca-ron	A-dul'lam	A-i'ja	Am'ram-ites
Ab'a-cue	A-cel'da-ma	A-dum'mim	A-i'jah	Am'ran
Ab'a-dah	A'chab	A-e-di'as	Ai'ja-lon	Am'ra-phel
A-bad'don	A'chad	Æ'nnon	Aij'e-leth Sha'-	An'a-el
Ab-a-di'as	A-cha'i-a	Æ'nos	A'in [har	An-a-ha'rath
A-bag'tha	A-cha'i-cus	Ag'a-ba	A-i'oth	An-a-i'ah
A'bal	A'chan	Ag'a-bus	A-i'rus	An'a-kims
Ab'a-na	A'char	A'gag	Ak-rab'bim	An'a-mim
Ab'a-rim	A'chaz	A'gag-ite	A-lam'e-lech	A-nam'e-lech
Ab'a-ron	A-chi-ach'a-rus	Ag-a-renes'	Al'a-meth	An-a'ni
Ab-di'as	A'chim	Ag'e-e	Al'a-moth	An-a-ni'ah
Ab'di-el	A-chim'e-lech	Ag-ge'us	Al'ci-mus	An-a-ni'as
A-bed'ne-go	A'chi-or	Ag-noth-ta'bor	Al'e-ma	A-nan'i-el
A'bel [cah	A'chi-ram	A'gur	A-le'meth	A'nath
A'bel Bethma'a-	A'chish	A'hab	Al-ex-an'dri-a	A-nath'e-ma
A'bel Ma'im	Ach'i-tob	A-har'ah	Al-ex-an'dri-on	An'a-thoth
A'bel Me-ho'-	A-chit'o-phel	A-har'al	Al-le-lu'jah	An'drew
lath	Ach'me-tha	A-has'a-i	A-li'ah	A'nem
A'bel Mis'ra-im	Ach'sa	A-has-u-e'rus	A-li'an	A'neth
A'bel Shit'tim	Ach'shaph	A-ha'va	Al'lom	An'a-thoth-ite
Ab'e-san	Ach'zib	A-haz'a-i	Al'lon Bac'huth	A'ni-am
Ab'e-sar	Ac'i-pha	A-ha-zi'ah	Al-mo'dad	A'nim
Ab'ga-rus	Ac'i-tho	A'hi	Al'mon Dib-la-	An'na-as
A-bi'a, or A-bi'-	A-cu'a	A-hi'ah	tha'im	An-nu'us
A-bi-al'bon [ah	Ad'a-da	A-hi'am	Al'ua-than	An-ti-lib'a-nus
A-bi'a-saph	Ad'a-dah	A-hi-e'zer	A'loth	An'ti-och
A-bi'a-thar	Ad-ad-e'zer	A-hi'hud	Al-phe'us'	An-ti'o-chis
A'bib	Ad-ad-rim'mon	A-hi'jah	Al-ta-ne'us	An-ti'o-chus
A-bi'dah	A'dah	A-hi'kam	Al-tas'chith	An'ti-pas
Ab'i-dan	Ad-a-i'ah	A-hi'lud	Al'te-kon	An-tip'a-tris
A'bi-el	Ad-a-li'a	A-him'a-az	Al'vah, or Al'-	An'ti-pha
A-bi-e'zer	Ad'a-ma, or	A-hi'man	A'lush [van	An-to'ni-a
A-bi-ez'rite	Ad'a-mah	A-him'e-lech	A'mad	An-to-thi'jah
Ab'i-gail	Ad'a-mi	A-hi'moth	A-mad'a-tha	An'toth-ite
Ab-i-ha'il	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb	A-hin'a-dab	A-mad'a-thus	A'nub
A-bi'hu	Ad'a-sa	A-hin'o-am	A'mal	Ap-a-me'a
A-bi'hud	Ad'a-tha	A-hi'o	A-mal'da	Aph-a-ra'im
A-bi'jah	Ad'be-el	A-hi'ra	Am'a-lek	A-phar'sath-
A-bi'jam	Ad'din	A-hi'ram	Am'a-lek-ites	chites
Ab-i-le'ne	Ad'er	A-hi'ram-ites	Am'a-na	A-phar'sites
A-bim'a-el	Ad'i-da	A-his'a-mach	Am-a-ri'ah	A'phek
A-bim'e-lech	A'di-el	A-hish'a-hur	A-ma'sa	A phe'kah
A-bin'a-dab	A'din	A-hi'sham	A-mas'a-i	A-pher'e-ma
A-bin'o-am	Ad'i-na	A-hi'shar	Am-a-shi'ah	A-pher'ra
A-bi'ram	Ad'i-no	A-hi'tob	Am-a-the'is	A-phi'ah
A-bi'rom	Ad'i-nus	A-hit'o-phel	Am'a-this	Aph'rah
A-bis'a-i	Ad'i-tha	A-hi'tub	Am-a-zi'ah	Aph'ses
Ab-i-se'i	Ad-i-tha'im	A-hi'ud	A-min'a-dab	A-poc'a-lypse
Ab'i-shag	Ad'la-i	Ah'lah	A-mit'tai	A-poc'ry-pha
A-bish'a-i	Ad'ma-tha	Ah'lai	A-miz'a-bad	A-pol'los
A-bish'a-har	Ad'nah	A-ho'e	Am'mah	A-pol'ly-on
A-bish'a-lom	Ad'o-rai	A-ho'ah	Am-mad'a-tha	Ap'pa-im
A-bish'u-a	Ad-o-ni'as	A-ho'ite	Am'mi	Ap'phi-a
Ab'i-shur	A-do-ni-be'zek	A-ho'lah	Am-mid'i-oi	Ap'phus
Ab'i-sum	Ad-o-ni'jah	A-hol'ba	Am'mi-el	Aq'ui-la
Ab'i-tal	A-don'i-kam	A-hol'bah	Am-mi'hud	A'ra
Ab'i-tub	A-don-i'ram	A-ho'li-ab	Am-i-shad'da-i	Ar'a-bah
A-bi'ud	A-don-i-ze'dek	A-hol'i-bah	Am'mon	Ar-a-bat'ti-ne
A'bram, or	A-do'ra	A-ho-lib'a-mah	Am'mon-ites	A-ra'bi-a
A'bra-ham	Ad-o-ra'im	A-hu'ma-i	Am'nion	A-rad-ite
Ab'sa-lom	A-do'ram	A-hu'zam	A'mok	Ar'a-dus
A-bu'bus	A-dram'e-lech	A-huz'zah	A'mon	A'rah
Ac'cad	A'dri-a	A'i	Am'o-rites	Ar'a-rat
Ac'a-ron	A'dri-el	A-i'ah	Am'pli-as	A-rau'nah

LATET ANGUIS IN HERBA.—THERE'S A SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

MAXIMA VIS EST IN CONSENTU BONORUM.—THERE IS VERY GREAT FORCE IN THE ACCORD OF GOOD MEN.

Scripture Proper Names.

407

SI DEUS NOBISCUM, QUIS CONTRA VOS?—IF GOD BE WITH US, WHO CAN BE AGAINST US?

Ar'ba, or Ar'bah	Ash'ta-roth-ites	A-zu'bah,	Bar-ti-me'us	Be'rites
Ar-bat'tis	Ash'te-moth	Az'u-ran	Ba'ruch	Ber-ni'ce
Ar-be'la	A-shu'ath	Az'y-mites	Bar-zil'la-i	Be-ro'dach Bal'
Ar-bella	Ash'ur	Az'zah	Bas'ca-ma	Be'roth [a-dan
Ar'bite	A-shu'rim		Ba'shan, or	Ber'o-thai
Ar-bo'nai	Ash'ur-ites	BA'AL-AH'	Bas'san	Be-ro'thath
Ar-che-la'us	As-i-bi'as	Ba'al-ath	Ba'shan Ha'-	Ber'yl
Ar-ches'tra-tus	A'si-el	Ba'al-ath Be'er	voth Fa'ir	Ber-ze'lus
Ar'che-vites	As'i-pha	Ba'al Be'rith	Bash'e-math	Be'zai
Ar-chi-at'a-roth	As'ke-lon	Ba'al-le	Bas'lith	Bez-o-dei'ah
Ar-chip'pus	As'ma-dai	Ba'al Ham'on	Bas'math	Be'ten
Arch'ites	As'ma-veth	Ba'al Han'an	Bas'ta-i	Beth-ab'a-ra
Ard'ites	As-mo-de'us	Ba'al Ha'zor	Bat'a-ne	Beth-ab'a-rah
A-re'li	As-mo-ne'ans	Ba'al Her'non	Bath	Beth'a-nath
A-re'lites	As-nap'per	Ba'al-i	Bath'a-loth	Beth'a-noth
A-re-op'a-gite	A-so'chis	Ba'al-im	Bath-rab'bim	Beth'a-ny
A-re-op'a-gus	As'pa-tha	Ba'al-is	Bath'she-ba	Beth-ar'a-bah
Ar-e'tas	As'phar	Ba'al Me'on	Bath'shu-a	Beth'a-ram
A-re'us	As'phar'a-sus	Ba'al Pe'or	Bav'a-i	Beth-ar'bel
Argob	As'ri-cl	Ba'al 'Per'a-zim	Be-a-li'ah	Beth-a'ven
A-rid'a-i	As-sa-bi'as	Ba'al Shal'i-sha	Be-a-loth	Beth-az'ma-
A-rid'a-tha	As-sal'i-moth	Ba'al Ta'mar	Be'an	veth
A-ri'eh	As-sa-ni'as	Ba'al Ze'bub	Beb'a-i	Beth-ba-al-me'-
A'ri-el	As-si-de'ans	Ba'al Ze'phon	Be'cher	Beth-ba'ra [on
Ar-i-ma-the'a	As'ta-roth	Ba'a-na	Bech-o'rath	Beth-ba'rah
A'ri-och	As-tar'te	Ba'a-nah	Bech'ti-leth	Beth'ba-si
A-ris'a-i	As'tath	Ba'a-nan	Be'dad	Beth-bir'e-i
Ar-is-to-bu'lus	A-sup'pim	Ba'a-nath	Bed-a-i'ah	Beth'car
Ark'ites	A-syn'cri-tus	Ba-a-ni'as	Be-el-i'a-da	Beth-da'gon
Ar-ma-ged'don	A'tad	Ba'a-ra	Be-el'sa-rus	Beth-dib-la-
Ar-mi-shad'a-i	At'a-rah	Ba'a-sha	Be-el-teth'mus	tha'im
Ar'ne-pher	A-tar'ga-tis	Ba'a-shah	Be-el-ze-bub	Beth'el
Ar'o-di	At'a-roth	Ba-a-si'ah	Be'er	Beth'el-ite
Ar'o-er	At-e-re-zi'as	Ba'bel	Be-e'ra	Beth-e'mek
Ar'pad, or	A'thack	Ba'bi	Be-e'rah, or	Beth-es'da
Ar'phad	Ath-a-i'ah	Bab'y-lon	Be'rah	Beth-e'zel
Ar'sa-ces	Ath-a-li'ah	Ba'ca	Be-er-e'lim	Beth-ga'dcr
Ar-phax'ad	Ath-a-ri'as	Bach'rites	Be-e'ri [roi	Beth-ga'mul
Ar'te-mas	Ath-e-no'bi-us	Bac-chu'rus	Be-er-la-ha'i-	Beth-hac'ce-
Ar'vad	Ath'lai	Bach'uth Al'lon	Be-e'roth	rim
Ar'vad-ites	At'roth	Ba-go'as	Be-c'roth-ites	Beth-ha'ran
Ar'u-both	At-ta-li'a	Bag'o-i	Bc-er'she-ba	Beth-hog'lah
A-ru'mah	At'ta-lus	Ba-ha'rum-ite	Be-esh'te-rah	Beth-ho'ron
As-a-di'as	At-thar'a-tes	Ba-hu'rim	Be'he-moth	Beth-jes'i-moth
As'a-el	Av'a-ran	Ba'jith	Be'kah	Beth-leb'a-oth
As'a-hel	Au'gi-a	Bak-bak'er	Be'lah	Beth'le-hem
As-a-i'ah	Au-ra-ni'tis	Bak'buk	Be'la-ites	Eph'ra-tah
As'a-na	Au-ra'nus	Bak-buk-i'ah	Bel'e-mus	Beth'le-hem-ite
As'a-phar	Au-te'us	Ba'la-am	Bel'ga-i	Beth-lo'mon
As'a-ra	Az-a-e'rus	Bal'a-dan	Be'li-al	Beth-ma'a-cah
A-sar'c-el	Az-a-li'ah	Ba'lah	Bel'ma-im	Beth-mar'ca-
As-a-re'lah	Az-a-ni'ah	Bal'a-mo	Bel'men	both
As-baz'a-reth	A-zaphi-on	Bal'a-nus	Bel-shaz'zar	Beth-mc'on
As'ca-lon	Az'a-ra	Bal-tha'sar	Bel-te-shaz'zar	Beth-nim'rah
A-se'as	A-zare-el	Ba'mah	Ben-ai'ah	Beth-o'ron
As-e-bi'a	Az-a-ri'ah	Ba'moth	Ben-am'mi	Beth-pa'let
A-seb-e-bi'a	Az-a-ri'as	Ba'moth Ba'al	Ben-eb'e-rak	Beth-paz'zer
As'c-nath	A-za'zel	Ba'nid	Ben-e-ja'a-kam	Beth-pe'or
A-se'rar	Az-a-zi'ah	Ban-a-i'as	Ben'ha-dad	Beth'pha-gc
Ash-a-bi'ah	Az-baz'a-reth	Ban'nus	Ben-ha'il	Beth'phe-let
A'shan	Az'buk	Ban'u-as	Ben-ha'nan	Beth'ra-bah
Ash'be-a	A-ze'kah	Ba-rab'bas	Ben'ja-min	Beth'ra-pha
Ash'bel	Az-e-phu'rith	Bar'a-chel	Ben'ja-mite	Beth're-hob
Ash'bel-ites	A-ze'tas	Bar-a-chi'ah	Ben'ja-mites	Beth-sa'i-da
Ash'dod	Az'gad	Bar-a-chi'as	Ben'i-nu	Beth'sa-mos
Ash'doth-ites	A-zi'a	Bar-ce'nor	Ben-u'i	Beth'shan
Ash'doth Pis-	A-zi'e-i	Bar-hu'mites	Be-no'ni	Beth-she'an
A'she-an [gah	A-zi-el	Ba-ri'an	Ben-zo'heth	Beth'she-mesh
Ash'er	A-zi'za	Bar-je'sus	Be'on	Beth-shit'tah
Ash'i-math	Az'ma-veth	Bar-jo'na	Be'or	Beth'si-mos
Ash'ke-naz	Az'mon	Bar'na-bas	Ber'a-chah	Beth-tap'pu-a
Ash'nah	Az'noth Ta'bor	Bar'ne-a	Ber-a-chi'ah	Beth-su'ra
A'shon	A'zor	Ba-ro'dis	Ber-a-i'ah	Be-thu'el
Ash'pe-naz	A-zo'tus	Bar'sa-bas	Be-re'a	Be'thul
Ash'ri-el	Az'ri-el	Bar'ta-cus	Be'red	Beth-u-li'a
Ash'ta-roth	Az'ri-kam	Bar-thol'o-mew	Be-ri'ah	Be'thzor

REDUNDANTE BILE, MORBI NASCUNTUR.—WHEN CHOLER ABOUNDS, DISEASES ARE GENERATED.

FORMÆ DIGNITAS VETUSTATE EXTINGUITUR.—THE MAJESTY OF BEAUTY IS DESTROYED BY OLD AGE.

Beth'zur	Caph'tor	Cher'ub	Dam-a-scenes'	E'ker
Be-to'li-us	Caph'to-rim	Cher'u-bim	Dan'ites	Ek're-bel
Bet-o-mos'tham	Caph'to-rims	Ches'a-lon	Dan-ja'an	Ek'ron-ites
Bet'o-nim	Cap-pa-do'ci-a	Che'sed	Dan'i-el	E'la
Be-u'lah	Car-a-ba'si-on	Che'sil	Dan'nah	El'a-dah
Be'zai	Car'cha-mis	Che'sud	Dan'o-brath	E'lam
Be-zal'e-el	Car'che-mish	Che-sul'loth	Da'ra	E'lam-ites
Be'zer	Ca-re'ah	Chet'tim	Da'ri-an	El'a-sah
Bi'a-tas	Ca'ri-ah	Che'zib	Da'than	E'lath
Bich'ri	Car-ma'ni-ans	Chi'don	Dath'e-mah	El-beth'el
Big'than	Car'me	Chil'le-ab	Dath'mah	El'ci-a
Big'tha-na	Car'mel	Chi-li'on	De'bir	El'da-ah
Big'va-i	Car'mel-ite	Chil'mad	Deb'o-rah	El'dad
Bil'e-am	Car'mel-i-tess	Chim'ham	De-cap'o-lis	E'le-ad
Bil'gah	Car'mites	Chis'leu	De'dan	E-le-a'leh
Bil'ga-i	Car'na-im	Chis'lou	Ded'a-nim	E-le-a-sah
Bil'hah	Car'ni-on	Chis'loth Ta'bor	Ded'a-nims	E-le-a'zer
Bil'shan	Car-she'na	Chit'tim	De-ha'vites	E-le-a-zu'rus [cl
Bim'hal	Ca-siph'i-a	Chl'un	De'kar	El-el-o'he Is'ra-
Bin'e-a	Cas'leu	Chlo'e	Del-a-i'ah	E-leu'the-rus
Bin'nu-i	Cas'lu-bim	Cho'ba	Del'i-lah	El-eu-za'i
Bir'za-vith	Cas'phor	Cho-ra'sin, or	Der'be	El-ha'nan
Bish'lam	Cas'pis, or	Cho-ra'shan, or	Des'sau	E-li'ab
Bi-thi'ah	Cas'phin	Cho-ra'zin	De-u'el [my	E-li' a-da
Bith'ron	Ca-thu'ath	Chos-a-me'us	Deu-ter-on'o-	E-li'a-dah
Biz-i-jo-thi'ah	Ce'dron	Cho-ze'ba	Dib'la-im	E-li'a-dun
Biz-i-jo-thi'jah	Ce'lan	Chu'sa	Dib'lath	E-li'ah
Biz'tha	Ce-le-mi'a	Chush'an Rish-	Di'bon Gad	E- -ba
Blas'tus	Cen'chre-a	a-tha'im	Dib'ri	E im
Bo-a-ner'ges	Cen-de-be'us	Chu'si	Dib'za-hab	E
Bo'az	Cen-tu'ri-on	Chu'za	Di'drachm	E-li'am
Boc'cas	Ce'phas	Cin'ner-eth	Did'y-mus	E-li'as
Boch'e-ru	Ce'ras	Cin'ner-oth	Dik'lah, or	E-li'a-saph
Bo'chim	Ce'teb	Cir'a-ma	Dil'dah	E-li'a-shib
Bo'han	Cha'bris	Ci'sai	Dil'e-an	E-li'a-sis
Bo'oz	Cha'di-as	Cis'leu	Dim'nah	E-li'a-tha, or
Bos'cath	Chæ're-as	Cith'e-rus	Di'mon	E-li'a-thah
Bo'sor	Chal'ce-do-ny	Cit'tims	Di-mo'nah	E-li'a'zar
Bos'o-ra	Chal'col	Cle-a'sa	Di'nah	E-li'dad
Bos'-rah	Chal-de'a	Cle'o-phas	Di'na-ites	E'li-el
Bo'zez	Chal-dees'	Clo'e	Din'ha-bah	E-li-e'na-i
Boz'rah	Cha'nes	Col-ho'zeh	Di-ot're-phes	E-li-e'zer
Brig'an-dine	Chan-nu-ne'us	Col-li'us	Di'shan	E-li'ha-ba
Buk'ki	Char-a-ath'a-	Co-lo'se	Di'shon	El-i-hœ'na-i
Buk-ki'ah	Char'a-ca [lar	Co-lo'si-ans	Diz'a-hab	El-i-ho'reph
Bu'nah	Char'a-sim	Co-ni'ah	Do'cus	E-li'hu
Bun'ni	Char'cus	Con-o-ni'ah	Dod'a-i	E-li'jah
Buz	Cha're-a	Cor'ban	Dod'a-nim	El'i-ka
Bu'zi	Char'nus	Co're	Dod'a-vah	E'lim
Buz'ite	Char'ran	Cor'inth	Do'eg	E-lim'e-lech
	Chas'e-ba	Co-rin'thi-ans	Doph'kah	E-li-œ'na-i
CAB'HAM	Che'bar [mer	Co'sam	Do-rym'e-nes	E-li-o'nas
Ca'bul	Ched-er-la'o-	Cou'tha	Do-sith'e-us	El'i-phal
Cad'dis	Che'lal	Cres'cens	Do'tha-im	E-liph'a-leh
Ca'des	Chel'ci-as	Cre'ti-ans	Do'than	El'i-phaz
Ca'desh	Chcl'lub	Cu'shan Rish-	Du'mah	E-liph'e-let
Cai'a-phas	Che'lod	Cu'shi [tha'im		E-lis'a-beth
Ca-i'nan	Che'lub	Cuth	E'A-NAS	El-i-sæ'us
Cai'rites	Chel'li-ans	Cutl'ah	E'bal	E-li'sha
Ca'lah	Chel'lus	Cu'the-ans	E-bed'me-lech	E-li'shah
Cal'a-mus [tah	Che-lu'bal	Cy'a-mon	Eb-en-e'zer	E-lish'a-ma
Ca'leb Eph'ra-	Che-lu'bar	Cy-re'ne	E-bi'a-saph	E-lish'a-mah
Cal'i-tas	Chem'a-rims	Cy-re'ni-us	E-bro'nah	E-lish'a-phat
Cal-a-mol'a-lus	Che'mosh		E-ca'nus	E-lish'e-ba
Cal'phi	Che-na'a-nal	DAR'A REH	Ec-bat'a-na	El-i-shu'a
Cal'va-ry	Chen'a-ni	Dab'ba-sheth	Ec-cle-si-as'tes	E-lis'i'mus
Ca'mon	Chen-a-ni'ah	Dab'e-rath	Ec-cle-si-as'ti-	E-li'u
Ca'na-an	Che'phar Ha-	Da'bri-a	E'den [cus	E-li'ud
Ca'na-an-ites	am'mo-nai	Da-co'bi	E'di-as	E-liz'a-phaz
Can'neh	Cheph-i'rah	Dad'de-us	E'dom	El-i-se'us
Can'veh	Che'ran	Dai'san	E'dom-ites	E-li'zur
Ca-per'na-um	Che're-as	Dal-a-i'ah	Ed're-i	El'ka-nah
Caph-ar-sal'a-	Cher'eth-ims	Dal'i-lah	Eg'lah	El'ko-shite
mah	Cher'eth-ites	Dal-ma-nu'tha	Eg la-im	El'la-sar
Ca-phen'a-tha	Che'rish	Dal'phon	E'hi	El'mo-dam
Ca-phi'ra	Che'rith	Dam'a-ris	E'hud	El'na-am

NE CUIQUAM SERVIAT ENSIS.—LET NOT YOUR SWORD BE THE SLAVE OF ANY ONE.

Scripture Proper Names.

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El'na-than	Esh'te-moth	Gath Rim'mon	Gim'zo	Ha'li
E'lon	Esh'ton	Gau'lan	Gi'nath	Hal-le-lu'jah
E'lon-ites [nan	Es'li	Gau'lon	Gin'ne-tho	Hal-lo'esh
E'lon Beth'ha-	Es-ma-chi'ah	Gaz'a-bar	Gin'ne-thon	Ha'math
El'oth	E-so'ra	Ga-za'ra	Gir'ga-shi	Ha'math-ite
El'pa-al	Es'ril	Ga'zath-ites	Gir'ga-shites	Ha'math Zo'
El'pa-let	Es'rom	Ga-ze'ra	Gis'pa	Ham'math [bah
El-pa'ran	Es-se-nes'	Gaz'ites	Git'tah He'pher	Ham-med'a-tha
El'te-keh	Est'ha-ol	Gaz'zam	Git'ta-im	Ham'e-lech
El'te-keth	E'tham	Ge'bal	Git'tite	Ham'i-tal
El'te-kon	Eth'a-nim	Ge'ber	Git'tites	Ham-mol'e-
El'to-lad	Eth'ba-al	Ge'bim	Git'tith	Ham'mon [keth
E'lul	E'ther	Ged-a-li'ah	Gi'zo-nite	Ham'o-nah
E-lu'za-i	Eth'ma	Ged'dur	Gni'dus	Ha'mon Gog
El-y-ma'is	Eth'nan	Ge'der	Go'ath	Ha'moth Dor
El'y-mas	Eu-as'i-bus	Ge-de'rah	Go'lan	Ha-mu'el
El'za-bad	Eu-bu'lus	Ged'e-rite	Gol'go-tha	Ha'mul
El'za-phan	E'vi [dach	Ge-de'roth	Go-li'ah	Ha'mul-ites
Em-al-cu'el	E-vil-mer-o'-	Ged-e-roth-a'im	Go-li'ath	Ha-mu'tal
E'mims	Eu'na-than	Ge'dir	Go'mer	Ha-nam'e-el
Em-man'u-el	Eu-ni'ce	Ge-ha'zi	Go-mor'rah	Ha-nan'e-el
Em'ma-us	Eu-o'di-as	Gel'i-loth	Go'pher-wood	Han'a-ni
Em'mer	Eu-pol'e-mus	Ge-mal'li	Gor'gi-as	Han-a-ni'ah
E'mor	Eu-roc'ly-don	Gem-a-ri'ah	Gor'ty-na	Ha'nes
E'nam	Eu'ty-chus	Ge-ne'zar	Go'shen	Han'i-el
En'dor	Ex'o-dus	Ge-nes'a-reth	Go-thon'i-el	Han'nah
En-eg-la'im	E'zar	Gen'e-sis	Go'zan	Han'na-thon
En-e-mes'sar	Ez'ba-i	Gen-ne'us	Gra'ba	Han'ni-el
E-ne'ni-as	Ez-e-chi'as	Gen-u'bath	Gre'ci-a	Ha'noch
En-gan'nim	Ez-e-ki'as	Ge'on	Gud'go-dah	Ha'noch-ites
En'ge-di	E-ze'ki-el	Ge'rah	Gu'ni	Haph-a-ra'im
En-had'dah	E'zel	Ger'a-sa	Gu'nites	Har'a-dah
En-hak'ko-re	Ez-e-ri'as	Ger'ga-shi	Gur-ba'al	Har-a-i'ah
En-ha'zor	E-zi'as	Ger'ga-shites		Ha'ran
En-mish'pat	E-z'i'on Ge'bar	Ger-ge-senes'	HA-A-HASH'-	Ha'ra-rite
E'noch	E'zi-on-ge'ber	Ger'i-zim	TA-RI	Har-bo'na
E'non	Ez'nite	Ger'rin-i ans	Ha-bai'ah	Har-bo'nah
En-rim'mon	Ez'ra-hite	Ger-ra'e'ans	Hab'ak-kuk	Ha'reph
En-ro'gel	Ez'ri	Ger'shom	Hab-a-zi-ni'ah	Ha'reth
En'she-mesh	Ez'ri-el	Ger'shon	Ha-ber'gc-on	Har'has
En-lap'pu-ah	Ez'ril	Ger'shon-ites	Ha'bor	Har'ha-ta
Ep'a-phras [tus		Ger'shur	Hach-a-li'ah	Har'hur
E-paph-ro-di'-	GA'AL	Ge'sem	Hach'i-lah	Ha'rim
E-pen'e-tus	Ga'ash	Ge'shem	Hach'mo-ni	Ha'riph
E'phah	Ga'ba	Ge'shur	Hach'mo-nite	Har'ne-pher
E'phai	Gab'a-el	Gesh'u-ri	Ha'da	Ha'rod-ite
E'pher	Gab'a-tha	Gesh'u-rites	Ha'dad	Har'o-eh
E'phes-dam'-	Gab'bai	Ge'thur	Had-ad-e'zer	Ha'ro-rite
Eph'al [min	Gab'ba-tha	Geth-o-li'as	Ha'dad Rim'-	Har'o-sheth
E'phod	Ga'bri-as	Geth-sem'a-ne	Ha'dar [mon	Har'sha
Eph'pha-tha	Ga'bri-el	Ge-u'el	Had'a-shah	Ha'rum
E'phra-im	Gad'a-ra	Ge'zer	Ha-das'sa	Ha-ru'maph
E'phra-im-ites	Gad-a-renes'	Ge'zer-ites	Ha-das'sah	Ha-ru'phite
Eph'ra-tah	Gad'di-el	Gi'ah	Ha-dat'tah	Ha'ruz
Eph'rath	Ga'di	Gib'bar	Ha'did	Has-a-di'ah
Eph'rath-ites	Gad'ites	Gib'be-thon	Had'lai	Has-e-nu'ah
E'phron	Ga'ham	Gib'e-a	Ha-do'ram	Hash-a-bi'ah
E'ran-ites	Ga'har	Gib'e-ah	Ha'drach	Hash-ab'nah
E-ras'tus	Ga'i-us	Gib'e-ath	Ha'gab	Hash-ab-ni'ah
E'rech	Gal'a-dad	Gib'e-on	Hag'a-bah	Hash-bad'a-na
E-sa'i-as	Ga'lal	Gib'e-on-ites	Ha-gar-enes'	Ha'shem
E'sar-had'don	Ga'le-ed	Gib'lites	Ha'gar-ites	Hash-mo'nah
E'sau	Gal'ga-la	Gid-dal'ti	Hag'ga-i	Ha'shum
Es'dras	Gal'i-lee	Gid'del	Hag'ga-ri	Ha-shu'pha
Es-dre'lon	Gal'i-lee	Gid'e-on	Hag'ge-ri	Has'rah
Es'e-bon	Gal'lim	Gid-e-o'ni	Hag'gi	Has'sah
E-se'bri-as	Gal'li-o	Gi'dom	Hag-gi'ah	Has-se-na'ah
Esh'ba-al	Gam'a-el	Gi'er Ea'gle	Hag'gites	Has-su'pha
Esh'ban	Ga-ma'li-el	Gi'hon	Hag'gith	Ha'tach
Esh'col	Gam'ma-dims	Gil'a-lal	Ha'i	Ha'thath
E'she-an	Ga'mul	Gil'bo-a	Hak'ka-tan	Hat'i-ta
E'shek	Gar'i-zim	Gil'e-ad	Hak'koz	Hat'til
Esh'ka-lon	Gar'mites	Gil'e-ad-ite	Ha-ku'pha	Hat-ti'pha
Esh'ta-ol	Gash'mu	Gil'gal	Ha'lah	Hat'tush
Esh'tau-lites	Ga'tam	Gi'loh	Ha'lac	Hav'i-lah
Esh-tem'o-a	Gath He'pher	Gi'lo-nite	Hal'lul	Ha'voth Ja'ir

CONSUETUDO QUOVIS TYRANNO POTENTIOR.—CUSTOM IS THE GREATEST TYRANT.

VIRTUS ANICITIAS CONCILIAT ET CONSERVAT.—VIRTUE GAINS AND MAINTAINS FRIENDSHIPS.

QUOD EST IN CORDE SOBRII, EST IN ORE EBRII.—WHAT SOBRIETY CONCEALS, DRUNKENNESS REVEALS.

Hau'ran	Hi-er'e-moth	Ib-nei'ah	Ith're-am	Ja'min
Haz'a-el	Hi-er-i-e'lus	Ib-ni'jah	Ith'rites	Ja'min-ites
Ha-zai'ah	Hi-er'mas	Ib'ri	It'tah Ka'zin	Jam'lech
Ha'zar Ad'dar	Hi-er-on'y-mus	Ib'zan	It'ta-i	Jam'na-an
Ha'zar E'nan	Hig-gai'on	Ich'a-bod	It-u-re'a	Jam'ni-a
Ha'zar Gad'dah	Hi'len	I-co'ni-um	I'vah	Jam'nites
Ha'zar Hat'ti-con	Hil-ki'ah	Id'a-lan	Iz'e-har	Jan'na
Ha'zar Ma'veth	Hil'lel	Id'bash	Iz'har	Jan'nes
Ha-za'roth	Hin'nom	Id'do	Iz'har-ite	Ja-no'ah
Ha'zar Shu'el	Hi'rah	Id'u-el	Iz-ra-hi'ah	Ja-no'hah
Ha'zar Su'sah	Hi'ram	Id-u-mæ'a	Iz'ra-hite	Ja'num
Ha'zar Su'sim	Hir-ca'nus	Id-u-mæ'ans	Iz-ra-i'ah	Ja'pheth
Ha'zel El-po'ni	His-ki'jah	I'gal	Iz're-el	Ja'pheth
Ha-ze'rim	Hit'tites	Ig-da-li'ah	Iz'ri	Ja-phi'ah
Ha-ze'roth	Hi'vites	Ig-e-ab'a-rim	Iz'rites	Japh'let
Ha'zer Shu'sim	Ho'ba	Ig'e-al		Japh'le-ti
Haz'e-zon	Ho'bab	I'jon	JA'A-KAN	Ja'pho
Ha'zi-el	Ho'bah	Ik'kesh	Ja-ak'o-bah	Ja'rah
Ha'zor	Hod-a-i'ah	I'lai	Ja-a'la	Ja'reb
Haz'u-bah	Hod-a-vi'ah	Im'la	Ja-a'lah	Ja'red
He'ber-ites	Ho'dish	Im'lan	Ja-a'lam	Jar-e-si'ah
He'brews	Ho-de'va	Im'mah	Ja-a-nai [gim	Ja'ra
He'bron-ites	Ho-de'vah	Im-man'u-el	Ja-ar-e-or'a-	Ja'rib
Heg'a-i	Ho-di'ah	Im'mer	Ja-as-a-ni'a	Jar'muth
He'ge	Ho-di'jah	Im'na	Ja'a-sau	Ja-ro'ah
He'lam	Hog'lah	Im'nah	Ja-a'si-el	Jas'a-el
Hel'bah	Ho'ham	Im'rah	Ja-a'zan	Ja'shem
Hel-chi'ah	Ho'len	Im'ri	Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Ja'shen
Hel'da-i	Hol-o-fer'nes	I-o'ta	Ja-a'zar	Ja-sho'be-am
He'led	Ho'man	Iph-e-dei'ah	Ja-a-zi'ah	Jas'ab [hem
He'lek-ites	Hoph'ni	I'ra	Ja-a'zi-el	Jash'u-bi Le'
He'leph	Hoph'rah	I'rad	Ja'bal	Jash'ub-ites
He'lez	Ho'ram	I'ri	Jab'bok	Ja'si-el
He'li	Ho'reb	I-ri'jah	Ja'besh	Ja-su'bus
Hel'ka-i	Hor-a-gid'dad	Ir'na-hash	Ja'bez	Ja'tal
Hel'kath	Ho'ri	I'ron	Ja'bin	Jath'ni-el
Hel'kath Haz'-zu-rim	Ho'rims	Ir'pe-el	Jab'ne-el	Jat'tir
Hel'ki'as	Ho'rites	Ir-she'mish,	Jab'neh	Ja'van
He'lon	Hor'mah	I'ru	Ja'chan	Ja'zar
He'man	Hor-o-na'im	I-sai'ah	Ja'chin	Ja'zi-el
Hem'dan	Hor'o-nites	Is'cah	Ja'chin-ites	Ja'ziz
He'na	Ho'sa	Is-car'i-ot	Ja-cu'bus	Je'a-rim
Hen'a-dad	Ho-san'na	Is'da-el	Ja'da	Je-at'e-rai
He'noch	Ho-se'a	Ish'bah	Jad-du'a	Je-ber-e-chi'ah
He'pher	Hosh-a-i'ah	Ish'bak	Ja'don	Je'bus
He'pher-ites	Hosh'a-ma	Ish'bi Be'nob	Ja'el	Je-bu'si
Heph'zi-bah	Ho-she'a	Ish'bo-sheth	Ja'gur	Jeb'u-sites
He'res	Ho'tham	I'shi	Ja-ha'le-el	Jec-a-mi'ah
He'resh	Ho'than	I-shi'ah	Ja-ha'le-el	Jec-o-li'ah
Her'mas	Ho'thir	I-shi'jah	Ja'hath	Jec-o-ni'ah
Her-mog'e-nes	Huk'kock	Ish'ma	Ja'haz	Je-dai'a
Her'mon	Hul'dah	Ish'ma-el	Ja-ha'za	Je-dai'ah
Her'mon-ites	Hum'tah	Ish'ma-el-ites	Ja-ha'zah	Jed-de'us
Her'od	Hu'pham	Ish-ma-i'ah	Ja-ha-zi'ah	Jed'du
He-ro'di-ans	Hu'pham-ites	Ish-me-rai	Ja-ha'zi-el	Jed-e-di'ah
He-ro'di-as	Hup'pah	I'shod	Jah'da-i	Je-dei'ah
He'seb	Hup'pim	Ish'pan	Jah'di-el	Je-di'a-el
He'sed	Hu'rai	Ish'tob	Jah'do	Jed'i-ah
Hesh'bon	Hu'ram	Ish'u-a	Jah'le-el	Je'di-el
Hesh'mon	Hu'ri	Ish'u-ai	Jah'le-el-ites	Jed'u-thun
Heth'lon	Hu'shah	Is-ma-chi'ah	Ja'h'ma-i	Je-e'li
Hez'e-ki	Hu'shai	Is-ma-i'ah	Ja'h'zah	Je-e'zer
Hez-e-ki'ah	Hu'sham	Is'pah	Ja'h'ze-el	Je-e'zer-ites
He'zer	Hu'shath-ite	Is'ra-el	Ja'h'zi-el	Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha
He-zi'a	Hu'shim	Is'ra-el-ites	Jah'ze-el-ites	Je-ha'le-el
He'zir	Hu'shub	Is'sa-char	Jah'ze-rah	Je-ha'le-el
Hez'ra-i	Hu'shu-bah	Is-tal-cu'rus	Ja'ir	Je-ha'le-el
Hez'ro	Huz	Is'u-i	Ja'ir-ites	Je-ha'zi-el
Hez'ron	Huz'zab	Is'u-ites	Ja'i-rus	Jeh-dei'ah
Hez'ron-ites	Hy-das'pes	Ith'a-i	Ja'kan	Je-hei'el
Hid'da-i	Hy-e'na	Ith'a-mar	Ja'keh	Je-hez'e-kei
Hid'de-kei	Hy-men-e'us	Ith'i-el	Ja'kim	Je-hi'ah
Hi'el		Ith'mah	Jak'kim	Je-hi'el
Hi-er'e-el	IB'HAR	Ith'nan	Ja'lon	Je-hi'e-li
	Ib'le-am	Ith'ra	Jam'bres	Je-hish'a-i
		Ith'ran	Jam'bri	Je-his-ki'ah

JUCUNDUM EST MEMINISSE LABORUM.—'TIS PLEASANT, WHEN WE REST, TO RECOLLECT OUR TOILS.

Scripture Proper Names.

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SUPERBIA COMITARI SOLET HONORES.—PRIDE USUALLY ACCOMPANIES PROMOTION.

Je-ho'a-dah	Je'ther	Jos'a-phat	Kir'i-eth	Lib'ni
Je-ho-ad'dan	Je'theth	Jos-a-phi'as	Kir'jath	Lib'nites
Je-ho'a-haz	Jeth'lah	Jo'se	Kir'jath Ar'ba	Lib'y-a
Je-ho'ash	Je'thro	Jos'e-dech	Kir'jath A'im	Lig-nal'oes
Je-ho'ha-dah	Je'tur	Jo'se-el	Kir'jath A'rim	Li'gure
Je-ho'ha-nan	Je'u-el	Josh'a-bad	Kir'jath A'ri-us	Lik'hi
Je-hoi'a-chin	Je'ush	Jo'shah	Kir'jath Ba'al	Lo-am'mi
Je-hoi'a-da	Je'uz	Josh'a-phat	Kir'jath Hu'-	Lod'e-bar
Je-hoi'a-kim	Jew'rie	Josh-a-vi'ah	zoth	Lo'is
Je-hoi'a-rib	Jez-a-ni'ah	Josh-bek'a-sha	Kir'jath Je'a-	Lo Ru'ha-mah
Je-hon'a-dab	Jez'e-bel	Josh'u-a	rim	Lo'tan
Je-hon'a-than	Je-ze'lus	Jo-si'ah	Kir'jath San'-	Loth-a-su'bus
Je-ho'ram [ath	Je'zer	Jos-i-bi'ah	nah	Lo'zon
Je-ho-shab'e-	Je'zer-ites	Jos-i-phi'ah	Kir'jath Se'pher	Lu'bim
Je-hosh'a-phat	Je-zi'ah	Jo-si'phus	Kir'i-oth	Lu'bims
Je-hosh'e-ba	Je'zi-el	Jot'bah	Kish'i	Lu'ci-fer
Je-hosh'u-a	Jez-li'ah	Jot'bath	Kish'-i-on	Lu'ci-us
JE-HO'VAH	Jez'o-ar	Jot'ba-tha	Ki'shon	Lu'dim
Je-hoz'a-bad	Jez-ra-hi'ah	Jo'tham	Ki'son	Lu'hith
Je'hu	Jez're-el	Joz'a-bad	Kith'lish	Lye-a-o'ni-a
Je-hub'bah	Jez're-el-ite	Joz'a-char	Kit'ron	Lyc'ca
Je'hu-cal	Jez're-el-i-tess	Joz'a-dak	Kit'tim	Lyd'i-a
Je'hud	Jib'sam	Ju'dah	Ko'a	Ly-sa'ni-as
Je-hu'di	Jid'laph	Ju-dæ'a	Ko'hath	Lys'i-a
Je-hu-di'jah	Jim'la	Ju'dith	Ko'hath-ites	Lys'i-as
Je'hush	Jim'na	Ju'el	Kol-a-i'ah	Lys'tra
Je-i'el	Jim'nah	Ju'li-a	Ko'rah	MA'A-CAH
Je-kab'ze-el	Jim'nites	Ju'ni-a	Ko'rah-ites	Ma'a-chah
Jek-a-me'am	Jiph'tah	Ju-shab'he-sed	Ko'rath-ites	Ma-ach'a-thi
Jek-a-mi'ah	Jiph'that-el	Jus'tus	Ko're	Ma-ach'a-thites
Jem'i-mah	Jo'ab	Jut'nah	Kor'hite	Ma-ad'ai
Jem-u'el	Jo'a-chaz	KAB'ZE-EL	Kor'hites	Ma-a-di'ah
Jeph'thah	Jo-a-da'nus	Ka'des	Kor'ites	Ma-a'i
Je-phun'neh	Jo'ah	Ka'desh [ne-a	Kush-ai'ah	Ma-al'eh A-
Je'rah	Jo'a-haz	Ka'desh Bar'-	LA'A-DAH	crab'-bim
Je-rahm'e-el	Jo'a-kim	Kad'mi-el	La'a-dan	Ma'a-nai
Je-rahm'e-el-	Jo-an'na	Kad'mon-ites	Lab'a-na	Ma'a-rath
Jer'e-chus [ites	Jo-an'nan	Kal'la-i	La'chish	Ma-a-sei'ah
Je'red	Jo'ash	Ka'nah	La-cu'nus	Ma-a-si'ah
Jer'e-mai	Jo'a-tham	Ka-re'ah	La'dan	Ma'ath
Jer-e-mi'ah	Jo-a-zab'dus	Kar'ka-a	La'el	Ma'az
Jer'e-moth	Jo'bab	Kar'kor	La'had	Ma-a-zi'ah
Jer'e-mouth	Joch'e-bed	Kar'na-im	La-hai'roi	Mab'da-i
Je-ri'ah	Jo'da	Kar'tah	Lah'man	Mac'a-lon
Jer'i-bai	Jo'ed	Kar'tan	Lah'mas	Mac'ca-bees
Jer'i-cho	Jo'el	Ke'dar	Lah'mi	Mac'ca-bæ'us
Je'ri-el	Jo-e'lah	Ked'e-mah	La'ish	Mach'be-nah
Je-ri'jah	Jo-e'zer	Ked'e-moth	La'kum	Mach'be-nai
Jer'i-moth	Jog'be-ah	Ke'desh	La'meeh	Mach-be'loth
Je'ri-oth	Jog'li	Ke-hel'a-thah	Lap'i-doth	Ma'chi
Jer'o-don	Jo'ha	Kei'lah	La-se'a	Ma'chir
Jer'o-ham	Jo-ha'nan	Ke-lai'ah	La'shah	Ma'chir-ites
Jer-o-bo'am	Joi'a-da	Kel'i-ta [rim	La-sha'ron	Mach'mas
Je-rub'ba-al	Joi'a-kim	Kel'kath-ha-zu'	Las'the-nes	Mach-na-de'bai
Je-rub'e-sheth	Joi'a-rib	Kem'u-el	Laz'a-rus	Mach-pe'lah
Jer'u-el	Jok'de-am	Kc'nah	Le'ah	Ma'eron
Je-ru'sa-lem	Jo'kim	Ke'nan	Leb'a-nah	Mad'a-i
Jc-ru'sha	Jok'me-an	Ke'nath	Leb'a-non	Ma-di'a-bun
Jc-sai'ah	Jok'ne-am	Ke'naz	Leb'a-oth	Ma-di'ah
Jesh-a-i'ah	Jok'shan	Ken'ites	Leb-be'us	Ma'di-an
Jesh'a-nah	Jok'tan	Ken'niz-zites	Le-bo'nah	Mad-man'nah
Jesh-ar-e'lah	Jok'the-el	Ker-en-hap'-	Le'chah	Ma'don
Jesh-eb'e-ab	Jon'a-dab	Ke'ri-oth [puch	Le'ha-bim	Ma-e'lus
Jesh-cb'e-ah	Jo'nah	Ke'ros	Le'hi	Mag'bish
Je'sher	Jon'a-than	Ke-tu'ra	Lem'u-el	Mag'da-la
Jesh'i-mon	Jo'nath E'lim	Ke-tu-rah	Le'shem	Mag'da-len
Je-shish'a-i	Re-cho'chim	Ke-zi'a	Let'tus	Mag-da-le'ne
Jesh-o-ha-i'ah	Jop'pa	Ke'ziz	Lc-tu'shim	Mag'di-cl
Jesh'u-a	Jo'ra	Kib'roth Hat-	Le-vi'a-than	Ma'gog
Jesh'u-rah	Jo'ra-i	ta'a-vah	Le'vis	Ma'gar Mis-sa-
Je-si'ah	Jo'ram	Kib'za-im	Le'vites	bib
Je-sim'i-el	Jor'dan	Kid'ron	Le-vit'i-cus	Mag'pi-ash,
Jes'se	Jor'i-bas	Ki'nah	Lc-um'mim	Ma'ha-lah
Jes'u-a	Jo'rim	Kir-har'a-seth	Lib'a-nus	Ma'ha-lath Le-
Jes'u-i	Jor'ko-am	Kir'he-resch	Lib'nah	an'noth
JE'SUS	Jos'a-bad			

SAPIENS NIHIL FACIT INVITUS.—A WISE MAN DOES NOTHING AGAINST HIS WILL.

Ma'ha-lath	Ma'tri	Mer'i-moth	Mish'ma	Na'ham
Mas'chil	Mat'tan	Me-ro'dach	Mish-man'na	Na-ham'a-ni
Ma-ha'le-el	Mat'tan-ah	Bal'a-dan	Mish'ra-ites	Na-har'a-i
Ma'ha-li	Mat-tan-i'ah	Me'rom	Mis'par	Na'hash
Ma-ha-na'im	Mat'ta-tha	Me-ron'o-thite	Mis'pe-reth	Na'hath
Ma'ha-neh Dan	Mat-ta-thi'as	Me'roz	Mis'pha	Nah'bi
Ma'ha-nem	Mat-te-na'i	Me'ruth	Mis'phah	Na'ha-bi
Ma-har'a-i	Mat'than	Me'sech	Mis'ra-im	Na'hor
Ma'nath	Mat'that	Me'sha	Mis're-photh-	Nah'shon
Ma'ha-vites	Mat-the'las	Me'shach	ma'im	Na'hum
Ma'haz	Mat-thi'as	Me'shech	Mith'cah	Na'i-dus
Ma-ha'zi-oth	Mat-ti-thi'ah	Mesh-el-e-mi'ah	Mith'nite	Na'im
Ma'her-shal'al-	Maz-i-ti'as	Mesh-ez'a-bel	Mith'ri-dath	Na'in
hash'baz	Maz-za'roth	Mesh-ez'a-beel	Mi'zar	Nai'oth
Mah'lah	Me'ah	Mesh-il-la'mith	Miz'pah	Na-ne'a
Mah'li	Me-a'ni	Mesh-il'le-moth	Miz'peh	Na'o-mi
Mah'lites	Me-a'rah	Me-sho'bah	Miz'ra-im	Na'pish
Mah'lon	Me-bu'nai	Me-shul'lam	Miz'zak	Naph'i-si
Mai-an'e-as	Mech'e-rath	Me-shul'le-mith	Mna'son	Naph'tha-li
Ma'kas	Mech'e-rath-ite	Mes'o-bah	Mo'ab	Naph'thar
Ma'ked	Me'dad	Mes'o-ba-ite	Mo'ab-ites	Naph'tu-him
Mak-e'loth	Med'a-lah	Mes-o-po-ta'-	Mo-a-di'ah	Nas'bas
Mak-ke'dah	Me'dan	Mes-si'ah [mi-a	Mock'mur	Na'shon
Mak'tesh	Med'e-ba	Mes-si'as	Mock'ram	Na'sith
Mal'a-chi	Me'di-a	Me-te'rus [mah	Mo'din	Na'sor
Mal'cham	Me'di-an	Me'theg Am'-	Mo'eth	Na'than
Mal-chi'ah	Me-e'da	Meth're-dath	Mol'a-dah	Na'than'a-el
Mal'chi-el	Me-gid'do	Me-thu'sa-el	Mo'lech	Nath-a-ni'as
Mal'chi-el-ites	Me-gid'don	Me-thu'se-la	Mo'li	Na'thanMe'lech
Mal-chi'jah	Me-ha'li	Me-thu'se-lah	Mo'lid	Na've
Mal-chi'ram	Me-het'a-bel	Me-u'nim	Mo'loch	Na'um
Mal-chi-shu'ah	Me-hi'da	Mez'a-hab	Mom'dis	Naz-a-rene'
Mal'chom	Me'hir	Mi'a-min	Mo-o-si'as	Naz-a-renes'
Mal'chus	Me-hol'ath-it	Mib'har	Mo'rash-ite	Naz'a-reth
Mal'las	Me-hu'ja-el	Mib'sam	Mo'ras-thite	Naz'a-rite
Mal'lo-thi	Me-hu'man	Mib'zar	Mor'de-cai	Ne'ah
Mal'luch	Me-hu'nim	Mi'cah	Mo'reh	Ne-a-ri'ah
Ma-mai'as	Me-hu'nims	Mi-cai'ah	Mor'esh-eth	Neb'a-i
Mam'mon [mus	Me-jar'kon	Mi-cha	Mo-ri'ah [Gath	Ne-bai'oth
Mam-ni-ta-nai'-	Mek'o-nah	Mi'cha-el	Mo-se'ra	Ne-ba'joth
Mam're	Mel-a-ti'ah	Mi'chah	Mo-se'rah	Ne-bal'lat
Ma-mu'cus	Mel'chi	Mi-chai'ah	Mo-so'roth	Ne'bat [nez'zar
Man'a-en	Mel-chi'ah	Mi'chel	Mo-sol'lam	Neb-u-chad-
Man'a-hath	Mel-chi'as	Mich'mas	Mo-sul'la-mon	Neb-u-chad-
Man'a-hem	Mel'chi-el	Mich'mash	Mo'za	rez'zar
Ma-na'heth-ites	Mel-chis'e-dek	Mich'me-thah	Mup'pim	Neb-u-chas'ban
Man-as-se'as	Mel-chi-shu'a	Mich'ri	Mu'shi	Neb-u-chod-
Ma-nas'seh	Me-le'a	Mich'tam	Mu'shites	on'o-sor
Ma-nas'sites	Me'lech	Mid'din	Muth'lab-ben	Neb-u-zar'a-dan
Ma'neh	Mel'li-cu	Mid'i-an	Myn'dus	Ne'cho
Man-ha-na'im	Mel'i-ta	Mid'i-an-ites	Myt-e-le'ne	Ne-co'dan
Ma'ni	Mel'zar	Mig'da-lel		Ned-a-bi'ah
Ma-no'ah	Mem'phis	Mig'dal Gad	NA'AM	Ne-e-mi'as
Ma'och	Me-mu'can	Mig'dol	Na'a-mah	Neg'i-noth
Ma'on	Men'a-hem	Mig'ron	Na'a-man	Ne-hel'a-mite
Ma'on-ites	Me'nan	Mij'a-min	Na'a-ma-thites	Ne-he-mi'ah
Ma'rah	Me'ne	Mik'loth	Na'a-mites	Ne-he-mi'as
Mar'a-lah	Me'nith	Mik-nei'ah	Na'a-rah	Ne'hum
Mar-a-nath'a	Men'o-thai	Mil-a-la'i	Na'a-rai	Ne-hush'ta
Mar-do-che'us	Me-on'e-nem	Mil'cah	Na'a-ran	Ne-hush'tah
Ma-re'shah	Meph'a-ath	Mil'cha	Na'a-rath	Ne-hush'tan
Mar'i-sa	Me-phib'o-	Mil'chah	Na-ash'on	Ne'i-el
Mar'moth	Me'rab [sheth	Mil'com	Na'a-thus	Ne'keb
Ma'roth	Mer-a-i'ah	Mil'lo	Na'bal	Ne-ko'da
Mar-re-kah	Me-rai'oth	Mi'na	Nab-a-ri'as	Nem-u'el
Mar-se-na	Me'ran	Mi-ni'a-min	Na-ba-the'ans	Nem-u'el-ites
Mar-te-na	Mer'a-ri	Min'ni	Na'bath-ites	Ne'pheg
Mas'chil	Mer'a-rites	Min'nith	Na'both	Ne'phi
Mas'e-loth	Mer-a-tha'im	Miph'kad	Na'chon	Ne'phis
Ma'shal	Me'red	Mir'i-am	Na'chor	Ne-phish'e-sim
Mas'man	Mer'e-moth	Mir'ma	Na'dab	Neph'tha-li
Mas'moth	Me'res	Mis'gab	Na-dab'a-the	Nep'tho-ah
Mas're-kah	Mer'i-bah	Mish'a-el	Nag'ge	Neph'tu-im
Mas'sah	Mer'i-bah Ka-	Mi'shal	Na-ha'li-el	Ne-phu'sim
Mas-si'as	desh	Mi'sham	Na-hal'lal	Ne're-us
Ma'tred	Me-rib'ba-al	Mi'she-al	Na'ha-lol	Ner'gal

Scripture Proper Names.

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INFIRMI EST ANIMI EXIGUIQUE VOLUPTAS ULTIO.—REVENGE DELIGHTS THE WEAK AND PITIFUL MIND.

Ner'gal Sha-re'-	O-sai'as	Pe'resh	Pu'nites	Rem'mon
Ne-ri'ah [zer	O-se'as	Pe'rez Uz'za	Pu'nion	Meth'o-ar
Ne-than'e-el	O'see	Per'ga	Pur	Rem'phan
Neth-a-ni'ah	O'shc-a	Per'ga-mos	Pu'rim	Rem'phis
Neth'i-nims	Os'pray	Pe-ri'da	Pu-te'o-li	Re'pha-el
Ne-to'phah	Os'si-frage	Per'iz-zites	Pu'ti-el	Re'phah
Ne-toph'a-thi	Oth'ni	Per'me-nas	Py'garg	Reph-a-i'ah
Ne-toph'a-	Oth'ni-el	Per-u'da		Reph'a-im
thites	Oth-o-ni'as	Pcth-a-hi'ah	RA'A-MAH	Reph'a-inis
Ne-zi'ah	O'zem	Pe'thor	Ra-a-mi'ah	Reph'i-dim
Ne'zib	O-zi'as	Pe-thu'el	Ra-am'ses	Re'sen
Nib'bas	O'zi-el	Pe-ul'thai	Rab'bah	Re'sheph
Nib'shan	Oz'ni	Phac'a-reth	Rab'bath	Reu'ben
Nic-o-de'mus	Oz'nites	Phai'sur	Rab'bi	Re-u'el
Nic-o-la'i-tanes	O-zo'ra	Phal-dai'us	Rab'bith	Rcu'mah
Nic'o-las		Pha-le'as	Rab-bo'ni	Re'zeph
Nim'rah	PA'A-RAI	Pha'leg	Rab'mag	Re-zi'a
Nim'rim	Pa'dan A'ram	Phal'lu	Rab'sa-ces	Re'zin
Nim'shi	Pa'gi-el	Phal'ti	Rab'sa-ris	Re'zon
Nin'e-ve	Pa'hath Mo'ab	Phal'ti-el	Rab'sha-keh	Rhe'gi-um
Nin'e-vch	Pa'i	Pha-nu'el	Ra'ca	Rhe'sa
Nin'e-vites	Pa'lal	Phar'a-cim	Ra'cha	Rho'da
Ni'san	Pal'es-tine	Pha'ra-oh	Ra'cab	Rhod'o-cus
Nis'roch	Pal'lu	Phar-a-tho'ni	Ra'chab	Ri'bai
No-a-di'ah	Pal'lu-ites	Pha'rez	Rad'da-i	Rib'lah
No'ah	Pal'ti	Pha'rez-ites	Ra'gau	Rim'mon
No'bah	Pal'ti-el	Phar'i-sees	Ra'ges	Rim'mon Pa'-
No'dab	Pal'tite	Pha'rosh	Rag'u-a	Rin'nah [rcz
No'c-ba	Pan'nag	Phar'phar	Ra-gu'el	Ri'phath
No'ga	Par'a-dise	Phar'zites	Ra'hab	Ris'sah
No'gah	Pa'rah	Pha'se-ah	Ra'ham	Rith'mah
No'hah	Pa'ran	Pha-se'lis	Ra'kem	Ris'pah
Nom'a-dcs	Par'bar	Phas'i-ron	Rak'kath	Ro-ge'lim
No'phah	Par-mash'ta	Phe'be	Rak'kon	Roh'gah
No-me'ni-us	Par'me-nas	Phe-ni'ce	Ra'ma	Ro'i-mus
Nym'phas	Par'nach	Phib'e-seth	Ra'mah	Ro-mam-ti-e'-
	Par'nath	Phi'col	Ra'math	Ru'by [zer
OB-A-DI'AH	Pa'rosh	Phi-lar'ches	Ra-math-a'im	Ru'ha-mah
O'bal	Par'u-ah	Phi-le'mon	Ram'a-them	Ru'mah
O'bed E'dom	Par-va'im	Phi-le'tus	Ra'math-ite	Rus'ti-cus
O'both	Pa'sach	Phi-lis'ti-a	Ra'math Le'hi	
O'chi-el	Pas-dam'min	Phi-lis'tim	Ra'math Mis'-	SA-BAC'THA-
Oc-i-de'lus	Pa-se'ah	Phi-lis'tines	Ra-me'ses [peh	Sab'a-oth [NI
Oc'i-na	Pa-shan'da-tha	Phi-lol'o-gus	Ra-mi'ah	Sa'bat
Oc'ran	Pash'ur	Phil-o-me'tor	Ra'moth Gil'e-	Sab'a-tus
O'ded	Pass'o-ver	Phin'e-as	Ra'pha [ad	Sab'ban
O-dol'lam	Pat'a-ra	Phin'e-has	Ra'pha-el	Sab'bath
Od-on-ar'kes	Pa-the'us	Phi'son	Ra'phah	Sab-ba-the'us
O'had	Path'ros	Phle'gon	Raph'a-im	Sab-be'us
O'hcl	Path-ru'sia	Pho'ros	Ra'phon	Sab-de'us
Ol'a-mus	Pat'ro-bas	Phu'rah	Ra'phu	Sab'di
O-lym'phas	Pa'u	Phu'vah	Ras'sis	Sa-be'ans
Om-a-e'rus	Ped'a-hel	Phy-gel'us	Rath'u-mus	Sa'bi
O'mar	Ped'ah-zur	Phy-lac'te-ries	Ra'zis	Sab'tah
O-me'ga	Ped'ai'ah	Pi-ha-hi'roth	Re-a-i'ah	Sa'car
Om'ri	Pe'kah	Pil'dash	Re'ba	Sad-a-mi'as
O'nan	Pek-a-hi'ah	Pil'e-tha	Re-ber'ca	Sa'das
O-nes'i-mus	Pe'kod	Pil'tai	Rc'chab	Sad-de'us
On-e-siph'o-rus	Pel-a-i'ah	Pi'non	Re'chab-ites	Sad'duc
O-ni'a-res	Pel-a-li'ah	Pi'ra	Re'chah	Sad'du-cces
O-ni'as	Pel-a-ti'ah	Pi'ram	Re-cl-ai'ah	Sa'doc
O'no	Pe'leg	Pi'ra-thon	Re-el-i'as	Sa-ha-du'tha
O'nus	Pe'let	Pi'ra-thon-ite	Rec-sai'as	Je'gar
O-ny'as	Pe'leth	Pis'gah	Re'gem, g hard	Sah'tc-cha
On'y-cha	Pe'leth-ites	Pi'son	Re'gem-me-	Sa'lah
O'nyx	Pc-li'as	Pis'pah	Re'gom [lech	Sa-la-sad'a-i
O'phcl	Pcl'o-nite	Pi'thon	Re-ha-bi'ah	Sa-la'thi-cl
O'phir	Pe-ni'el	Poch'e-reth	Re'hob	Sal'cah
Oph'ni	Pe-nin'nah	Pon'ti-us Pi'late	Rc-ho-bo'am	Sal'chah
Oph'rah	Pen'ni-nah	Por'a-tha	Rc-ho'both	Sal'la-i
O'reb	Pen-tap'o-lis	Pot'i-phar	Re'hu	Sal'lu
O'ran	Pcn'ta-teuch	Po-tiph'e-ra	Rc'hum	Sal'lum
O-ri'on	Pen'te-cost	Proch'o-rus	Re'i	Sal-lu'mus
Or'nan	Pe-nu'cl	Pu'ah	Re'kem	Sal'ma
Or'phah	Pe'or	Pu'dens	Rem-a-li'ah	Sal'mah
Or-tho-si'as	Per'a-zim	Pu'hites	Re'meth	Sal-mo'ne

SI NON POSSIS QUOD VELIS, VELIS ID QUOD POSSIS.—IF YOU CANNOT DO WHAT YOU WISH, DO WHAT YOU CAN.

NON CREDITUR MENDACI, NE QUIDEM DICENTI VERUM.—A LIAR IS NOT BELIEVED, THOUGH HE SPEAK THE TRUTH.

Sa'lom	Sen'a-ah	She'ba	Shim'hi	Sil'o-ah
Sa-lo'me	Se'neh	She'bah	Shi'mi	Sil'o-am
Sa'lu	Se'nir	She'bam	Shim'ites	Sil'o-e
Sa'lum	Sen-na-che'rib	Sheb-a-ni'ah	Shim'ma	Si-mal-cu'e
Sam'a-el	Sen'u-ah	Sheb'a-rim	Shi'mon	Sim'e-on
Sa-mai'as	Se-o'rim	She'bat	Shim'rath	Sim'e-on-ites
Sa-ma'ri-a	Se'phar	She'ber	Shim'ri	Sim'ri
Sa-mar'i-tans	Seph'a-rad	Sheb'na	Shim'rith	Si'nai
Sam'a-tus	Seph-ar-va'im	Sheb'u-el	Shim'ron-ites	Si'nim
Sa-me'i-us	Se'phar-vites	Shec-a-ni'ah	Shim'ron Me'	Sin'ites
Sam'gar Ne'bo	Se-phe'la	She'chem	Shim'shai [ron	Siph'moth
Sa'mi	Se'rah	She'chem-ites	Shi'nab	Sip'pai
Sa'mis	Se-ra-i'ah	Shech'i-nah	Shi'nar	Si'rach
Sam'lah	Ser'a-phim	Shed'e-ur	Shi'phi	Si'rah
Sam'mus	Se'red	She-ha-ri'ah	Shiph'mite	Sir'i-on
Samp'sa-mes	Se'rug	She'kel	Shiph'ra	Sis-am'a-i
San-a-bas'sa-	Se'sis	She'lah	Shiph'rath	Sis'e-ra
San'a-sib [rus	Ses'the.	She'lan-ites	Ship'tan	Si-sin'nes
San-bal'lat	Se'thar	Shel-e-mi'ah	Shi'sha	Sit'nah
San'he-drim	Sha-al-ab'bin	She'leph	Shi'shak	Si'ran
San-san'nah	Sha-al'bim	She'lesh	Shit'ra-i	So'choh
Sa'phat	Sha-al'bo-nite	Shel'o-mi	Shit'tah	So'coh
Saph-a-ti'as	Sha'aph	Shel'o-mith	Shit'tim wood	So'di
Saph'ir	Sha-a-ra'im	Shel'o-moth	Shi'za	Sod'om-ites
Sa'pheth	Shar'a-im	She-lu'mi-el	Sho'a	Sod'o-ma
Sap-phi'ra	Sha-ash'gas	She'ma	Sho'ab	Sop'a-ter
Sap'phire	Shab-beth'a-i	Shem'a-ah	Sho'ah	Soph'e-reth
Sar-a-bi'as	Shach'i-a	Shem-a-i'ah	Sho'bach	So-sip'a-ter
Sar-a-i'ah	Shad'da-i	Shem-a-ri'ah	Sho'ba-i	Sos'the-nes
Sa-rai'as	Sha'drach	Shem'e-ber	Sho'bal	Sos'tra-tus
Sa-ram'a-el	Sha'ge	She'mer	Sho'bek	So'ta-i
Sar'a-mel	Sha-haz'i-math	She-mi'da	Sho'bi	Sta'chys
Sa'raph	Shal'le-cheth	Shem'i-nith	Sho'cho	Stac'te
Sar-ched'o-nus	Sha'lem	She-mir'a-moth	Sho'choh	Steph'a-na
Sar'de-us	Sha'lim	She-mu'el	Sho'ham	Steph'a-nas
Sar'dites	Shal'i-sha	She-na'zar	Sho'mer	Ste'phen
Sar'di-us	Shal'lum	She'nir	Sho'phach	Su'ah
Sar'dine	Shal'ma-i	She'pham	Sho'phan	Su'ba
Sar'do-nyx	Shal'man	Sheph-a-ti'ah	Sho-shan'nim	Su'ba-i
Sa're-a	Shal-ma-ne'ser	She'phi	Shu'a	Suc'coth [noth
Sa-rep'ta	Sha'ma	She'pho	Shu'ah	Suc'coth Be'
Sar'gon	Sham-a-ri'ah	She-phu'phan	Shu'al	Su-ca'ath-ites
Sa'rid	Sha'med	She'rah	Shu'ba-el	Su'di-as
Sa'ron	Sha'mer	Sher-e-bi'ah	Shu'ham	Suk'ki-ims
Sa-ro'thi	Sham'gar	She'resh	Shu'ham-ites	Su'sa
Sar-se'chim	Sham'huth	She-re'zer	Shu'ites	Su'san-chites
Sa'ruch	Sha'mir	She'shack	Shu'lam-ite	Su-san'nah
Sath-ra-baz'nes	Sham'ma	She'shai	Shu'math-ites	Su si
Sath-ra-bou-	Sham'mah	She'shan	Shu'nam-ite	Syc'a-mine
za'nes	Sham'ma-i	Shesh-baz'zar	Shu'nem	Sy-ce'ne
Sav'a-ran	Sham'moth	She'thar [na-i	Shu'ni	Sy'char
Sa'vi-as	Sham-mu'a	She'thar Boz'	Shu'nites	Sy-e'lus
Sce'va	Sham-mu'ah	Shib'bo-leth	Shu'pham	Sy-e'ne
Sche'chem	Sham-she-ra'i	Shib'mah	Shu'pham-ite	Syn'a-gogue
Scy-thop'olis	Sha'pham	Shi'chron	Shup'pim	Syn'ti-che
Scyth-o-pol'i-	Sha'phan	Shig-gai'on	Shu'shan [duth	Syr'i-aMa'a-cah
tans	Sha'phat	Shi'on [nath	Shu'shan E'	Syr'i-on [a
Se'bat	Sha'pher	Shi'hor Lib'	Shu'the-lah	Sy-ro-phe-nic'i-
Sec'a-cah	Shar'a-i	Shi'im	Shu'thal-ites	
Sech-e-ni'as	Shar'ma-im	Shil'hi	Si'a	TA'A-NACH
Se'chu	Sha'rar	Shil'him	Si'a-ka	Ta'a-nach Shi'lo
Sed-e-ci'as	Sha-re'zer	Shil'lem	Si'ba	Tab'ba-oth
Se'gub	Sha'ron	Shil'lem-ites	Sib'ba-chai	Tab'bath
Se'ir	Sha'ron-ite	Shi'lo	Sib'bo-leth	Ta'be-al
Se'i-rath	Sha-ru'hen	Shi'loh	Sib'mah	Ta'be-el
Se'laHam-mah-	Shash'a-i	Shi-lo'ah	Sib'ra-im	Ta-bel'li-us
le'koth	Sha'shak	Shi-lo'ni	Si'chem	Tab'e-ra
Se'lah	Sha'veh	Shi-lo'nites	Sid'dim	Tab'i-tha
Se'led	Sha'veth	Shil'shak	Si'de	Ta'bor
Sel-e-mi'as	Sha'ul	Shim'e-a	Si'don	Tab'ri-mon
Sem-a-chi'ah	Sha'ul-ites	Shim'e-ah	Si-gi'o-noth	Tach'mo-nite
Sem-a-i'ah	Sha-u'sha	Shim'e-am	Si'ha	Tad'mor
Sem-a-i'as	She'al	Shim'e-ath	Si'hon	Ta'han
Sem e-i	She-al'ti-el	Shim'e-ath-ites	Sil'la	Ta'han-ites
Se-mel'le-us	She-a-ri'ah	Shim'e-i	Sil'o-a	Ta-haph'a-nes
Se'mis	She-ar-ja'shub	Shim'e-on	Sil'o-as	Ta-hap'e-nes

STULTUS PUTAT NIL RECTUM NISI QUOD IPSE FACIT.—A FOOL THINKS NOTHING RIGHT BUT WHAT HE DOES HIMSELF.

Scripture Proper Names.

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QUOD CONTENNITUR SÆPE UTILISSIMUM EST.—THAT WHICH IS DESPISED IS OFTEN THE MOST USEFUL.

AMOR PECUNIÆ OMNIUM MALORUM EST RADIX.—THE LOVE OF MONEY IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

Ta'hath	The-las'ser	Tu-bi'e-ni	Za'dok	Ze'red
Tah'per-nes	The-ler'sas	Ty-be'ri-as	Za'ham	Zer'e-da
Tah're-a	The-oc'a-nus	Tych'i-cus	Za'ir	Zer'e-dah
Tah'timHod'shi	The-od'o-tus	Ty-ran'nus	Za'laph	Ze-red'a-thah
Tal'i-tha Cu'mi	The-oph'i-lus	Ty'rus	Zal'mon	Zer'e-rath
Tal'mai	The'ras		Zal-mo'nah	Ze'resh
Tal'mon	Ther'me-leth	U'CAL	Zal-mun'nah	Ze'reth
Tal'sas	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	U'el	Zam'bis	Ze'ri
Ta'mah	Theu'das	U'la-i	Zam'bri	Ze'ror
Tam'muz	Thim'na-thath	U'lam	Za'moth	Ze-ru'ah
Ta'nach	This'be	Ul'la	Zam-zum'mims	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Tan'hu-meth	Thom'o-i	Um'mah	Za-no'ah	Zer-u-i'ah
Ta'nis	Thra-se'as	Un'ni	Zaph-nath-pa-	Zer-vi'ah
Ta'phath	Thum'mim	U'phaz	a-ne'ah	Ze'tham
Taph'e-nes	Thy-a-ti'ra	U'phar'sin	Za'phon	Ze'than
Taph'nes	Tib'bath	Ur'ba-ne	Za'ra	Ze'thar
Ta'phon	Ti-be'ri-as	U'ri	Zar'a-ces	Zi'a
Tap'pu-ah	Tib'ni	U-ri'ah	Za'rah	Zi'ba
Ta'rah	Ti'dal	U-ri'as	Zar-a-i'as	Zib'e-on
Tar'a-lah	Tig'lath Pi-le'-	U-ri-el	Za're-ah	Zib'i-on
Ta're-a	ser	U-ri'jah	Za're-ath-ites	Zich'ri
Tar'pel-ites	Tik'vah	U'rim	Za'red	Zid'dim
Tar'shis	Tik'vath	U'ta	Zar'e-phath	Zid-ki'jah
Tar'shish	Ti'lon	U'tha-i	Zar'e-tan	Zi'don
Tar-shi'si	Ti-me'lus	U'thi	Za'reth Sha'har	Zi-do'ni-ans
Tar'sus	Tim'na	U'za-i	Zar'hites	Zi'ha'
Tar'tak	Tim'nath	U'zal	Zar'ta-nah	Zik'lag
Tar'tan	Tim'na-thah	U'za	Zar'than	Zil'lah
Tat'na-i	Tim'nathHe'res	Uz'zah	Zath'o-e	Zil'pah
Te'bah	Tim'nathSe'rah	Uz'zen She'rah	Za-thu'i	Zil'thai
Teb-a-li'ah	Tim'nite	Uz'zi	Zath'thu	Zim'mah
Te'beth	Ti-mo'the-us	Uz-zi'ah	Zat'tu	Zim'ram
Te-haph'ne-hes	Tip'sah	Uz-zi'el	Za'van	Zim'ran
Te-hin'nah	Ti'ras	Uz-zi'el-ites	Za'za	Zim'ri
Te'kel	Ti'rath-ites		Zeb-a-di'ah	Zi'na
Te-ko'a	Tir'ha-kah	VA-JEZ'A-	Zeb'bah	Zi'or'
Te-ko'ah	Tir'ha-nah	THA	Ze-ba'im	Zi'phah
Te-ko'ites	Tir'i-a	Va-ni'ah	Zeb'e-dee	Ziph'i-on
Tel'a-bib	Tir'sha-tha	Vish'ni	Ze-bi'na	Ziph'ites
Tel'ah	Tir'zah	Vash'ti	Ze-bo'im	Zi'phron
Tel'a-im	Tish'bite	Voph'si	Ze-bu'da	Zip'por
Te-las'sar	Ti'van		Ze'bul	Zip-por'ah
Te'lem	Ti'za	XA'GUS	Zeb'u-lon	Zith'ri
Tel-ha-re'sha	Ti'zite	Xan'thi-cus	Zeb'u-lon-ites.	Ziz
Tel-har'sa	To'ah	Xe'ne-as	Zech-a-ri'ah	Zi'za
Tel-me-la	To'a-nah	Xer-o-pha'gi-a	Ze'dad	Zi'zah
Tel-me-lah	To-bi'ah	Xe-rol'y-be	Ze-de-ki'ah	Zo'an
Te'ma	To-bi-el	Xys'tus	Ze'lah	Zo'ar
Te'man	To-bi'jah		Ze'lek	Zo'ba
Tem'a-ni	To'chen	ZA-A-NA'IM	Ze-lo'phe-had	Zo'bah
Te'man-ites	To-gar'mah	Za'a-man	Ze-lo'tes	Zo-be'bah
Tem'e-ni	To'hu	Za-a-nan'nim	Zel'zah	Zo'har
Te'pho	To'i	Za'a-van	Zem-a-ra'im	Zo'he-leth
Te'rah	To'la	Za'bad	Zem'a-rite	Zon'a-ras
Ter'a-phim	To'lad	Zab-a-dæ'ans	Ze-mi'ra	Zo'peth
Te'resh	To'la-ites	Zab-a-dai'as	Ze'nan	Zo'phah
Ter-tul'lus	Tol'ba-nes	Zab'bai	Ze'nas	Zo'phai
Te'ta	Tol'mai	Zab'ud	Ze-or'im	Zo'phar
Tet'rarch	To'phel	Zab-de'us	Zeph-a-ni'ah	Zo'phim
Thad-de'us	To'phet	Zab'di	Ze-phath	Zo'rah
Tha'hash	To'u	Zab'di-el	Zeph'a-thah	Zo'rath-ites
Tha'mah	Trach-o-ni'tis	Za-bi'na	Ze'phi	Zo're-ah
Tham'na-tha	Trip'o-lis	Za'bud	Ze'pho	Zo'rites
Tha'ra	Tro'as	Zab'u-lon	Ze'phon	Zo-rob'a-bel
Thar'ra	Tro-gyl'li-um	Zac'ca-i	Zeph'on-ites	Zu'ar
Thar'shish	Troph'i-mus	Zac'cur	Ze'rah	Zu'ri-el
Thas'si	Try-ph'e'na	Zach-a-ri'ah	Zer-a-hi'ah	Zu-ri-shad'da-i
The'bez	Try-pho'sa	Za'cher	Zer-a-i'a	Zu'zims
The-co'e	Tu'bal Ca'in	Zac-che'us	Ze'rau	

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

NAMES OF MEN.

AA'RON	Charles	Ezechi as	James	Mer'rie	Rowl'and.
A'bel	Chris'topher	Eze'chiel	Jas'per	Mi'chael	Ru'fus
A'braham	Chrys'ostom	Eze'kiel	Jeffrey	Miles	Ru'pert
Ab'salom	Claud'ius	Ez'ra	Jer'emy	Mor'gan	
Ad'am	Clem'ent		Job	Mo'ses	Samp'son
Adolph'us	Con'rade	Fa'bian	Jo'el		Sam'uel
A'drian	Con'stantine	Felix	John	Na'than	Saul
Al'an	Corne'lius	Ferdinan'do	Jo'nah	Nathan'iel	Sebas'tian
Al'bert	Crisp'in	Fer'rand	Jo'nas	Neal	Seth
Alexan'der	Cuth'bert	Fortuna'tus	Jon'athan	Nehemi'ah	Sha'drach
Al'fred	Cyp'rian	Fran'cis	Jos'celin	Nes'tor	Sig'ismund
Alger'non	Cy'ril	Fred'eric	Jo'seph	Nic'holas	Silvest'er
Alphon'so			Josi'as	No'el	Sim'eon
Am'brose	Dan'iel	Ga'briel	Josh'ua	Nor'man	Si'mon
A'mos	Da'vid	Geoff'ry	Jude		Sol'omon
Anani'as	Deme'trius	George	Ju'lian	Obadi'ah	Ste'phen
An'drew	Den'is	Ger'ard	Ju'lius	Ol'iver	Swith'in
An'selm	Dionys'ius	Ger'man	Just'us	Orlan'do	
An'thony	Dom'inic	Ger'vase		Os'mond	The'obald
Areh'ibald	Duns'tan	Gid'eon	Ken'ard	Os'wald	The'odore
Ar'nold		Gil'bert	Ken'elm	Ot'to	Theod'orie
Arth'ur	Ed'gar	Giles	Kest'er	Ow'en	Theodo'sius
Athana'sius	Ed'mund	God'ard			Theoph'ilus
August'in	Ed'ward	God'frey	Lam'bert	Pas'eal	Thom'as
August'us	Ed'win	Greg'ory	Lan'celot	Pat'rick	Tim'othy
Aust'in	Eg'bert	Grif'fith	Law'rence	Paul	Ti'tus
Azari'ah	Elea'zar	Guy	Laz'arus	Per'eival	To'bias
	El'dred		Le'olin	Per'egrine	To'bit
Bap'tist	E'lias	Har'old	Leon'ard	Pe'ter	To'by
Bar'naby	Eli'sha	Hen'ry	Le'opold	Phil'ip	Tris'tram
Barthol'o-	Eman'uel	Her'bert	Lewel'lin	Phin'eas	
Bas'il [mew	E'noeh	Here'ules	Lew'is	Post'humus	Ur'ban
Bede	E'phraim	Hi'erom	Li'onel		Uri'ah
Ben'jamin	Eras'mus	Hil'lary	Lu'cien	Quint'in	
Ben'net	Er'nest	Hora'tio	Luke		Val'entine
Ber'nard	Esa'ias	How'el		Ralph	Vin'cent
Blase	E'sau	Hu'bert	Mal'aachi	Ran'dal	
Bonaven'ture	Eth'elbert	Hugh	Mark	Ran'dolph	Walt'er
Bon'iface	Eth'elred	Humph'rey	Marm'aduke	Ray'mond	Wil'liam
Bri'an	Eth'elwald		Martin	Reu'ben	
	Eu'gene	In'gram	Matth'ew	Reyn'old	Zaeche'us
Cadwal'lader	Euse'bius	I'saac	Matthi'as	Rice	Zach'ary
Cæ'sar	Eu'stace		Maur'ice	Rich'ard	Za'dok
Ca'leb	Ev'an	Ja'bash	Maximil'ian	Rob'ert	Zedeki'ah
Cee'il	Ev'erard	Ja'eob	Mer'edith	Rog'er	

NAMES OF WOMEN.

AB'IGAIL	Cath'arine	Em'ma	Ja'quet	Ma'ry	Sabi'na
Ag'atha	Char'ity	Es'ther	Jemi'ma	Maud	Sabri'na
Ag'nes	Char'lotte	Euni'eo	Jen'net	Matil'da	Sa'lom
Alethe'a	Chlo'e	Eve	Joan	Mel'icent	Sa'rah
Al'ice	Christian'a		Joyse	Mer'ey	Seli'na
Ame'lia	Cic'ely	Faith	Ju'dith	Mil'dred	Sib'yl
A'my	Clar'is'sa	Felie'ia	Ju'lia		Sis'era
Ann, or Anne	Clementi'na	Flo'ra	Julia'na	Nan'cy	Sophi'a
An'nis	Com'fort	Flor'ence		Nan'ny	Sophro'nia
Arabel'la	Cons'tanee	For'tune	Kath'arine	Ophe'lia	Stel'la
Augus'ta		Fran'ces			Susan'na
Av'ice	Dam'aris		Le'ah	Pa'tience	Tab'itha
	Deb'orah	Ger'trude	Leono'ra	Penel'ope	Tem'peranee
Bar'bara	Dian'a	Gil'lian	Let'tice	Philip'pa	Tha'mar
Bath'sheba	Di'do	Graee	Love	Phœ'be	Theodo'sia
Be'atrice	Di'nah		Lucre'tia	Phil'lis	Thom'asin
Bel'la	Dio'na	Han'nah	Lu'cy	Priscil'la	Treandaphel'-
Benig'na	Dor'eas	Har'riet	Lyd'ia	Pru'dencee	Ura'nia [da
Berth'a	Dor'othy	Hel'en			Ur'sula
Blanche	Drusil'la	Hes'ter	Ma'bel	Ra'chel	
Bo'na			Mag'dalene	Rebec'ca	
Bridg'et	E'dith	Is'abel	Mar'garet	Rhode	Vieto'ria
	El'eanor	Isabel'la	Mar'gery	Ros'amond	Win'ifred
Car'oline	Eli'za		Ma'rienne	Rose	
Cassan'dra	Eliz'abeth	Jane	Mar'tha	Ruth	Zeno'bia

PRÆJUDICATA OPINIO OBRUIT JUDICIUM.—A PREJUDICED OPINION IS FATAL TO JUDGMENT.

NE TENTES ÆMULARI POTENTES.—VIE NOT WITH THE POWERFUL.

ENGLISH VERBAL DISTINCTIONS;

WITH

Occasional Illustrations.

IN SIX PARTS.

PART I.—*Words differently spelt, but pronounced exactly alike.*

PART II.—*Words differently spelt, but pronounced nearly alike.*

PART III.—*Words spelt alike, but differently pronounced.*

PART IV.—*Words spelt and pronounced alike, but differing widely in meaning.*

PART V.—*Words spelt alike, but differently accented, and belonging to different classes.*

PART VI.—*Words accented on the same syllable, but of which the spelling or pronunciation, or both, are changed by change of accent.*

PART I.

Words differently spelt, but pronounced exactly alike.

Adze, *s.* an edge-tool for chopping with
Add, *3rd pers. sing. pres. indef.* of add

Ail, *v. n.* to be ill

Ale, *s.* a liquor made of malt and hops

Air, *s.* the atmosphere—*v. a.* to warm at the fire

Ayr, *s.* a town in Scotland

Ai'ry, *a.* light as air, unsubstantial

Ey'ry, *s.* the nest of a bird of prey

Alou'd, *ad.* with a loud voice

Allow'ed, *perf. part.* of allow

Al'tar, *s.* a place for sacrifices

Al'ter, *v. a.* to change, turn, vary

An, *num.* one, any

Ann, Anne, *s.* female Christian names

An'chor, *s.* an iron to fasten a ship

An'ker, *s.* a liquid measure of ten gallons—
"What vessels care I for, save vessels of wine?"

What *anchors*, save *ankers* of brandy divine?"

An'alyst, *s.* one who analyzes

An'nalist, *s.* a writer of annals

Ar'bour, *s.* a bower

Ar'bor, *s.* a spindle, an axis

Ark, *s.* a chest

Arc, *s.* a segment of a circle, an arch

Ascent', *s.* act of rising; hilly ground

Assent', *s.* consent—*v. n.* to agree to

Aught, *s.* anything

Ought, *v.* to be obliged by duty—

"Can *ought* more delicious be named

Than the exquisite juice of the pine?"

"Do what you *ought*, and come what will."

Awl, *s.* an instrument to bore holes with

All, *s.* everything

Bad, *a.* ill, vicious, unwholesome

Bade, *past. indef.* of bid

Baize, *s.* a kind of coarse woollen cloth

Bays, *s. pl.* of bay

Bald, *a.* without hair

Bawled, *past. part.* of bawl

Bale, *s.* a packet of merchandise

Bail, *s.* surety for the appearance of a person in custody

Bar'berry, *s.* a kind of fruit

Bar'bary, *s.* a country of Africa

Bare, *a.* naked; mere

Bear, *v. a.* to endure; carry—

"He who goes no further than *bare* justice, stops at the beginning of virtue."

"The effects of vice the blameless should not *bear*."

Base, *s.* the bottom of anything

Bass, *s.* the lowest part in music

Bawl, *v. n.* to cry out with vehemence

Ball, *s.* anything globular

Bay, *s.* a gulf or inlet

Bey, *s.* a Turkish governor of a province

Bee, *s.* an insect that makes honey

Be, *v. n.* to exist

Beach, *s.* the shore, the strand

Beech, *s.* a species of forest-tree

Bean, *s.* a well-known leguminous plant

Been, *perf. part.* of be

Beat, *v. a.* to strike

Beet, *s.* an edible saccharine root

Beau, *s.* a gaily-dressed man

Bo! *int.* a word of terror to children

Bow, *s.* an instrument to shoot arrows with

Beer, *s.* fermented malt liquor

Bier, *s.* a carriage used at funerals

Bell, *s.* a hollow sonorous body of cast

Belle, *s.* a gay young lady [metal]

Berry, *s.* a small pulpy fruit

Bury, *v. a.* to inter, to conceal

Berth, *s.* a station aboard ship

Birth, *s.* the act of coming into life

Bin'nacle, *s.* the compass-box in a ship

Bin'ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes

Bite, *s.* seizure with the teeth

Bight, *s.* a creek, a small bay

Blue, *s.* the colour of the sky

Blew, *past. indef.* of blow

Board, *s.* a plank; entertainment at table

Bored, *perf. part.* of bore

Boar, *s.* the male swine

Bore, *s.* the size of a hole

Bold, *a.* possessing strength and courage

Bowled, *perf. part.* of bowl

Bow, *s.* an act of reverence

Bough, *s.* an arm or branch of a tree

Bowl, *s.* a wooden ball, a kind of vessel

Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem

Boy, *s.* a youth; a male child

Buoy, *s.* a large float

Braid, *v. a.* to weave together

Brayed, *perf. part.* of bray

PITY THE FRAILTY OF A MAN, BUT PROPAGATE NOT AN EVIL REPORT OF HIM.

PRIDE, LIKE A SHEPHERD, DRIVETH MEN WHITHER IT PLEASETH.

Brake, *s.* a ship's pump; fern
 Break, *s.* a pause, an interruption
 Braze, *v. a.* to solder with brass
 Brays, *3rd per. sing.* of bray
 Breach, *s.* violation; a quarrel
 Breech, *s.* the lower hind part of the body
 Bread, *s.* food made from corn
 Bred, *perf. part.* of breed
 Breast, *s.* the source of infant nourishment
 Brest, *s.* a sea-port town of France
 Bruise, *v. a.* to crush with a heavy blow
 Brews, *3rd per. sing.* of brew
 Brute, *s.* a general name for all animals but man
 Bruit, *s.* a rumour; a noise
 Bur'row, *s.* a rabbit-hole
 Bor'ough, *s.* a corporate town
 But, *ad. only—conj.* yet, nevertheless
 Butt, *s.* an object of ridicule
 Buy, *v. a.* to acquire by paying a price for
 By, *prep.* according to, past—
 "A traveller, in a stage-coach not famed for its celerity, inquired the name of the coach. 'I think, sir,' said a fellow-passenger, 'it must be the *Regulator*; for I observe all the other coaches go by it.'"
 Cal'culus, *s.* an earthy concretion
 Cal'culous, *a.* stony, gritty, gravelly
 Cal'endar, *s.* an almanack
 Cal'ender, *s.* a machine for giving a gloss to cloth
 Call, *s.* a requisition, vocation, impulse
 Caul, *s.* a small net
 Cal'lus, *s.* any organic hardness
 Cal'lous, *a.* hardened, insensible
 Can'did, *a.* ingenuous, open, honest
 Can'died, *a.* conserved with sugar
 Cane, *s.* a kind of strong reed
 Cain, *s.* the brother of Abel
 Can'non, *s.* a great gun
 Can'on, *s.* a dignitary in cathedrals
 Cap'ital, *s.* a chief city or town
 Cap'itol, *s.* temple of Jupiter at Rome
 Cask, *s.* a barrel
 Casque, *s.* a helmet
 Cast, *s.* a throw
 Caste, *s.* a social order, or distinction
 Ceil'ing, *s.* the inside of a roof
 Seal'ing, *imperf. part.* of seal
 Cell, *s.* a hermit's residence, a small cavity
 Sell, *v. a.* to give for a price
 Cen'ser, *s.* a pan to burn incense in
 Cen'sor, *s.* a corrector of manners
 Cent, *s.* (for *centum*) a hundred
 Sent, *perf. part.* of send
 Scent, *s.* perfume, power of smelling
 Cere, *v. a.* to cover with wax
 Sear, *a.* dry, not any longer green
 Scer, *s.* a prophet
 Ces'sion, *s.* a giving up, a giving way
 Ses'sion, *s.* act or time of sitting
 Ceta'ceous, *a.* of the whale species
 Seta'ceous, *a.* bristly, set with long hairs
 Chagri'n, *s.* vexation
 Shagree'n, *s.* the skin of a kind of fish
 Chaste, *a.* pure
 Chased, *perf. part.* of chase

Check, *s.* restraint, interruption
 Cheque, *s.* an order on a banker
 Chuff, *s.* a blunt clown
 Chough, *s.* a kind of sea-bird
 Cit, *s.* an inhabitant of a city
 Sit, *v. n.* to rest upon a seat
 Cite, *v. a.* to summon to answer in a court
 Site, *s.* situation, local position
 Sight, *s.* perception by the eye
 Clause, *s.* a single part of a discourse
 Claws, *s. pl.* of claw
 Cliff, *s.* a steep rock
 Clef, *s.* a mark in music
 Clime, *s.* climate, region
 Climb, *v. a.* to ascend
 Cob'ble, *v. a.* to do, make, or mend clumsily
 Cob'le, *s.* a small open fishing-boat
 Coin, *s.* a piece of stamped money
 Quoin, *s.* a wedge
 Coigne, *s.* an outer angle of a building
 Col'lar, *s.* a part of dress for the neck
 Chol'er, *s.* irascibility, anger
 Commen'datary, *s.* one who holds a living in *commendam*
 Commen'datory, *a.* favourably representative
 Com'pliment, *s.* an act or expression of civility
 Com'plement, *s.* complete set, provision, quantity, or number
 Complimen'tal, *a.* expressive of respect or civility
 Complemen'tal, *a.* serving to make up the complement
 Cord, *s.* a rope, a string—*v. a.* to tie
 Chord, *s.* a string of a musical instrument
 Core, *s.* the heart or inner part of a thing
 Corps, *s.* a body of soldiers
 Coun'sel, *s.* advice, a legal adviser
 Coun'cil, *s.* an assembly met to consult
 Coz'en, *v. a.* to cheat, defraud
 Cous'in, *s.* an uncle's or an aunt's child
 "Call me *cousin*, but *cozen* me not."
 Creak, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise
 Creek, *s.* a small port, a bay, a cove
 Crease, *s.* a mark made by folding anything
 Crese, *s.* a Malay dagger
 Cru'el, *a.* inhuman, hard-hearted
 Crew'el, *s.* a ball of yarn or worsted
 Cruise, *s.* a voyage
 Crews, *s. pl.* of crew
 Cue, *s.* temper; intimation
 Kew, *s.* the name of a place
 Cym'bal, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
 Sym'bol, *s.* a sign or emblem
 Cy'press, *s.* a kind of tree
 Cy'prus, *s.* an island
 Dam, *s.* a mole or bank to confine water
 Damn, *v. a.* to condemn
 Day, *s.* the time
 Dey, *s.* the governor of a Barbary state
 Dear, *a.* beloved; costly
 Deer, *s.* an animal hunted for venison—
 "Although *deer*-stealing might have been a pleasure to him, he eventually purchased it at a *dear* rate."
 Dew, *s.* a moisture
 Due, *a.* owed, proper

English Verbal Distinctions.

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SILENCE IS A GIFT WITHOUT PERIL, AND A TREASURE WITHOUT ENEMIES.

"Give to every man his *due*."
 "Distill'd like drops of morning *dew*."
 Die, *v. n.* to depart this life
 Dye, *s.* colour, stain, hue—
 "The best-concerted schemes men lay for fame, *die* fast away."
 "The eglantine smell'd sweeter, and the rose assumed a *dye* more deep."
 Doe, *s.* a female deer
 Dough, *s.* unbaked paste
 Dram, *s.* a glass of spirits
 Drachm, *s.* the eighth part of an ounce
 Draft, *s.* a bill of exchange
 Draught, *s.* act of drinking
 Dun, *a.* dark, gloomy
 Done, *perf. part.* of do
 Dust, *s.* matter reduced to very small particles
 Dost, *2nd per. sing.* of do
 Earnest, *a.* ardent, warm, zealous
 Er'nest, *s.* a man's name
 Faint, *a.* languid, feeble
 Feint, *s.* a false appearance, a mock assault
 Fane, *s.* a temple
 Fain, *ad.* gladly
 Feign, *v. a.* to dissemble, conceal
 Fare, *v. n.* to be entertained—*s.* provisions
 Fair, *a.* beautiful—*s.* a meeting of buyers and sellers; a female beauty—
 "Acquaintance brisk and gay,
 How have you *fared* this many a day."
 "Content, and careless of to-morrow's *fare*."
 "Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand
 In *fair* array."
 "Or guide their daring step to Finland
fairs."
 "Perhaps to find some four-foot *fair*,
 And tell the story of the hare."
 Fawn, *s.* a young deer
 Faun, *s.* a rural deity
 Feat, *s.* a deed performed with skill
 Feet, *s. pl.* of foot
 Fel'low, *s.* an associate; one of the same kind
 Fel'loe, *s.* the circumference of a wheel
 Fil'lip, *s.* a jerk of the fingers let go from the thumb
 Phil'ip, *s.* a man's Christian name
 Fil'ter, *v. a.* to cleanse by straining
 Phil'ter, *s.* a love potion
 Fi'nary, *s.* a forge at the iron-mills
 Fi'ner, *s.* fine clothes, show—
 Fish'er, *s.* one who fishes
 Fiss'ure, *s.* a cleft, a narrow chasm
 Flee, *v. n.* to run from danger
 Flea, *s.* a too well-known domestic insect
 "The wicked *flee* when no man pursueth."
 "Three things only are well done in haste; *fleeing* from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching *fleas*."
 Fly'ers, *s. pl.* stairs which do not wind
 Fli'ers, *s. pl.* of flier
 Foe, *s.* an enemy in war, an opponent
 Foh! *interj.* expressing disgust
 Fore, *a.* anterior
 Four, *s.* two and two

Fort, *s.* a fortified place
 Forte, *s.* any peculiar faculty
 Forth, *ad.* forwards, into public
 Fourth, *a.* the next after the third
 Fowl, *s.* a farmyard bird
 Foul, *a.* impure, gross; unjust, wicked
 Freeze, *v. a.* to congeal with cold
 Frieze, *s.* a coarse kind of cloth
 Fir, *s.* the tree which furnishes deal
 Fur, *s.* skin with soft hair
 Fun'gus, *s.* a mushroom
 Fun'gous, *a.* excrescent, spongy
 Furze, *s.* gorse, whins
 Firs, furs, *s. pl.* of fir and fur
 Gage, *s.* a pledge
 Gauge, *s.* a measure
 Gall, *s.* the bile
 Gaul, *s.* a native of France
 Galloon', *s.* thick narrow ferret
 Galleon', *s.* a Spanish West Indiaman
 Gate, *s.* a large door
 Gait, *s.* manner and air of walking
 Gilt, *s.* golden show
 Guilt, *s.* crime—
 "Gilt will not long hide *guilt*."
 Glare, *s.* overpowering lustre
 Glaire, *s.* white of egg
 Gloze, *v. a.* to flatter, wheedle
 Glows, *3rd per. sing.* of glow
 Grate, *s.* a frame divided by bars
 Great, *a.* large, important
 Gra'ter, *s.* a rasp for culinary purposes
 Grea'ter, *a. compar.* of great
 Grease, *s.* melted fat, the soft part of fat
 Greece, *s.* a country in southern Europe
 Greaves, *s. pl.* armour for the legs
 Grieves, *3rd per. sing.* of grieve
 Grizzly, *a.* somewhat gray
 Gris'ly, *a.* ghostly, horrible, hideous
 Groan, *s.* a moan, or hoarse noise
 Grown, *perf. part.* of grow
 Guest, *s.* one entertained at another's table
 Guessed, *perf. part.* of guess
 Hale, *a.* healthy, sound, hearty
 Hail, *s.* drops of rain frozen in falling—
v. a. to salute, greet—
 "Henry Jenkins and Thomas Parr were very *hale* old men: the former lived to the age of 169, the latter 152."
 "Where toil shall *hail* the charmer Health his bride."
 "Down comes a deluge of sonorous *hail*."
 Hair, *s.* a natural covering of the body
 Hare, *s.* a well-known quadruped
 Hall, *s.* a court of justice, a large room
 Haul, *v. a.* to pull, drag violently
 Hear, *v. a.* to perceive by the ear, to be told
 Here, *ad.* in or at this place—
 "While ocean *hears* vindictive thunders roll."
 "Here let me sit in sorrow for mankind."
 Heart, *s.* the source of vital motion; affection
 Hart, *s.* a stag
 Heir, *s.* one who inherits
 E'er, *ad.* (contracted) ever
 Ere, *ad.* before
 Eyre, *s.* a family name

SHAME IS THE END OF TREACHERY, AND DISHONOUR EVER FORERUNS REPENTANCE.

Herd, *s.* a number of beasts together
 Heard, *perf. part.* of hear
 Hew, *v. a.* to chop, fell
 Hue, *s.* colour, dye, complexion
 Hugh, *s.* a man's Christian name
 Hide, *s.* the skin of a brute
 Hied, *perf. part.* of hie
 High, *a.* elevated, proud, dear
 Hie, *v. n.* to hasten
 Hist, *int.* hush! be silent
 Hissed, *perf. part.* of hiss
 Ho! *int.* a sudden call
 Hoe, *s.* a tool to cut up weeds with
 Hoard, *s.* a store, a treasure
 Horde, *s.* a migratory company
 Hole, *s.* a cavity
 Whole, *s.* all, distinguished from a part
 Hol'low, *a.* excavated, void within
 Hol'lo, *int.* signifying stop! attend!
 Hoop, *s.* a large ring of wood, &c.
 Whoop, *s.* a shout of pursuit
 Hymn, *s.* a song of adoration
 Him, *pron. obj. sing.* of he
 I, *pron.* myself
 Eye, *s.* the organ of vision
 In, *prep.* within, at
 Inn, *s.* a house for travellers
 Incip'ient, *a.* commencing [ing
 Insip'ient, *a.* foolish, void of understand-
 Indi'te, *v. a.* to draw up, compose
 Indi'ct, *v. a.* to accuse, or charge
 Inten'tion, *s.* design, purpose
 Inten'sion, *s.* act of straining
 Ju'ry, *s.* twelve persons sworn to try a
 Jew'ry, *s.* Judea; Jews' Street [cause
 Ker'nel, *s.* the edible part of a nut
 Colonel, *s.* the commander of a regiment
 Key, *s.* an instrument to open a lock
 Quay, *s.* a wharf
 Kneel, *v. n.* to bend the knee
 Neal, *v. a.* to temper by heat
 Knot, *s.* a complication of a string [ing
 Not, *ad.* the particle of denying or refus-
 Lac, *s.* a kind of resin [want
 Lack, *s.* want, deficiency—*v. n.* to be in
 Lade, *v. a.* to load, freight
 Laid, *perf. part.* of lay
 Lane, *s.* a narrow way, street, or passage
 Lain, *perf. part.* of lie
 Lapse, *s.* flow, glide; small mistake
 Laps, *3rd pers. sing.* of lap
 Lat'ten, *s.* iron tinned over
 Lat'in, *a.* the language of ancient Rome
 Lax, *a.* loose, vague
 Lacks, *3rd pers. pres.* of lack
 Laze, *v. n.* to live idly, to be idle
 Lays, *s. pl.* of lay
 Leak, *s.* a breach or hole that lets in water
 Leek, *s.* a species of onion
 Least, *a. superl.* of little
 Leased, *perf. part.* of lease
 Led, *perf. part.* of lead
 Lead, *s.* a well-known metal
 Lee, *s.* the side away from the wind
 Lea, *s.* meadow land
 Les'sen, *v. a.* to diminish
 Les'son, *s.* a precept

Let'tice, *s.* a woman's Christian name
 Let'tuce, *s.* a kind of plant
 Lev'y, *s.* the act of raising men or money
 Lev'ee, *s.* a morning visit of state
 Limb, *s.* a distinct member
 Limn, *v. a.* to draw, paint
 Load, *s.* a burden, a freight
 Lode, *s.* a vein of metal in a mine
 Loan, *s.* any thing lent
 Lone, *a.* solitary, single
 Lum'ber, *s.* anything useless
 Lum'bar, *a.* pertaining to the loins
 Lynx, *s.* a wild beast of the cat kind
 Links, *s. pl.* of link
 Maid, *s.* a virgin
 Made, *perf. part.* of make
 "Counsellor Garrow, during his cross-examination of a prevaricating *old female* witness, by which it was essential to prove that a *tender* of money had been *made*, had a scrap of paper thrown to him by a counsel on the other side, and on it was written,—
 "Garrow, submit,—that tough old jade Can never prove a *tender maid*!"
 Mail, *s.* armour, a bag of letters
 Male, *s.* the he of any species
 Mane, *s.* the hair on the neck of horses
 Main, *s.* the ocean—*a.* principal
 Man'ners, *s. pl.* general way of life
 Man'ors, *s. pl.* of manor
 "Manners, first Earl of Rutland, soon after his creation, told Sir Thomas *More*, when that great man was made chancellor, that he was too much elated with his preferment, and verified the old proverb,—'*Honores mutant Mores*.' 'No, my lord,' said Sir Thomas, 'the pun will do much better in English,—Honours change *Manners*.'"
 Mark, *s.* a token, proof
 Marque, *s.* licence for reprisal at sea
 Marshal, *s.* the chief officer of arms
 Martial, *a.* warlike, brave, military
 Mar'tial, *s.* an ancient Latin poet
 Mar'shall, *s.* an English family name
 Mar'ten, *s.* a large kind of weasel
 Mar'tin, *s.* a kind of swallow
 Mar'tin, *s.* a man's Christian name
 Maze, *s.* a labyrinth; confusion of thought
 Maize, *s.* Indian wheat
 Mead, *s.* a meadow; wine made of honey
 Meed, *s.* reward, recompense
 Mean, *a.* base; of low rank or birth
 Mien, *s.* air, look, manner—
 "Not *mean*, though simple."
 "The same sweet form, the same enchanting *mien*."
 Med'dler, *s.* a busy-body
 Med'lar, *s.* a kind of fruit
 Meet, *a.* fit, proper—*v. a.* to encounter
 Mete, *v. a.* to measure
 Meat, *s.* animal food, food in general—
 "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is *meet*, and it tendeth to poverty."
 "With what measure ye *mete*, it shall be measured to you again."
 Met'al, *s.* a kind of mineral substance
 Met'tle, *s.* spirit, sprightliness, courage

English Verbal Distinctions.

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Me'tre, *s.* harmonic disposition of syllables
Me'ter, *s.* a measurer

Mi'ghty, *a.* strong, powerful
Mi'ty, *a.* swarming with mites

Mi'ner, *s.* one who works in a mine
Mi'nor, *s.* a person under 21 years of age

Mist, *s.* a low thin cloud, small rain
Missed, *perf. part.* of miss

Mite, *s.* a minute insect found in cheese
Might, *s.* power unlimited

Mote, *s.* a small particle of matter
Moat, *s.* a deep trench filled with water

Mule, *s.* a beast of burden
Mewl, *v. n.* to squall as a child

Muse, *v. n.* to meditate
Mews, *s. pl.* stables, &c.

Na'val, *a.* pertaining to ships or the navy
Na'vel, *s.* a part of the body

Nave, *s.* the body of a church
Knave, *s.* a rascal, a scoundrel

Nay, *ad.* no; not only so; but more
Neigh, *v. n.* to utter the voice of a horse

Need, *s.* necessity, exigency
Knead, *v. a.* to work with the fists

New, *a.* fresh, modern
Knew, *perf. part.* of know

Night, *s.* the time from sunset to sunrise
Knight, *s.* a title of honour

Nit, *s.* the egg of a louse
Knit, *v. a.* to weave without loom, to unite

Nun, *s.* a religious recluse woman
None, *a.* not one, not any

Oar, *s.* an instrument to row with
Ore, *s.* metal in a mineral state

O'er, *a.* contracted from over
Ode, *s.* a lyric poem

Owed, *perf. part.* of owe
Oh! *int.* denoting pain, surprise

Owe, *v. a.* to be indebted
One, *s.* a single thing or person

Won, *perf. part.* of win
Our, *pron.* belonging to us

Hour, *s.* the 24th part of a day
Pact, *s.* a contract, covenant

Packed, *perf. part.* of pack
Pain, *s.* sensation of uneasiness

Pane, *s.* a square of glass, &c.
Pair, *s.* a couple

Pare, *s.* to cut off the peel or rind
Pear, *s.* a well-known fruit—

“Young Celadon
And his Amelia were a matchless pair.”
“We pare apples, pears, and cucumbers,
but peel oranges.”

Pale, *s.* a flat narrow piece of wood
Pail, *s.* a deep cylindrical wooden vessel

Pall, *s.* a covering for the coffin at a funeral
Paul, *s.* a Christian name

Pawl, *s.* a piece of iron to prevent the re-
coil of a windlass, &c.

Pause, *s.* a stop, place or time of inter-
Paws, *s. pl.* of paw [mission]

Peace, *s.* quiet, respite from war
Piece, *s.* a patch, a part; a composition

Peak, *s.* the top of an eminence
Pique, *s.* rancorous feeling

Peal, *s.* a succession of loud sounds
Peel, *s.* the rind of fruit

Pearl, *s.* a gem found in the oyster
Purl, *s.* medicated malt liquor

Peer, *s.* an equal, a fellow, a nobleman
Pier, *s.* a strong pillar

Pen'cil, *s.* an instrument for writing
Pen'sile, *a.* hanging, suspended

Phrase, *s.* an expression
Frays, *s. pl.* of fray

Pict, *s.* a tribe of ancient Britons
Picked, *perf. part.* of pick

Place, *s.* local existence
Plaice, *s.* a kind of flat sea-fish

Plane, *s.* a joiner's tool to smooth with
Plain, *s.* an extent of level ground

Plate, *s.* a shallow vessel
Plait, *s.* a fold, a double

Please, *v. a.* to gratify, content
Pleas, *s. pl.* of plea

Plum, *s.* a well-known fruit [line
Plumb, *s.* a leaden weight at the end of a

Prac'tice, *s.* habit; exercise of a profession
Prac'tise, *v. a.* to do habitually

Praise, *s.* commendation, glorification
Prays, *3rd per. sing.* of pray

Pray, *v. n.* to offer petitions to heaven
Prey, *s.* plunder

Quartz, *s.* a kind of stone
Quarts, *s. pl.* of quart

Queen, *s.* the wife of a king, a supreme
Quean, *s.* a worthless woman [ruler]

Quire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper
Choir, *s.* a band of singers

Rab'bit, *s.* a well-known furry quadruped
Rab'bet, *s.* a sort of joint in joinery

Rain, *s.* the moisture that falls from the
Reign, *s.* sovereignty [clouds]

Rein, *s.* part of a bridle
“Swelled with the vernal rains.”

“O'er joyless deserts smiles the rural
reign.”

“The trembling steed heeds not the rein.”
Rap, *v. a.* to strike smartly

Wrap, *v. a.* to cover round with something
Raze, *v. a.* to overthrow, subvert, root up

Raise, *v. a.* to set upright, erect; to excite
Rays, *s. pl.* of ray

Red, *a.* of the colour of blood
Read, *perf. part.* of read

Reed, *s.* a hollow knotted stalk
Read, *v. a.* to peruse

Rest, *v. n.* to be at quiet, be still
Wrest, *v. a.* to twist by violence

Rime, *s.* hoar frost, a hole, a chink
Rhyme, *s.* accord of sound in poetry

Ring, *v. a.* to make to sound as a bell
Wring, *v. a.* to twist violently

Rite, *s.* a solemn act of religion
Right, *s.* justice, freedom from error

Wright, *s.* an artificer in wood
Write, *v. a.* to express by means of letters

Road, *s.* an open way, a public passage
Rode, *perf. part.* of ride

Rote, *s.* mere memory
Wrote, *perf. part.* of write

Row, *s.* a rank or file
Roe, *s.* the female of the hart

Ruff, *s.* a puckered linen ornament
Rough, *a.* rugged; inelegant of manners

SADNESS IS THE PUNISHMENT OF THE HEART; HOPE, THE MEDICINE OF DISTRESS.

SIN BLINDETH THE EYES OF THE WICKED, BUT PUNISHMENT OPENS THEM.

Rye, *s.* a sort of esculent grain
 Wry, *a.* distorted, crooked
 Sale, *s.* the act of selling
 Sail, *s.* the canvass of a ship
 Satire, *s.* a poem censuring vice or folly
 Sat'yr, *s.* a sylvan deity
 Seal, *v. a.* to fasten or mark with a seal
 Ceil, *v. a.* to plaster the roof of a room
 Seam, *s.* a suture or juncture
 Seem, *v. n.* to have semblance
 See, *v. a.* to perceive by the eye
 Sea, *s.* the ocean
 Seed, *s.* the germ of plants, &c.
 Cede, *v. a.* to yield, resign, give up
 Seen, *perf. part.* of see
 Scene, *s.* a landscape, &c.
 Seine, *s.* a kind of fishing-net
 Shear, *v. a.* to clip with shears
 Sheer, *a.* pure, unmingled
 Sig'net, *s.* the seal-manual of a king
 Cyg'net, *s.* a young swan
 Silic'eous, *a.* consisting chiefly of flint
 Cilic'ious, *a.* made of hair
 Sine, *s.* a term of geometry
 Sign, *s.* a token, a symbol
 Sin'gle, *a.* one, individual, not compound-
 Cin'gle, *s.* a girth for a horse [ed
 Slay, *v. a.* to kill, to butcher
 Sley, *s.* a weaver's reed
 Slight, *s.* neglect, contempt
 Sleight, *s.* dexterous practice
 Sloe, *s.* the fruit of the black-thorn
 Slow, *a.* not swift, not ready
 Soak, *v. a.* to macerate, drench
 Soke, *s.* privilege or jurisdiction
 Soar, *v. n.* to fly aloft, to tower [ulcer
 Sore, *s.* a place tender and painful; an
 Sow, *v. a.* to scatter seed
 Sew, *v. a.* to join by needle and thread
 So, *adv.* in like manner
 Staid, *a.* sober, grave, regular
 Stayed, *a.* fixed, settled
 Stake, *s.* a post or strong stick
 Steak, *s.* a slice of flesh, a collop
 Stare, *s.* a fixed look; a starling
 Stair, *s.* a step
 Sta'tionary, *a.* fixed, not progressive
 Sta'tionery, *s.* the wares of a stationer
 Steal, *v. a.* to take clandestinely without
 Steel, *s.* iron refined and hardened [right
 Step, *s.* a pace
 Steppe, *s.* a wide plain
 Suc'cour, *s.* help, relief of any kind
 Suck'er, *s.* the piston of a pump, a twig
 Suit, *v. a.* to fit, or agree
 Soot, *s.* consolidated smoke
 Sum, *s.* the amount
 Some, *a.* more or fewer
 Sun, *s.* the central body of our system
 Son, *s.* a male child
 Sut'ler, *s.* a camp follower
 Subt'ler, *a. comp.* of subtle
 Sut'tle, *s.* the net weight of a commodity
 Subt'le, *a.* sly, artful, cunning
 Sweet, *a.* pleasing to any of the senses—
 Suite, *s.* a series, regular order
 "In sweet disorder lost."
 "A charming suite of apartments."

Sword, *s.* a weapon of war
 Soared, *perf. part.* of soar
 Tacked, *perf. part.* of tack
 Tact, *s.* touch, feeling
 Tail, *s.* an animal appendage
 Tale, *s.* a narrative, a story; number
 Tare, *s.* a weed that grows among corn
 Tear, *s.* a rent, a fissure
 Tax, *s.* an impost
 Tacks, *s. pl.* of tack
 Team, *s.* a number of horses yoked
 Teem, *v. n.* to produce, pour
 Tear, *s.* a drop of water from the eye
 Tier, *s.* a row, a rank
 The, *demon.* this, that
 Thee, *pron. obj. sing.* of thou
 Their, *pron.* belonging to them
 There, *ad.* in or at that place
 Throne, *s.* a regal seat of state
 Thrown, *perf. part.* of throw
 Tide, *s.* the ebb and flow of the sea
 Tied, *perf. part.* of tie
 Time, *s.* measured duration
 Thyme, *s.* a kind of plant
 Told, *perf. part.* of tell
 Tolloed, *perf. part.* of toll
 "He went and told the sexton,
 And the sexton toll'd the bell."
 Ton, *s.* a weight of twenty hundred
 Tun, *s.* a large cask
 Tract, *s.* a region, a quantity of land
 Tracked, *perf. part.* of track
 Trav'el, *v. n.* to make journeys
 Trav'ail, *v. n.* to be in labour
 Tray, *s.* a broad shallow vessel
 Trey, *s.* a three at cards
 Trait, *s.* a stroke, a touch
 Two, *s.* one and one
 Too, *ad.* besides, also
 To, *prep.* noting motion towards, as far as—
 "Three gentlemen meeting to sup at a
 tavern, one of them wished for par-
 tridges. A brace was accordingly
 brought, which he was requested to
 carve. On this, he took one to him-
 self, leaving the other for his friends.
 'Stop, stop,' cried one of them, 'that is
 not fair.'—'Perfectly fair, I think,' re-
 plied the gentleman; 'there is one for
 you two, and one for me too.'"
 Urn, *s.* a kind of vessel
 Earn, *v. a.* to gain by labour, obtain
 Vale, *s.* a valley
 Vail, *s.* money given to a servant
 Veil, *s.* a cover to conceal the face—
 "Not fairer grows the lily of the vale."
 "Draw o'er the dismal scene soft pity's
 veil."
 "One of the minor miseries formerly im-
 posed upon society by the despotism of
 fashion, was the necessity of giving large
 sums, denominated *vails*, to a whole
 bevy of butlers, footmen, and lackeys."
 Vane, *s.* a weathercock
 Vain, *a.* fruitless, ostentatious
 Vein, *s.* a blood vessel
 "All thoughts of happiness on earth are
 vain."
 "While sad remembrance bleeds at every
 vein."

English Verbal Distinctions.

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Ve'nous, *a.* pertaining to the veins
 Ve'nus, *s.* the goddess of beauty
 Vi'al, *s.* a small bottle
 Vi'ol, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
 Wail, *s.* audible sorrow
 Wale, *s.* a ridge or stripe
 Whale, *s.* the largest of fishes
 Wain, *s.* a carriage, a wagon
 Wane, *s.* decrease, decline
 Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body
 Waste, *s.* wanton destruction
 Wall, *v. a.* to enclose with walls
 Waul, *v. n.* to cry, to howl
 Ware, *s.* something to be sold
 Wear, *v. a.* to put upon the body
 Where, *ad.* at or in which place
 Wave, *v. a.* to move loosely
 Waive, *v. a.* to put off, relinquish, reject
 Way, *s.* a road, journey, course, means
 Whey, *s.* the watery part of milk
 We, *pron. pl.* of I
 Wee, *a.* little, small
 Weak, *a.* feeble, infirm
 Week, *s.* the space of seven days
 We'akly, *a.* sickly
 We'ekly, *a.* happening once a week
 "Week passed after week, till, by *weekly* succession,
 His *weakly* condition was past all expression."

Weath'er, *s.* state of the atmosphere
 Weth'er, *s.* a sheep
 Wheth'er, *pron.* which of the two
 Weal, *s.* happiness, prosperity
 Wheel, *s.* part of a vehicle
 Wheal, *s.* a pustule
 Wield, *v. a.* to use with full command
 Weald, *s.* a wood, a grove
 With, *prep.* by means of, on the side of
 Withe, *s.* a willow twig
 "And Samson said unto her, If they bind me *with* seven green *withes* that were dried, then shall I be weak, and as another man."

Wood, *s.* a forest
 Would, *past. indef.* of will
 Wort, *s.* an infusion of malt
 Wert, *s. 2nd pers. sing.* of were
 Yoke, *s.* a frame for coupling oxen
 Yolk, *s.* the yellow part of an egg

PART II.

Words differently spelt, but pronounced nearly alike.

A'ble, *a.* having ability
 A'bel, *s.* a man's name
 Ac'cidence, *s.* the rudiments of grammar
 Ac'cidents, *s. pl.* of accident
 Acts, *s. pl.* of act
 Axe, *s.* an instrument for cutting wood
 Adul'teress, *s.* an unchaste woman
 Adul'terous, *a.* guilty of adultery
 Allega'tion, *s.* affirmation; declaration
 Alliga'tion, *s.* the act of tying together
 Al'ter, *v. a.* to change, to vary
 Al'tar, *s.* a place for divine offerings

An'chor, *s.* an iron to hold a ship
 Han'ker, *v. n.* to long importunately
 Ant, *s.* a well-known insect
 Aunt, *s.* a father or mother's sister
 Antece'dence, *s.* the act of preceding
 Antece'dents, *s. pl.* of antecedent
 Assist'ance, *s.* help
 Assist'ants, *s. pl.* of assistant
 Atten'dance, *s.* the act of attending
 Atten'dants, *s. pl.* of attendant
 Bal'lad, *s.* a song
 Bal'let, *s.* a kind of dance
 Bal'lot, *s.* a mode of voting
 Bod'ice, *s.* stays; a kind of waistcoat
 Bod'ies, *s. pl.* of body
 Boll, *s.* a round stalk or stem
 Bole, *s.* the trunk of a tree
 Bo'neless, *a.* without bones
 Bo'nelace, *s.* flaxen lace
 Bree'ches, *s. pl.* a part of male attire
 Brea'ches, *s. pl.* of breach
 Bri'dal, *a.* pertaining to a wedding
 Bri'dle, *s.* the reins for a horse—
 "Glittering and gay the *bridal* guests appeared."
 "Men in morality should ne'er be idle,
 But for their passions make a strong curb-bridle."
 Brit'ain, *s.* our island
 Brit'on, *s.* a native of Britain
 Cal'iber, *s.* the diameter of a gun-barrel
 Cal'ibre, *s.* sort or kind
 Cap'tor, *s.* he who takes a prisoner
 Cap'ture, *s.* act of taking; thing taken
 Cau'dal, *a.* pertaining to the tail
 Cau'dle, *s.* a beverage
 Chron'ical, *a.* of long duration
 Chron'icle, *s.* a register of events
 Cit'ron, *s.* a large kind of lemon
 Cit'rine, *a.* lemon-coloured
 Coffin, *s.* a chest or case for the dead
 Cough'ing, *s.* a continued fit of a cough
 Con'tinence, *s.* chastity; self-government
 Con'tinents, *s. pl.* of continent
 Cor'al, *s.* a sea plant
 Cho'ral, *a.* pertaining to a choir
 Correspon'dence, *s.* intercourse
 Correspon'dents, *s. pl.* of correspondent
 Corvet'te, *s.* a vessel of war
 Curvet', *s.* a leap, a bound
 Cow'ard, *s.* one who fears
 Cow'herd, *s.* one who tends cows
 Cur'rent, *s.* a running stream
 Cur'rant, *s.* a small fruit
 Depen'dence, *s.* state of being subject
 Depen'dents, *s. pl.* of dependent
 Deprava'tion, *s.* the act of making bad
 Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving from
 Descent', *s.* progress downwards
 Dissent', *s.* disagreement
 Desert', *s.* degree of merit
 Dessert', *s.* the last course of a feast
 Devi'ser, *s.* a contriver; an inventor
 Divi'sor, *s.* the dividing number
 Dire, *a.* dismal, dreadful
 Dy'er, *s.* one who dyes cloths, &c.
 Di'vers, *a.* several, sundry
 Divers'e, *a.* different, multiform

PRAYER IS THE WING WHEREWITH THE SOUL FLIES TO HEAVEN.

PLENTY BEGETTETH WANT, FOR HE THAT HATH MUCH NEEDS MUCH.

SLOTH TURNETH THE EDGE OF WIT, BUT STUDY SHARPENETH THE MEMORY.

Doom, *s.* state to which one is destined
 Dome, *s.* a cupola
 Door, *s.* the entrance to a house
 Doer, *s.* an actor, an agent
 Elu'de, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem
 Illu'de, *v. a.* to deceive, mock
 Elu'sion, *s.* escape
 Illu'sion, *s.* mockery; false show; error
 Elu'sive, *a.* practising elusion
 Illu'sive, *a.* deceiving by false show
 Em'anent, *a.* issuing from
 Em'inent, *a.* high; dignified; conspicuous
 Emer'ge, *v. n.* to rise out of
 Immer'ge, *v. a.* to put under water
 Er'rand, *s.* a message
 Er'rant, *a.* wandering, rambling
 Erup'tion, *s.* a bursting forth
 Irrup'tion, *s.* inroad, invasion
 E'ther, *s.* a subtile element
 Ei'ther, *a.* one of two
 Flow'er, *s.* the blossom of a plant
 Flour, *s.* the farina of corn
 Gam'ble, *v. n.* to play for money
 Gam'bol, *v. n.* to dance, skip, frisk
 Glut'tonous, *a.* given to excessive feeding
 Glu'tinous, *a.* gluey
 Gris'tle, *s.* a cartilage
 Griz'zle, *s.* a mixture of white and black
 Hire, *s.* wages for service
 Higher, *a. compar.* of high
 Ho'ly, *a.* pious, hallowed
 Who'ly, *ad.* entirely
 Hu'meral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder
 Hu'moral, *a.* proceeding from humours
 Hyper'bola, *s.* one of the conic sections
 Hyper'bole, *s.* a rhetorical figure
 I'dle, *a.* lazy, not employed
 I'dol, *s.* an image worshipped as God—
 "Idle men are dead all their life long."
 "Before no idol bow thy knee."
 Im'manent, *a.* intrinsic, inherent
 Im'minent, *a.* impending
 Impass'able, *a.* not to be passed
 Impass'ible, *a.* incapable of suffering
 Impos'tor, *s.* one who cheats
 Impos'ture, *s.* the practice of an impostor
 In'nocence, *s.* purity; freedom from guilt
 In'nocents, *s. pl.* of innocent
 Jes'ter, *s.* one fond of uttering jests
 Ges'ture, *s.* motion of the body; attitude
 Jug'gler, *s.* one who juggles
 Ju'gular, *a.* pertaining to the throat
 Lair, *s.* the couch of a beast of prey
 Lay'er, *s.* a lamina
 Li'ar, *s.* one who tells falsehoods
 Lyre, *s.* a harp
 Lieu, *s.* place, room, stead
 Loo, *s.* the name of a game at cards
 Lin'iment, *s.* an embrocation
 Lin'eament, *s.* a feature
 Loam, *s.* a species of clay
 Loom, *s.* a weaver's frame
 Lore, *s.* learning
 Lour, *v. n.* to appear dark
 Low'er, *v. n.* to fall, to sink—*a. compar.* of
 Mag'nate, *s.* a grandee, a noble
 Mag'net, *s.* iron magnetized

Man'tle, *s.* a cloak
 Man'tel, *s.* work raised before a chimney
 Mare, *s.* the female horse
 Mayor, *s.* a municipal magistrate
 Mat'in, *a.* used in the morning
 Mat'ing, *s.* a texture of rushes
 Med'al, *s.* a kind of coin
 Med'dle, *v. n.* to interpose officiously
 Mes'sage, *s.* an errand
 Mes'suage, *s.* a dwelling-house
 Mind, *s.* the intelligent power
 Mine, *s.* a quarry for coal or ore
 Mis'sal, *s.* the mass-book
 Mis'sile, *s.* anything thrown
 Mon'itory, *a.* admonishing
 Mon'etary, *a.* relative to commercial coin
 Moor, *s.* a heathy waste
 More, *a. compar.* of much
 No'menclator, *s.* one who gives names
 No'menclature, *s.* the act of naming
 Or'acle, *s.* one famed for wisdom
 Au'rice, *s.* the external ear
 Pal'ate, *s.* the organ of taste
 Pal'let, *s.* a painter's instrument
 Pas'tor, *s.* a shepherd, a clergyman
 Pas'ture, *s.* ground on which cattle feed
 Pa'tience, *s.* endurance
 Pa'tients, *s. pl.* of patient
 Pat'ine, *s.* the cover of a chalice
 Pat'ten, *s.* a kind of elog
 Plai'ntiff, *s.* one who begins a law-suit
 Plai'ntive, *a.* expressive of sorrow
 Pole, *s.* a long staff
 Poll, *s.* the head; a list of voters
 Pore, *s.* a small opening
 Poor, *a.* indigent
 Prec'edent, *s.* a rule for future times
 Pres'ident, *s.* one who presides
 Pres'ence, *s.* the state of being present
 Pres'ents, *s. pl.* of present
 Prin'ciple, *s.* fundamental truth
 Prin'cipal, *s.* capital out at interest
 Puf'fin, *s.* a sort of sea-fowl
 Puffing, *s.* extravagant praise
 Rad'ical, *a.* primitive, original
 Rad'icle, *s.* a small root
 Reg'imen, *s.* regulation of diet
 Reg'iment, *s.* a body of soldiers
 Rel'ic, *s.* something preserved
 Rel'ict, *s.* a widow
 Rheum, *s.* thin watery matter
 Room, *s.* an apartment
 Rouse, *v. a.* to wake from rest
 Rows, *s. pl.* of row
 Scope, *s.* intention, drift, space
 Scoop, *s.* a kind of large ladle
 Serge, *s.* a kind of cloth
 Surge, *s.* a swelling wave
 Sloop, *s.* a small one-masted vessel
 Slope, *s.* a declivity
 Slough, *s.* a deep miry place
 Slow, *a.* tedious, tardy, dull
 Sole, *s.* a kind of sea-fish
 Soul, *s.* the immortal spirit
 Stud, *s.* an ornamental nail
 Stood, *perf. part.* of stand

SUSPICIOUS HEADS WANT NO SOPHISTRY TO SUPPLY THEIR MISTRUST.

English Verbal Distinctions.

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Su'itor, *s.* a petitioner, wooer
 Su'ture, *s.* a closure by sewing
 Sur'plice, *s.* a clergyman's vest
 Sur'plus, *s.* something more than suffices
 Sward, *s.* turf, grassy ground
 Sword, *s.* a kind of weapon of war
 Tan'nin, *s.* tannic acid
 Tan'ning, *s.* the making of leather
 Tomb, *s.* a monument for the dead
 Tome, *s.* a volume, a book
 Track, *s.* a road, a beaten path
 Tract, *s.* a region, a quantity of land
 Troop, *s.* a company, a small body of ca-
 Trope, *s.* a metaphor [valry
 Weigh, *v. a.* to try the weight of
 Whey, *s.* the serous part of milk
 Weight, *s.* ponderosity
 Wait, *s.* ambush
 Wen, *s.* a fleshy excrescence
 When, *ad.* at what time
 Wet, *a.* humid, moist
 Whet, *v. a.* to sharpen, make keen
 What, *rel. pr.* that which
 Wot, *v. n.* to know, to be aware
 Which, *rel. pr.* applied to things
 Witch, *s.* a female wizard
 While, *s.* time, space of time
 Wile, *s.* a trick, an antic; a stratagem
 Whin, *s.* gorse, furze
 Win, *v. a.* to gain by conquest
 Whine, *s.* a plaintive noise
 Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of the grape
 Whit, *s.* a point, a jot, a tittle
 Wit, *s.* quickness of fancy
 White, *a.* snowy, pale; pure, unblemished
 Wight, *s.* a person, a being
 Whith'er, *ad.* to what place
 With'er, *v. n.* to fade, dry up, pine away
 Wig, *s.* a false head of hair
 Whig, *s.* one of a political party so named
 World, *s.* the terraqueous globe
 Whirled, *perf. part.* of whirl

PART III.

*Words spelt alike, but differently pronoun-
 ced.*

Au'gust, *s.* the name of the eighth month
 August', *a.* grand, magnificent, royal
 Buffet, *s.* a blow with the fist
 Buffet', *s.* a kind of cupboard
 Com'pact, *s.* an agreement
 Compact', *a.* jointed close together
 Com'press, *s.* a bolster of soft linen
 Compress', *v. a.* to squeeze
 Conju're, *v. a.* to enjoin solemnly
 Con'jure, *v. n.* to practise legerdemain
 Con'sole, *s.* a kind of bracket
 Conso'le, *v. a.* to cheer
 Cour'tesy, *s.* favour; complaisance
 Cour'tesy, *s.* reverence made by females
 Des'ert, *s.* an uninhabited place
 Desert', *v. a.* to leave
 En'trance, *s.* the act of entering
 Entran'ce, *i. a.* to put into an ecstasy
 Gal'lant, *a.* brave, noble
 Gallant', *a.* inclined to courtship

In'cense, *s.* perfume
 Incen'se, *v. a.* to inflame with anger
 Liv'e, *v. n.* to be in a state of life
 Li've, *a.* quick, active
 Min'ute, *s.* the sixtieth part of an hour
 Minu'te, *a.* small, slender
 Minu'tely, *ad.* in detail
 Min'utely, *a.* happening every minute
 No'table, *a.* remarkable
 Not'able, *a.* skilled in domestic affairs
 No'tably, *ad.* remarkably
 Not'ably, *ad.* with good management
 Ob'ject, *s.* what is presented to the mind
 Object', *v. a.* to present in opposition
 Se'wer (pron. *sower*), *s.* one who sews
 Sew'er, *s.* a drain
 Slou'gh, *s.* a deep miry place
 Slough', *s.* the cast skin of a serpent
 Su'pine, *s.* a kind of participle
 Supi'ne, *a.* lying
 Tar'ry, *v. n.* to stay
 Ta'rry, *a.* like tar
 Un'dress, *s.* a loose dress
 Undress', *v. a.* to divest of clothes

PART IV.

*Words spelt and pronounced exactly alike,
 but differing widely in Signification.*

Arms, *s. pl.* all sorts of weapons
 Arms, *s. pl.* ensigns armorial
 Arms, *s. pl.* limbs
 "The Duchess of Kingston was remark-
 able for having a high sense of her own
 dignity. Being one day detained in her
 carriage, by the unloading of a cart of
 coals, in a very narrow street, she leaned
 with both her arms upon the door, and
 said to the man, 'How dare you, sirrah,
 stop a woman of quality in the street?'
 'Woman of quality!' replied the man.
 'Yes, fellow,' rejoined her grace; 'don't
 you see my *arms* upon my carriage?'
 'Yes,' replied he, 'I do; and a pair of
 coarse *arms* they are!'"
 Calf, *s.* the young of a cow
 Calf, *s.* a blockhead
 Calf, *s.* the thick part of the leg
 "Harry, I cannot think," says Dick,
 "What makes my ancles grow so thick."
 "You do not recollect," says Harry,
 "How great a *calf* they have to carry!"
 Cause, *s.* that which produces effects
 Cause, *s.* a subject of litigation
 Chal'enge, *v. a.* to except to, object to
 Chal'enge, *v. a.* to invite to fight a duel
 "An Irish bookseller, previously to the
 trial of a cause in which he was defend-
 ant, was informed by his counsel, that
 if there were any of the jury to whom
 he had any personal objections, he might
 legally *challenge* them; that is, oppose
 their being jurors. 'Faith, and so I will,'
 replied he: 'if they do not bring me off
 handsomely, I will *challenge* every man
 of them.'"
 Cor'poral, *a.* pertaining to the body
 Cor'poral, *s.* the lowest officer of infantry
 "A soldier in a newly-raised Irish corps
 observed to his comrade, that a corporal

CONSIDER A BUSINESS WELL, AND THEN DESPATCH IT QUICKLY.

CIVILITIES ARE FOR ALL MEN AND GOOD OFFICES FOR OUR FRIENDS.

DESIRE NOT THAT OF ANOTHER, WHICH THOU THYSELF WOULDST DENY.

was to be dismissed the regiment. 'Faith and indeed!' replied the other: 'I hope it is the corporal so troublesome in our company.' 'What's his name?' inquired the soldier. 'Why, *Corporal Punishment*, honey, to be sure.'

Crown, *s.* a royal diadem
Crown, *s.* a coin of five shillings' value

Cry, *v. n.* to weep

Cry, *v. a.* to proclaim

"A judge did once his tipstaff call,

And say, 'Sir, I desire

You go forthwith and search the hall,

And send me in the crier.'

'And search, my lord, in vain I may,'

The tipstaff gravely said:

'The crier cannot *cry* to-day,

Because *his wife is dead*.'

Dry, *a.* free from moisture

Dry, *a.* plain; hard, severe

"The revrend Doctors Hardy and Macknight were colleagues in the Old Church of Edinburgh. One Sunday, when it was Dr Macknight's turn to preach, it happened that he had got drenched by a heavy shower, and was standing before the session-room fire drying his clothes, when Dr Hardy came in, whom he requested to take his place, as he had escaped the rain. 'No, sir,' replied Hardy, 'preach yourself; you will be *dry enough* in the pulpit.'

Effects', *s.* the results of causes

Effects', *s.* goods and chattels

"An attorney having died in low circumstances, one of his friends observed that he had left but few *effects*. 'That is not much to be wondered at,' said another; 'for he had but few *causes*.'

End, *s.* intent, purpose

End, *s.* conclusion

"Tom prais'd his friend, who'd changed his state,

For binding fast himself and Kate

In union so divine.

'Wedlock's the *end* of life,' he cried:

'Too true, alas!' said Jack, and sigh'd,—

'Twill be the *end* of mine'

Felt, *past. indef.* of feel

Felt, *s.* stuff for making hats

"Mr Bannister, passing by a house which had been almost consumed by fire, inquired whose it was. Being told it was a hatter's; 'Ah,' said he, 'then the loss will be *felt*.'

Gen'eral, *a.* public, extensive

Gen'eral, *s.* one who commands an army

"When accounts of Buonaparte's astonishing successes in Italy arrived, a young nobleman observed, that he had gained most of those advantages through the assistance of some newly-created generals. 'I know of no general he has created lately, but one,' said a gentleman present, 'and that is *General Consternation*.'

Ha'stings, *s.* an early kind of peas

Ha'stings, *s.* the seaport town in Sussex

Head, *s.* part of the body

Head, *s.* principal topic

"When the infamous Judge Jefferies was told that the Prince of Orange would very soon land, and it was reported that

a manifesto, stating his inducements, objects, &c., was already written, 'Pray, my lord,' said a gentleman present, 'what do you think will be the *heads* of this manifesto?' 'Mine,' replied he, 'will be one.'

Keep, *v. a.* to retain

Keep, *v. a.* to be confined to

"A drunken fellow, having sold all his goods except a feather-bed, at last made away with that, too; and being reproved by some of his friends for his conduct, he replied, 'As I am very well, thank God, why should I *keep my bed*?' "

Left, *a.* the opposite of right

Left, *perf. part.* of leave

On a *Left-handed Writing-Master*.

"Though Nature thee of thy right hand bereft,

Right well thou writest 'with the hand that's *left*.'

Mag'got, *s.* a small grub

Mag'got, *s.* a whim, an odd fancy

"Swift, dining one day with a lady, complained that the leg of mutton, a dish at table, was full of *maggots*. 'Not half so full as *your head*, doctor,' replied the lady, drily. The dean was silent, and did not rally again during the evening."

Meas'ure, *s.* a vessel to measure with

Meas'ure, *s.* a mean of action; proceeding

Or'der, *s.* method, proper state, rule

Or'der, *s.* a mandate, a command

Or'der, *s.* a badge

"When the late illustrious Chevalier Taylor was enumerating the honours he had received from the different princes of Europe, and the *orders* with which he had been dignified, a gentleman remarked that he had not named the King of Prussia; adding, 'I suppose, sir, he never gave you any *order*.' 'You mistake, sir,' replied the chevalier; 'he gave me a very *peremptory order* to quit his dominions.'

Painter, *s.* one who paints

Painter, *s.* a rope for making a boat fast

"A painter was employed in painting a West Indian in the Thames, on a stage suspended under her stern. The captain who had just got into the boat alongside, to go ashore, ordered the cabin-boy to let go the *painter* (the rope that held the boat). The boy instantly went aft, and let go the rope by which the painter's stage was held. The captain, surprised at the boy's delay, cried out, 'Confound you for a lazy dog! why don't you let go the painter?' 'He's gone, sir,' replied the boy, 'pots and all!'"

Paste, *s.* a cement made of flour and water

Paste, *s.* the material of artificial gems

"The late John Palmer, the comedian, whose father was a bill-sticker, and who had occasionally practised in the same humble occupation himself, strutting one evening in the green-room of Drury-Lane Theatre, in a pair of glittering buckles, a gentleman present remarked, that they greatly resembled diamonds. 'Sir,' said Palmer, with warmth, 'I would have you to know,

DESIRE TO BE FAMOUS, BUT BE CAREFUL TO PURCHASE FAME WITH CREDIT.

English Verbal Distinctions.

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that I never wear anything but diamonds.' 'I ask your pardon,' replied the gentleman; 'I remember the time when you wore nothing but *paste*.' This produced a loud laugh, which was heightened by Parsons's jogging him on the elbow, and drily saying, 'Jack, why do n't you *stick him against the wall*?'"

Prom'ising, *a.* giving hopes of excellence
Prom'ising, *part.* making promises

"Of the late Earl of —, who, when young, was noted for cajoling his creditors with a future pay-day, it was observed by one of his friends, that it was a pity that fortune should neglect *so promising* a young gentleman."

Raise, *v. a.* to increase, advance
Raise, *v. a.* to obtain, procure

"A farmer, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, was once met by his landlord, who told him he had some thoughts of *raising* his rent; to which the farmer replied, 'I am very much obliged to you, sir; for indeed I cannot *raise* it myself.'"

Spir'its, *s. pl.* distilled liquors
Spir'its, *s. pl.* cheerfulness of mind

"Is my wife out of *spirits*?' said John, with a sigh,
As her voice of a tempest gave warning;
'Quite out, sir, indeed,' said the maid in reply;
'For she *finished the bottle* this morning.'"

Strike-out, *v. a.* to efface
Strike-out, *v. a.* to bring to light

"When Woodward first acted Sir John Brute, Garrick was induced by curiosity, or perhaps jealousy, to be present. A few days afterwards they met; when Woodward asked Garrick how he liked him in the part, adding, 'I think I *struck out* some beauties in it.' 'I think,' said Garrick, 'you *struck out* ALL the beauties in it.'"

Sub'ject, *s.* a thing spoken of, &c.

Sub'ject, *s.* one that lives under a sovereign
"Daniel Purcell, the famous punster, being desired one night, in company, to make a pun extempore, asked, 'Upon what subject?' 'The king,' was the answer. 'O sir,' replied Daniel, 'the king is not a *subject*.'"

Take, *v. a.* to receive

Take, *v. a.* to bear, suffer with impunity

"A porter passing near Temple Bar, with a load on his shoulder, having unintentionally jostled a man going that way, the fellow gave him a violent box on the ear; on which a gentleman who saw it exclaimed, 'Why, my friend, will you *take that*?'—'Take it!' replied the porter, rubbing his cheek; 'did n't you see him *give it me*?'"

Take-in, *v. a.* to receive hospitably

Take-in, *v. a.* to cheat, impose upon

"Quin, upon his first going to Bath, found he was charged most exorbitantly for everything; and, at the end of a week, complained to Nash, who had invited him thither, as the cheapest place in England for a man of taste and a *bon-vivant*. The master of the ceremonies,

who loved his joke, and knew that Quin also relished a pun, replied 'They have acted by you on truly Christian principles.' 'How so?' says Quin. 'Why,' resumed Nash, 'you were a *stranger*, and they *took you in*.'—'Ay,' rejoined Quin, 'but they have *fleeced* me instead of *clothing* me.'"

Tes'tament, *s.* a will

Tes'tament, *s.* the second part of the Bible

"A countryman, going into the office in which the wills are kept at Doctors' Commons, and gazing at the large volumes on the shelves, asked whether they were all *bibles*. 'No, sir,' answered one of the clerks; 'they are *testaments*.'"

Transport', *v. a.* to carry into banishment

Transport', *v. a.* to put into ecstasy

Up, *ad.* in a state of insurrection

Up, *ad.* out of bed

"During the rebellion in Scotland, the Earl of Chesterfield was in Ireland; and one morning, when it was reported that the Roman Catholics were about to rise, a gentleman ran very abruptly into his chamber. 'My lord, my lord, we are undone!' says he; 'all Ireland is expected to be *up* immediately.' 'Why, what o'clock is it?' says the earl. 'Ten, my lord,' answered the gentleman. 'Then I will *get up* myself,' says his lordship, very calmly; 'for I think every man ought to be *up* at ten o'clock.'"

Watch, *s.* a portable chronometer

Watch, *v. a.* to guard, to observe

"He who a *watch* would wear two things must do:

Pocket his *watch*, and watch his *pocket* too."

PART V.

Words of similar Orthography, but of which the Part of Speech is changed by Change of Accent.

Ab'sent, *a.* not present

Absent', *v. a.* to withdraw

Ab'stract, *s.* an abridgment

Abstract', *v. a.* to separate

Ac'cent, *s.* a mark to direct pronunciation

Accent', *v. a.* to note the accents

Affix, *s.* a particle united to the end of a

Affix', *v. a.* to unite to the end [word

At'tribute, *s.* an inherent quality

Attrib'ute, *v. a.* to assign to a cause, &c.

Aug'ment, *s.* increase

Augment', *v. a.* to increase

Col'lect, *s.* any short prayer

Collect', *v. a.* to bring together

Com'ment, *s.* an exposition

Comment' (upon), *v. a.* to expound

Com'merce, *s.* traffic with foreign lands

Commer'ce, *v. n.* to hold intercourse

Com'pound, *s.* a mass formed of many in-

Compound', *v. a.* to mingle [gredients

Con'cert, *s.* communication of designs

Concert', *v. a.* to agree

Con'cord, *s.* harmony

Concord', *v. n.* to agree

DANGER ALWAYS ATTENDS AT THE HEELS OF PRIDE AND AMBITION.

DESTINY MAY BE DEFERRED, BUT CAN NEVER BE PREVENTED.

AFFECTATION IS A PROOF OF VANITY; TO BE PLEASING, IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO BE NATURAL.

Con'crete, *s.* a compound mass
 Concre'te, *v. n.* to unite in one mass
 Con'duct, *s.* management, behaviour
 Conduct', *v. a.* to lead, direct, manage
 Con'fine, *s.* boundary
 Confine', *v. a.* to limit, restrain
 Con'flict, *s.* a violent opposition
 Conflict', *v. n.* to struggle
 Con'serve, *s.* a kind of sweetmeat
 Conser've, *v. a.* to preserve
 Con'sort, *s.* a husband or wife
 Consort', *v. n.* to associate
 Con'test, *s.* dispute, debate
 Contest', *v. a.* to dispute, controvert
 Con'tract, *s.* a binding agreement
 Contract', *v. a.* to draw close together
 Con'trast, *s.* opposition, unlikeness
 Contrast', *v. a.* to place in opposition
 Con'verse, *s.* familiar discourse
 Conver'se, *v. n.* to discourse familiarly
 Con'vert, *s.* a person converted
 Convert', *v. a.* to change in faith or life
 Con'vict, *s.* one found guilty
 Convict', *v. a.* to prove guilty
 Con'voy, *s.* attendance in order to protect
 Convoy', *v. a.* to protect
 Coun'termand, *s.* repeal of an order
 Countermand', *v. a.* to revoke, annul
 Coun'termarch, *s.* a march back again
 Countermarch', *v. n.* to march back again
 Coun'termine, *s.* a mine against an ene-
 my's mine
 Countermini', *v. a.* to counterwork an
 enemy's mine
 Coun'terplot, *s.* artifice against artifice
 Counterplot', *v. n.* to oppose artifice to
 artifice
 Des'cant, *s.* a discourse at large
 Descant' (upon), *v. a.* to treat of at large
 Di'gest, *s.* a body of laws
 Digest', *v. a.* to range methodically
 Es'cort, *s.* a guard
 Escort', *v. a.* to attend and guard
 Es'say, *s.* an attempt, an endeavour
 Essay', *v. a.* to attempt, to try
 Ex'port, *s.* what is sent out
 Export', *v. a.* to carry out of a country
 Ex'tract, *s.* what is extracted
 Extract', *v. a.* to draw out, or select
 Fer'ment, *s.* intestine motion, tumult
 Ferment', *v. a.* to cause fermentation
 Fo'recast, *s.* forethought
 Forecast', *v. a.* to provide against
 Fo'retaste, *s.* anticipation
 Foreta'ste, *v. a.* to anticipate
 Fre'quent, *a.* often occurring
 Frequent', *v. a.* to visit often
 Im'port, *s.* anything brought in
 Import', *v. a.* to bring in from abroad
 Im'press, *s.* mark made by pressure
 Impress', *v. a.* to stamp, fix deep
 In'crease, *s.* the act of making greater
 Incre'ase, *v. a.* to make greater
 In'lay, *s.* matter to be inserted
 Inlay', *v. a.* to insert into a ground
 In'stinct, *s.* animal intellect
 Instinct', *a.* moved, animated

In'sult, *s.* an attack made with insolence
 Insult', *v. a.* to treat with insolence
 In'terchange, *s.* mutual giving and' re-
 Intercha'nge, *v. a.* to exchange [ceiving
 In'terdict, *s.* a prohibitory decree
 Interdict', *v. a.* to forbid, prohibit
 In'valid, *s.* one disabled by sickness
 Inval'id, *a.* of no weight or efficacy
 Miscon'duct, *s.* bad behaviour
 Misconduct', *v. a.* to conduct improperly
 O'vercharge, *s.* too great a charge
 Overcharge', *v. a.* to load too much
 O'verflow, *s.* inundation, exuberance
 Overflow', *v. a.* to run over, to deluge
 O'verthrow, *s.* defeat, destruction
 Overthrow', *v. a.* to defeat, demolish
 Per'fume, *s.* sweet odour, fragrance
 Perfu'me, *v. a.* to scent
 Prec'edent, *s.* a rule or example
 Prece'dent, *a.* former, going before
 Pre'fix, *s.* a particle put before a word
 Prefix', *v. a.* to put before
 Prel'u'de, *s.* something introductory
 Prelu'de, *v. a.* to serve as an introduction
 Pres'age, *s.* a prognostic
 Presa'ge, *v. a.* to forebode, foretell
 Pres'ent, *s.* a gift
 Present', *v. a.* to give formally
 Prod'uce, *s.* the thing produced
 Produ'ce, *v. a.* to bring forth
 Proj'ect, *s.* a scheme, a contrivance
 Project', *v.* to jut out
 Pro'test, *s.* a solemn affirmation
 Protest', *v. n.* to declare solemnly
 Reb'el, *s.* one who rebels
 Rebel', *v. n.* to oppose lawful authority
 Rec'ord, *s.* an authentic memorial
 Record', *v. a.* to register, to celebrate
 Ref'use, *s.* worthless remains
 Refu'se, *v. a.* not to grant what is asked
 Sub'ject, *s.* anything spoken of
 Subject', *v. a.* to expose, make liable
 Sur'charge, *s.* a charge more than is just
 Surcha'ge, *v. a.* to overload, overcharge
 Sur'vey, *s.* a view, a prospect
 Survey', *v. a.* to view as examining
 Tor'ment, *s.* anything that gives pain
 Torment', *v. a.* to put to pain
 Trans'fer, *s.* the act of transferring
 Transfer', *v. a.* to assign
 Trans'port, *s.* rapture
 Transport', *v. a.* to put into ecstasy
 Un'derrate, *s.* a price below the value
 Underra'te, *v. a.* to rate too low

PART VI.

Words accented on the same Syllable, but
 whose Orthography or Pronunciation, or
 both, are changed by a Change of the Part
 of Speech.

Abuse (abu'ce), *s.* ill-use
 Abuse (abu'ze), *v. a.* to injure by use
 Advice (advi'ce), *s.* direction
 Advise (advi'ze), *v. a.* to direct

A GOOD SERVANT DISPUTETH NOT HIS MASTER'S COMMAND, BUT DOETH IT.

English Verbal Distinctions.

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Bath (*th* sharp), *s.* a place for bathing
 Bathe (*th* flat), *v. n.* to immerse oneself
 Behoo'f, *s.* advantage
 Behoo've, *v. imp.* to be fit or meet for
 Belie'f, *s.* credence, faith
 Belie've, *v.* to credit; to have reliance on
 Breath' (*th* sharp), *s.* air respired
 Bre'athe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to respire
 Cicatrice (*sik'atris*), *s.* a scar
 Cicatrize (*sik'atrize*), *v. a.* to heal
 Close (*kloce*), *a.* shut fast
 Close (*kloze*), *v. a.* to put together
 Cloth (*th* sharp), *s.* textile fabric
 Clothe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to invest with clothes
 Diffuse (*diffu'ce*), *a.* widely spread, copious
 Diffuse (*diffu'ze*), *v. a.* to scatter
 Disuse (*disu'ce*), *s.* cessation of use
 Disuse (*disu'ze*), *v. a.* to cease to use
 Effuse (*effu'ce*), *a.* dissipated, extravagant
 Effuse (*effu'ze*), *v. a.* to pour out
 Excuse (*eksku'ce*), *s.* plea, extenuation
 Excuse (*eksku'ze*), *v. a.* to extenuate
 Glass', *s.* a transparent substance
 Gla'ze, *v. a.* to cover with glass
 Grease (*greace*), *s.* soft fat
 Grease (*greaze*), *v. a.* to smear with grease

Grass', *s.* the common herbage of fields
 Gra'ze, *v. n.* to feed on grass
 House (*howce*), *s.* human abode; any abode
 House (*howze*), *v. a.* to shelter, harbour
 Loath (*th* sharp), *a.* unwilling
 Loathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to see with aversion
 Loose (*looce*), *a.* unbound, untied
 Loose (*looze*), *v. a.* to unbind, untie
 Misuse (*misu'ce*), *s.* misapplication
 Misuse (*misu'ze*), *v. a.* to treat improperly
 Mouse (*mowce*), *s.* a small quadruped
 Mouse (*mowze*), *v. n.* to catch mice
 Mouth (*th* sharp), *s.* the aperture for food
 Mouthe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to utter pompously
 Reproo'f, *s.* blame to the face
 Repro've, *v. a.* to blame, censure
 Sheath (*th* sharp), *s.* a case, a scabbard
 Sheathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to inclose in a sheath
 Thief, *s.* one who steals
 Thieve, *v. n.* to practise stealing
 Use (*uce*), *s.* act of using
 Use (*uze*), *v. a.* to employ for any purpose
 Wife, *s.* a woman that has a husband
 Wive, *v. n.* to take a wife
 Wreath (*th* sharp), *s.* a chaplet
 Wreathe (*th* flat), *v. a.* to curl, entwine

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

abp, archbishop.
 acct, a/c, account.
 anon. anonymous.
 Bart, Bt, Baronet.
 bp, bishop.
 Cantab. of Cambridge.
 Cap. Chapter.
 Capt. Captain.
 cent. *centum* (one Hundred).
 Ch. Chapter.
 Chal. Chaldee, Chaldron.
 Co. Company.
 Col. Colonel.
 Coll. College.
 Cr, Creditor.
 Ct, Count.
 cwt, hundred weight.
 Deg. Degree.
 Do, Ditto (the same).
 Dr, Debtor, Doctor.
 dwt, pennyweight.
 e. g. ex. gr. *exempli gratia* (for example).
 Ep. Epistle.
 Esq. Esqr. Esquire.
 Ex. Example.
 Exor, Executor.
 Fig. Figure.
 Fo. Fol. Folio.
 Gall. Gallons.
 Gent. Gentleman.
 Gr. Greek.
 Heb. Hebrew.
 Hon. Honourable.
 hhd, hogshead.
 hr, hour.
 ib. *ibid.* *Ibidem* (the same place).
 Id. *Idem* (the same).
 i. e. *id est*, (that is).

in. inches.
 incog. *incognito* (unknown).
 int. interest.
 inst. instant.
 Knt, Kt, Knight.
 lb. *libra* (pound).
 Ld, Lord.
 Lieut. Lieutenant.
 Mad. Madame.
 Mem. Memorandum.
 Messrs, *Messieurs*.
 Mesds, *Mesdames*.
 Mr, Mister.
 Mrs, Mistress.
 nem. con. *nemine contradicente* (without opposition).
 No, Number.
 obt, obedient.
 Oxon. of Oxford.
 oz. ounce.
 Pres. President.
 prob. problem.
 Prof. Professor.
 prop. proposition.
 prox. *proximo* (next month).
 qu. qy. Query.
 Rect. Rector, Receipt.
 Rec. *Recipe* (take).
 Rev. Revd, Reverend.
 Rt Hon. Right Honourable.
 St, Saint, Street.
 Sec. Second, Secretary.
 Sq. Square.
 Theor. Theorem.
 viz. *videlicet* (namely).
 ulto, *ultimo* (last month).
 Xmas, Xtnas, Christmas.
 Xt, Christ.

WHERESOEVER A MAN LIVES WELL, THERE IS HIS COUNTRY.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.—CONTINUED.

WE CONFESS OUR FAULTS IN THE PLURAL, BUT DENY THEM IN THE SINGULAR.

A. A.	Associate of Arts.	K. H.	Knight of Hanover.
A. B.	Bachelor of Arts.	K. M. G.	Knight of SS. Michael & George.
A. C.	<i>Ante Christum</i> (Before Christ).	K. P.	Knight of St Patrick.
A. D.	<i>Anno Domini</i> (In the Year of our Lord).	K. T.	Knight of the Thistle.
A. H.	<i>Anno Hegiræ</i> (In the Year of the Hegira).	L.	<i>Liber</i> (Book).
A. L. S.	Associate of the Linnæan Society.		50.
A. M.	<i>Anno Mundi</i> (In the year of the World).		<i>Libra</i> (a pound).
	<i>Ante Meridiem</i> (Before Noon).	L. L. D.	Doctor of Laws.
A. U. C.	<i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> (From the Building of the City, i. e. Rome).	L. S.	<i>Locus Sigilli</i> (Place of the Seal).
B. A.	Bachelor of Arts.	M.	<i>Mille</i> (1000).
B. C.	Before Christ.	M. A.	Master of Arts.
B. C. L.	Bachelor of Civil Law.	M. C. P.	Member of the College of Preceptors.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine.
B. L.	Bachelor of Laws.	M. P.	Member of Parliament.
B. M.	Bachelor of Medicine.	M. R. C. S.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
B. V.	Blessed Virgin.	M. R. I. A.	Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
C.	<i>Centum</i> (100).	MS.	Manuscript.
	Chapter.	MSS.	Manuscripts.
	Common Time.	Mus. D.	Doctor of Music.
C. B.	Companion of the Bath.	N.	North.
C. C.	Caius College.		Northern District of London.
C. C. C.	Corpus Christi College.	N. B.	<i>Nota bene</i> (Mark well).
C. P.	Common Pleas.		North Britain.
C. P. S.	<i>Custos Privati Sigilli</i> (Keeper of the Privy Seal).	N. E.	North-east.
C. S.	<i>Custos Sigilli</i> (Keeper of the Seal).		North-eastern District of London.
D.	500.	N. S.	New Style.
	<i>Denarius</i> (Penny).	N. W.	North-west.
D. C. L.	Doctor of Civil Law.		North-western District of London.
D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.	O. S.	Old Style.
D. G.	<i>Dei Gratia</i> (By the Grace of God).	P.	President.
E.	East.	P. C.	Privy Councillor.
	Eastern District of London.	Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
E. C.	East Central District of London.	P. M.	<i>Post Meridiem</i> (After Noon).
F. A. S.	Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.	P. P. C.	<i>Pour prendre conge</i> (To take leave).
F. D.	<i>Fidei Defensor</i> (Defender of the Faith).	P. S.	Postscript.
F. G. S.	Fellow of the Geological Society.	P. T. O.	Pray turn over.
F. L. S.	Fellow of the Linnæan Society.	Q.	Question.
F. R. A. S.	Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.	Q. D.	<i>Quasi dicat</i> (As if he would say).
F. R. C. S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.	Q. E. D.	<i>Quod erat demonstrandum</i> (Which was to be proved).
F. R. G. S.	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.	Q. E. F.	<i>Quod erat faciendum</i> (Which was to be done).
F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.	Q. S.	<i>Quantum sufficit</i> (As much as sufficient).
F. R. S. E.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.	Q. V.	<i>Quod vide</i> (Which see).
F. S. A.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians.	R.	<i>Rex</i> or <i>Regina</i> (King or Queen).
F. Z. S.	Fellow of the Zoological Society.	R. A.	Royal Academy
G. C. B.	Grand Cross of the Bath.		Royal Artillery.
H.	Hours.	R. I. P.	<i>Requiescat in pace</i> .
H. B. M.	Her Britannic Majesty.	R. M.	Royal Marines.
H. E. I. C.	The Honourable East India Company.	R. N.	Royal Navy.
H. M. S.	Her Majesty's Ship.	S.	South.
H. R. H.	His, or Her, Royal Highness.		Southern District of London.
I.	One.		Shillings.
I. O. U.	I owe you.	S. T. P.	<i>Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor</i> (Doctor of Divinity).
I. W.	Isle of Wight.	S. E.	South-east.
J. C.	Jesus Christ.		South-eastern District of London.
J. H. S.	<i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> (Jesus the Saviour of Men).	S. W.	South-west.
J. U. D.	<i>Juris utriusque Doctor</i> (Doctor of Laws).		South-western District of London.
K. B.	Knight of the Bath.	T. O.	Turn over.
K. C. B.	Knight Commander of the Bath.	U. S.	United States.
K. G.	Knight of the Garter.	V.	Five.
			Verse.
		V. P.	Vice President.
		V. R.	<i>Victoria Regina</i> .
		W.	West.
			Western District of London.
		W. C.	West Central District of London.
		W. S.	Writer of the Signet.
		X.	Ten.

WIT MAY GET WEALTH BUT WEALTH CANNOT PURCHASE WIT.

WHO SPENDS BEFORE HE THRIVES, WILL BEG BEFORE HE THINKS.

PROVERBS, TERMS, AND PHRASES, In the Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish Languages, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

LATIN.

AB alio spectes, alteri quod feceris. What you have done to others, expect from others

Ab inconvenienti (in Logic). From the inconvenience, i. e. from its not answering the end proposed

Ab initio. From the beginning

Ab ovo usque ad mala. From the egg to the apples, i. e. from the beginning to the end (of the entertainment)

Abundat dulcibus vitiis. He abounds with attractive faults

Ab uno disce omnes. From a single instance you may form an estimate of all

Acerrima proximorum odia. The hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter

Acribus initiis, incurioso fine. Zealous at first, but careless at last

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea (in Law). The deed does not make a man guilty, unless the intention be criminal

Ad captandum vulgus (in Rhetoric). To catch the rabble

Ad eo in teneris consuescere multum est. Of such moment is good training in childhood

Adhuc sub iudice lis est. The dispute is still before the judge, i. e. not yet settled

Ad infinitum. To infinity, i. e. for ever

Ad kalendas Græcas. On the Greek calends; i. e. never; the Greeks not having calends in their months

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet. A young man ought to be modest

Ad referendum. To be referred, or further considered

Adscriptus glebæ. Attached to the soil, i. e. a serf or prædial slave

Ad valorem. In proportion to the value

Ægrescit medendo. He grows sick by taking medicine

Æquo animo. With an even or placid mind

A fortiori (in Logic). From stronger reasoning; i. e. much more probably

Alias. Otherwise

Alibi. Elsewhere

Alieni appetens, sui profusus. Covetous of another's property, prodigal of his own

Alma mater. A benign mother; applied by students to a University, and particularly to Cambridge

Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces. To spread ambiguous reports among the mob

A mensâ et thoro (in Law). (Separated) from bed and board

Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur. A sure friend is discovered in doubtful circumstances

Amor patriæ. The love of one's country

Anglicè. In English

Animum rege, qui nisi paret imperat. Govern your temper, which, unless it obey, will command

An nescis longas regibus esse manus? Do you not know that kings have long

hands? i. e. power which you may feel when far away from them

Annus Mirabilis. The marvellous year; (first applied by Dryden to the year 1666)

Antiqui homo virtute ac fide. A man of ancient virtue and fidelity

A posteriori (in Logic). From the latter, i. e. from the effect to the cause

A priori (in Logic). From the former, i. e. from the cause to the effect

Arbiter elegantiarum. The master of politeness, or of the ceremonies

Arcana imperii. State secrets

Argumentum ad hominem (in Logic). An argument (addressed) to the man, or applied personally

Argumentum baculinum. The argument of the stick; or club law

Ars est celare artem. It is art (indeed) to conceal art

Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum. Nothing is more unbearable than a lowborn upstart

Audendo magnus tegitur timor. Great fear is concealed under a show of daring

Audentes (or fortes) fortuna juvat. Fortune favours the brave

Audi alteram partem. Hear the other side

Aura popularis. The breeze of popular (favour)

Auri sacra fames. Accursed hunger for gold

Aut Cæsar aut nullus. Either Cæsar or nobody

A vinculo matrimonii (in Law). (Released) from the bond of marriage

BELLUM internecivum. Internecine war

Bona fide. In good faith

Bonis nocet, quisquis pepercerit malis. He injures the good who spares the bad

Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. I strive to be concise, and I become obscure

Brutum fulmen. A harmless thunderbolt

CÆCUS iter monstrare vult. The blind man would show the road

Cacòthes loquendi, or scribendi. A rage for talking, or scribbling

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. The penniless traveller may sing in presence of the robber

Caput mortuum. A dead head, i. e. worthless product or remains

Causa latet, vis est notissima. The cause is concealed, the influence is notorious

Caveat emptor (in Law). Let the buyer beware

Cedant arma togæ. Let arms give place to the gown, i. e. let war or violence give place to peace and order

Cede Deo. Submit to God, i. e. his Providence

Cito maturum, cito putridum. Soon ripe, soon rotten

Comes jucundus in via pro vehiculo est. An agreeable companion on the road is as good as a coach

CONVERSATION IS AN ENGINE TO DO GOOD WITH, YET HOW OFTEN IT DOES HARM.

CORRUPTIONS OF THE HEART ARE LIKE THE IMPETUOSITY OF AN OVERWHELMING FLOOD.

Communia propriè dicere. To express common things with propriety
Commune bonum. A common good
Communibus annis. One year with another
Compos mentis (in Law). Of sane mind
Concordia discors. A jarring concord
Contra bonos mores. Against good manners (or morals)
Contra stimulum calcas. You kick against a spur
Coram Domino Rege (in Law). Before our Lord the King
Corpus delicti (in Law). The body (or sum) of the crime
Corruptio optimi pessima. The corruption of the best thing is (or produces) the worst
Credat Judæus Apella. Let Apella the Jew believe it; i. e. it is incredible
Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. The love of money grows as the money itself increases
Crimen læsæ majestatis (in Law). The crime of lese-majesty, i. e. high treason
Cucullus non facit monachum. The cowl does not make the friar
Cui bono? Cui malo? To what good, or to what evil (will it tend)? Or, Who is benefited? Who is injured?
Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. Light griefs find expression; great ones are speechless
Currente calamo. With a running pen; i. e. freely, off-hand
Da locum melioribus. Give place to your betters
Damnant quod non intelligunt. They condemn what they do not understand
Data. (Facts or principles) given (or granted)
Decipimur specie recti. We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude
De facto. In fact
De jure. By law (or right)
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Fear indicates degenerate minds
Delectando pariterque monendo. By pleasing and instructing at the same time
Delenda est Carthago. Carthage must be destroyed; (an expression of Cato the Elder, used on all occasions, until his purpose was accomplished)
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Of the dead let nothing but what is good (be spoken)
Deo favente, juvante, or volente. With the favour, help, or permission of God
Desideratum. A thing desired
Desipere in loco. To play the fool at the right time
Desunt cætera. The rest is wanting
Detur digniori. Let it be given to the more worthy
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. God has given us this tranquillity
Dies faustus, or infaustus. A lucky, or unlucky day
Dii penates. Household gods
Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos. Being admonished, learn justice and not to slight the gods
Disjecta membra. Scattered remains
Divide et impera. Divide and govern
Domus et placens uxor. A house and a pleasing wife

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country
Dum tacent clamant. (Even) whilst silent they cry aloud
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. Fools, whilst they avoid (some) faults, rush into the opposite ones
Dum vivimus, vivamus. Whilst we live let us live
Durante vitâ. During life
Ea sub oculis posita negligimus: proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur. We neglect the things placed before our eyes, and, careless respecting what is hard by, pursue what is remote
Ecce homo. Behold the man! (John xix. 5.)
E flammâ cibum petere. To seek (to get one's) food out of the fire (of a funeral pile)
Eripuit fulmen cælo, sceptrumque tyrannis. He snatched the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants. (Turgot's motto for Dr Franklin)
Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines; quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. There is a medium in all things, and there are certain limits, on either side of which rectitude cannot exist
Esto perpetua. Be thou eternal!
Et sic de similibus, or de cæteris. And so of the like, or of the rest
Ex cathedra (in Rhetoric). From the chair; i. e. with authority
Excerpta. Extracts
Ex concessio (in Rhetoric). From what has been granted
Ex curiâ (in Law). Out of court
Exempli gratiâ. (E. g., and Ex. gr.) For the sake of example
Ex facto jus oritur (in Law). The law rises out of the fact
Ex nihilo nihil fit. From nothing nothing comes
Ex officio. By virtue of his office
Ex pede Herculem. (You may judge of the size of) Hercules from his foot
Experientia stultos docet. Experience teaches (even) fools
Experimentum crucis. The experiment of the cross; i. e. a decisive test
Experto crede. Believe one who has tried (it)
Expertus metuit. He who has tried (it) dreads (it)
Ex tempore. At the time; i. e. without previous study
FACETIARUM apud præpotentes in longum memoria est. The remembrance of a joke lasts long with the very powerful
Facinus quos inquinat æquat. Guilt brings to (the same) level those whom it pollutes
Fac simile. Do the like; i. e. an exact copy
Fæx populi. The dregs of the people
Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbrâ. Vice deceives under the shape and semblance of virtue
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. It is allowable to learn even from an enemy
Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum! Whom have not inspiring cups made eloquent!
Felices ter et amplius quos irrupta tenet co-

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

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VICE IS INFAMOUS, THOUGH IN A PRINCE, AND VIRTUE HONOURABLE, THOUGH IN A PEASANT.

VENERATE THE GOOD, AND COPY THE EXAMPLES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS.

pula. Thrice and more happy they whom an indissoluble tie unites
Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Happy is he whom the dangers of others make cautious
Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. Happy (the man) who can investigate the causes of things
Fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt. In general, men willingly believe what they wish (to be true)
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. Let justice be done, though the sky should fall
Filius nullius. The son of nobody; i. e. a bastard
Flagrante bello. Whilst war is raging
Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis. To many fortune gives too much, to nobody enough
Fruges consumere nati. Born (only) to consume the fruits (of the earth)
Fuit Ilium. Troy was; i. e. it has perished
GENUS irritabile vatum. The irritable race of poets
Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens. Out of breath for naught, with great effort doing nothing
Gratum est quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti. That you have given a citizen to your country and to the state is a cause for gratitude
Gravis ira regum semper. The wrath of kings is always severe
Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi sed sæpe cadendo. The drop hollows the stone, not by (its) force, but by frequently falling
HÆREDIS fletus sub personâ risus est. The weeping of an heir is laughter under a mask
Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi. They do not easily rise (to distinction), whose talents are cramped by narrow circumstances
Haud passibus æquis. Not with equal steps
Hæu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu! Ah! how difficult is it not to betray our guilt by our looks!
Hic est, aut nusquam, quod quærimus. Here, or nowhere, is what we seek
Hic murus æthereus esto, nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. Let this be thy brazen wall (of defence), to be conscious of no (crime), and to turn pale at no accusation
Hic patet ingeniis campus. Here is a field open for talent
Hinc illæ lachrymæ. Hence those tears
Hoc age. Do this
Homini est errare, insipientis perseverare. It is the nature of man to err, but of a fool to persevere (in error)
Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. I am a man; I think nothing human alien from me
Honesta quædam scelera successus facit. Success makes some crimes honourable
Honos alit artes. Honour fosters the arts
Hortus siccus. A dry garden; i. e. a collection of dried plants
IDEM sonant. Sounding alike
Id est (i. e.). That is
Id genus omne. All that kind (of persons)

Ignis fatuus. A foolish fire; i. e. the "Will-o'-the-wisp"
Ignoti nulla cupido. (There is) no desire for an unknown thing
Illa dolet vere quæ sine teste dolet. She sorrows truly, who sorrows without an observer
Ille crucem sceleris pretium, hic diadema. That man receives the cross as a reward for his crime; this man, a diadem
Ille potens sui lætusque degit, cui licet in diem dixisse, Vixi. He lives master of himself, and a happy man, who can daily say, I have lived
Imitatores, servum pecus! Imitators, servile herd!
Imperium, flagitio acquisitum, nemo unquam bonis artibus exercuit. Power acquired by crime, no man ever used for good ends
Imperium in imperio. A government within a government
Imprimatur. Let it be printed
Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est. To the wicked the virtue of another man is always formidable
Impromptu. At hand; i. e. without study
Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim. Striving to avoid Charybdis, he falls into Scylla
In commendam (in Law). In trust; i. e. along with a higher benefice
Index expurgatorius. A purifying index; i. e. a list of books not to be read
Inlecti discant, et ament meminisse periti. Let the untaught learn, and the learned take delight in being reminded (of what they know)
Inest sua gratia parvis. Trifles have their peculiar grace
In formâ pauperis (in Law). In the form of a poor man
In foro conscientiæ. Before the tribunal of conscience
Ingenio stat sine morte decus. The honours of genius are undying
Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. I prefer the most unjust peace to the most just war
Innuendo. By nodding; i. e. a hint or insinuation
In propriâ personâ. In one's own person
In puris naturalibus. In a pure state of nature; i. e. stark naked
In re (in Law). In the matter of
Insanus omnis furere credit cæteros. Every madman believes that all other persons
Instar omnium. As good as all [are mad
Inter nos. Between ourselves
In terrorem. In terror
In transitu. In passing
Intuta quæ indecora. Things which are unbecoming are unsafe
Invidiam placare paras virtute relictâ? Would you silence detraction by giving up virtue?
In vino veritas. There is truth in wine
Invita Minerva. Minerva being unwilling; i. e. without genius
Ipsæ dixit. He himself said it
Ipsa facto, or jure. By the fact itself, or the law itself
Iras et verba locant. (Pleaders) let their passions and their words out for hire
Iter pigrorum quasi sepes spinarum. The way of the slothful is as a hedge of thorns

JACTA est alea. The die is cast
Jactitatio (in Law). Boasting
Januis clausis. With closed doors
Jucundi acti labores. Past labours are pleasant
Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. The judge is condemned when the guilty is acquitted (Motto of the Edinburgh Review)
Jure divino, or humano. By divine, or by human law
Jus civile, or gentium. The civil law, or the law of nations
Justitiæ partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiæ non offendere. It is the quality of justice not to wrong men; of modesty, not to offend them
Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. It is the fault of youth to be unable to govern its own impetuosity

LABITUR et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. (The river) glides, and will glide, flowing on for ever
Labor omnia vincit. Labour conquers all things
Laborum dulce levamen. The sweet solace of labours
Laudari a viro laudato. To be praised by one who is (himself) praised
Lapsus linguæ. A slip of the tongue
Latet anguis in herbâ. A snake lies hid in the grass
Laudator temporis acti. A praiser of past times
Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus. A drunkard is detected by his praise of wine
Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. That load which is well borne becomes light
Lex scripta, or non scripta (in Law). Statute, or common law
Lex talionis; lex terræ (in Law). The law of retaliation; the law of the land
Litera scripta manet. The written letter remains
Locum tenens. (One) holding (another's) place; i. e. a deputy or substitute
Locus sigilli (L. S.) The place of the seal
Longa est injuria, longæ ambages. Long is the (story of my) wrongs, tedious the circumstances
Longum est iter per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla. The way by precept is tedious, by example short and effectual
Lucri bonus odor est ex re quolibet. The smell of gain from anything whatever is good

MAGNA CHARTA. The Great Charter
Magna est veritas et prævalebit. Great is truth and it will prevail
Magni nominis umbra. The shadow of a great name
Magnum vectigal est parsimonia. Economy is a great income
Maledicus a malefico non distat nisi occasione. The evil-speaker differs not from the evil-doer except in (the want of) opportunity
Malè parta malè dilabuntur. Things ill-gotten are as ill got rid of
Malum in se, or prohibitum (in Law). An evil in itself, or evil because forbidden
Mars gravior sub pace latet. A more severe war lurks beneath (the show of) peace

Materiem superabat opus. The workmanship surpassed the material
Maximus in minimis. Very great in very trifling things
Medio tutissimus ibis. You will go most safely in the middle
Memento mori. Remember that you must die
Memorabilia. Things to be remembered
Mens sibi conscia recti. A mind conscious of rectitude
Mens agitat molem. Mind informs the
Minutiæ. Trifles [mass
Mirabile dictu. Wonderful to tell
Miseris succurrere disco. I learn to relieve the wretched
Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ. It is wretched to depend on the fame of others
Mollia tempora fandî. Favourable moments for speaking
Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a vitiis. A monster redeemed from vices by not a single virtue
Mors omnibus communis. Death is common to all
Multa gemens. Groaning deeply
Multum in parvo. Much in little
Munus Apolline dignum. An offering worthy of Apollo
Mutatis mutandis. What should be changed being changed
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur. Change the name, and the story is told of yourself
Mutum est pictura poema. A picture is a poem without words

NATIO comæda est. The nation is a company of players
Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret. You may drive out nature by violence, but she will still return
Nec cede malis. Do not yield to misfortunes
Necesse est ut multos timeat, quem multi timent. He whom many fear, must needs fear many
Necessitas non habet legem. Necessity has no law
Nec scire fas est omnia. It is not permitted us to know all things
Nec vixit malè qui natus moriensque fefellit. Nor has he lived amiss who, from his birth to his death, has lived in privacy
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. No man is wise at all times
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. No man ever became extremely vicious at once
Ne plus ultra. No farther (or nothing beyond)
Ne puero gladium. (Trust) not a sword to a boy
Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo. Apollo does not always bend his bow
Ne quid nimis. Not anything in excess
Nescit vox missa reverti. A word once uttered can never be recalled
Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last
Nihil legebat quod non exciperet. He read no book from which he did not gather something
Nihil tam absurdum dici potest ut non dicatur a philosopho. Nothing can be said so absurd as not to have been said by some philosopher

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WHAT PASSES IN THE WORLD FOR CLEVERNESS, IS OFTEN A WANT OF MORAL PRINCIPLE.

WE NATURALLY HATE WHATEVER MAKES US DESPISE OURSELVES.

Nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi. Nothing was ever so unlike itself
Nisi Dominus, frustra. Unless the Lord (is with us, all our efforts are) vain
Nisi prius (in Law). Unless before
Nocet emptā dolore voluptas. Pleasure bought by pain is hurtful
Nolle prosequi (in Law). To be unwilling to proceed
Nolo episcopari. I do not wish to be made a bishop
Non constat (in Law). It does not appear
Non ego ventosæ venor suffragia plebis. I do not hunt for the votes of the inconstant populace
Non est vivere, sed valere vita. Life is not to live (alone), but to be in health
Non fumum ex fulgore sed ex fumo dare lucem. Not to elicit smoke from light, but light from smoke
Non nostrum tantas componere lites. It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes
Non obstante. Notwithstanding
Non omnia possumus omnes. We cannot all do everything
Noscitur ex sociis. He is known by his companions
Nota Bene (N.B.). Mark well
Nudum pactum (in Law). A naked agreement
Nulla venenato litera mista joco est. None of my writings contains an envenomed jest
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. Not bound to swear by the words of any master
Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia. No protecting divinity is wanting, if there be prudence
Nullum tempus occurrit regi (in Law). No time impedes the king
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. Nature never says one thing and sound philosophy another
Nunquam libertas gratior extat quàm sub rege pio. Liberty is never more grateful than under a pious king
Nunquam non paratus. Always ready
Nusquam tuta fides. Our confidence is nowhere safe
OBSCURIS vera involvens. Involving truth in dark terms
Obscurum per obscurius. (Explaining) something obscure by what is more obscure
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred
Occupet extremum scabies. The itch take the hindmost
Oderint dum metuant. Let them hate, provided they fear
Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo. I loathe and spurn the profane vulgar
Odium theologicum. Theological hatred
Omne solum forti patria. To a brave man every soil is his country
Onus probandi (in Rhetoric). The burden of proving
Operæ pretium est. It is worth while
Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat. Time obliterates the comments of (mere) opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature

Opprobrium medicorum. The reproach of physicians
O! si sic omnia. Oh! that he had (done, or spoken) all things thus
O tempora, O mores! Oh the times, oh the manners!
Otium cum, or sine, dignitate. Leisure with, or without, dignity
PABULUM Acherontis. Food for Acheron (or the churchyard)
Pari passu. With equal step
Par nobile fratrum. (Used ironically.) A noble pair of brothers
Par pari referro. I return like for like
Pars minima sui. The least portion of himself
Parthis mendacior. More lying than the Parthians
Particeps criminis (in Law). A partaker of the crime
Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. The mountains are in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth
Parvum parva decet. Little things become the little
Passim. Everywhere
Pater patriæ. The father of his country
Patriæ pietatis imago. The image of paternal tenderness
Peccavi. I have sinned
Pendente lite (in Law). The suit being undecided
Per fas et nefas. By right and wrong
Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ. A work full of dangerous hazard
Permitte divis cætera. Leave the rest to the gods
Per saltum. By a leap
Per se. By itself
Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes. Flatterers are the worst species of enemies
Plus apud nos vera ratio valeat quàm vulgi opinio. Sound reason should weigh more with us than popular opinion
Poeta nascitur non fit. A poet is born, not made
Possunt quia posse videntur. They are able because they seem to be so
Postulata (in Rhetoric). Things required
Potentia cautis quàm acribus conciliis tutius habetur. Power is more safely retained by cautious than by severe counsels
Præmonitus, præmunitus. Forewarned, fore-armed
Primâ facie. On the first view (or impression)
Primum mobile. The first moveable (or motive power)
Principiis obsta. Oppose the beginning; i. e. of evil
Pro aris et focis. For our altars and fire-sides
Probitas laudatur et alget. Honesty is praised and starves
Pro bono publico. For the public good
Pro, and con (for contra). For, and against
Pro hæc vice. For this turn
Proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem læseris. It is the peculiarity of human nature to hate one whom you have injured
Pro re natâ. For an affair that has arisen (or a special business)

Pro salute animæ (in Law). For the health of the soul

Prosperum et felix scelus virtus vocatur. Prosperous and successful villany is called virtue

Pro tempore. For the time

Punica fides. Carthaginian faith; i. e. treachery

Puras Deus, non plenas, adspicit manus. God looks not to full, but to clean, hands

QUÆ fuerant vitia mores sunt. What were vices are now the manners

Quærenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos. We must first of all get money; virtue, when we have made sure of the pelf

Quando ullum inveniemus parem? When shall we find any equal (to him)?

Quantum. How much

Quantum mutatus ab illo! How changed from what he once was!

Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis. Whatever you would teach, be short

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas sæpe cæto. Take care at all times what and to whom you speak of any one

Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures? What will masters do, when knaves dare (do) such things?

Quid nunc? (Applied to a news-hunter.) What now?

Quid pro quo. What for what; i. e. a return in one kind or other

Quid rides? Why do you laugh?

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Who shall guard the guards themselves?

Quoad hoc. To this extent

Quo animo? With what intention

Quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur. Whither the Fates lead, let us follow

Quod erat demonstrandum; or faciendum (in Logic). Which was to be proved; or done

Quod in corde sobrii id in ore ebrii. What (is) in the thought of the sober man (is) in the mouth of the drunkard

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first deprives of their senses

Quot homines, tot sententiæ. So many men, so many opinions

RARA avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. A rare bird in the earth, and very like a black swan; i. e. a prodigy

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. A few swimming in the vast deep

Ratio justifica, or suasoria (in Rhetoric). The reason which justifies, or persuades

Reductio ad absurdum (in Logic). Reduction to an absurdity

Re infecta. The business not being finished

Religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas. A man should be religious, but not superstitious

Requiescat in pace (R. I. P.). May he rest in peace

Res angusta domi. Narrow circumstances at home

Ride si sapis. Laugh if you are wise

Risu inepto res ineptior nulla. Nothing is sillier than silly laughter

Risum teneatis, amici? Can you refrain from laughter, my friends?

SÆPE stylum veritas. You must often correct your language

Salus populi suprema est lex (in Law). The welfare of the people is the supreme law

Salvo jure, or pudore. Saving the right, or modesty

Sapiens dominabitur astris. The wise man will govern the stars

Satis superque. Enough, and more

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. The doubtful multitude is divided by contrary desires

Scribimus indocti doctique. Learned or unlearned, we are (all) authors

Semper avarus eget. The covetous man is ever in want

Seriatim. In order

Sero venientibus ossa. The bones for the late comers

Serum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis. It is too late for caution when we are in the midst of evils

Sic itur ad astra. Such is the way to the stars

Sic passim. So everywhere

Sic transit gloria mundi. Thus the glory of the world passes away

Sic vos non vobis. Thus you (labour) not for yourselves

Silent leges inter arma. Laws are silent in the midst of arms

Simplex munditiis. Simple in neatness

Sine die;—invidia, or odio. Without a day; i. e. indefinitely;—without envy, or hatred

Sine quâ non. Without which, not; i. e. indispensable

Sit tibi terra levis. May the earth lie lightly on thee

Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. They make a desert, and call it peace

Solvuntur tabulæ. The bills are dismissed; i. e. the defendant is acquitted

Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. To scatter doubtful rumours among the mob

Stat magni nominis umbra. He stands the shadow of a mighty name

Status quo ante bellum (in Law). The state in which (the parties were) before the war

Stemmata quid faciunt? Of what value are pedigrees?

Stratum super stratum. Layer above layer

Stultus labor est ineptiarum. Labour (bestowed) on trifles is foolish

Sua cuique voluptas. Every man has his own pleasure

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. Gentle in manner, vigorous in deed

Sub pœnâ. Under a penalty

Sub silentio. In silence

Suggestio falsi. The suggestion of a falsehood

Sui generis. Of its own kind

Summum bonum. The chief good

Summum jus summa injuria. The greatest (or strictest) law is the greatest injury

Sum quod eris, fui quod es. I am what thou wilt be; I was what thou art

Sunt superis sua jura. (Even) the gods have their laws

Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo. With his own sword I stab him

Suppressio veri. The suppression of truth

Suum cuique. To every man his own

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

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Suus cuique mos. Every man has his own habit

TABULA rasa. A smoothed tablet; i. e. like a blank sheet of paper

Tædium vitæ. Weariness of life; i. e. ennui

Tam Marte quam Minervâ. As much by Mars (or courage) as by Minerva (or genius)

Telum imbellè sine ictu. A feeble weapon (thrown) without effect

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. The times are changing, and we change with them

Tempus edax rerum. Time which devours all things

Tempus omnia revelat. Time discloses all things

Teres atque rotundus. (A man) polished and complete in himself

Terræ filius. A son of the earth

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. I fear the Greeks, even when they offer presents

Timidus se vocat cautum, parcum sordidus. The coward calls himself cautious, the miser economical

Toga virilis. The manly gown; i. e. manhood

Tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore ruant. They are raised high that they may fall with a heavier crash

Toties quoties (in Law). As often as

Toto cælo. By the whole heavens; i. e. as wide as the poles

Totus mundus agit histrionem. All the world acts the stage-player

Tria juncta in uno. Three joined in one

Truditur dies die. One day is pressed on by another

Tua res agitur, paries cum proxima ardet. Your property is endangered when the next house is on fire

Tuto et sine metu. Safely and fearlessly

UBERRIMA fides. Most entire confidence

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum (in Law). Where law is uncertain, there is none

Ubi mel, ibi apes. Where honey is, there are bees

Ubi supra. Where above-mentioned

Ultima ratio regum. The last argument of kings; i. e. war

Unguis et rostro. With talons and beak

Unguis in ulcere. A claw in the wound

Uni æquus virtuti. Friendly to virtue alone

Ut ameris, amabilis esto. That you may be loved, be loveable

Uti possidetis (in Law). As you possess

Ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet.

As we can, when we cannot (act) as we wish

Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent! How often do the greatest abilities lie hidden in obscurity!

VADE mecum. Go with me; (applied to a pocket-book)

Væ victis! Woe to the vanquished!

Valeat quantum valere potest. Let it have weight as far as it may

Veluti in speculum. As if in a mirror

Vendidit hic auro patriam. This man sold his country for gold

Venienti occurrere morbo. Meet the approaching disease

Veni, vidi, vici. I came, I saw, I conquered. (Cæsar's despatch when he had conquered Pharnaces)

Veritatis simplex oratio est. The language of truth is simple

Versus (v.) (in Law). Against [ward

Vestigia nulla retrorsum. Not a step back-

Vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi.

We extol ancient things, regardless of those of recent date

Vice versâ. The terms being exchanged

Vide ut supra. See as above

Vi et armis. By main force

Vincit amor patriæ. Love of one's country conquers

Vis inertie (in Physics). The force of inertness

Vitæ postscenia celant. They conceal the secret actions of life

Vitam impendere vero. To stake one's life for the truth

Vitiant artus ægræ contagia mentis. The contagion of a diseased mind weakens the limbs

Vitiis nemo sine nascitur. No man is born without faults

Vivant Rex et Regina. May the King and Queen live

Vivat Regina! May the Queen live!

Viva voce. By the living voice

Vivere si nequis rectè, decede peritis. If you know not how to live aright, leave those who do

Vivida vis animi. Vivid force of mind

Vox et præterea nihil. A voice and nothing more

Vox faucibus hæsit. (His) voice stuck in (his) throat

Vox populi, vox Dei. The voice of the people is the voice of God

Vultus est index animi. The countenance is the index of the mind

ZONAM perdidit. He has lost his purse.

FRENCH.

ABANDON fait larron. Opportunity makes a thief

A barbe de fou on apprend à raire. Men learn to shave on the chin of a fool

A beau jour beau retour. One good turn deserves another

A beau se lever tard qui a bruit de se lever matin. Get a good name and you may lie abed

A bon chat bon rat. Set a thief to catch a thief

Abondance de bien ne nuit pas. Store is no sore.

A bon demandeur bon refuseur. Shameless craving must have shameful nay

Aboyer à la lune. To bark at the moon

Abreuvoir de mouches. A great gash in the face (in derision)

A chaque saint son cierge. Every saint must have his candle
A cheval donné il ne faut point regarder à la bouche. You must not look a gift horse in the mouth
Acquérir méchamment, dépenser sottement. Ill gotten is ill spent
Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique. Farewell the carriage, farewell the shop
Adorer le veau d'or. To worship the golden calf
Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera. Help yourself, and Heaven will help you
A ventre affamé tout est bon. A good appetite needs no sauce
Ajustez vos flûtes. Arrange your plans
A l'abandon. At random
A la bonne heure. Well-timed; at an early hour
A la mode. According to the fashion
A la trogne on connaît l'ivrogne. The drunkard is known by his face
A l'improviste. Unawares
A main armée. With force of arms
A méchant chien, court lien. A snappish cur must be tied short
Ami jusqu' aux autels. A friend as far as conscience allows
Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent
A nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils. New circumstances, new counsels
A-propos. To the point
Argent comptant porte médecine. Ready money is a remedy
A rude âne rude ânier. To a desperate case a desperate cure
A vieille mule frein doré. An old mare must have a golden bit
A vieux comptes, nouvelles disputes. Old reckonings and new disputes
Avoir la langue déliée. To have one's tongue well hung
A tort et à travers. At cross purposes; at random
Au fond. To the bottom
Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien. To-day, king; to-morrow, nothing
Au pis aller. At the worst
Aussi-tôt dit aussi-tôt fait. No sooner said than done
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. So many men, so many minds
Autrefois acquit (in Law). Formerly acquitted
BATTRE la campagne. To beat about
Beau monde. The fashionable world
Beaux esprits. Wits
Bienheureux qui peut rire en paix. Happy he who lives in peace
Boire, or avaler un affront. To pocket an affront
Bois tortu fait feu droit. Crooked wood makes an even fire
Bon homme, garde ta vache. Good man, mind thy cow
Bon jour, bonne œuvre. The better day, the better deed
Bonne bouche. A delicate bit
Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée. A good name is better than a golden girdle
Brûler sa chandelle par les deux bouts. To burn the candle at both ends

CANAILLE. The rabble
Carte blanche. Blank paper; i. e. unlimited authority
Ce monde est plein de fous. The world is full of fools
Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire. Laughter is not always a proof of a mind at ease
Ce qui est différé n'est pas perdu. All is not lost that is delayed
Ce qu'on nomme libéralité, n'est souvent que la vanité de donner, que nous aimons mieux que ce que nous donnons. What is commonly called liberality, is frequently nothing more than the vanity of giving, which we love better than what we give
C'est du blé en grenier. There's corn in the granary yet
C'est fait de lui. It is all over with him
C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud. It is the crime, not the scaffold, that constitutes the shame
C'est sa vache à lait. It is his milch cow
C'est une autre chose. It is quite a different thing
C'est un balai neuf. A new broom sweeps clean
C'est une grande folie de vouloir être sage tout seul. It is great folly to wish to be wise alone
Chacun à son goût. Every one to his taste
Chacun est artisan de sa fortune. Every man is the architect of his own fortune
Chaque pays a sa guise. Every country has its customs
Chasse-cousin. Bad wine (given to drive away poor relations)
Chacun tire l'eau à son moulin. Every miller draws water to his own mill
Chef-d'œuvre. A master-piece
Chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin. To seek a needle in a bottle of hay
Chose qui plait est à demi vendue. Pleasing ware is half sold
Commandez à vos valets. Make a page of your own age
Comme il faut. As it should be
Congé d'élire. A leave to elect
Corps diplomatique. The diplomatic body
Coup de grâce. The finishing stroke
Coup de main. A bold effort
Coup d'œil. A glance of the eye
Coûte qui coûte. Let it cost what it may
Crier famine sur un tas de blé. To complain of want in the midst of plenty
Crôte de pâté vaut bien du pain. A good pie wants no bread
Cul de sac. A street that is not a thoroughfare
D'ACCORD. Agreed; in tune
Dans l'art d'intéresser consiste l'art d'écrire. In the art of interesting consists the art of writing
Dans les petites boîtes les bons onguens. Short and sweet
Débouchure. The mouth of a river, &c.
De gaieté de cœur. Sportively
De haute lutte. By a violent struggle
Dernier ressort. A last resource
Déshabiller un saint pour en habiller un autre. To rob Peter to pay Paul
Détour. A circuitous march
Dieu et mon droit. God and my right
Dieu vous garde. God bless you

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

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Diseur de bons mots. A punster, humourist, or jester
Dos d'âne. A ridge sloping on each side
Double entente. A double meaning
Dorer la pilule. To gild the pill
Doux yeux. Soft glances
Droit d'aubaine (in Law). Enfranchisement
Droit des gens (in Law). The law of nations
Du fort au foible. From the strong to the weak; one with another

EAU bénite de cour. Court holy water; i. e. empty words
En barbette (in Fortification). Having cannon above the breast-work
Enfants gâtés. Spoiled children
Enfants trouvés. Foundlings
Enfants perdus. Lost children; i. e. the forlorn hope
En flûte (in naval armaments). Having only an upper tier of guns; the lower deck being filled with stores
En habiles gens. Like able men
En masse, or foule. In a body, or a crowd
En plein jour. In broad day
En revanche. In return
Entre deux vins. Half drunk
Entre nous. Between ourselves
En vieillissant on devient plus fou et plus sage. As we get old we become at once more foolish and more wise
En voici d'une autre cuvée. This is of another brewing
Esprit de corps. The spirit of the whole body
Etre aux abois. To be at bay
Etre pauvre sans être libre, c'est le pire état ou l'homme puisse tomber. To be poor without being free is the worst state into which man can fall

FACON de parler. A manner of speaking
Faire du cuir d'autrui large courroie. To be liberal at the expense of another
Faire d'une mouche un éléphant. To make mountains of molehills
Faire d'une pierre deux coups. To kill two birds with one stone
Faire maison nette. To make a clean house
Femme couverte (in Law). A married woman
Femme sotte se cognoit à la cotte. You may know a foolish woman by her finery
Fendre un cheveu en quatre. To split a hair
Ferme ornée. A decorated farm [hair
Fête champêtre. A rural feast
Fille de chambre. A chambermaid
Fourrer à chaque trou une cheville. To find a peg for every hole
Froides mains, chaudes amours. A cold hand, a warm heart

GENS d'église; de guerre; de condition; or de peu. Churchmen; military men; people of rank; or common people
Gens de même famille. Birds of a feather
Goutte à goutte. Drop by drop
Grand chère et beau feu. Good cheer and good quarters
Grosse tête, peu de sens. A great head and little wit
Guerre à outrance. "War to the knife's point"

HARDI comme un coq sur son fumier. Brave as a cock on his dunghill
Haut goût. High flavour
Héni soit qui mal y pense. Evil be to him who evil thinks
Hors de combat. Disabled for fighting
Hotel-Dieu. The house of God (the name of an hospital)

Il aboie après tout le monde. He snarls at everybody
Il a la mer à boire. He has the sea to drink; i. e. a prodigious task to perform
Il a le diable au corps. The devil is in him
Il a plus d'heur que de science. He is more lucky than wise
Il ennue à qui attend. Waiting is tedious
Il est au dessous des cartes. He is in the secret
Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud. Strike the iron whilst it is hot
Il faut être réservé même avec son meilleur ami, lorsque cet ami témoigne trop de curiosité pour pénétrer votre secret. It is prudent to be reserved even towards your best friend, when he shows himself too anxious to discover your secret
Il faut faire vie qui dure. Old young and old long
Il lui vient du bien lorsqu'il n'a plus de dents. He gets bread when he has no teeth
Il n'a ni bouche, ni éperon. He has neither wit nor courage
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre (used satirically). He was not the inventor of gunpowder
Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts. Great defects belong only to great men
Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. One must never bid defiance to a fool
Il ne faut pas manger tout son bien en un jour. We should not spend all we have in one day
Il n'est chasse que de vieux chiens. Old dogs are staunch hunters
Il n'est festin que de gens chiches. Nothing is like a miser's feast
Il n'est si bon cocher qui ne verse. It is a good horse that never stumbles
Il n'est si grand jour qui ne vienne à vespre. The longest day must have an end
Il n'y a point de belles prisons ni de laides amours. Never seemed a prison fair, or a mistress foul
Il se noierait dans un verre d'eau. He would drown in a wine-glass
Il vaut mieux se marier que de brûler. Better marry than burn
Il y a des gens qui ressemblent aux vaudevilles, qu'on ne chante qu'un certain temps. Some men's fame resembles a popular song, which is soon forgotten
Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui médisent. Some reproaches are a commendation, and some praises detraction

J'AI eu toujours pour principe de ne faire jamais par autrui ce que je pouvois faire par moi-même. I have always laid it down as a principle never to do that by another which I can do for myself
Jamais beau parler n'arrachera la langue. Good words cost nothing

RATHER MISTRUST TOO SOON, THAN BE DECEIVED TOO LATE.

RESOLUTION IS GROUNDED ON HONOUR, DESPERATION ON DANGER.

Jamais bon cheval ne devint rosse. True blue never stains
Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. An old bird is never caught with chaff
Jeter le manche après la cognée. To throw the helve after the hatchet
Jeu de mots;—d'esprit; or de théâtre. A play on words (or pun);—a witticism; or a stage-trick
J'y suis pour mon coût. I paid dear for it
La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume
La clef d'or ouvre toutes sortes de serrures. A golden key opens all locks
La confiance fournit plus à la conversation que l'esprit. Confidence contributes more to conversation than talent
La faim chasse le loup du bois. Hunger drives the wolf from the wood
La familiarité engendre le mépris. Familiarity breeds contempt
L'affaire s'achemine. The business is going forward
La langue des femmes est leur épée, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller. Woman's tongue is her sword, and she never suffers it to rust
La maladie sans maladie. Hypochondriasis
La moquerie est souvent une indigence d'esprit. Jestings often indicates a want of understanding
L'amour propre est le plus grand de tous les flatteurs. Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers
Langage des halles. Billingsgate talk
La nuit tous chats sont gris. At night all cats are gray
La patience est amère; mais son fruit est doux. Patience is bitter, but the fruit of it is sweet
L'art de vaincre est celui de mépriser la mort. The art of conquering is that of despising death
Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus fin que les autres. The sure way to be deceived is to believe ourselves more cunning than the rest of the world
L'eau en vient à la bouche. That makes one's mouth water
Le diable boiteux. The lame devil; or the devil on two sticks
Le diable est aux vaches. There is the devil to pay
Le grand œuvre. The philosopher's stone
Le jeu est le fils de l'avarice, et le père du désespoir. Gaming is the child of avarice, and the father of despair
Le monde est le livre des femmes. The world is the book of women
L'empire des lettres. The republic of letters
L'envie suit la vertu comme l'ombre suit le corps. Envy is as inseparable from virtue as the shadow from the body
Le plus sage est celui qui ne pense point l'être. The wisest man is he who does not think that he is so
Le renard prêche aux poules. The fox is preaching to the poultry
Le roi le veut (in Law). The king wills it
Le roi s'avisera (in Law). The king will consider
Les affaires font les hommes. Business makes men

Les bons comptes font les bons amis. Short reckonings make long friends
Les chiens hargneux ont toujours les oreilles déchirées. Brawling curs always have torn ears
Les eaux sont basses chez lui. His finances are low
Les fous font des festins et les sages les mangent. Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them
Les fous font les modes, et les sages les suivent. Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them
Les honneurs changent les mœurs. Honours change manners
Les murailles ont des oreilles. Walls have ears
Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières. Little brooks make great rivers
Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures. The shortest follies are the best
Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. No man is wise at all times
Les rois ont les bras longs. Kings have long arms
Le savoir faire. Address
Le savoir vivre. Knowledge of life
Le vin charme les soucis. Wine drowns care
L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. Man proposes and God disposes
L'une des marques de la médiocrité de l'esprit est de toujours conter. One of the marks of mediocrity of understanding is to be always telling stories
MAISON de ville. The town-hall
Maître des hautes œuvres. A hangman
Maître des basses œuvres. A nightman
Maître d'hôtel. A house steward
Mal à propos. Ill-timed
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. Misfortunes seldom come alone
Manger son blé en vert. To eat the calf in the cow's belly
Mauvaise herbe croît toujours. Ill weeds grow apace
Mauvaise honte. False modesty
Médecin, guéris-toi toi-même. Physician, cure thyself
Mener quelqu'un par le nez. To lead one by the nose
Morte la bête mort le venin. Dead dogs don't bite
Mot du guet. A watchword
Mots d'usage. Phrases in common use
Muet comme un poisson. As mute as a fish
NE mets à ton doigt anneau trop étroit. Look before you leap
N'est heureux que qui le croit être. Happy he who happy thinks himself
Ni l'un ni l'autre. Neither the one nor the other
Nom de guerre. A war-name; a travelling title
Nul bien sans peine. No pains, no gains
Nuances de langage. Shades of meaning
ON commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon. They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves
On connaît l'ami au besoin. A friend is known in time of need
On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils. Men give nothing so liberally as advice

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

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QUARRELS AND CONTROVERSIES ABOUT RELIGION INVARIABLY DISHONOUR IT.

QUICKNESS AND PRECISION ARE THE LIFE AND ESSENCE OF BUSINESS.

On ne se blâme que pour être loué. Men only blame themselves for the purpose of being praised
On prend les hommes par les paroles et les bêtes par les cornes. Men are taken by their words, and beasts by their horns
Où il n'y a rien le roi perd ses droits. Where nothing is to be had the king loses his right
Ouvrage de longue haleine. A long-winded business

PAIN coupé n'a point de maître. Bread cut is every one's bread
Par signe de mépris. As a token of contempt
Pas à pas on va bien loin. Step by step, one goes a long way
Pas de charge. Full gallop
Passe par tout. A master-key
Peine forte et dure (in Law). Strong and severe pain
Petite pluie abat grand vent. A little rain lays much dust
Peu de gens savent être vieux. Few persons know how to be old
Plus on est de fous plus on rit. More fools, more fun
Plus près est la chair que la chemise. Near is the shirt, but nearer the skin
Pour comble de bonheur. As the height of happiness
Pour qui ne les croit pas, il n'est pas de prodiges. There are no miracles to the man who has no faith
Prendre la lune avec les dents. To aim at impossibilities

QUAND la cornemuse est pleine on en chante mieux. When the belly is full, the music goes better
Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. Beggars must not be choosers
Quand on voit la chose on la croit. Seeing is believing
Querelle d'Allemand. A drunken fray
Qui aime bien, bien châtie. He loves well who chastises well
Qui aime Jean, aime son chien; or Qui m'aime aime mon chien. Love me, love my dog
Qui a terme ne doit rien. One owes nothing till the rent becomes due
Qui bon l'achète bon le boit. As you brew so you must drink
Qui dit menteur dit larron. Show me a liar, and I'll show you a thief
Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. He that gives soon gives twice
Qui m'aime, me suive. Who loves me follows me
Qui n'a santé n'a rien. He that wants health, wants everything
Qui trop embrasse mal étreint. Grasp all, lose all
Qui trop se hâte en cheminant, en bon chemin se fourvoie souvent. The more haste, the worse speed

RECULER pour mieux sauter. To step back in order to leap the better
Revenons à nos moutons. Let us return to our sheep; i. e. from our digression
Rien ne ressemble mieux à un honnête homme, qu'un fripon. Nobody so like an honest man as an arrant knave

Rien n'est beau que le vrai. Nothing is beautiful but truth
Rire entre cuir et chair; or sous cap. To laugh in one's sleeve
Rôle d'équipage. A list of the crew
Ruse contre ruse. Diamond cut diamond, or trick for trick
Ruse de guerre. A stratagem in war

S'AMUSER à la moutarde. To stand on trifles
Sang froid. Indifference; apathy
Savoir quelque chose sur le bout du doigt. To have a thing at one's fingers' end
Selon le pain il faut le couteau; or Selon ta bourse gouverne ta bouche. You must cut your coat according to your cloth
Si le ciel tombait il y aurait bien des alouettes de prises. If the sky fall we shall catch larks
Si nous ne nous flattions pas nous-mêmes, la flatterie des autres ne nous pourroit nuire. If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would not be prejudicial to us
Soi-disant. Self-called
Souffler le chaud et le froid. To blow hot and cold

TANT mieux, or pis. So much the better, or the worse
Tel brille au second rang, qui s'éclipse au premier. A man may shine in the second rank who would be eclipsed in the first
Tel maître, tel valet. Like master, like man
Tirer le diable par la queue. To pull the devil by the tail
Tomber du grenier dans la cave. To have ups and downs
Tourner casaque. To turn one's coat
Tout chien qui aboie ne mord pas. Barking dogs seldom bite
Tout le monde est sage après coup. Afterwit is everybody's wit
Tout se fait par compérage. Kissing goes by favour
Traiter de pair à compagnon. To go cheek by jowl
Tuer le veau gras. To kill the fatted calf

UN bienfait n'est jamais perdu. A kindness is never lost
Un cadet de haut appétit. A sharp-set young fellow
Un chien regarde bien un évêque. A cat may look at a king
Un clou chasse l'autre. One nail drives another
Une fois n'est pas coutume. One act does not make a habit
Un homme cossu. A substantial man
Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire. A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him

VA où tu peux, mourir où tu dois. Go where you can, and die where you ought
Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles. A hungry belly has no ears
Videttes. Sentinels on horseback
Ville prise château rendu. A city taken, a citadel yielded
Vive la bagatelle. Success to trifling

Voilà une autre chose. That's quite another matter

Vous y perdrez vos pas. You will lose your labour

ITALIAN.

REASON WITHOUT EXERCISE WILL DEGENERATE TO INANITY.

A CAN che fugge, dagli! dagli! At him! at him! when a dog runs away
A causa perduta, parole assai. There are plenty of words when the cause is lost
A chi fa male, mancano scuse. Ill-doers never lack excuses
Acqua passata non macina piu. The mill is not turned by the water that has passed it
Ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello. Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful
Ai mali estremi, estremi rimedi. For severe diseases, severe remedies
Aiutato, e Dio l'aiuterà. Help yourself, and God will help you
Al arca aperta il giusto pecca. Where a chest lies open, a righteous man may sin
Al buon vino non bisogna frasca. Good wine needs no bush
Al molino, ed alla sposa, sempre manca qualche cosa. A mill and a woman are always in want of something
Al piu tristo porco vien la miglior pera. The poorest hog has the best pear
Amico d'ognuno, amico di nessuno. Everybody's friend, nobody's friend
Amor non conosce travaglia. Love counts nothing toilsome
Amor regge senza legge. Love knows no law
A tal santo, tal offerta. Such a saint, such a gift

BACIO di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. A kiss of the mouth often touches not the heart
Batti il ferro quando è caldo. Strike while the iron is hot
Belle parole e cattive fatti ingannano savvi matti. Fair words butter no parsneps
Bellezza e follia vanno spesso in compagnia. Beauty and folly are frequent companions
Ben ama chi non oblia. He who forgets not loves well
Ben perduto è conosciuto. How blessings brighten as they take their flight!
Bisogna urlar co'lupi. If you go to Rome, do as they do there
Buon appetito non vuol salsa. Hunger is the best sauce
Buon principio fa buon fine. A good beginning makes a good ending

CADER della padella nelle bragie. To fall from the frying pan into the fire
Can ch'abbaja poco morde. The barking cur is no biter
Capo grasso, cervello magro. Fat paunches make lean pates
Cavallo ingrassato tira calci. The well-fed horse kicks
Cerca cinque piedi al montone. He is hunting for a sheep with five feet
Chi ama, crede. Love is blind
Chi dorme non piglia pesci. Fish are not caught by one who sleeps

Chi è stracco di bonaccie, si marita. Who is weary of a quiet life, gets himself a wife
Chi fa conto senza l'oste, fa conto due volte. He who reckons without his host, reckons twice
Chi ha arte, per tutto ha parte. He who has an art, has everywhere a part
Chi ha, è. He who has, is
Chi ha quattrino ha anires. Money makes the mare to go
Chi mal pensa, mal abbia. Harm watch, harm catch
Chi nasce matto, non guarisce mai. For a born fool there is no school
Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente. He who knows nothing, doubts nothing
Chi offende, non perdona mai. The wrongdoer never forgives
Chi prende, si vende. He sells himself, who accepts a gift
Chi si scusa, s'accusa. The apologist is self-accused
Chi tace confessa. Silence is consent
Chi t'ha offeso non ti perdona mai. The man who has injured you will never forgive you
Chi va piano va sano, e chi va sano va lontano. Fair and softly is far a day
Chi vuol riposare, convien travagliare. Would you rest, you must work
Con amore. With love
Con la voglia cresce la doglia. As wishes grow, so grows sorrow
Conto spesso e amicizia lunga. Short reckonings make long friends
Cosa fatta capo ha. A deed done has an end

DAL detto al fatto vi è un gran tratto. Say-well and do-well live far apart
Dar a dire favole. To make two bites of a cherry
Dar in escandescenza. He rides the high horse
De' gusti non se ne disputa. You cannot argue about tastes
Di grand eloquenza picciola coscienza. Great eloquence, little conscience
Di novello tutto par bello. Novelty always appears handsome
Di rado visto, presto scordato. Out of sight, out of mind
Donna che prende, tosto si rende. The maid that talketh, yieldeth
Dono molto aspetatto, e vendute, non donato. A gift long waited for is sold, not given
Dopo il cattivo ne vien il buon tempo. After rain comes sunshine
Due teste son migliori che una. Two heads are better than one

EGLI dà le pecore in guardia al lupo. He sets the wolf to keep the sheep
Egli fa come la volpe dell'uve. He is like the fox and the grapes
E meglio cader dalla finestra che dal tetto. Of two evils choose the least

REPOSE IS AS NECESSARY IN CONVERSATION AS IN A PICTURE.

Proverbs, Terms, and Phrases.

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E meglio sdrucchiolare col piè che con la lingua. It is better one's foot make a slip than one's tongue

E meglio tarde che mai. Better late than never

Erba mala presto cresce. Ill weeds grow apace

E una fava in bocca al leone. That is carrying water to the ocean

FA quel che devi, e n'arrivi ciò che potrai. Do right, whate'er betide

Fare e dire son due cose. Saying and doing are different things

Fidarsi è bene, e non fidarse è meglio. Mistrust is the mother of safety

GATTA inguantata non prese mai topo. A cat in mittens catches no mice

Giuoco di mano, giuoco villano. Practical jokes belong to the vulgar

Gli assenti hanno tosto. The absent are at fault

Gran pace sarebbe in terra, se non vi fosse il mio, e il tuo. Peace would be general in the world, if there were neither mine nor thine

Guarda innanzi che tu salti. Look before you leap

I FRUTTI proibiti sono i più dolci. Forbidden fruit is sweet

I gran dolori sono muti. Great griefs speak not

Il buon padrone fa il buon servitore. Good masters make good servants

Il domandar costa poco. To ask costs nought

Il paragoni son tutti odiosi. Comparisons are odious

Il remedio e peggio del male. The cure is worse than the disease

Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. The blood of the soldier makes the glory of the general

Il tempo buone viene una volta sola. Opportunity occurs but once

Il vino è una mezza corda. Wine brings out the truth

Il volto sciolto, gli pensieri stretti. The countenance open, the thoughts strictly confined

In petto. In reserve

In un batter d'occhj. In the twinkling of an eye

L'ABITO è una seconda natura. Habit is second nature

La carta non diventa rassa. Paper never blushes

La commodità fa l'uomo ladro. Opportunity makes a thief

La fame è il miglior intingolo. Hunger is the best sauce

La fame non vuol leggi. Fair words do not fill an empty stomach

La familiarità fa dispregiamento. Familiarity breeds contempt

La povertà è la madre di tutti l'arti. Poverty is the mother of all arts

Lasciamo andar l'acqua allo 'ngiu. We must run with the stream

La verità è figlia del tempo. Truth is the daughter of time

La volontà è tutto. The will is all

Le buone leggi spesso nascon du cattivi cos-

tumi. Good laws often proceed from bad manners

Li matti hanno bolletta di dir ciò che voglion. Fools have liberty to say what they please

L'oro non compra tutto. You cannot buy everything

L'ultima che si perde è la speranza. The last thing that is lost is hope

MEGLIO tardi che mai. Better late than never

Mezzo termine. A middle course

Miele in bocca guarda la borsa. Honey in the mouth saves the purse

NATURA lo fece, e poi ruppò la stampa. Nature formed him, and then broke the mould

Noce più la pace simulata, che la guerra aperta. A deceitful peace is more hurtful than open war

Non è oro tutto quel che luce. All is not gold that glitters

Non grattate il corpo alle cicale. Do not wake a sleeping lion

Non giudicar la nave, stando in terra. Judge not of a ship as she lies on the stocks

Non ischerzar coll'orso. Do not play with edged tools

Non ogni parola vuol risposta. Every word does not need answering

Non sa più a che appigliarsi. He knows not which foot to stand upon

Non si deve far male per trarne bene. You must not do evil that good may come

Non v'è rosa senza spina. There is no rose without a thorn

OGNI medaglia ha il suo rovescio. Every medal has its reverse

Oro è che oro vale. What is worth gold is gold

PASSATO il fiume, è scordato il santo. The river passed, the saint is forgotten

Passato il pericolo, gabbato il santo. When the danger is past, the guardian saint is derided

Passo a passo si va a Roma. Step by step one gets to Rome

Peccato confessato è mezzo perdonato. A sin confessed is half pardoned

Pena e premio son l'anima del buon governo. Rewards and punishments are the basis of good government

Per la rosa spesso il spino se coglie. The thorn is often plucked for the rose

Pietra mossa non fa muschio. A rolling stone gathers no moss

Povertà non è vizio. Poverty is not a crime

Presto e bene non si conviene. Quick and well do not go together

QUESTA fa venire l'acquolina alla bocca. That makes one's mouth water

Qui fa le fatti suoi, non s'embratta le mani. He who doth his own business defileth not his fingers

RIDE bene che ride l'ultimo. He laughs well who laughs last

SE 'l sol mi splende, non curo la luna.

THE RICHEST MAN CARRIES NOTHING AWAY WITH HIM BUT A SHEROUD.

FORTUNE IS A WOMAN; IF YOU NEGLECT HER TO-DAY, EXPECT NOT TO REGAIN HER TO-MORROW.

FORTUNE CAN TAKE FROM US ONLY WHAT SHE HAS GIVEN US.

When the sun shines, I do not need the moon
Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. Evil does not always come to injure
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. If it be not true, it is at least well feigned
Si prendono più mosche col miele che coll' aceto. One catches more flies with honey than with vinegar

TAL canta che allegro non è. Songs are not always the sign of mirth
Tal padrone, tal servitore. Like master, like man

Traduttori, traditori. Translators are traitors.

Tutto ciò che riluce non è oro. All is not gold that glitters

UNA bugia ne tira dieci. One lie makes ten others necessary

Un nemico è troppo, e cento amici non bastano. One enemy is too many, a hundred friends not enough

VEDI Napoli e poi muori. [and die See Naples
Vien la fortuna a chi la procura. Good luck to him who earns it

SPANISH.

A LA burla dejarla quando mas agrada. Leave a jest when it pleases you best
Al hombre bueno no le busques abdlengo. Seek not for a good man's pedigree
A pobreza, no hay verguenza. Poverty has no shame
A quien dan no escoge. Beggars must not be choosers
Auto da fe. An act of faith; i. e. the burning of a heretic
Aviendo pregonado vino, vend vinagre. After having cried wine, they sell vinegar

BIEN predica quien bien vive. A good life is a good sermon
Bocado comido no gana amigo. A morsel eaten by oneself gains no friend

CADA cuba bucele al vino que tiene. The cask smells of the liquor it held
Caro cuesta el arrepentir. Repentance is a dear purchase
Cosa mala nunca muere. An evil thing never dies

DIOS me libre de hombre de un libro. God deliver me from a man of one book

ECHAR margaritas a puercos. To throw pearls before swine
El que no duda, no sabe cosa alguna. Doubt nothing, know nothing
El sabio muda conscio, il nescio no. A wise man changes his mind, a fool never

GRAND placer, no escotar y comer. It is very pleasant to eat, and have nothing to pay

HUESPEDA hermosa mal para la bolsa. A handsome hostess is bad for the purse
Hurtar el puerco y dar los pies por Dios.

To steal a pig, and give away the trotters for God's sake

LA experiencia es madre de la ciencia. Experience is the mother of science
La prueba no es velleza, mas es ramo le picardia. Poverty is no baseness, but it is a branch of knavery
La verdad adelgazo pero no quiebra. Truth refines, but does not obscure

MUCHO sabe el zorra, pero mas el que la toma. The fox is cunning, but he who catches him is more cunning

NECIOS y porfiados hacen ricos los letrados. Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich
No hay tal madre como la que pare. No mother like our own

PANO ageno caro cuesta. Others' bread costs dear
Puerta abierta, al santo tiento. The open door tempts the saint

QUANTO mayor es la fortuna, tanto es menor segura. The most exalted fortune is the least secure
Quien hace por comun, hace por ningun. He who gives to the public gives to no one
Quien sirve no es libre. He who serves is not free
Quien te cubre te descubre. That which covers thee, discovers thee

SALUD y alegria belleza cria. Health and mirth create beauty

VIEJO amador, invierno con flor. An amorous old man is like a winter flower

ONE HAS ALWAYS STRENGTH ENOUGH TO BEAR THE MISFORTUNES OF ONE'S FRIENDS.

A MAN WHO HAS BUT ONE EYE MUST TAKE GOOD CARE OF IT.

A

NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

DERIVED FROM

THE LATEST AND BEST AUTHORITIES,

And condensed into the smallest Space possible, compatible with real Utility;

GARNISHED WITH PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

HE THAT WILL NOT LOOK BEFORE HIM, WILL HAVE TO LOOK BEHIND HIM.

AACHEN. See *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Aaland, an island of the Danish Archipelago, lying at the entrance of the Baltic Sea.

Aalborg, the principal town of Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on the S. bank of the Lymfiord, by means of which it communicates with the Cattegat, and has a considerable export trade in fish, oil, butter, corn, &c. The name Aalborg (Eel-town) is derived from the vast quantities of eels found in its rivers. Pop. 10,000.

Aar, a river of Switzerland, the next in importance to the Rhone and Rhine; it unites with the latter near Waldshut.

Aarau, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, capital of Aargau. Pop. 5000.

Aargau, or *Argovie*, a canton of Switzerland, separated from the Rhine by Baden. It is well cultivated, and productive in corn and wine. It contains 502 sq. m., with a population of 200,000.

Aarhuus, a sea-port town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland. Pop. 11,000.

Abaco (*Great and Little*), two islands of the Bahama Archipelago, West Indies. The larger of the two is 86 miles long.

Abadeh, a town of Persia, prov. Fars. Lon. 52.45 E., lat. 31.16 N. Pop. 5000.

Abai, river (or Bahr-el-Azrek). See *Nile*.

Abakansk, a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Yeneseisk.

Abalak, a town of Siberia, gov. of Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin, visited by numerous pilgrims.

Abancay, a town of Peru, in the province of Cuzco, on a river of the same name. Lon. 73.10 W., lat. 13.13 S.

Abano, or *Albano*, a town of Austrian Italy, near Padua, famous for its warm baths, and a certain kind of *mud*, to which medicinal virtues are attributed. Pop. 3000.

Abassia, *Abascia*, or *Abkasia*, a country of Western Asia, lying along the south-western declivities of Mount Caucasus and the adjacent shores of the Black Sea. It is under the nominal dominion of Russia, but the forts which had been erected by that power were either destroyed or abandoned during the Anglo-French and Russian war of 1855-6. The soil is fertile, producing grain, grapes, and other fruits; the natives seem of a different origin from that of the neighbouring tribes, and their language is essentially different from any Asiatic dialect known.

Abb, a town of Yemen, in Arabia. Lon. 44.15 E., lat. 14 N. Pop. 5000.

Abbeokouta, a town of Western Africa, the principal place in the kingdom of

Yarriba, on the Guinea coast, and said to have 80,000 inhabitants. The surrounding country is fertile and cultivated. Lon. 3.30 E., lat. 7.8 N.

Abbeville, a town in the NW. of France, on the banks of the river Somme, and in the dep. of that name, distinguished for its manufactures of woollen cloth, canvass, carpets, and soap. Pop. 19,000.—A county of S. Carolina, U. S., with a chief town of the same name.

Abbiategrosso, a fortified town near Milan, in Italy. Pop. 4600.

Abbotsbury, a village in Dorsetshire. Pop. 1077.

Abbots Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, near St. Albans, famous as the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspeare, or Adrian IV., the only Englishman that ever became Pope.

Abb's (St) Head, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, 10 miles NNW. of Berwick.

Abda, a province of Morocco, on the north-west coast of Africa. Pop. 500,000.

Aberavon, a town in Glamorganshire, with copper and tin works. Pop. 3574.

Aberbrothock, or *Arbroath*, a sea-port and borough of Scotland, co. of Forfar. It derives its chief importance from the manufacture of flax. Pop. 19,974.

Aberconway. See *Conway*.

Abercorn, a small town in Scotland, near the Firth of Forth.

Aberdare, a town in the mining district of Glamorgan, S. Wales. Pop. 86,112.

Aberdeen, a sea-port of Scotland, the capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, near the mouth of the Dee, 127 miles NNE. of Edinburgh; and the principal city in Scotland north of the Forth. New Aberdeen contains the well-known Marischal College, and several eminent schools. King's College, which is the most ancient, stands in the old town. Besides the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to Greenland, the Baltic, the Levant, and the West Indies. The chief manufactures are woollen, linen, and cotton, printed goods, thread, and all the materials for ship-building. Pop. 88,125.

Aberdeen, Old, or *Aberdon*, a borough of Scotland, on the south bank of the Don, a mile north of New Aberdeen. On the sea-coast is a fort, and the remains of the castle destroyed by Cromwell.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, 86 miles long, and 48 broad. It contains 1,260,800 acres, and is divided into 88 parishes. Here are quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone, and veins of

POVERTY MAKES A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.

manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Doveran, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon. Pop. 244,607.

Aberdour, a fishing-town of Fifeshire, on the Firth of Forth.

Aberford, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles NE. of Leeds. Pop. 1009.

Aberfraw, a town of Anglesey, Wales; the principal trade of which is in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1238.

Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire, with extensive iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. 4800.

Abergwilly, a village of Wales, near Caermarthen, in which is the palace of the Bishop of St. David. Pop. 2675.

Abernethy, a village of Scotland, on the Tay, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings.

Aberystwith, a sea-port town of Cardiganshire, S. Wales. It has manufactures of flannel and stockings, and a considerable fishery; in the neighbourhood are silver and lead mines. Pop. 6892.

Abiad, *Bahr el.* See Nile.

Abingdon, a borough in Berkshire, on the banks of the Thames, near Oxford. Pop. 5799. — A town of Maryland, U. S.

Abipones, a warlike tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country called El-Gran-Chaco, in South America. They live chiefly by hunting, and reside in islands or on the tops of trees, during the five winter months, when their country is inundated; they eat the flesh of tigers, imagining that it imparts to them strength and courage.

Abo, a sea-port belonging to Russia, and the ancient capital of Finland. The inhabitants export coarse linen, grain, furs, pitch, and iron, but their principal trade is in timber. Abo was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1808. Pop. 12,000.

Abok, a town of Western Africa, on the river Niger, 130 miles above its mouth. It contains from 800 to 1000 houses.

Abomey, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, on the Guinea coast of Africa. Pop. about 25,000.

Aboukir, a castle, island, and bay, on the coast of Egypt, to the west of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The bay is famous for the defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by Nelson, in 1798; here, also, the British army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, landed in 1801. The town of Aboukir is the ancient Canopus, and is about 10 miles NE. of Alexandria.

Abrantes, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Tajo; prov. of Estremadura. It was here that the French were so gallantly resisted in 1809 by Sir A. Wellesley.

Abruzzo, a province of Italy, divided into two parts by the river Pescara; one called Ultra, the other Citra. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but is principally mountainous, being traversed in its whole extent by the Apennines, and has some of their highest summits, Monte Vellino being 8397 feet above the level of the sea.

Abu Arish, a town of Arabia, near the E. shore of the Red Sea; cap. of a petty

state of the same name. Lon. 42.20 E, lat. 16.40 N. Pop. about 8000.

Abury, or *Avebury*, a village of Wilts, near Marlborough, famous for its vast Druidical remains.

Abydos, an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Hellespont, or Dardanelles. Abydos is celebrated in ancient history for the desperate resistance it made to Philip of Macedon, who took it; but its chief fame is derived from the story of the loves of Hero and Leander. The village of Aidos, or Avido, occupies its site.

Abyssinia (or Habesh), an extensive country of Eastern Africa, probably embracing an area of not less than 200,000 sq. m., but the precise limits of which are variously stated. The Bahr-el-Azrek (or Blue Nile, as the eastern arm of the Nile is called) rises within its limits. The country is mountainous, but in the vales the soil is fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September, and is succeeded by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun; but cold nights follow these scorching days. No country in the world produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek Church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The Abyssinians are of a dark olive complexion; their dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, and the head covered with a turban. Many of their habits and usages are of the most barbarous description, one of the most revolting being the practice of eating raw flesh, while yet warm and quivering with life, at their feasts. Abyssinia was formerly a powerful kingdom, ruled by a negus, or emperor, but has since the 16th century been overrun by Moslem and Galla invaders. It has at times formed several distinct states, known as the kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa. Recently, however, the ruler of Amhara appears to have acquired supreme ascendancy, and Gondar has again become the metropolis. The chief rivers of Abyssinia are the Blue Nile and the Tecazze. The exports consist of gold, ivory, and slaves. Pop. between three and four millions.

Acajutla, a port of Central America, on the coast of the Pacific, and within the republic of Salvador.

Acapulco, a city of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, with a large and commodious harbour, defended by a castle. It was from this port that the rich Spanish galleons of former days took their departure to spread the wealth of the Western over the Eastern world. Since that time Acapulco has greatly declined in size and importance. Pop. 3000.

Accra, a trading station on the Gold Coast of Africa, at which both the English and the Dutch maintain a settlement. It is 75 m. to the eastward of Cape Coast Castle.

Acerenza, a small but ancient city of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata. It was regarded by the Romans as one of the bulwarks of Apulia and Lucania. Pop. 3600.

Acerra, a very ancient Italian town, 9 m. NE. of Naples. Pop. 6300.

THE WISE MAN KNOWS HE KNOWS NOTHING; THE FOOL THINKS HE KNOWS ALL.

THE FRIAR PREACHED AGAINST STEALING WHEN HE HAD A PUDDING IN HIS SLEEVE.

Acheen, a principality in the NW. part of Sumatra; the chief products of which are tropical fruits, rice, cotton, gold-dust, and sulphur. The Achenese are taller, stouter, and darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans; they are expert navigators. They are Mahomedans. The capital of the above principality is situated near its NW. extremity, and has 36,000 inhab.

Achern, a town of Baden. P. about 3000.

Achill Island, an island lying off the W. coast of Ireland, county of Mayo, and on the N. side of the entrance to Clew Bay.

Achmin, or *Ekhmin*, a town of Upper Egypt, the ancient Chemmis, or Panopolis. Pop. 3000.

Achmunein (or *Eshmounein*), a large village of Middle Egypt, situated on the left bank of the Nile, above Minieh, and on the site of the ancient Hermopolis. The ruins of a temple in its neighbourhood are regarded as some of the finest remains of Egyptian architecture.

Achonry, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon. It is 16 m. WSW. of Sligo. Pop. of parish, 15,357.

Achray, a small but picturesque lake in the Scotch highlands, within the county of Perth.

Aci-Reale, a sea-port town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. about 15,000.

Acken, a town and castle in Prussia, on the Elbe, 22 m. SE. of Magdeburg.

Aconcagua, a town of Chili, cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. about 5000.

—A mountain near the eastern border of the province of that name, and the highest summit of the Andes, rising to 23,944 feet above the sea.

Acqs, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, noted for its hot springs.

Acqua, a village of Tuscany, celebrated for its hot baths.

Acquapendente, a small town in the Papal States. Pop. 3000.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, near Modena; famous for its medicinal waters.

Acqua-Viva, a town of Naples. Pop. 5300.

Acqui, or *Aqui*, a town of Sardinia, cap. of prov. same name. It is celebrated for its warm sulphureous baths. Pop. 6700.

Acre, *Akka*, or *St. Jean d'Acre*, a city of Syria, upon the sea-coast of Palestine, and situated 82 miles to the N. by W. of Jerusalem. It is the ancient Ptolemais, and stands on a plain, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. Its port has been at all times the key to Palestine; and, though now a bad one, is better than any other along the coast. The chief articles of commerce are cotton, cattle, corn, olives, and linseed, and rice brought from Egypt. In the time of the crusades, Acre underwent several sieges; and little is now to be seen of the ancient city. In 1799, Acre withstood a siege by the French under Buonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth assault. During its siege by Ibrahim Pacha in 1832, its public buildings and fortifications were mostly destroyed; but it was afterwards repaired, and the latter rendered stronger than ever. In 1841, however, it was bombarded by the allied British and Turkish fleets, when the powder magazine was exploded, and

the greater part of the town either injured or destroyed. Acre has since recovered in great measure from the effect of these calamities, and is now again the strongest city in the country, with a population of 5000.

Adalia, or *Satalieh*, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia; it occupies the site of the ancient Attaleia, a city of Pamphylia.

Adamawa, an extensive and fertile country of Central Africa, watered by the upper course of the river Chadda (or Benue), which joins the Niger. It contains rich pasture-grounds, with vast numbers of cattle. The capital is called Yola.

Adam's Peak, a conspicuous mountain in Ceylon, of conical form, and rising to 7420 feet above the sea.

Adana, a town of Asia Minor, on the river Seihoon, and the capital of a pashalic. Pop. 10,000.

Adda, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the Grisons, runs through the Valteline and the Lake of Como, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

Adel, or *Adaiel*, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, formerly a province of Abyssinia. It extends along the western shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden for a distance of about 150 miles. The country is generally naked and barren, but includes fertile tracts which produce wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper.

Adelaide, the capital city of South Australia, stands on the banks of the little river Torrens, at a distance of 4 miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf (lat. 34.55 S., lon. 138.28 E.). Adelaide was founded in 1836, and contained in 1871 upwards of 27,000 inhabitants. A railway connects the city with Port Adelaide, on the shore of the Gulf, at a distance of 8 miles to the NW. The streets of Adelaide are broad and regular, the houses well-built, and the general aspect of the city is indicative of the commercial industry and prosperity of its inhabitants. Good roads extend into the interior of the colony in either direction. The famous "Burra-Burra" copper-mine is about 90 miles to the northward of Adelaide.

Adelfors, a town in Sweden, noted for its gold mines.

Adelie Land, a tract of coast discovered in the Southern Polar Sea, under the line of the Antarctic Circle, and crossed by the meridian of 140 East.

Adelsberg, an extraordinary cavern, in Illyria. It has been explored to a distance of between one and two miles. Stalactite pervades almost every part of the cavern.

Aden, a sea-port town of Arabia, within the district of Yemen. Lon. 45.8 E., lat. 12.45 N. This town, or one occupying its site, was known to the Greeks as the channel through which the treasures of India were conveyed to the coast of Egypt. It was ceded, in 1839, to the E. I. Company, and is used as a station for the steam-packets that navigate the Indian Ocean, in connexion with the "over-land" route to India. Pop. upwards of 40,000.

Adige, a large river of Italy, deriving its source in the Rhætian Alps, and entering the Adriatic Sea to the northward of the Po.

OF A BAD PAYMASTER GET WHAT YOU CAN, THOUGH IT BE BUT A STRAW.

A HORSE IS NEITHER BETTER NOR WORSE FOR HIS TRAPPINGS.

Adlington, a village of Kent, near Hythe; famed as the place where Elizabeth Barton, called the Holy Maid of Kent, practised her deceptions, in 1534.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of Islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the WNW. of New Ireland. Lon. 149.44 E., lat. 2.28 S.

Adoni, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut. In 1787 it was taken and destroyed by Tippoo Saib. Lon. 77.15 E., lat. 15.35 N.

Adour, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and entering the Bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

Adowa, a town of Abyssinia, cap. of Tigré. Pop. about 8000.

Adra, a sea-port of Spain, situated near the mouth of the Adra. It is 45 m. SE. of Granada.

Adramyti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. coast of Anatolia, 80 m. N. of Smyrna. Pop. 5000.

Adria, a town of North Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea, on the shore of which it originally stood, though now 15 m. inland; it was formerly of greater note than at present. Pop. 10,400.

Adrianople, a city of European Turkey, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is eight miles in circuit, situate in the midst of an extensive plain on the river Maritza. Its commerce is considerable. It was taken from the Greeks by the Turks in 1350, and continued to be the seat of their empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II., one of the most remarkable of the Turkish sultans, and the one who took Constantinople, was born here in 1430. Pop. about 100,000.

Adriatic Sea, an arm of the Mediterranean, which stretches to the northward between the shores of Italy on the one side and those of Dalmatia and Albania on the other. The Adriatic embraces, at its upper extremity, the Gulfs of Venice, Trieste, and Fiume (or Quarnero). A chain of long and narrow islands stretches along a portion of its eastern shores; upon this side, the land is generally high and rocky. The western shores are for the most part low, and the navigation often rendered dangerous by shallows and sand-banks. The channel of Otranto connects the Adriatic with the waters of the open Mediterranean.

Adventure Bay, an extensive arm of the sea off the S. E. coast of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land.

Affghanistan, an inland country of Asia, situated between India and Persia in the directions of E. and W., and between Turkestan and Beloochistan in those of N. and S. Its linear extent, in the former, is about 500 miles; in the latter, upwards of 400, the area comprised within its limits amounting to 220,000 sq. m. Great part of the country constitutes a rugged mountain-region, which rises towards the N. E. into the snow-covered peaks of the Hindoo-Koosh. Elsewhere, however, there are extensive and watered plains; in the extreme S. W. is the desert of Seistan, an extensive sandy waste. The descent from the high plateau of Affghanistan to the plains that border on the Indus is through

deep and narrow mountain-defiles, the two most important of which are the Khyber and Bolan passes—the great roads by which India is approached from the westward. The principal rivers are the Caubool, which joins the Indus, and the Helmund, which flows (in a S. W. direction) into the large interior lake, or morass, of Zurrah. The climate is subject to great extremes, exhibiting an intense degree of summer heat, with a corresponding intensity of cold at the opposite period of the year. The Affghan nation consists of several distinct tribes, each subdivided into clans, or families, over which a rude form of patriarchal government is maintained. Their laws, religion, and usages are based upon the Mohammedan code—the Kuran. The former Kingdom of Caubool—erected, towards the middle of the last century, under Ahmed Shah—embraced the whole of Affghanistan, together with large portions of the neighbouring states; but within more recent times the country has become divided into several independent principalities. The ill-judged attempt, on the part of Britain, to reimpose upon the Affghan nation a ruler whom they despised led to the disasters which befell the Anglo-Indian army in 1841-2. The principal cities of Affghanistan are Caubool, Candahar, and Heraut, each of which is under a distinct chieftainship. In 1856 and the following year, an effort made by Persia to absorb Heraut within her own territory (to which, indeed, that city had at various former periods been attached) was frustrated by British intervention. Pop. about 5,000,000.

Afioom Kara-hissar, an interior city of Asia Minor, within the province of Anatolia, and containing upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. Lon. 30.83 E., lat. 38.45 N.

Africa, one of the three great divisions of the Old World, is united to Asia by the Isthmus of Sucz, which is 70 miles across. Elsewhere it is surrounded by the sea, and forms a vast peninsula, of not less than 12,000,000 sq. m. in superficial extent. Between the shores of the Mediterranean and the waters of the Southern Ocean Africa measures (in the direction of N. and S.) 5000 miles: from the Indian Ocean on the E. to the Atlantic on the W. it is upwards of 4600 miles across. The line of the equator passes through the middle of Africa, by far the larger portion of which falls within the torrid zone. Hence—coupled with its unbroken extent of mainland, and its vast expanse of desert—the superior heat, more generally arid character, and greater abundance of animal life, by which it is distinguished from any of the other divisions of the globe. The most characteristic natural feature of Africa is its vast Sahara, or desert, which stretches in almost unbroken continuity from the Atlantic Ocean on one side to the shores of the Red Sea on the other,—an arid belt of more than a thousand miles across. The Sahara forms a complete division between the portions of Africa on either side of it, to the northward or southward, which differ alike in external aspect, climate, natural produce, and po-

BETTER COME AT THE LATTER END OF A FEAST THAN AT THE BEGINNING OF A FRAY.

EVERY FOOL CAN FIND FAULTS THAT A GREAT MANY WISE MEN CAN'T MEND.

pulation. Northern Africa, which extends along the Mediterranean coasts, includes the hills and intervening valleys of Mount Atlas, and is a watered region, of warm climate, and for the most part of great fertility. To the south of the Desert begins Central Africa, which includes vast plains, watered by the Niger and its tributary, the Chadda, with Lake Chad and other inland waters—possessing a climate that is strictly tropical, and abounding in new varieties of vegetable and animal life. The sugar-cane and the orange flourish in the valleys of the Atlas; and the date-palm upon its southern slopes, as well as in the oases of the wilderness. The yam, ground-nut, and papaw, with the butter-tree, monkey-bread, palm-oil tree, and forests of various dye-woods and gums, distinguish the plains of Central Africa and the coasts of Senegambia and Guinea. To the south of the equator, Africa exhibits other and distinct phases of scenery, climate, and produce. Large portions of this continent remain still unexplored; but the discoveries of Burton and Speke, and, more recently, of Baker, added to those of Livingstone, have made known to Europeans the existence of watered and fertile regions in the interior (between the equator and the southern tropic), peopled by industrious native races, and abundant in natural produce of the descriptions most useful to civilised man. Cotton and indigo are indigenous there, and the climate—moderated by elevation above the sea-level—is temperate and healthy, though within the torrid zone. Still further south, as the neighbourhood of the Orange River is approached, the unrivalled abundance of animal life—displayed, in the vast herds of buffaloes and antelopes, with the lion, elephant, hyena, rhinoceros, giraffe, quagga, ostrich, and numberless others, which roam over the immense interior karroos or plains—imparts its prominent feature to the scene. Within the Cape Colony—the southern extremity of the African mainland—the climate is again temperate (but with the altered seasons of the southern hemisphere), and the vegetation exhibits distinct forms of life, displaying in profuse abundance the various heaths, aloes, and plants of such a description. The two largest rivers of Africa are the Nile and the Niger. The former descends from the highlands of Abyssinia to the basin of the Mediterranean, passing in its course through Nubia and Egypt, along a valley which its waters alone rescue from the sterility of the adjoining deserts. The latter flows in an easterly course through the plains of Central Africa, and afterwards enters (in a southwardly direction) the upper extremity of the Gulf of Guinea. The Chadda (or Benue, as its upper portion, first visited by Dr. Barth, is called), which joins the Niger, is perhaps not inferior to the main stream in length and volume. On the western side of Africa, the rivers Senegal and the Gambia, to the north of the equator, with the Congo, Coanza, and Gariep, in the southern hemisphere, rank next in importance. On the eastern coast, the river Zambesi—

recently traced by Dr. Livingstone through its prolonged course in the far-distant interior of the continent—is the principal stream. The climate of Africa is hotter than that of other parts of the globe, and its intra-tropical coasts are unhealthy to Europeans. The population of Africa includes a numerous variety of races and languages. In the north, the Arab stock—in Central Africa, the Negro family—and towards the southern extremity of the continent, the Caffre tribes—impart the prominent characteristics in this point of regard. The Negro, or black variety of the human family, is distributed over the larger extent of the African continent, and comprises the vastly greater number of its native population. Negro Africa—Belades-Soudan (i. e. the country of the Blacks, or Negro-land) of native geography—begins to the south of the desert, and extends over the central regions of the continent as far, perhaps, as the 16th parallel of S. lat., including the whole of the intervening coasts upon the western side of the continent. Throughout this wide-spread region, the population is divided into a vast number of petty native states or kingdoms, the rulers of which aim at extension of their power by means of predatory attacks on their neighbours, with the sole purpose of supplying the demands of the slave-market. The political divisions of Northern Africa comprise Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, within the region of the Atlas; with Egypt and Nubia, belonging to the valley of the Nile. Algeria is now a French province. The English, French, and Dutch possess settlements upon the western coasts to the N. of the equator, as the Portuguese do upon either side of the continent to the southward of the line. In the extreme south of the continent are the British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

Afrique, St., a town of France, dep. Aveyron, on the Sargue. Pop. 6700.

Agably, a town and caravan-station of Northern Africa, in the oasis of Tuat (within the limits of the Sahara). Lon. 0.10 E., lat. 28.20 N.

Agades, a city of interior Africa, the capital of the kingdom of Air or Asben; situated on the line of caravan-route between Mourzook and Soccatoo, and 47 days' journey to the SW. of the former place. Dr. Barth, in 1850, was the first European to visit it.

Agadir, or *Santa Cruz*, a seaport of Morocco, prov. Suse, on the Atlantic coast, 18 m. S. of C. Ghir.

Agde, a town of France, dep. Herault, about 25 miles SW. of Montpellier. It has a considerable coasting trade. Pop. 9000.

Agagna, the principal town in the Island of Guahan (Ladrones), and the residence of the Spanish governor.

Agen, a city of France, the capital of the department of Lot and Garonne. It stands in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 74 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Pop. 18,000.

Aggerhuus, the most populous of the five administrative provinces into which Norway is divided. It contains the rich silver

mines of Königsberg, and abounds in fine timber. The capital is Christiania.

Aghrim, or *Aughrim*, a village of Ireland, memorable for the decisive victory gained in 1691 by William III. over James II.

Agin-court, or *Azincour*, a village of France, near Montreuil, near which Henry V. of England obtained a signal victory over the French in 1415. Henry had only about 10,000 men; the enemy, 100,000.

Aglie, or *Aglia*, a town of North Italy, Piedmontese prov.; with a college and a magnificent palace. Pop. 3240.

Agnadello, a town of N. Italy, notable for the victory of Louis XII. over the Venetians, in 1509, and for that of the Duke of Vendôme over Prince Eugene, in 1706.

Agnano, a small lake of Italy, 4 m. SW. of Naples. Near it is the celebrated Grotta del Cane, from which sulphureous vapours are emitted.

Agnes, *St*, one of the Scilly Islands, with a lofty lighthouse.

Agnone, a town of S. Italy, Neapolitan prov., the seat of the principal copper manufactures in the kingdom, and remarkable for its number of churches. Pop. 7000.

Agows, a numerous and remarkable people of Abyssinia, to the east of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile. Another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, dwell on the northern banks of the Te-casse.

Agra, the capital of a province of Hindoostan Proper, situate on the SW. bank of the Jumna. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken by the British, and is the seat of a civil and military establishment. Agra is the seat of government for the North-Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency. It is remarkable for a splendid mausoleum of white marble, elaborately ornamented with precious stones. This superb edifice was built by Shah Jehan in honour of his empress, and is said to have cost 750,000*l*. Pop. 125,000.

Agram, a town in Austrian Croatia, of which province it is the capital. It lies a short distance from the N. bank of the Save. Pop. 14,800.

Aguas Calientes, a handsome town of Mexico, prov. Guadalajara. It has a considerable commerce, and is noted for its cloth manufactory. Pop. about 20,000.

Agulhas (or *Lagullas*, as it is often, though incorrectly, written), a cape which forms the southernmost extremity of Africa. Lat. 34.50 S.—Also an extensive bank which adjoins the neighbouring portion of the African mainland.

Ahmedabad, a city of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, formerly of great repute, but now fallen greatly to decay. It stands on the Saubermuttee river, to the N. of Cambay. Pop. 130,000.

Ahmednuggur, a city and fortress of India, presid. Bombay. It surrendered to General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) in 1803. Lat. 19.5 N., lon. 74.55 E. Pop. about 20,000.

Ahwaz, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzis-

tan, in former times the winter residence of the Persian kings. It stands on the left bank of the Kuran river.

Aian, a town and port of Asiatic Russia, upon the shore of the Sea of Okotsk. Aian is one of the stations of the Russian Fur Company, and maintains commercial intercourse with the Russian settlements on the Amour. Lat. 56.26 N., lon. 138.17 E.

Aiasalook, a village in the western part of Asia Minor, near the site of the ancient Ephesus, now only distinguishable by its ruins.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland (cant. Vaud), lying a short distance from the E. bank of the Rhone.

Aigle, *v*, a town of France, dep. Orne, celebrated for its needles and pins. Pop. 5600.

Aignan, *St*, a French town, dep. Loir-et-Cher, noted for its gun-flints. Pop. 3200.

Aigues-Mortes, a decayed French town, dep. Gard, situated in the midst of salt-marshes, and near the mouth of the Rhone. Pop. 3900.

Ailsa, an insulated rock (2 miles in circuit at the base, and rising in precipitous cliffs to the height of 1098 feet) off the coast of Ayrshire, in Scotland.

Ain, a department of France, bordering upon Switzerland and Savoy. Ferney, the well-known residence of Voltaire, is within its limits.

Ainos, a race of Asiatics who form the native population of Sagalien Island, and are also found upon the opposite coasts of Manchooria and the island of Jesso. The Ainos of Sagalien are little removed above the lower grades of savage life. They dwell in log-huts, and worship the bear,—living chiefly upon seals and dried fish.

Ain-tab, an inland town of Syria, 55 m. N. of Aleppo, on the river Sajour, which joins the Euphrates.

Airdrie, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, situated in the midst of a rich coal and iron district. Pop. 13,487.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham Moor, and enters the Ouse opposite Howden.

Aisne, a department of France, of which Laon is the capital. The soil is rich in corn, flax, pasture, and wood; and the dep. is celebrated for its manufactures, particularly the cottons, laces, shawls, table linen, &c., of St. Quentin.

Aix, an archiepiscopal city of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone, and within the ancient Provence, of which it was formerly the capital; its chief trade is in oil. Pop. 27,000.—A small island in France between the isle of Oleron and the continent.

Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*, a city of Rhenish-Prussia, famous for a splendid cathedral, in which lie the remains of the emperor Charlemagne. The chief manufactures are cloth, kerseymere, needles, and pins. In 1668 and 1748 Aix was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace, which are frequently referred to in the history of Europe. It was taken by the French in 1792, re-taken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. In 1818 a congress of the allied sovereigns was held here. Aix-la-Chapelle

ONE MAN MAY STEAL A HORSE, WHEN ANOTHER MUST NOT LOOK OVER THE HEDGE.

PATCH BY PATCH IS GOOD HUSBANDRY, BUT PATCH UPON PATCH IS PLAIN BEGGARY.

is much celebrated for its hot baths. Pop. 74,000.

Aix-les-Bains, a town of continental Sardinia, within the province of Savoy, celebrated for its hot springs. Pop. 2900.

Ajaccio, a sea-port town and capital of the island of Corsica, on its W. side; memorable as the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte. Pop. 9000.

Ajan, a tract of country on the eastern coast of Africa, to the northward of the equator, and inhabited by a people called the Somauli, who are of pastoral habits.

Ajmere, a city of British India, within the province of Rajpootana (lat. 26. 20 N., lon. 74.41 E.), and a highly flourishing seat of trade. One of its great attractions is the tomb of a Mohammedan saint, to which numerous pilgrimages are annually made. Pop. 25,000.

Akaba, a fortress at the head of the Gulf to which its name is given—the more easterly of the two arms of the Red Sea, at its upper extremity. Akaba is a station of the Egyptian *haj*, or pilgrim-caravan.

Ak-hissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, which occupies the site of the ancient Thyatira, one of the "Seven Churches" of Asia. Lat. 38.53 N., lon. 27.53 E.

Akka, a town of Morocco, within the province of Suse, on the caravan-route between the cities of Morocco and Timbuctoo. Lat. 29.4 N., lon. 8.30 W.

Aksu, a town of Chinese Tartary, within the province of Thian-shan Nanloo, or Little Bukharia (lat. 41 N., lon. 79.7 E.); a great station of caravan-traffic between the neighbouring populations of the Russian and Chinese empires. The surrounding district is well-watered and fertile. Pop. 20,000.

Akyab, a sea-port town of Arracan (the capital of a district of the same name), on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, within the British possessions in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Akyab is situated on an island at the mouth of the Arracan river. It is a place of great trade, and exports vast quantities of rice. Pop. 5000.

Alabama, one of the United States of America, 270 miles in length and 170 broad. It is divided into 33 counties. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Chatahooche, Black Water, Alabama, Tombigbee, and Mobile. Cotton is the staple production; the other products are corn, rice, indigo, tobacco, hemp, and flax; and coal and iron mines are found in various parts. Alabama was erected into a state in 1819, before which it was a part of the Missouri territory. Pop. 997,000.

Alacranes, a dangerous group of rocks and islets lying off the N. coast of Yucatan, within the Gulf of Mexico.

Aladja-hissar, or *Kruschovatz*, a town of European Turkey, within the principality of Servia, near the right bank of the Morava river.

Alagoas, a sea-port town of Brazil, the capital of a province of the same name. Lat. 9.10 S., lon. 35.59 W. Pop. of town, 12,000; of province, 204,200.

Alais, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Gard, 23 m. NW. of Nismes, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 20,000.

Aland, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. They belong to Russia.

Alaska (formerly Russ. Amer.), a terr. of the U.S., in the extreme NW. of the Amer. continent. Area, 577,390 sq. m. Pop. 75,000.

Alava (or *Vittoria*), a prov. of Spain, forming part of Biscay. It is throughout mountainous. The river Ebro forms part of its southern boundary. Pop. 82,000. Vittoria is the chief city.

Alba, a city of Piedmont, North Italy, situated on the river Tanaro, 30 miles SE. of Turin. Pop. 7500. It is the cap. of a province of the same name.

Albacete, a town and province of Spain, within the former province of Murcia. The town lies on the highway between Madrid and Carthagona, and has great traffic. Pop. 13,000.

Alatri, a city of Italy, belonging to the Papal States. Pop. 8000.

Albans, *St*, a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient Verulamium, and the scene of two battles during the Wars of the Roses (1455 and 1461). Its present importance is due to the straw-plait trade. Pop. 8293.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyria and Epirus. Its inhabitants, the Albanians, or Arnauts, are a race of warlike mountaineers.

Albano, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. North-east of the town is the celebrated lake of Albano, believed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano.

Albany, a city of New York, on the W. side of Hudson River. It is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes, and has manufactures of tobacco, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c. Pop. 76,000. —A district of S Africa, belonging to Great Britain, at the E. extremity of the Cape colony.

Albemarle Sound, on the coast of N. Carolina, U. States, an inlet of the Atlantic, 60 miles long by 8 to 12 wide.

Albert Nyanza, a large lake in equatorial Africa, discovered by Mr. Baker in 1864, and forming one of the sources of supply to the White Nile.

Alberton, a maritime town within the province of Victoria (Australia), within the tract known as Gipps Land.

Albi, an ancient city of France, dep. Tarn. The inhabitants, called Albigenses, were severely persecuted in the 13th century for renouncing the Roman Catholic faith. Pop. 16,500.

Al-bostan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, within the eastern portion of Asia Minor. It is supposed to represent the ancient Comana (of Cappadocia), and has about 8000 inhabitants.

Albuera, a village in Spain, 13 m. S. by E. of Badajos, famous for a sanguinary battle between the English and their allies under Marshal Beresford, and the French commanded by Marshal Soult.

Albufeira, a sea-port town of Portugal, S. coast of Algarve. Pop. 3000.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, prov. New Castile, 15 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 4000.

Alcala-la-Real, a city of Andalusia (Spain), 30 m. SW. of Jaen. Pop. 11,500.

THE MORE YOU COURT A MEAN MAN, THE STATELIER HE GROWS.

DAUB YOURSELF WITH HONEY. AND YOU WILL HAVE PLENTY OF FLIES.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily, 25 m. E. of Trapani.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Estremadura, Spain.—A sea-port town of Brazil.

Alcaraz, a town of La Mancha, in Spain, with a strong castle, and a remarkably ancient aqueduct.

Alcazar de San Juan, a town of La Mancha, Spain, the capital of a district so called. Lat. 39.25 N., lon. 3.15 W.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, a town in Warwickshire, at the conflux of the Alne with the Arrow. Pop. 2128.

Alcoy, an inland town of Spain, prov. Alicante, and 24 m. N. of the city of Alicante. It has considerable trade, and is famed for its manufacture of the paper used for *papelitos*, or paper-cigars. Pop. 27,000.

Aldan, a river and mountain-range of Eastern Siberia. The former is an affluent of the Lena.

Aldborough, a borough and sea-port in Suffolk. Pop. 1721.—A borough in W. Yorkshire, in which are the remains of many Roman works. Pop. 2234.

Alderney, an island in the English Channel, 8 miles in circuit. It is separated from France on the E. by a strait called the Race, and on the W. lie a number of rocks, called the Caskets. The island is famous for a fine breed of cows, and is fertile in corn and pasture.

Alston Moor, a market-town in Cumberland, near the source of the Tyne, and abounding in lead mines. Pop. 6404.

Alemtejo, a province of Portugal, between the river Tajo (Tagus) and the province of Algarve; it produces excellent oranges. Evora is its chief city.

Alençon, a city of France, 87 miles WSW. of Paris; the manufacture of lace here is considerable. Pop. 14,500.

Aleppo, the former capital of Syria, and one of the largest cities in the Turkish empire. It stands in the centre of a plain, and is of an oval form, six miles in compass. The castle, the residence of the pasha, is in the centre of the city. There are many stately mosques, caravansaries, fountains, vineyards, and gardens. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and leather. Several European nations have factories here; but at present Aleppo can be regarded as little more than the shadow of its former self, a tremendous shock of an earthquake having, in 1822, overturned most of the public buildings, and reduced the greater part of the city to a heap of ruins. Lat. 36.11 N., lon. 37.10 E. Pop. 70,000.

Alessandria, an important town and fortress of N. Italy, Piedmontese prov. It lies on the Tanaro, 47 m. E. by S. of Turin. Near it are the village and battle-field of Marengo. Pop. 54,000.

Aleutian Islands, a chain of volcanic islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, stretching between the peninsulas of Alaska and Kamchatka, on the opposite shores of the American and Asiatic continents.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, formerly the port of Aleppo, but now greatly decayed. Lat. 36.32 N., lon. 36.12 E.

Alexandria, a maritime city of Egypt, situated about 30 miles west of the Rosetta branch of the Nile. The city was first built by Alexander the Great, and was several miles in extent. Part of the ancient walls are standing, with square towers, and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited here before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope; and has regained some of its former commercial importance since the establishment of the "overland" route to India. It has communication with Cairo both by the line of railway which connects those cities, and by the Mahmudieh Canal, which joins the Nile. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders under Buonaparte, in 1798, and was retaken from them by the English in 1801; it surrendered to the latter in 1807, but was soon afterwards evacuated. Pop. 219,000.—A town of the U. States, in the district of Columbia.

Alexandrina lake, in South Australia, a large but shallow body of water, through which the river Murray passes near its mouth.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire.—A town of Aberdeenshire, near the Don.

Alfreton, a town of Derbyshire, 142 miles NNW. of London. Pop. 3680.

Algarve, a province of Portugal, fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, &c., and producing excellent wines.

Algeria, a province of Northern Africa, now a French colony. Algeria stretches along the coasts of the Mediterranean for a length of 600 miles, and extends in the direction of its breadth across the hills and valleys of the Atlas region, to the borders of the desert. It embraces upwards of 100,000 square miles of territory, with a native population of two millions, besides above 200,000 French and other European settlers. Algeria is a country rich in natural produce, both vegetable and mineral, and contains tracts well suited to the labours of the husbandman. The native inhabitants embrace Moors, Arabs, and Kabyles—the former dwelling in the cities, the two latter in the open plains and among the mountains—all of them Mohammedans in religion. Prior to 1830, Algeria constituted an independent state, under the nominal rule of a Dey, but in reality subject to the sway of a lawless soldiery. The French conquest, commenced in that year by the capture of the chief city of the territory, was not completed until 1847, when the famous Arab chieftain, Abd-el-Kader, surrendered to their arms.

Algesiras, a town of Andalusia, in Spain.

Algiers, the capital of the territory of Algeria, is a maritime city, built on the side of a hill, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine appearance from the Mediterranean. The country around is adorned with gardens and villas, orange and olive groves, and numerous vineyards. Algiers for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom for its piracies, and for sending into slavery the crews of

all Christian vessels that were taken. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an engagement against it in 1541; the English burned the vessels in the harbour in 1670 and 1685; it was bombarded by the French in 1688: in 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army; and, in 1784, a powerful fleet attacked the forts that defend the harbour, both of the two latter attempts against it being repulsed. In 1816, however, a formidable British fleet, under the command of Lord Exmouth, destroyed the vessels in the harbour, and compelled the city to surrender; but it was restored to the Dey on certain conditions. Algiers is now the residence of the governor-general of the French possessions in Africa; European manners, customs, and dresses are becoming common; and the streets, which were formerly narrow and filthy, have been improved, and all received French names. Pop. about 60,000.

Algoa Bay, on the S. coast of the Cape territory, in Africa. Lat. 4.13 S., lon. 25.24 E.

Alhama, a town of Granada, in Spain; celebrated for its hot baths. Pop. 6300.

Alicant, a city and sea-port of Valencia, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, famous for excellent wine and fruit. Pop. 19,000.

Alicata, a sea-port town of Sicily, on the S. coast of the island. Pop. 19,500.

Alighur, a strong fort of Hindoostan, in the NW. provinces of the Bengal presidency.

Aliwal, a village in British India, near the left bank of the Sutlej, noted for a victory gained by the British army (commanded by Sir Harry Smith) over the Sikhs, on Jan. 28, 1846.

Al-jezireh, an extensive territory of Asiatic Turkey, lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, immediately below their descent from the mountain-region. It corresponds to the ancient Mesopotamia. Al-jezireh is generally a plain, containing extensive tracts of desert, but in parts displaying exuberant fertility.

Alkmaar, a strong city of N. Holland, producing excellent butter and cheese. Pop. 9500.

Aliahabad, an extensive province of Hindoostan Proper, now wholly subject to the English. Allahabad, the capital of the above prov., near the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, is a fortified city, with 65,000 inhab.

Allah-shehr (the ancient Philadelphia, one of the "Seven Churches" of Asia), a town in Asiatic Turkey, 82 m. E. of Smyrna. Pop. 15,000.

Alleghany, or *Appalachian Mountains*, in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes, extending, nearly parallel with the sea-coast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth.

Allen Lough, a lake in Leitrim co. Irel.

Allier, a dep. of Central France, corresponding to the former prov. of Bourbonnais.—A river of France, which gives its name to the above dep. It joins the Loire.

Alloa, a sea-port town of Clackman-

nares, Scotland, on the Forth, near Stirling. Pop. 6425.

Alma, a small river on the W. side of the Crimea (European Russia), famous for its victorious passage by the united English and French armies in face of the Russian entrenchments, Sept. 20, 1854.

Almaden, a town of La Mancha, in Spain, famous for rich mines of vermillion and quicksilver. It lies 65 m. SW. of Ciudad Real, and within the modern province of that name.

Almagro, a town of La Mancha, in Spain; celebrated for its mules and asses. Pop. 8000.

Almanza, a town of Murcia in Spain.

Almeida, a strongly fortified town of Portugal, on the river Coa. Pop. 6000.

Almeria, a sea-port town of Spain, on the Mediterranean coast. It gives its name to the prov. of Almeria (formerly part of Andalusia), of which it is the capital. Pop. 19,000.

Almonbury, a parish and township of the W. R. of York. Pop. of the township 10,361. The woollen manufacture is carried on here.

Almondsbury, a village in Gloucestershire, in which is a Saxon fortification, with a double ditch.

Almora, a fortified town of Hindoostan, the chief place in the hill-district of Kumaon, amongst the lower ridges of the Himalaya.

Alney, an island in the Severn, near Gloucester; remarkable for a combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in 1016.

Alnmouth, a village in Northumberland.

Alnwick, a corporate town in Northumberland; it was formerly defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the Dukes of Northumberland. Pop. 6218.

Alora, a Spanish town, situated NW. of Malaga, in Andalusia. Pop. 6800.

Alost, a commercial and manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. of E. Flanders, situated on the river Dender, above Dendermonde. Pop. 15,000.

Alps, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begins at the Gulf of Genoa, to the east of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol, separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the north part of the Gulf of Venice. The declivities of the Alps are remarkably steep; hence avalanches of snow and ice are frequent; and the general scenery is magnificently bold. The Alps were but little known until the time of the emperor Augustus, who subdued the numerous barbarous tribes which inhabited the Alpine valleys, constructed roads, &c.; but the means of easy communication have been greatly facilitated by the roads made during the present century. All the higher summits of the Alps rise above the snow-line. Mont Blanc, their culminating point, is 15,730 feet in altitude.

Alps, Australian (or Warragong Mountains), a chain of mountains in the SE. part of the Australian continent, within the province of Victoria and the adjoining portion of New South Wales. Their higher summits, which are capped with

snow, reach 6500 feet and upwards in elevation.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, including the SE. part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name.—The *Lower Alps* is also a department of France, including the north part of the whole province of Provence.

Alpuzarras, a mountain-ridge on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, prov. of Andalusia.

Alresford, New, a town in Hampshire, near the source of the river Itchen. Pop. 1546.

Alsace Lorraine (Ger. *Elsass-Lothringen*), a prov. of Germany, under immediate government of the German Empire. It comprehends the prov. of Alsace, with a portion of Lorraine, both for a time attached to France, but restored to Germany by the war of 1870-1. The cities of Strasburg, Mülhausen, and Metz are within its limits. Area, 5595 sq. m. Pop. 1,549,000.

Alsen, an island of North Germany, adjoining the E. coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

Altai, an extensive mountain-system in the interior of Asia, lying along the border-line between the Russian and Chinese Empires. Different portions of them are distinguished as the Great and Little Altai, the mountains of Daouria, and other names. Regarded as a whole, the Altai system extends from the neighbourhood of Lake Balkashi on the west to the shores of the Sea of Okotsk on the east. The entire mountain-region is rich in mineral produce, and valuable mines of gold, silver, lead, and other metals are worked. The higher summits of the Altai exceed 9000 feet, and one point (Mount Bielukha, lat. 50.0 N., long. 86.30 E.), is 11,000 feet above the sea.

Altea, a town of Valencia, in Spain; rich in wine, honey, silk, and flax.

Altenburg (or *Sachsen-Altenburg*), a duchy of Germany, adjoining the kingdom of Saxony. It has an area of 510 sq. m., and a pop. of 133,000.—The capital of the above duchy. Pop. 12,630.

Altendorn, a town of Westphalia.

Alton, a town in Hampshire, on the Wey, formerly noted for its stuffs, druggs, &c.—A town of the U. States, on the Mississippi, founded in 1818.

Altona, a city of Prussian Germany, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Elbe, immediately below Hamburg. Pop. 74,000.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland, cant. Uri, in which is the statue of the celebrated William Tell. Pop. 2000.

Altringham, a town of Cheshire, and seat of the cotton manufacture. Pop. 8478.

Aluta, river, an affluent of the Danube, flowing through Transylvania and Wallachia.

Alwar, a large and well-fortified town of Hindoostan, 84 m. SW. of Delhi.

Amadiyah, a town of Turkish Kooristan, on a tributary of the Greater Zab river. Great portion of the town is now in ruins.

Amak, a Danish island, on which a part of Copenhagen is built.

Amalfi, a city and sea-port of Italy, which in the 11th century (when it held

the rank of an independent republic) contained 50,000 citizens, but now reduced to about 4000. Flavio Gioja, the improver of the mariner's compass, and Massaniello, the revolutionary leader, were natives of Amalfi.

Amand (St), the name of several French villages.

Amand-les-Eaux (St), an ancient town near Valenciennes, France; celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. about 9000.

Amand-Mont-Rond (St), a neat town of France, dep. Cher. Pop. 7382.

Amantea, a sea-port town of Italy, prov. Calabria Citra. Pop. 7000.

Amaro (St), a town of Brazil, 42 m. NW. of Bahia, which has a considerable trade in sugar, tobacco, and spirits.

Amarante, a town of Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho. Pop. 5000.

Amarapura, a city of Burmah, at one time the cap. of kingdom of Burmah, situated on the left bank of the riv. Irawady, six miles above Ava, also a former capital, which has been abandoned since 1837.

Amasieh (an. *Amasia*), a city of Asiatic Turkey, the birth-place of Strabo, and the capital of a district that produces excellent wine and silk. Lat. 40.33 N., lon. 36.26 E. Pop. about 50,000.

Amasserah, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. coast of the Black Sea. It represents the ancient Amastris.

Amatiqua, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and the Gulf Dulce. Lat. 16.0 N., lon. 90.0 W.

Amatrice, a town of S. Italy, pleasantly situated, 22 m. N. Aquila. Pop. 5000.

Amazichi, a sea-port town, cap. of Santa Maura, of the Ionian Islands. Pop. 6000.

Amazon, *Maranon*, or *Orellana*, a river of South America, and the largest in the world. The *Maranon* (for such is considered the correct name of this vast river, though it is usually called the Amazon), takes its rise on the Andes, in Peru, and after a course of 4000 miles, and receiving the waters of more than three hundred tributary streams, flows into the Atlantic.

Amberg, a town of Bavaria, on the river Vils, 35 m. E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 11,000.

Ambleside, a town in Westmoreland, lying at the head of Lake Windermere. Pop. 1603.

Ambleteuse, a town of France, near Boulogne, defended by a battery. Here James II. landed on his leaving England, in 1688.

Amboise, a town and castle of France, dep. Indre et Loire. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th century, and again during the French revolution. Pop. 4900.

Amboyna, an island in the Indian Ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas.—The chief town of the island.

Ambriz, a town and cape on the west coast of Africa, to the S. of the equator (lat. 8.2). Ambriz was formerly a great seat of the slave-trade.

Amelia, a fertile island on the coast of Florida, with an excellent harbour.—A city of the Papal States. Pop. 5000.

America, one of the great divisions of the globe, comprehends the whole of the Western Continent, or New World—still

THE PITCHER THAT GOES OFTEN TO THE WELL COMES HOME BROKEN AT LAST.

so called, from the comparatively recent period at which it became known to the people of other parts of the earth. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus, towards the close of the 15th century (A. D. 1492). In point of size, America is superior to any of the other divisions of the globe, excepting Asia. From north to south, it stretches through more than 9000 miles, from the waters of the Arctic Sea to those of the Southern Ocean. Cape Horn, at its southward extremity, is in lat. 56.59 S. In the direction of E. and W., the proportions of the New World are much less considerable. Its widest dimensions exceed 3000 miles across, but between the parallels of 8° and 30° (N. lat.) it narrows into the contracted limits of the Mexican Isthmus. The narrowest portion of this tract forms the Isthmus of Panama, upon the opposite sides of which the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans approach within less than thirty miles. North America embraces the whole of the vast territory to the northward, and South America that lying to the southward, of the Isthmus of Panama. The former is about one-fifth part superior to the latter, in point of magnitude. The natural features of the New World are modelled on a scale of large extent. Its mountains are, indeed, inferior in altitude to those of the Asiatic continent, but its inland waters surpass those of any other region of the globe. In North America, the Rocky Mountains form the great back-bone of the continent, and the Alleghany system stretches through the eastern and older-settled portions of the United States. In South America, the Andes extend along the coasts of the Pacific, through a continuous length of 4000 miles. The Mississippi, in North America, and the Amazon, in the southern division of the New World, surpass in length of channel any other rivers on the globe. The vast basin of the former includes upwards of a million—that of the latter, two and a half millions—of square miles. In North America, the river St Lawrence brings down to the sea the waters of five vast lakes, which together cover an area of larger extent than the whole of Great Britain. Stretching through more than 13 degrees of latitude, the climate of the New World necessarily exhibits every kind of variety, from the snows of the Frigid, to the intense heats of the Torrid Zone. But its intra-tropical regions are, upon the whole, less heated than the similar latitudes of the Old World, and the climate of the whole is generally moister. Hence the luxuriant development of vegetable life in its vast plains, and upon the banks of its magnificent rivers. Both the plants and the animals that are indigenous to the New World differ from those of other regions. Nearly all the larger quadrupeds are absent from its shores, and the common domestic animals, now spread in countless abundance over its plains, owe their introduction to the colonising tendencies of the European, whom they have uniformly accompanied in his wanderings over the globe. Some of the most common food-plants—rice, wheat,

and other cereals—owe their introduction to the New World to a similar agency. On the other hand, the nations of older lands are indebted to America for the potato and the tobacco-plant, and both maize and cassava are native productions of the Western World. The native population of America belong to the Indian or copper-coloured variety of the human family, which (after a brief period of struggle) altogether succumbed beneath the superior attainments and energies of the white man. Over by far the larger portion of the American continent, the Indian is fast passing away from his native plains and forests, and his race seems doomed to extinction. In the present day the Indian population of America is not equal to more than a sixth part of its total number of inhabitants. About an eighth part of the whole consists of the Negro race, carried thither from Africa, and an equal proportion is made up by the various mixed races. But the descendants of European nations form nearly two-thirds of the whole; and among these, the Anglo-Saxon population take the first rank, both numerically and in order of political importance, holding sway over the vastly larger portion of North America. The empire of Great Britain, and the republic of the United States, divide between them more than five-sixths of the northern half of the New World, including all its finer and more productive territories. The countries of the Mexican Isthmus, as well as those into which South America is divided, are all (with the exception of Brazil) under the rule of the Spanish portion of the population—descendants of the early conquerors of the Western World. In Brazil, the dominant portion of the population is of Portuguese blood. It is only within the last half century that these countries have attained the rank of independent nations, throwing off the prior allegiance which they held to the crowns of Spain and Portugal. In North America, the United States—formerly possessions of the English—had attained their independence at an earlier date (1776). A portion of territory on the mainland of South America, with some of the smaller islands of the West Indies, is held respectively by the French and the Dutch.

America (Central), a country of the New World, extending from the southern border of Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama. It embraces the five states of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, which formed for a period a nominal federation, under the title of the "United States of Central America."

Amerkote, a town and fort of Hindoostan.

Amersfort, a town of Holland. P. 11,782.

Amersham, a bor. in Buckinghamshire.

Amesbury, an ancient town in Wiltshire, of Saxon origin.

Amhara, a province of Abyssinia. It embraces the tract lying to the northward of Lake Dembea, and has Gondar for its capital.

Amherst, a sea-port town of British India, situated on the E. shore of the Gulf of

A HOUSE FILLED WITH GUESTS IS EATEN UP AND ILL SPOKEN OF.

Martaban, in the most northerly of the Tenasserim provinces. Pop. 5000. — A town of the United States, Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

Amherstburg, a town in Upper Canada, on the Detroit river, and near the head of Lake Erie.

Amiens, a city of France, the cap. of the dep. of the Somme. Peter the Hermit, Voiture, and Ducange were natives of this place. Pop. 61,000. The manufacture of cotton velvets, kerseymeres, merinos, linen, &c., is very considerable here, and it has a citadel and a cathedral.

Amblech, a sea-port town of N. Wales, on the I. of Anglesey. Pop. 2963.

Amol, a city of Persia, prov. of Mazanderan, near the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Amoo, river. See *Oxus*.

Amoor (or *Sagalien*), a large river of E. Asia, formerly the boundary between the Russian and Chinese empires. The country lying north of the Amoor was, however, ceded to Russia in 1853.

Amorgo, an island of the Archipelago.

Amoy, an island on the SE. coast of China, prov. Fo-kien, with a port capable of holding 1000 vessels. It was one of the five free ports opened by the treaty of 1842, and is the residence of an English consul.

Amphill, a town in Bedfordshire, once the residence of Catherine, queen of Henry VIII. Pop. 2220.

Amritsir, a city of British India, prov. Punjab, the emporium of trade for the shawls and saffron of Cashmere, and the principal seat of the Sikh religion. It lies 40 m. NE. of Lahore. Pop. 90,000.

Amsterdam, a maritime city and capital of Holland. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world, and few cities have their public buildings so grand, numerous, and well kept. The exchange is one of its principal ornaments, and the harbour one of the finest in Europe. The stadthouse, now the royal palace, is celebrated for its extent and durability; and the furniture and decorations of the interior are in a style of costly magnificence. Pop. about 261,000.

Amsterdam, an island of volcanic origin, in the Indian Ocean, noted for its hot springs. Lat. 38 S., lon. 77.48 E.

Amsterdam, New, a town and port of British Guiana, near the mouth of the river Berbice.

Anacapri, a sea-port town of Italy, on the island of Capri.

Anadoli, or *Anatolia*, a large province of Asiatic Turkey, forming the westernmost portion of Asia Minor. It extends entirely across the peninsula, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Kutaya is its chief city.

Anam, or *An-nam* (empire of), a country of Asia, comprising Cochin China and Tonquin, with part of Cambodia, and various small islands in the Chinese sea. It is about 1000 miles long, varying in breadth from 60 m. to 400. The people consist of several races: 1. The *Cochin Chinese* and *Tonquinese*, who resemble the Chinese in person and manners; 2. The *Cambodjans*, who more resemble the Siamese; 3. The *Moi* race, inhabiting the mountainous

country between Cambodja and Cochin China, who are not unlike the Caffres, and are supposed to be the aborigines. The religion of the Anamese is a species of Buddhism, and the government an hereditary military despotism. Pop. about 13,000,000.

Anapa, a sea-port town and fortress of Circassia. Lat. 41.51 N., lon. 37.16 E.

Ancona, a maritime city of the king. Italy; the port formed by a mole 2000 ft. long and 100 ft. broad. It is a bishopric, and the seat of a civil tribunal. On the mole stands a triumphal arch of the Emperor Trajan, and another in honour of Pope Benedict XIV. Pop. 45,000.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile region of Spain. The Andalusians are a mixed race, descended from Africans, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Vandals, and Moors, to the last of whom they bear strong traces in person and manners. Andalusia embraces seven of the modern provinces into which Spain has been recently divided.

Andaman Islands, a group of islands situate on the east side of the Bay of Bengal.

Andermatt, a village of Switzerland, cant. Uri, and lying 20 m. S. of Altorf. Near it is the famous "Devil's Bridge," over the torrent of the Reuss.

Andernach, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, below Coblenz.

Andes, a vast chain of mountains in South America, extending 4300 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Strait of Magellan. The higher portions of the mountain-system are covered with perpetual snow. The loftiest measured summit is *Aconcagua*, in the Chilean Andes, which rises to 23,910 feet above the sea. Gold, silver, and precious stones are among the mineral riches of the Andes; and the various plants and trees peculiar to the different regions of the globe appear in regular succession, as we ascend from the level of the ocean to the summits of the mountains. Volcanoes are frequent in certain portions of the range.

Andover, a town in Hampshire, with 5501 inh. and considerable trade in malt. — A town of Massachusetts, U. States.

Andorre (Republic of), a small independent state on the S. declivity of the Pyrenees, whose primitive manners still exist, and form a striking contrast to those of their more polished neighbours. Pop. 18,000.

Andrew's (St), a city and sea-port of Scotland, co. Fife, some time the seat of regal government. The university of St. Andrew's is the oldest in Scotland; and there are several interesting ruins of by-gone ages. Pop. 6316.

Andria, a town of Naples, 30 m. WNW. of Bari. Pop. 13,500.

Andros, an island in the Archipelago.

Andros Islands, a chain of islands among the Bahamas. Lat. 24.48 N., lon. 77.25 W.

Andujar, a town of Spain. Pop. 14,000.

Anduze, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 5400.

BUY WHAT YOU DO NOT WANT, AND YOU WILL SELL WHAT YOU CANNOT SPARE.

THE MOUSE DOES NOT LEAVE THE CAT'S HOUSE WITH A FULL BELLY.

Angara, a river in Asiatic Russia. It flows out of Lake Baikal, and joins the Yenesei.

Angelo (St), the name of several towns in Italy.

Angelo de Lombardi (St), a town of S. Italy. Pop. 6000.

Angers, a city of France, dep. Maine et Loire; in which is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and that of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. of England. Pop. 52,000.

Anglesey, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 27 miles long and 18 broad. It is divided into six hundreds and 77 parishes, and abounds in copper and sulphur. Pop. 51,040.

Angola, an extensive country on the W. coast of Africa, to the S. of the equator. The river Coanza is the largest among the numerous streams by which it is watered. St Paul de Loanda (lat. 8.52 S.) is the principal town, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements on this portion of the African coasts.

Angora, a city of Asiatic Turkey, near which Bajazet was defeated and taken prisoner by Tamerlane, in 1402. It represents the ancient Ancyra, and is famous for its breed of goats, the fine wool of which is largely exported.

Angornou, a town in Central Africa, on the SW. shore of Lake Chad.

Angostura, a city of Venezuela, S. America. Lat. 8.8 N., lon. 63.55 W.

Angoulême, a town of France (dep. Charente), which has manufactures of woollen, earthenware, and excellent paper.

Angra, the capital of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores.

Angra de los Reis, a sea-port of Brazil, 70 m. W. of Rio Janeiro.

Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, one of the Caribbees; it derives its name from its winding form. Lat. 18.12 N., lon. 63.10 W.

Anhalt, a small country of Northern Germany, including the former duchies of Anhalt-Beruberg, Anhalt-Coethen, and Anhalt-Dessau. Area 1025 sq. miles: pop. 122,000. The cap. is Dessau.

Anholt, an island of Denmark in the Cattegat. Lat. 56.38 N., lon. 11.35 E.

Anjar, a town and district of Hindoostan, prov. Cutch.

Anjeer, a sea-port of Java, situated on the Strait of Sunda, and a frequent place of call for ships using that passage.

Anjou, an ancient province and gov. of France.

Anklam, a commercial city of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 50 m. NW. of Stettin. Pop. 8000.

Ankobar, a town in Abyssinia, the capital of the modern kingdom of Shoa.

Annabon (or *Anno-Bom*), an island in the Gulf of Guinea, of which both the Spaniards and the Portuguese claim the sovereignty. But the population are under a native chief.

Annah, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Euphrates, and on the caravan route between Aleppo and Bagdad.

Annamaboe, a town and fort on the Gold

Coast of Africa, under British rule. Lat. 5.10. N., lon. 1.7 W.

Annan, a town of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, on a river of the same name, near its outlet in the Solway. Pop. 3170.

Annapolis, a sea-port town and river of Nova Scotia, on the E. side of the Bay of Fundy.—A town in the United States, the political capital of Maryland.

Annecy, a town of Hte. Savoie (France), near the lake of Geneva. Pop. 9700.

Anni, an ancient and deserted city—once the capital of an Armenian kingdom—in Asiatic Turkey. The rivers of Anni lie on the stream of the Arpa-chai (an affluent of the Kour), about 20 m. to the SE. of Kars.

Annonay, a town of France, dep. Ardèche, noted for its paper manufacture. Pop. 7689.

Anspach, a manufacturing city of Germany, within the kingdom of Bavaria, the former capital of a margraviate. Pop. 14,500.

Anstruther, East and West, two boroughs in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Antegüera, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Lat. 37.9 N., lon. 4.32 W. Pop. 20,150.

Antibes, a town and port on the Mediterranean coast of France, near the Sardinian frontier. Pop. 4500.

Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the river St Lawrence, measuring 125 miles long by 30 broad. It is uninhabited, except by a few persons stationed there to render assistance in the case of shipwrecks. Though generally accounted barren and unproductive, Anticosti is said to possess great natural capabilities.

Antigua, an island in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, and the most important member of the Leeward Chain. It has 36,000 inh., and exports considerable quantities of sugar.

Antioch (or *Antakia*, as it is now called), a town of Syria, noted as the place in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians; also for the birth-place of St Chrysostom, in 317. Antioch stands on the left bank of the Orontes. It is now only a poor town, with 5000 inh.

Antioquia, a town and province of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold and silver.

Antiparos, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, famous for an immense subterranean cavern or grotto.

Antisana, one of the loftiest volcanos of the Andes.

Antonio St, the most northerly of the Cape Verd Islands.—A town of Brazil.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, 50 miles in length, and 30 broad; it is divided into 77 parishes, which are much encumbered with bogs and morasses. Antrim has a great natural curiosity on the north coast, called the Giant's Causeway, which projects 600 feet into the sea. Pop. 419,782.—The cap. of the county.

Antwerp, a maritime city of Belgium, situated on the river Scheldt, 60 miles above its mouth. Antwerp is the chief seat of Belgian commerce. Pop. 120,000.—A Belgian province, of which the above forms the capital.

Aosta, a city of Piedmont, lying 50 m.

NW. of Turin, on the Dora-baltea river. Pop. 6000.

Apennines, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begin near Oneglia, on the Gulf of Genoa, pass round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, and afterwards stretch through the entire length of the Italian peninsula. They are divided into the *Northern*, the *Central*, and the *Southern Apennines*.

Apollonia, a fort and district on the gold coast of Africa, to the westward of Cape Three Points. It exports gold, ivory, palm oil, &c.

Appenzell, a canton in the NE. part of Switzerland: also the name of its chief town.

Appleby, a borough and the county town of Westmoreland, almost encircled by the river Eden. Pop. 1989.

Appledore, a village on the N. coast of Devonshire; a favourite place of resort in the bathing season.—A small town in Kent.

Apt, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse. Lat. 43.2 N., lon. 5.24 E. Pop. 4400.

Apure, a large river of South America.

Aquila, a city of Naples, with a castle. In 1700 an earthquake destroyed 2400 persons.

Aquilea, a town of Italy, in Friuli. It is very ancient, and was once a patriarchate.

Aquino, a town of Naples, the birth-place of Juvenal.

Arabat, a small town in the Crimea, on the W. shore of the Sea of Azov.

Arabia, a country of Asia, extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided popularly into three parts—*Petræa*, *Deserta*, and *Felix*. *Arabia Petræa* lies to the south of Syria, along the north-east coast of the Red Sea: the north part is mountainous and, in general, stony, sandy, and barren; but some places yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk, and the flesh of camels, are the chief food of its inhabitants. *Arabia Felix* occupies the SW. corner of the peninsula, and embraces many rich tracts which produce a variety of fruit, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. *Arabia Deserta* includes nearly all the remainder of the country. But these divisions, introduced into geography by the Greek and Roman writers, are unknown to the Arabs themselves. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown complexion, and have always a grave and melancholy air, which, aided by the imposing aspect of their beards, gives a dignity to their manner that is very striking. They are abstemious, consider hospitality as a religious duty, and derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder; they acknowledge no sovereign but the emir, or leading sheikh of their tribe, who is their natural prince, and to whom they pay implicit obedience. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound with a leather girdle, and drawers made of linen; they wear a kind of red cap, and sometimes slippers, but generally half-

boots, in order to be ready to get on horseback. Mohammed was a native of this country, and, under the impulse of religious zeal, his followers conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they went.

Aracan, a fertile country of Asia, on the E. shore of the Bay of Bengal, acquired from the Burmese by the British in 1824. It supplies great quantities of rice. Akyab is its chief town.

Aracati, a town and river of Brazil, 140 m. W. of Cape S. Roque. Pop. of town, 5000.

Arafat, Mount, a hill situated 15 m. to the eastward of Mecca, and annually visited by Mohammedan pilgrims.

Aragon, a province of Spain, fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; it also produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Aragon, while a separate kingdom, was the most powerful of the peninsular states. It now forms the three provinces of Saragossa, Huesca, and Teruel.

Aragona, a town of Sicily, lying 8 m. to the northward of Girgenti. Pop. 5850.

Aral, an inland sea or lake of Asia, measuring 230 m. in the direction of N. and S., and 180 m. from E. to W. It receives the two large streams of the Syr and Amoo, the ancient Jaxartes and Oxus.

Aranda, a town of Spain, on the Duero. *Aranjuez*, a town of New Castile, Spain, on the left bank of the Tagus.

Ararat, a stupendous detached mountain of Russian Armenia; venerated by the Armenians from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested. It rises to 17,260 feet in height.

Aras (an. *Araxes*), a large river of Armenia, flowing into the Caspian Sea.

Araucania, a territory in the south of Chili, in S. America. Its original inhabitants have throughout preserved their independence.

Arbil (an. *Arbela*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated beyond the Tigris, 56 m. SE. of Mosul. It is renowned in history for the victory obtained over Darius by Alexander 331 B. C.

Arbois, a town of France, dep. Jura, surrounded by vineyards. Pop. 7130.

Arcadia, the classical name of central Peloponnesus, now the Morea, in Greece.

Archangel, an extensive gov. of Russia in Europe, double the size of England and Ireland.—The cap. of the above gov. and the principal commercial port and city in the N. of Russia. It stands on the river Dvina, near its outlet in the White Sea.

Archipelago, anciently called *Mare Ægeum*, embracing all the islands in that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor and Greece.

Arcis-sur-Aube, a town of France, dep. Aube, which suffered severely during the campaign of 1814.

Arco, a town and castle of Tyrol.

Arcole, a village of N. Italy, prov. Verona, memorable for a series of sanguinary engagements which took place in 1796, between the Austrians and the French under Napoleon.

Arcos de la Frontera, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Pop. 10,000.

Arcot, a maritime district of Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic.—The Mohammedan cap. of the above. It came definitively into the British possession in 1801. Pop. 53,000.

Ardee, a borough in Louth county, Ireland. Pop. 2572.

Ardelan, a prov. of Kurdistan, Persia. Its chief town is Senna.

Ardennes, a dep. in the N. of France, distinguished by its mines and manufactures. The wooded and hilly tract which formed the ancient forest of Ardennes extends thence, in a N.E. direction, across the Belgian frontier.

Ardfert, a borough in Kerry county, Ireland. Pop. 367.

Ardglass, a maritime town of Ireland, co. Down, prov. Ulster. It was formerly of much commercial importance, but is now only distinguished for its fisheries. Pop. 774.

Ardmore, a town of Waterford, Ireland.

Ardoch, a village in Perthshire, Scotland, remarkable for having near it one of the best preserved Roman stations in the empire, supposed to be the work of Agricola.

Ardrossan, a sea-port town of Ayrshire Scotland. Pop. 2896.

Arendal, a sea-port town of Norway, on the coast of the Skager-rack. It has an extensive ship-building and other trade. Pop. 5000.

Arensburg, a sea-port town of Livonia, on the island of Oesel. Pop. 1600.

Arequipa, a city of Peru, founded by Pizarro. It has suffered much from earthquakes. Pop. 35,000.

Arethusa, a fountain at Syracuse, Sicily, famous in ancient history.

Arezzo, a city of Tuscany 40 m. S.E. of Florence. It was the birth-place of Petrarch. Pop. 11,700.

Argæus (or Arjish-dagh), a considerable mountain in Asia Minor, to the S. of Kaisariyeh.

Argenteuil, a town of France, 13 m. N.W. of Paris. Heloise was educated at a nunnery in this place. Pop. 4536.

Argos, a city of Greece, in the Morea: in antiquity, the cap. of Argolis.

Argyle, a county of Scotland. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, and Col; the soil, in the high grounds, affords excellent pasture, but the only crops cultivated to any extent are bigg, oats, and potatoes. Pop. 75,635.

Argyro Castro, a town of Turkey in Europe. Pop. 13,400.

Arica, a sea-port town of Peru, now much decayed from its former importance. Pop. 3500.

Arienzo, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 11,000.

Arish, *El*, a fortress on the Syrian and Egyptian frontier.

Arispe, an inland town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora.

Arizona, a terr. of U.S., adjoin. Mex. and lower course of riv. Colorado. Pop. 9600.

Arkansas, one of the United States, lying to the W. of the Mississippi. It is rich in minerals, but cotton and tobacco constitute its chief present produce. Little Rock is the capital. Arkansas was ad-

mitted into the Union in 1836. Pop. 484,000.

Arkeeko, a sea-port of Abyssinia, on the W. coast of the Red Sea. It is under the rule of a native chief.

Arklow, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland. Pop. 4670.

Arles, a town in the S. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone. It has numerous Roman antiquities. Pop. 14,000.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, prov. Ulster. The soil is excellent; some good marble is found here; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Bann, and Newry. Pop. 179,221.—The capital of the above county, and the seat of the archbishop. Armagh is the centre of a large inland trade, and has 7866 inhab.

Armenia, a large country of Asia, now divided between the empires of Turkey, Russia, and Persia. It is elevated and mountainous, and includes the sources of the rivers Euphrates, Kour, and Aras.

Arnheim, a town of Holland. Pop. 14,000.

Arno, a river of Italy, flowing in a westerly course through the fertile prov. of Tuscany. Florence and Pisa are on its banks.

Arnsberg, a town and government of Prussia, within the province of Westphalia. Pop. 4000.

Arnstadt, an inland town of Germany, within the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Pop. 5000.

Arolsen, an inland town of Germany, the capital of the little principality of Waldeck. Pop. 2000.

Arona, an Italian town, situated on the SW. shore of L. Maggiore, and within the prov. of Novara. Pop. 5000.

Aroo, a small group of islands in the East Indian archipelago, lying to the N.E. of Timorlaut. Their inhabitants (of mixed Malay and Papuan origin) are active traders. Pop. 60,000.

Arpino, a town of S. Italy: the birth-place of Caius Marius and Cicero. Pop. 9000.

Arran, an island of Scotland, county Bute.

Arran Isles, *North*, three small islands near the W. coast of Donegal, Ireland.—The *Arran Isles*, *South*, are three lofty islands on the W. coast of the same country, at the entrance of Galway Bay.

Arras, a fortified city of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais. Pop. 24,000.

Arrière, a dep. in the S. of France.

Art, a town of Switzerland, canton Schwitz, at the S. end of the lake of Zug.

Arta, a town of the Isle of Majorca. Pop. 8000.—A town of Albania, the site of the ancient Ambracia. Pop. 6500.

Arthur's Seat, a bold conical hill, chiefly composed of basaltic pillars, and 810 feet in height, which rises just above the city of Edinburgh.

Artois, a former province of France, now chiefly included within the dep. of Pas-de-Calais.

Arundel, a town in Sussex, on the river Arun. Pop. 2956.

Arve, a river of Savoy, which joins the Rhone a short distance below Geneva.

Asaph, *St*, an episcopal city of Flintshire, N. Wales. Pop. 1906.

Ascalon (now *Askulan*), an ancient city of Palestine, now in ruins. Lat. 31.39 N., lon. 34.32 E.

Ascension, an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean (lat. 7.56 S., lon. 14.24 W.), 34 sq. m. in area. It belong to Britain, and is used as a naval station.

Asch, a town of Bohemia, Pop. 8000.

Aschaffenburg, a city of Bavaria. P. 7000.

Aschersleben, a town of Prussia. P. 9730.

Ascoli, a town of Cent. Italy. P. 12,000.

Ascoli di Satriano, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 6000.

Ashantee, a kingdom in the interior of Guinea, N. of the Gold Coast. It is very fertile, and its inhabitants are ferocious and warlike. The climate is very insalubrious.

Ashbourne, a town in Derbyshire, famous for cheese. Pop. 3501.

Ashburton, a bor. town in Devonshire. Pop. 2083.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a town in Leicestershire. Pop. 7302.

Ashdod (or *Esdood*), an ancient city of Palestine, now a mere village. Lat. 31.45 N., lon. 35.41 E.

Ashford, a town in Kent, on the river Stour. Pop. 8458.

Ashton-under-Lyne, a town and parish in Lancashire, seven miles E. of Manchester, and one of the seats of the cotton manufacture. Pop. 31,984.

Asia, one of the three great portions of the eastern continent, and the largest among the divisions of the globe, embraces upwards of 17,000,000 of square miles. Asia is united to Africa by the isthmus of Suez. On the west, its frontier-line is coincident with the eastern border of Europe, along the mountain-chains of the Caucasus and the Ural. The Arctic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans form respectively the northern, eastern, and southern limits of the Asiatic continent. In the height of its mountain-chains, and the vast breadth, continuity, and altitude of its tablelands, Asia is superior to any other region. The Himalaya Mountains reach in their culminating point—Mount Everest (or Devadhunga)—28,002 feet, or upwards of five miles, above the sea. The Altai Mountains, though much less elevated, form part of a widely-extended system of elevation. The chains of Taurus and Lebanon, the Ghauts, and many others, belong to Asiatic geography. The deserts of Mongolia and Arabia—the former in the central, the latter in the SW. portion, of this continent—are of vast extent. But Asia comprises some of the most fertile and productive regions of the globe; amongst them the rich peninsulas of India within and beyond the Ganges, with the provinces of Asiatic Turkey, and the watered plains of China. The rivers of Asia are inferior in length to those of the New World, but are still magnificent streams. The two great rivers of China—Yang-tsze-kiang and Hwang-ho—are among the principal, and the former is probably the longest river in the eastern half of the globe. In Southern Asia, the Ganges and Indus, with the Brahmapootra, Irawady, and other streams, are of first-rate importance. The Euphrates

and Tigris belong to a more westerly region of the Asiatic continent. Three great streams—the Obi, Yenesei, and Lena—flow through the cold and barren wastes of the Siberian plain, towards the Arctic Sea. Asia comprehends within its limits all the varieties of climate that belong to a latitudinal range of 80 degrees, from the equator far into the frozen zone. Northern Asia is cold, Middle Asia dry and temperate, Southern Asia generally warm and moist. The shores of the Persian Gulf, with parts of the neighbouring countries, constitute one of the hottest regions on the globe; while the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, to the eastward of the Lena, exhibit an intensity of cold that has no parallel elsewhere. The productions of the natural world are not less varied. Asia is rich in minerals. The gold-mines of the Ural and Altai, though surpassed in importance by the Australian and Californian gold-fields, are of high value. Silver is also abundant in the Altai region. Iron and other useful metals are extensively distributed. Southern Asia (especially its south-eastern shores and the islands of the adjoining archipelago) displays a varied and luxuriant vegetation, which includes nearly all the productions that are of most utility to man; amongst them rice, cotton, indigo, and a vast number of valuable fruits, spices, and forest-trees. The tea-plant belongs exclusively to South-eastern Asia and the Japanese islands. Animal life, especially in its larger forms, is nowhere else so abundant. The lion, tiger, elephant, camel, horse, and various members of the ox tribe, are all native to this continent. The population of Asia embraces members of four out of the five great divisions of the human race, and probably numbers not less than 500 millions—or more than half the entire population of the globe. The most numerous tribes are those that belong to the Mongolian stock, who occupy China and the neighbouring countries. Western Asia (with, according to ethnologists, a large portion of Southern Asia, including the whole of the Hindoo peninsula) is peopled by the Caucasian stock. The Malay family of mankind is found in the islands of the East Indian archipelago, together with various tribes whose darker skin and lower social grade indicate them as belonging to the Negro race. Asia was the first-peopled region of the globe, and its migratory hordes have in all ages constituted the source whence other lands have derived their inhabitants, whether as peaceful colonists or as conquerors. The political divisions of Asia are numerous; but the empires of China, Russia, and Britain, comprehend between them not less than three-fourths of its entire area. The dominion of Russia is exercised over the plains of Northern Asia, that of China over the centre and east of the continent, and the sway of Britain over large portions of the south. The empires of Turkey and Persia divided between them, until within a recent period, the finest regions of Western Asia; but Russia has now acquired a sure footing to the southward of the Caucasus. The Bedouins of the desert,

WHEN THE PIRATE PROMISES MASSES AND WAX, THE VESSEL IS IN A BAD PLIGHT.

WHEN A RIVER DOES NOT MAKE A NOISE, IT IS EITHER EMPTY OR VERY FULL.

in the SW. corner of the continent, preserve the independence which has in all ages characterised the inhabitants of the Arabian peninsula.

Asia Minor, a peninsula of Western Asia, included within the dominion of Turkey. It comprises the provinces of Anatolia, Roum or Sivas, Trebizond, Marash, Itshili, and Karamania. Smyrna and Trebizond are its two principal sea-ports; Kutaya, Brusa, Angora, and Kaisariyeh, among its chief inland cities.

Aspinwall, a town of recent origin, situated on the Atlantic coast of the isthmus of Panama, at the northerly terminus of the Panama railway. Lat. 9.20 N., lon. 79.54 W.

Assal, a salt lake in Abyssinia. Lat. 11.40 N., lon. 42.21 E.

Assam, a fertile country of India beyond the Ganges; it embraces the middle and upper portions of the valley of the Brahmapootra river. Assam was ceded to the British by the Burmese, in 1826. Its pop. amounts to 710,000, chiefly Hindoos, and followers of the Brahminical faith. The chief towns are Gowhatti and Goalpara.

Assenede, a town of Belgium. Pop. 3200.

Assenheim, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 4000.

Assouan, the frontier-town of Egypt and Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile. It represents the ancient Syene.

Assumption, a city of S. America, cap. of Paraguay. Lat. 25.16 S., lon. 47.37 W. Pop. 10,000.

Assye, or *Assaye*, a town of Hindoostan, the scene of one of Wellington's early victories. Lat. 20.15 N., lon. 75.56 E.

Asterabad, a city of Persia. Lat. 36.48 N., lon. 54.0 E.

Asti, a city of Piedmont, with a citadel. Lat. 44.56 N., lon. 8.17 E. Pop. 22,000.

Astorga, a city of Leon, in Spain. Lat. 42.32 N., lon. 6.25 W. Pop. 4000.

Astrakhan, a province of Asiatic Russia.

—The cap. of the above province, situated on one of the islands formed at the mouth of the Volga, and 30 m. above its outlet in the Caspian. It is the grand fishing mart for all the interior of Russia. Pop. 46,000.

Asturias, a mountainous prov. on the N. coast of Spain. Pop. 510,000.

Atacama, a desert tract on the W. coast of S. America, within the limits of Bolivia.

Atbara, or *Tecazze*, an African river, the chief affluent of the Nile.

Ath, a fortified town of Belgium. Pop. 9000.

Athboy, a decayed town of Meath county, Ireland. Pop. 982.

Athelney, a small tract of land in Somersetshire, formerly insulated by the rivers Parret and Tone, and memorable for having afforded shelter to King Alfred.

Athens, the capital city of Greece, once the seat of learning and the arts, and noted for its grandeur and magnificence, but now greatly decayed. Its numerous remains of antiquity, however, impart to it enduring interest. Of late years Athens has increased its size, and exhibits an improving aspect. Pop. 40,000.

Atherstone, a town of Warwickshire. Pop. 3667.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon, Westmeath and Roscommon counties. It is the principal military depôt for the W. of Ireland. Pop. 5601.

Athos, *Mount* (or Monte Santo), a celebrated mountain on the NW. shore of the Archipelago, 6349 feet in height.

Athy, a borough in Kildare, Ireland. Pop. 4113.

Atlanta, a town in N.W. of Georgia, U.S.

Atlantic Ocean, that vast expanse of water which extends between the continents of Africa and Europe on the E., and the continent of America on the W. Between Africa and Florida it is 4150 miles broad, and in its narrowest part, between Greenland and Norway, it is 930 miles across. It is said to derive its name from Mount Atlas.

Atlas, a chain of mountains in Africa, extending along the coast of Barbary upwards of 2000 miles, from the Atlantic to the borders of Tunis and Tripoli.

Atrato, a river of S. America, in the state of New Granada.

Atri, or *Atria*, an ancient city of Italy, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I. Pop. 6000.

Attock, a fortified town on the E. bank of the Indus. Lat. 33.51 N., lon. 72.17 E.

Aube, an inland dep. of France, containing the SW. part of the old province of Champagne.

Aubenas, a town of France, dep. of Ardèche, beautifully situated at the foot of the Cevennes. Pop. 4855.

Aubigny, a town of France, dep. Cher, with a castle. Pop. 2400.

Aubin, a town of France, dep. Aveyron. It lies in the midst of a rich mineral tract. Pop. 1540.

Aubin (St), a sea-port town of the island of Jersey, opposite to St Helier.

Auburn, a town of the United States, New York co. Pop. 5500.

Aubusson, a town of France, dep. Creuse, celebrated for its carpet manufactures. Pop. 5630.

Auch, a city of France, dep. Gers, and on the river Gers. Pop. 7600.

Auchterarder, a village and parish of Scotland, co. Perth.

Auchtermuchty, a town and parish of Scotland, co. Fife.

Auckland, the capital of Auckland prov., New Zealand, on the N. Island. Pop. 20,000.

Auckland, Bishop, a town in Durham. Pop. 8700.

Auckland Islands, a group in the Southern Ocean, 180 miles to the S. of New Zealand. They serve as a station for vessels engaged in the southern whale-fishery.

Aude, a mar. dep. in the S. of France.

Augsburg, a fortified city of Bavaria, famous as the place where Melancthon's Confession of Faith was presented to the emperor Charles V. Pop. 49,000.

Augusta, a city of Georgia, U. States. Pop. 15,000.—The capital of Maine, U. S., situated on the Kennebec river. Pop. 8000.

Augustin, St, a sea-port of Florida. Pop. 3000.—A port and river on the coast of Labrador.

Aullagas, or *Uros*, a lake of S. America, within the republic of Bolivia.

Aumale, a town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure. Pop. 2063.

HE WHO HAS LOST OXEN, IS ALWAYS LISTENING TO THE BELLS.

HE WHO GOES THE WRONG ROAD, MUST GO THE JOURNEY TWICE OVER.

Auray, a sea-port town of France, dep. Morbihan. Pop. 4000.

Aurillac, a town of France, dep. Cantal. Pop. 9897.

Auriol, a town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone. Pop. 5190.

Aurangabad, a city of the Deccan, Hindoostan, cap. of the province of same name. It was the favourite residence of Aurungzebe, whose palace still remains. In its neighbourhood are the cave-temples of Ellora. Pop. 60,000.

Austell (St), a town and parish of Cornwall, famous for tin and copper mines, soap-stone quarries, and china-clay works. Pop. 3825.

Austerlitz, a small town of Moravia, the scene of one of Napoleon's victories.

Australia, one of the great divisions of the globe, and the one among them that is entirely within the southern hemisphere. Australia is surrounded by the waters of the Indian, Pacific, and Southern Oceans, but is continental in point of extent, being only one-fourth less than Europe in magnitude. Large portions of the interior of the Australian continent are still unknown. It is only, indeed, within a period comparatively recent that its existence has become known to Europeans, and settlements established on its shores. The Dutch visited many portions of the Australian coast during the earlier half of the 17th century, and Tasman entirely circumnavigated the "Great South Land" (as it was called) in 1642. The name of New Holland, by which its western half long continued to be known, commemorates the Dutch discoveries. During more than a century after Tasman's time, the shores of Australia were seldom visited. In 1768, Captain Cook surveyed its whole eastern coast-line, to which he gave the name of New South Wales, and took possession of it on the part of the British Crown. Twenty years later, the first European settlement was established on its shores, the foundations of the town of Sydney being laid by the English in 1788. Three-fourths of the persons composing the colonising party were convicts, and New South Wales continued to be used as a convict settlement during more than the first half-century of its existence. Other portions of the Australian coasts have subsequently been explored by the English nation, and settlements made upon some of them. The colony of South Australia was established in 1836; that of Western Australia (or Swan River), in 1829. The thriving and now populous province of Victoria—previously constituting the "Port Phillip district" of New South Wales—was made a distinct colony in 1850. Australia differs in nearly all respects—aspect, climate, and productions, alike—from other portions of the globe. The interior, in so far as it has been explored, appears to consist of wide-spreading plains, for the most part arid and desert. The coast districts are hilly, especially towards the SE., where the ranges of the Australian Alps and the Blue Mountains occur. But its general scarcity of running water, and the paucity of large rivers, with the absence of the larger

forms of animal life, are among the prime characteristics of Australian geography. The Murray, its most important river, has a course of 1200 miles, but its volume of water is for the most part inconsiderable. The Australian climate is warm (even in its more temperate regions), but liable to frequent and sudden variations. The seasons of course reverse those of the northern hemisphere; July being the coldest, and January the hottest, period of the year. Very few of the native plants are of any use to man, though all the food-plants of Europe (besides many that belong to other lands) flourish in its cultivated plains. Australian zoology includes scarcely any of the mammalia, excepting the kangaroos and opossums, which are now rapidly disappearing from the settled districts. But the domestic quadrupeds of Europe have thriven amidst the boundless expanse of the Australian "bush," and the wool furnished by its sheep now supplies more than half of the large demand for that article in the English market. The mineral wealth of Australia is very great. The gold-fields of Victoria and New South Wales (first discovered in 1851) are only rivalled in richness by those of California, and the copper-ore of South Australia is the finest in the world. Within recent years, Australia has contributed £12,000,000 sterling to the annual gold-produce of the world. The native population of Australia are perhaps the most degraded members of the human family, and the settlement of Europeans upon their shores has done nothing to elevate their social or moral condition. They are few in number, and are fast becoming still further diminished. The colonial population (composed chiefly of British settlers and their descendants) already numbers upwards of a million, and is rapidly increasing. Great Britain is the only nation that has formed any permanent settlement upon the Australian coasts, and her claim to sovereignty over the whole of this vast region of the south is undisputed.

Australia, South, a British colony, forming one of the provinces into which the settled portions of the Australian continent are divided. South Australia extends from the waters of the Southern Ocean as far into the interior as the parallel of 26°, and comprehends in breadth the space lying between the meridians of 129° and 141° E. long. To this large area of 370,000 sq. miles has been provisionally added, since 1863, the whole adjacent country to the northward, as far as the shores of the Indian Ocean. The lower portion of the river Murray, and the basin of Lake Torrens, are within this province. The population of S. Australia exceeds 189,000. Its industry is chiefly agricultural, and the wheat grown within the province is largely supplied to the neighbouring colonies. The valuable copper-ore is also a great source of wealth. The capital of the colony is Adelaide.

Australia, Western, a British colony, situated on the W. side of the Australian continent. Its nominal limits are of immense extent, including the entire tract

THE WAY TO BABYLON WILL NEVER BRING YOU TO JERUSALEM.

HE THAT STAYS IN THE VALLEY WILL NEVER GET OVER THE HILL.

of country lying to the W. of the meridian of 129°. But the territory actually settled is confined to the SW. corner of the continent, embracing the country in the immediate neighbourhood of the Swan River and King George's Sound. It was on the banks of the Swan River that the colonists of Western Australia first settled in 1829. The natural capabilities of Western Australia are, perhaps, hardly inferior to those of the other Australian colonies, but its progress has notwithstanding been slow, and its population does not at present exceed 25,000. The town of Perth, on the Swan River, is the capital of the colony, and Freemantle, at the mouth of the same stream, its chief port.

Austria (Lower and Upper), two provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, lying along the course of the Danube, and together formed the former arch-duchy of Austria. Total area, 12,280 sq. m.; pop. 2,728,000. Vienna, the cap. of the Empire, is within Lower Austria.

Austro-Hungarian Empire, an important dominion of central Europe, known prior to 1868 as the Austrian Empire. The change in title was due to the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, which deprived the house of Austria of its former place in the affairs of the German nation. The Austro-Hungarian Emp. includes, besides Austria proper, the prov. of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Littoral, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, the Bukowine, and Dalmatia, which are together called the Cis-Leithan countries, and are under the administration of the 'reich'; also the Trans-Leithan countries, under the Hungarian crown, viz., Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and the Military Frontier. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Dniester, Drave, and Po. The Empire comprises an area of 250,000 sq. miles, with a population exceeding 35,000,000.

Autun, a city of France, dep. Saône et Loire. Pop. 10,000.

Auvergne, a former province of Central France, now forming the depts. of Cantal and Puy de Dôme. It is noted for its numerous extinct volcanic craters.

Auxerre, a city of France, dep. Yonne, and on the river Yonne. Pop. 11,000.

Auxonne, a town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Saône. Pop. 3000.

Ava, a city of Asia, the former capital of the kingdom of Burmah; it lies on the Irawady, six miles S.W. of Amarapura, the present capital.

Avallon, a town of France, dep. Yonne; it trades in wine, grain, wood, &c. Pop. 5000.

Avebury, or *Abury*, a village in Wiltshire, famous for the gigantic remains of what has been considered a Druidical temple, similar to Stonehenge.

Avellino, a town of S. Italy, the entrepôt of the surrounding country. Pop. 12,000.

Avenches, a town of Switzerland, canton Vaud, near the small lake of Morat.

Averno, a lake near Baiæ, Naples; fabled by the ancient poets as the entrance to the infernal regions.

Aversa, a town of S. Italy, beautifully situated in a plain covered with vines and orange trees. Pop. 15,000.

Avesnes, a town of France, dep. Nord.

Avestad, a town of Sweden, prov. Westera, noted for its copper-works. Pop. 1000.

Aveyron, a dep. of France, forming part of the ancient prov. of Guienne. It is traversed by the river Aveyron, which joins the Tarn, one of the chief affluents of the Garonne.

Avignon, a city of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the left bank of the Rhone. Pop. 36,000.

Avila, a city of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, formerly a part of Old Castile. It lies 65 m. WNW. of Madrid. Pop. 4200.

Aviles, a sea-port town of Spain, Asturias. Lat. 43.36 N., lon. 5.52 E. Pop. 6000.

Aviz, a town of Portugal, whence the military knights of Avis have their name.

Avon, the name of several rivers, in various parts of England, Wales, and Scotland. The three most considerable are the Warwick, Bristol, and Salisbury Avons. The first-named joins the Severn at Tewkesbury; the two others enter respectively the British and English Channels.

Avranches, an ancient town of France, dep. Manche. Here, in 1172, Henry II. of England did penance for the murder of Becket, and received absolution. Pop. 7690.

Awe, a lake and river of Scotland, co. Argyle.

Axbridge, a town in Somersetshire. Pop. 799.

Axholme (Isle of), in Lincolnshire. It is formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle.

Axim, a district of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, producing palm-oil, cocoa, oranges, pine-apples, water-melons, and rice.

Axminster, a town in Devonshire, once famous for its manufacture of carpets. Pop. 2918.

Axum, an ancient town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigre, now reduced to a mere village. Lat. 14.10 N., lon. 39.0 E.

Ayamonte, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Seville. Pop. 6350.

Aylesbury, a borough and the largest town in Buckinghamshire; the making of lace is carried on here to a great extent. Pop. 6962.

Aylesford, a village and parish in Kent.

Aylsham, a town in Norfolk, on the Bure. Pop. 2346.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which rises in the eastern part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Garpel in its course across the county, and enters the Firth of Clyde at the town of Ayr.—A borough in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the river Ayr. Its chief trade is in coal. The poet Burns was born and buried here. Pop. 17,851.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, divided into 45 parishes. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, and Stinchar rivers, which abound with salmon. Pop. 200,745.

Azamor, a fortified town of Fez, Africa.

Azerbaijan, a fertile province in the NW. of Persia, producing abundant crops of corn and the most delicious fruits.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic, between 37 and 40 N. lat. and 25 and 30 W. lon. The climate is favourable, and the soil is in general fertile, abounding in corn, grapes,

oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and feeding many cattle, hogs, and sheep. These islands belong to Portugal, and have a pop. of 214,000.

Azov, an inland sea, the *Palus Mæotis* of the ancients.—A decayed town of European Russia, on the river Don, 10 m. above its mouth.

Azua, a town of Hayti, W. Indies.

BAALBEK. See *Balbek*.

Baba-dagh, a fortified town of European Turkey, within the marshy tract of the Dobrudsha, near the mouth of the Danube. Pop. 10,000.

Bab-el-Mandeb, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean.

Babuyanes, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19.43 N., lon. 121.30 E.

Baccarat, a town of France, dep. Meurthe. Pop. 2800.

Bacharach, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, above Coblenz.

Bachian, an island, the largest and most southern of the Proper Moluccas. Lat. 0.25 S., lon. 127 E.

Back, a river of British N. America, so called from Captain (afterwards Sir George) Back, by whom it was discovered and traced down to its outlet in the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-5.

Bacup, a town of Lancashire: pop. 17,199.

Badagry, a town of the W. coast of Africa, lat. 6.25 N., lon. 2.53 E. Its commercial importance is less now than formerly.

Badajoz, a city of Spain, capital of prov. of same name, formerly a part of Estremadura, situated on the S. bank of the Guadiana, close to the Portuguese frontier. It surrendered to the French in 1811, and was taken from them by the British and Portuguese, in 1812. Pop. 12,000.

Baden, a grand-duchy of Germany. Included within the German Empire. Pop. 1,461,000. It lies along the east bank of the Rhine, forming a long and narrow strip of territory, with a highly-fertile soil, and distinguished by varied natural beauties. The range of the Schwarzwald, or Black-Forest, is chiefly within its limits. The produce of Baden is chiefly agricultural, and its vineyards are of large extent. Carlsruhe is its capital.

—A watering-place within the grand-duchy of that name (distinguished as Baden-Baden), situated 20 miles to the S. by W. of Carlsruhe.—A town of Switzerland, on the river Limmat, cant. of Argau.—A town in Lower Austria, 15 m. SW. of Vienna, celebrated for its mineral-springs.

Badia, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 m. W. by N. of Rovigo. Pop. 3400.

Baena, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, and 24 m. SE. of the city of Cordova. Pop. 13,000.

Baffa, a town of Cyprus, with a fort. It is the ancient Paphos. Lat. 34.48 N., lon. 32.18 E.

Baffin Bay, a large bay of North America, lying to the NE. of Hudson Bay. It was discovered in 1616, by Wm. Baffin, an Englishman.

Bagdad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, situated

ed on the Tigris. It was once the seat of the Saracen caliphs, but has lost much of its ancient splendour and opulence. The chief manufactures are red and yellow leather, and silk and cotton stuffs. Pop. 50,000.

Bagna-Cavallo, a town of Central Italy, with silk manufactures. Pop. 10,000.

Bagnara, a sea-port town of Calabria, S. Italy, noted for excellent muscat wine. Pop. 5000.—A town and castle of N. Italy, prov. Ravenna.

Bagnarea, a town of Central Italy, prov. Viterbo. Pop. 3500.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre, a town of France, dep. Haut Pyrenees, celebrated for its hot mineral springs, which were known to the Romans. Pop. 6400.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, a town of France, dep. Haute Garonne; celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. 2400.

Bagnoli, a town of Italy, prov. Molise. Pop. 3000.

Bagnolo, a town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia. Pop. 2600.—A town of S. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra. Pop. 5000.

Bagnols, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 3800.—Another (distinguished as Bagnols les Bains), dep. Lozère, with hot springs.

Bagshot, a village in Surrey; in which our monarchs had formerly a house and park.

Bahama Islands (or *Lucayos*), a group of islands belonging to Britain, and forming part of the West Indies. They are nearly 500 in number, extending along the coast of Florida to Cuba. The largest of them is called Grand Bahama. The only articles cultivated in these islands for exportation are cotton and coffee.

Bahar, one of the largest and most important provinces of British India, through which the Ganges runs a course of 200 miles. It includes the towns of Bahar, Patna, Gaya, Dinapore, and other places.

Bahawalpoor, a town of Hindoostan, and cap. of an extensive principality, situated to the S. of the Punjab, along the left banks of the Sutlej and Indus.

Bahia, a maritime province of Brazil; sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, and cotton are its chief products.—*Bahia*, or *San Salvador*, is the capital of the province, and one of the chief seats of Brazilian commerce, forming the second city in the empire. Pop. 152,000.

Bahrein, or *Aval Islands*, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, having the most productive pearl-fishery in the world.

Baia (the ancient *Baiæ*), a town of Naples, formerly famous for its hot baths.

Baikal, a lake in Siberia, 400 miles in length, and the largest fresh-water lake in the eastern half of the globe.

Bailleul, a town of France, dep. Nord, famous for its cheese. Pop. 6000.

Baja, a town of Hungary, 94 m. S. of Pesth. Pop. 12,000.

Bajada (or *Parana*), a town of La Plata, situated on the left bank of the Parana river, within the prov. of Entre-Rios. Pop. 6000.

Bakewell, a town in the Peak of Derby-

HE WHO EATS OF THE KING'S GOOSE WILL VOID A FEATHER FORTY YEARS AFTER.

shire. Near it is Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Pop. 2283.

Baktchiserai, a town of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea. Pop. 9500.

Baku, a town and port belonging to Russia, on the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40.22 N., lon. 51.21 E. The peninsula of Absheron, on which it is situated, is famous for its naphtha springs and mud volcanoes.

Bala, a town in Merionethshire, pop. 1539. Near it is the lake of Bala, or Pimble-mere, out of which the Dee issues.

Balaklava, a sea-port of the Crimea, in Russia. It acquired much notoriety during the siege of Sevastopol (from which it is only 10 miles distant) by the united French and English armies in 1854-5, when it formed the station of the English fleet.

Balagaut, a large country of southern India, embracing the inland portion of the Carnatic, within the Madras presidency. Indigo and cotton are the chief products; and diamond-mines are found in many parts.

Balambangan, an island lying off the north extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7.15 N., lon. 117.5 E.

Basalore, a sea-port town within the Bengal Presidency of India, and in the district of Cuttack. Pop. 10,000.

Balaton, or *Platten See*, a large lake of Hungary.

Balbek, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Here are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun.

Balbriggan, a town in Dublin county, with a harbour, defended by a pier.

Baldock, a market-town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 1974.

Balearic Islands, lying to the east of Spain, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards; they consist of Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça.

Balfroosh (or *Balfurush*), a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderaun, near the S. shore of the Caspian Sea.

Balkan, a mountain-system of Europe, extending through Turkey in the direction of E. and W. Its average height does not exceed 3000 feet.

Balkh, a decayed city of Afghanistan, 130 m. NW. of Caubool.

Ballintrae, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Ballarat, an inl. town of Victoria (Australia), 60 m. WNW. of Melbourne. Pop. 64,000.

Ballinmoney, a town in Antrim county, Ireland. Pop. 2599.

Ballimore, a town of West Meath, Ireland. Pop. 282.

Ballimote, a town of Sligo county, Ireland. Pop. 1268.

Ballina, a town of Mayo county, Ireland. Pop. 5452.

Ballinasloe, a town of Galway county, Ireland; in which great wool and cattle fairs are held. Pop. 3200.

Ballinrobe, a town of Mayo co., Ireland. Pop. 2507.

Ballintoy, a village on the coast of Antrim, Ireland, with a trade in coal.

Bally, an island in the East Indies, separated from the east end of Java by a channel called the Strait of Bally.

Ballycastle, a town on the north coast of Antrim, Ireland. Pop. 1625.

Ballyconnel, a town of Cavan, Ireland.

Ballymena, a town of Antrim, Ireland. Pop. 6739.

Ballymoney, a town in Antrim, Ireland: pop. 2599.

Ballynahinch, a town of Down, Ireland. Pop. 1066.

Ballynakill, a decayed town in Queen's County, Ireland.

Ballyshannon, a sea-port in Donegal county, Ireland. Pop. 3183.

Balmerino, a village in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Balmoral Castle, the Highland residence of Queen Victoria, situated in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, near the S. bank of the Dee, 52 m. W. of Aberdeen.

Baltic, an inland sea, in the north-west of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It includes the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and a great number of islands. The Islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Cattegat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The Baltic receives numerous rivers: it has no tide, and a current always sets through the Sound into the Cattegat.

Baltimore, a city of Maryland, capital of a county, in which are numerous iron-works. Its harbour, formed by the Patapsco river, which communicates with Chesapeake Bay, is one of the finest in America, and the commerce is considerable. Pop. 267,000.—A sea-port in Cork county, Ireland, of declining importance.

Ballinglass, a town in Wicklow county, Ireland. Pop. 1304.

Bamba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, noted for its traffic in slaves. Lat. 7.2 S., lon. 13.52 E.

Bambarra, a kingdom of Central Africa, watered by the upper course of the Niger, and lying to the south-west of Timbuctoo.

Bamberg, a commercial city of Bavaria, situated on the river Regnitz, an affluent of the Main. Pop. 20,000.

Bamborough, a village in Northumberland.

Bambouk, a kingdom of Nigritia, in which there are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The inhabitants are Mandingos, and profess the Mohammedan religion. Lat. 14.28 N., lon. 9.18 W.

Bamian, a town and valley of Afghanistan, lying 50 m. N. by W. of Caubool.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, seated near the Thames. Some remains of its ancient castle yet exist. Pop. 2863.—A town in Devonshire, with a chalybeate spring, and a manufactory of serges. Pop. 1111.

Banagher, a borough in King's County, Ireland, on the Shannon. Pop. 1426.

Banat, an extensive province of Austria, lying between the river Danube and its tributaries the Theiss and Maros, and forming a portion of the great Hungarian plain. It is a rich corn-growing district. Temeswar is the capital.

Banbury, a town in Oxfordshire, on the Cherwell. Pop. 4122.

Banca, an island lying off the E. coast of Sumatra. It is famous for rich mines of tin. Lat. 2.4 S., lon. 105.18 E.

Bancoot, or *Fort Victoria*, a town and

HE WHO HAS ONE FOOT IN A BROTHIEL. HAS THE OTHER IN THE HOSPITAL.

fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. Lat. 17.56 N., lon. 73.32 E.

Banda, the chief of the Banda or Nutmeg Islands, in the Indian Ocean. The group comprises this isle and nine others, which are all high. Lat. 4.36 S., lon. 129.58 E.

Bandaah, a town in the prov. of Allahabad, Hindoostan, on the right bank of the river Cane. Lat. 25.31 N., lon. 80.20 E.

Bandon, a borough in Cork co. Ireland, with manufactures of cotton, &c. Pop. 6218.

Banff, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. It lies at the mouth of the Doveran river. Great quantities of salmon are exported thence. Pop. 7489.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland. The south part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Doveran and Spey, which form a part of its east and west boundaries. Pop. 62,010.

Bangalore, a city of Southern India, prov. of Mysore, the principal manufactures of which are silk and cotton, cloth, muslin, leather, and oil. Pop. 60,000.

Bang-kok, or *Bankok*, the capital city of Siam, situated immediately above the mouth of the Meinam river. Pop. 500,000.

Bangor, an episcopal city of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, at the north end of the Menai Strait; pop. 9859.—A sea-port in Down county, Ireland: pop. 2525.—A town of Maine, United States.

Banialuka, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Lat. 44.58 N., lon. 18.5 E. Pop. 18,000.

Banjarmassin, a kingdom in the south-east of Borneo, which produces great quantities of pepper; also gold-dust, diamonds, canes, iron, birds' nests, wax, and dragon's blood.

Banks Island, an extensive island in the Arctic Ocean, to the N. of the American continent. Its northern shores were seen by Captain Parry, in 1819, but the island was first visited by Captain Maclure, who passed three successive winters (1850-3) upon its coasts—the two later of them in Mercy Bay, upon the N. side of the island, where his ship, the "Investigator," was ultimately abandoned.—*B. Peninsula*, on the E. coast of the Middle I. of New Zealand, now included within the Canterbury settlement.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which rises in the Mourne Mountain, and, passing through L. Neagh, flows with a northerly course into the Atlantic Ocean. The portion above L. Neagh is distinguished as the Upper Bann.

Bannockburn, a village in Stirlingshire, where Robert Bruce defeated Edward II., A. D. 1314.

Bantam, a town in the west of Java, the capital of a province of the same name, and formerly of a native kingdom.

Bantry, a town in Cork county, Ireland, on the E. side of an extensive bay of the same name, which is one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world.

Banya, a town of Hungary, famous for gold and silver mines of great produce.

Bapaume, a town in Pas de Calais, France, 14 m. SSE. of Arras. Pop. 3000.

Bar, a commercial town of Hindoostan, prov. Bahar.—A fortified town of France, dep. of Bas Rhin.—Another, in Podolia, Russia. Pop. 3000.

Bar Le Duc, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse; famous for its wine.

Bar sur Aube, a town of France, in dep. of Aube; noted for its wines.

Bar sur Seine, a town in Aube, France.

Baranca, a town of New Granada, S. America.

Barbacena, a city of Brazil, 150 m. NW. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 12,000.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Caribbee Islands; the exports are sugar, rum, cotton, and ginger. This island was colonized by the British in 1624, from which time it has been in their possession. It has on many occasions suffered much from hurricanes. The capital of the island is Bridgetown, on the SW. coast.

Barbary, a region of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt; it comprehends the countries known as Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. The Barbary States were known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Proper, and Libya; and after the fall of Carthage formed an important part of the Roman Empire.

Barbastro, a town of Spain, Aragon. Pop. 5000.

Barbuda, one of the Caribbee Islands, W. Indies. It belongs to Britain. Lat. 17.36 N., lon. 61.46 W.

Barby, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. Lat. 52.2 N., lon. 12.4 E.

Barca, a district of N. Africa, lying on the coast between Tripoli and Egypt. It is under subjection to the ruler of Tripoli, and is inhabited exclusively by Bedouin Arabs.

Barcelona, a fortified city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia; it has a fine university, a cathedral, a palace, &c.; is extremely populous, and is a place of great trade. Lat. 41.42 N., lon. 2.9 E. Pop. 180,000.

Barcelona, New, a town of Venezuela, S. America, 40 m. SW. of Cumana.

Bareilly, a city of British India, the cap. of an extensive district of the same name, in the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. Lat. 28.22 N., lon. 79.76 E. Pop. 111,000.

Barfleur, a town in La Manche, France.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of S. Italy, the soil of which is fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas.—A city and sea-port of S. Italy, capital of the province. Lat. 41.0 N., lon. 16.53 E. Pop. 50,000.

Barking, a market-town in Essex, on the Roding; chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

Barletta, a sea-port in Bari, Italy, with a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. Lat. 41.19 N., lon. 16.32 E.

Barmouth, a small sea-port of Merionethshire, Wales, with a good trade in flannel and hose. Pop. 1600.

Barnard Castle, a town in Durham, on

TO TAKE AMBITION FROM A SOLDIER, IS TO ROB HIM OF HIS SPURS.

WHEN AN ASS IS AMONG MONKEYS, THEY ALL MAKE FACES AT HIM.

the Tees, noted for its great corn-market. Pop. 4306.

Barnaul, a mining town of Siberia.

Barnet, *Chipping*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, where, in 1471, was fought the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the celebrated Earl of Warwick was defeated and slain. Pop. 3720.

Barnsley, a town in West Yorkshire, which has large manufactures for sheetings, diapers, &c. Pop. 23,021.

Barnstable, a town of Massachusetts, capital of a county; the chief trade of which is in the fishery. Lat. 41.43 N., lon. 70.15 W.

Barnstaple, a sea-port and borough in Devonshire, on the Taw. Lat. 51.12 N., lon. 4.5 W. Pop. 11,659.

Baroche (or *Baroach*), a commercial city of British India, Bombay Pres., near the mouth of the Nerbudda river. It represents the ancient Barygaza. Pop. 31,000.

Baroda, a large and wealthy city in Gujerat, Hindoostan; the capital of the Guicowar's dominions. Pop. 140,000.

Barquesimeto, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Lat. 9.55 N., lon. 69.25 W. Pop. about 12,000. In 1812 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake.

Barra, a group of islands forming the S. extremity of the Hebrides, off the western coast of Scotland.—A native state of Western Africa, at the mouth of the river Gambia.

Barrackpoor, a seat of the British government of India, and a military cantonment, on the Hooghly, 16 m. N. of Calcutta.

Barrada, a river of Syria, which descends the E. slope of the mountain-chain of Anti-Libanus, and waters the plain of Damascus. It represents the Abana of Scripture.

Barraux, a fortress in Iserc, France.

Barrèges, a town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, celebrated for its hot baths.

Barren Island, a small volcanic island in the Bay of Bengal, with a crater that is constantly in eruption.

Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of Queen County, and flows south by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.—A village in Leicestershire, on the Soar.

Barrow-in-Furness, a town in Lancashire, on N. side of Morecambe Bay, the seat of important iron-trade, from mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 18,245.

Barrow Strait, in North America, the connecting channel between Baffin Bay on the E. and the Polar Sea on the W.

Bartholomew, St., one of the Caribbee Islands, W. Indies. It belongs to Sweden.

Barton, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Humber; pop. 4332.—A township in Lancashire, on the Irwell, noted for its manufactures; pop. 18,918.

Bashee, an island in the China Sea, the most eastern of the Bashee Islands. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. Lat. 23.30 N., lon. 12.50 E.

Basil, or *Basle*, a canton of Switzerland.—The capital of the canton, and one of the principal cities in Switzerland, and certainly the richest. It was the birth-

place of Holbein, Bernoulli, and Euler. Pop. 45,000.

Basilicata, a province of S. Italy, fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron.

Basilipotamo, a river of European Turkey, in Morea, which flows into the Gulf of Colocythia. It is the Eurotas of the ancients.

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a good trade in corn and malt. Pop. 5574.

Basques, Les, a district of Gascony, south of the river Adour, now part of the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Basra, or *Bassorah*, a commercial city of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the W. bank of the Shatt-el-Arab (that is, the stream formed by the Euphrates and Tigris united), above 50 miles above its entrance into the Persian Gulf. Its trade and population have declined within recent years, owing in part to the unhealthiness of its site. Pop. 50,000.

Bass, an insulated rock, a mile in circuit, near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth.

Bass Strait, a channel which separates Van Diemen's Land from the south extremity of New South Wales. It was discovered in 1798 by Mr Bass, in an open whale-boat.

Bassano, a town of North Italy, province Vicenza. It has an extensive trade in silk, cloth, wood, corn, wine, &c., and was long famous for an important printing establishment, now fallen off. Pop. 10,000.

Bassein, a maritime town of Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad. Lat. 19.20 N., lon. 72.56 E.

Bassenthwaite Water, a lake in Cumberland, three miles north-west of Keswick.

Basseterre, the cap. of St Christopher's. Lat. 17.24 N., lon. 62.36 W.—The capital of Guadaloupe. Lat. 16.52 N., lon. 94.53 W.

Bastia, a city of Corsica, with a good harbour. Lat. 42.41 N., lon. 9.26 E.

Batavia, a city and sea-port of Java, capital of the island, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. The older portion of the town occupies a low and naturally swampy site, which, with the fogs and climate, render the air unwholesome to Europeans. Lat. 6.8 S., lon. 106.52 E. Pop. 120,000.—A town of New York, capital of Genessee county.

Bate, or *Bhatta*, an island and town of Hindoostan. Lat. 22.24 N., lon. 69.20 E.

Bath, a city of Somersetshire, on the Avon, and famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot-springs. Bath is distinguished for its architectural elegance, and the beauty and extent of its public promenades. The Abbey Church is a magnificent edifice. Pop. 52,557.—Also several towns of the U. S.

Bathgate, a town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in which are quarries of freestone. Pop. 4827.

Bathurst, a township of N. S. Wales, on the Macquarie, 130 m. WNW. of Sydney. It was in the neighbourhood of Bathurst that the first Australian gold-field was discovered, in 1851.

Bathurst town, a town of W. Africa,

A WONDER LASTS BUT NINE DAYS, AND THEN THE PUPPY'S EYES ARE OPEN.

MOST THINGS HAVE TWO HANDLES; AND A WISE MAN TAKES HOLD OF THE BEST.

seated on the river Gambia, and cap. of the British possessions there.

Batley, a manufacturing town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW. of Leeds, and about 1 m. N. of Dewsbury. Pop. 20,871.

Batoum, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the shore of the Black Sea, to the E. of Trebizond. Pop. 2500.

Batta, or *Battak*, a district of Sumatra, inhabited by a people called the Battas. It is divided into several petty states, under native chiefs.

Battam, an island in the E. Indies, to the W. of Singapore.

Battersea, a village in Surrey, on the Thames; now included within the metropolitan suburbs.

Battle, a town in Sussex, deriving its name from the battle fought, 1066, between Harold and William of Normandy. Pop. 3495.

Batu, an island in the East Indies, adjacent to the W. coast of Sumatra.

Baturin, a town of European Russia, gov. of Tchernigov. Pop. 5000.

Batz, a fishing-town in France, on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, dep. Loire-Inférieure. Pop. 1300.

Baume-les-Dames, a town in France, dep. Doubs. Pop. 2200.—*B. les-Messieurs*, a town in France, dep. Jura.

Bautzen, a town of Saxony, cap. Upper Lusatia. Lat. 51.10 N., lon. 14.13 E. Pop. 12,000. In May, 1813, Buonaparte here obtained a great victory over the allies.

Bavaria, a kingdom of Central Europe, forming one of the members of the German Empire, and ranking next to the kingdom of Prussia in order of importance. Bavaria has an area of 29,623 sq. m., and a pop. of 4,561,000. It consists of two distinct portions of territory, the smaller of which is to the W. of the Rhine, and adjoins the French border. The larger portion of the kingdom forms a plateau of moderate elevation, crossed by the Danube, and for the most part watered by tributaries of that river. Bavaria possesses a diversified surface, and a soil that is rich in mineral wealth. Its agricultural produce (in which are included madder and liquorice, besides the vine and the hop) is considerable, and occupies the industry of the larger portion of the population. Beer—the favourite national beverage—is brewed upon a scale of great extent, and is exported to all parts of Germany. The linen and other manufactures are pursued upon a more limited scale. Munich, the capital, is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments, as some of the other cities of Bavaria are for their toys, wooden clocks, &c. Bavaria is divided into 8 circles. The prevailing religion is that of the Church of Rome. Public education is under care of the State, and is in a highly-advanced condition. Bavaria was raised from an Electorate to the rank of a Kingdom in 1805.

Bawtry, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Idole; its trade is in lead, mill-stones, and grindstones. Pop. 1011.

Bayazid, a city of Turkish Armenia. Lat. 39.23 N., lon. 44.43 E. Pop. 5000.

Bayeux, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It was formerly celebrated for its tapestry. Pop. 9676.

Baylen, a town of Spain, prov. Andalusia.

Bayona, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Galicia, with a good harbour.

Bayonne, a city and sea-port of France, Lower Pyrenees, at the mouth of the river Adour. The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this city, where it was invented. Pop. 14,000.

Bayreuth, a manufacturing city of Bavaria, situated on one of the upper branches of the river Main. Pop. 19,000.

Baza, a town in Granada, Spain. Pop. 9817.

Beachy Head, a promontory on the south coast of England, in Sussex. Lat. 50.44 N., lon. 0.15 E.

Beaconsfield, a town in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 1662.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with manufactures of canvass, iron, and copper. Pop. 2614.

Bearn, an old province of France, to the south of Gascony. It now forms, with Lower Navarre, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Beaucaire, a town of France, dep. Gard. Lat. 43.48 N., lon. 4.38 E. Pop. 9600.

Beauce, an old province of France, so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure et Loire.

Beaufort, a sea-port of North Carolina, U. S.—Also a sea-port of South Carolina, U. S., 50 m. SW. of Charleston.—A town of France, dep. Maine et Loire. Pop. 6000.

Beaugency, a town of France, dep. Loiret. It has a bridge over the Loire of 39 arches. Pop. 4849.

Beauley, a town, river, and bay (the last called Loch Beauley), on the E. side of Scotland, co. of Inverness.

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, near Southampton; in which are the remains of a famous abbey, founded by King John. In this abbey Margaret of Anjou sought refuge after the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick.—A town of France, dep. Corrèze, 20 m. S. of Tulle.

Beaumaris, a borough of Wales, and the county-town of Anglesey. Pop. 2291.

Beaumont, a town of Belgium, province Hainault, 33 m. SE. of Mons, with extensive works in marble.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne, a small but handsome town of France, dep. Tarn et Garonne. Pop. 4211.

Beaumont-le-Roger, a town in the dep. of Seine et Oise, France.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town in the dep. of Lower Seine, France.

Beaune, a town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, noted for its excellent wine. Pop. 9958.

Beauvais, a manufacturing city of France, capital of the department of Oise, seated on the Thérain. Pop. 12,400.

Beccles, a corporate town in Suffolk, on the Waveney. Pop. 4844.

Bechuanas, a barbarous people of Southern Africa, to the N. of the Orange River.

Bedale, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 2800.

Bedarieux, a neat and well-built town of France, dep. Hérault.

Bedford, the county-town of Bedfordshire, on the river Ouse, which divides it

into two parts. The principal manufacture is thread lace. Pop. 16,850.—A town of Pennsylvania.—Another of New York.—And another of Massachusetts, U. S.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, about 300,600 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various unsuccessful attempts to drain these fens, William, Earl of Bedford, completed the task in 1649. Innumerable quantities of wild-fowl are taken in the Fens during the season.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, 35 m. in length and 22 in breadth, containing 296,000 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 124 parishes, with 10 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; and its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys. Total pop. 146,257.

Bednore, or *Nuggur*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the north-west district of Mysore. Lat. 13.50 N., lon. 75.6 E.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa. They are an ardent, brave, and independent race, loving the freedom of the wilderness, and regarding with contempt the dwellers in towns.

Bedwin, Great, a borough in Wiltshire, near Hungerford. Pop. 2193.

Beeder, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. The surface is hilly, and is intersected by many small rivers, which fertilize the soil. Its capital is a fortified city bearing the same name, celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas.

Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the western Ghauts, and joins the Krishna.

Beer-Regis, a market-town in Dorsetshire. Pop. 1336.

Bees, St, a village in Cumberland; to the north-west of which is a lofty promontory, called St Bees Head, on which there is a lighthouse.

Befort (or *Belfort*), a fortified town of France, in dep. of Haute Saône. Pop. 8000.

Beghermeh (or *Begharmi*), a country of Central Africa, lying to the SE. of Lake Chad, and traversed by the river Shary.

Behbahan, a town and district of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistaun.

Behring Island, an island off the E. coast of Kamchatka, and so called from the celebrated navigator who died there in 1741. Lat. 55.17 N.; lon. 165.46 E.—*Strait*, a channel which divides the Asiatic and American continents, and unites the waters of the Pacific Ocean to those of the North Polar Sea. It was discovered by Behring in 1728.

Beilan, a town in the N. of Syria, on the road between Antioch and Scanderoon. Pop. 4500.

Beira, a province of Portugal, divided into Upper and Lower Beira. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and other produce.

Beith, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, with manufactures of linen and silk gauze. Pop. 3420.

Beja, a city of Alemtejo, Portugal. Pop. 5000.

Bejapoor, or *Viziapoor*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is mountainous, but watered by many fine rivers.—The ancient capital of this province. It was once very large, but declined after its capture by Aurungzebe in 1689.

Bejar, a town of Spain, prov. Salamanca; distinguished for its woollen manufactures. Pop. 4700.

Bekes, a town of Hungary, with a trade in cattle, corn, and wine. Lat. 46.46 N., lon. 21.7 E. Pop. 20,000.

Bela, a city of Beloochistan, in Asia, and the cap. of Lus. Lat. 26.11 N., lon. 66.38 E.

Belbeis, a town of Lower Egypt, on the road from Cairo to Syria. Pop. 5000.

Belem, a village of Estremadura, Portugal; noted for a noble modern aqueduct, which conveys water to Lisbon.

Belfast, a borough and sea-port in Antrim county, Ireland; with extensive manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvass, linen, glass, sugar, and earthenware. Pop. 174,394.—A town in Maine, U. S.

Belfort. See *Bifort*.

Belgium, a country of Western Europe, first erected into a separate kingdom in 1830, previously to which it had formed part of the kingdom of the Netherlands. Belgium lies between France, Prussia, and Holland, having the German Ocean on its western side. It includes an area of 11,366 sq. m., and has a pop. of upwards of five millions,—being, in proportion to its extent, the most densely peopled country of Europe. The greater part of Belgium is level, but the eastern provinces are hilly. Its abundant coal and iron mines constitute an exhaustless source of wealth, and it has, besides, extensive woollen and lace manufactures. Belgium is divided into nine provinces. Brussels is its capital city; Antwerp and Ostend are its chief seaports. The Belgian population (chiefly Flemings) are followers of the Romish Church.

Belgrade, a city of European Turkey, situated on the S. bank of the Danube, within the principality of Servia. P. 30,000.

Belize, a town of Central America, belonging to Britain, and the chief place in the province of British Honduras. Belize stands at the mouth of the Belize river, upon the shore of the Gulf of Honduras. Its trade consists mainly in the export of mahogany, of which there are extensive forests in the neighbourhood.

Bell Rock (or *Inch-cape*), in the German Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Tay in Scotland. Lat. 56.62 N., lon. 2.16 W.

Bellary, a town of Brit. India, within the Madras Presidency, and 272 m. NW. of Madras.

Bellegarde, a fortress and town of France, near Perpignan, dep. of Pyrenees Orientales.

Belleisle, an island of France, in the Bay of Biscay, nine miles south of Quiberon. Lat. 47.17 N., lon. 3.8 W.—A high and barren island, at the north-east end of a channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle, which leads into the Gulf of St Lawrence.

Belley, a town in the SE. of France, dep. Ain. Pop. 4000.

Bellinzona, a town of Switzerland, cant.

Ticino, and on the river Ticino, 5 m. above its entrance into the Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1600.

Belluno, a city of North Italy, cap. of prov. of same name. Lat. 46.3 N., lon. 12.13 E. Pop. 9800.

Beloochistan, a country of Asia, to the W. of India, and lying between Affghanistan and the waters of the Indian Ocean. The larger portion consists of mountain-chains and arid deserts. The inhabitants—divided into Beloochees proper and Brahooes—are chiefly pastoral, but of rude and warlike habits. Kelat is the most considerable town, and its ruler, or Khan, is the nominal sovereign of the whole country.

Belper, a town in Derbyshire, with several cotton mills, stocking manufactories, &c. Pop. 8527.

Belt, Great, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen.—*Belt, Little*, a strait west of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland.

Benares, a rich and populous city of Hindoostan, celebrated as the "most holy" city of the Hindoos, and the ancient seat of Brahminical learning. It stands on the N. bank of the Ganges, is the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. 184,000.

Benavente, a town in Leon, Spain. Pop. 12,500.—Another, in Estremadura, Portugal.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between North and South Uist.

Beneoolen, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra, formerly a British possession, but ceded to the Dutch in 1825. It has declined from its former commercial importance. Pop. 6000.

Bender, a fortified town of Russia. Lat. 46.53 N., lon. 29.24 E. Pop. 4700.

Benevento, a city of South Italy, cap. of prov. of same name, 32 m. N.E. of Naples, formerly belonging to Papal Territory. It contains vast ruins of ancient sculpture. Pop. 20,000.

Bengal, a province of Hindoostan, 350 m. long and 300 broad. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which annually renders two, and even three, crops. This province is divided into two parts by the Ganges, and is intersected by many navigable streams, which flow into that river. The manufactures of silks, muslins, calicoes, &c., are numerous. The principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, pepper, opium, rice, tobacco, indigo, corn, saltpetre, lac, and civet. Since 1765, Bengal has been subject to the English East India Company.—The *Bengal Presidency*, which derives its name from the above prov., extends over the entire valley of the Ganges, and thence to the Indus, embracing 612,840 sq. m., with a pop. of 85,520,000.

Benguela, a country of Western Africa, to the S. of the equator. The chief town is St Philip de Benguela, which is a Portuguese settlement. St Philip is a wretched place, occupying a marshy and unhealthy site on the coast. Pop. 2000.

Benin, a country of Negro Africa, situated near the eastern extremity of the

Guinea coast, towards the outlet of the river Niger. It abounds in rich vegetable produce. The chief town, of the same name, stands on one of the mouths of the Niger, at a distance of 50 m. from the sea.

Benisouef, a town and province of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, above Cairo.

Ben Lawers, a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, which rises to 3945 feet above the level of the sea.

Ben Ledi, a mountain in Perthshire, 3000 feet high.

Ben Lomond, a mountain in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 3191 feet high. Its sides are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Ben More, a mountain in Perthshire, 3818 feet in height.

Ben Nevis, a mountain in Invernessshire, the highest in Britain, being 4370 feet above the level of the sea.

Bennington, a village in Hertfordshire. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains, near the church.—A town in Vermont, U. S.

Bentheim, a town and province of Hanover. Lat. 52.23 N., lon. 7.8 E.

Bequia, a small island in the West Indies, belonging to Britain, and one of the group called the Grenadines. Lat. 13.5 N., lon. 61.14 W.

Berar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which formed, prior to 1854, the territory of the Rajah of Nagpore, but was annexed to the British possessions in that year.

Berat, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. Pop. 9000.

Berbera, a port and trading-station of Eastern Africa, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, within the country of the Somauli. A great commercial fair, attended by a vast concourse of people from various countries, is held during the winter half of the year. Between April and October the place is entirely deserted.

Berbice, a river and country of British Guiana. See *Guiana*.

Berdiansk, a sea-port of European Russia, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov. Pop. 10,000.

Berezina, a river of Lithuania, which enters the Dnieper 30 miles below Rohaczow. In this river, and on its banks, the French army suffered frightfully during the retreat from Moscow in 1812.

Berezov, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the river Obi, and the most northern place in Siberia in which the horse can exist.

Bergamo, a city of Northern Italy, the capital of a province of the same name. It is 29 m. to the NE. of Milan, and not far from the right bank of the Serio. Pop. 37,000.—A town of Asiatic Turkey, in the western part of Asia Minor, on the N. bank of the Caicus river. It represents the ancient Pergamos, one of the Seven Churches of Asia.

Bergen, a city and sea-port of Norway, with a castle. Pop. 30,000.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a strongly fortified town of Holland, capital of Brabant. Lat. 51.30 N., lon. 4.18 E. Pop. 7000.

Bergerac, a town of France, dep. Dordogne. Excellent paper is made here;

also iron and copper goods, serges, hosiery, and hats. Pop. 9285.

Bergoo, or *Waday*, a country of Central Africa. See *Waday*.

Bergues, a town of France, dep. Nord. Pop. 6000.

Berkeley, a town in Gloucestershire, on the little Avon. It has a trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese; and an ancient castle in which Edward II. was murdered, in 1337. Pop. 1011.

Berkhampstead, a market-town in Hertfordshire, of note during the Saxon period, and of some historic importance in later ages. It has the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. Pop. 4083.

Berkshire, an inland county of England, 50 miles long, and from 6 to 25 broad, containing 481,230 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 15 parishes, with 12 market-towns. The eastern part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor Forest and its appendages; but the western and middle quarters produce grain in great abundance. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. Reading is the capital of the county. Total pop. 196,475.

Berlin, a city of Germany, and capital of Prussia. It is twelve miles in circuit, surrounded partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. Its magnificent palaces, churches, colleges, academies, hospitals, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camel's hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, glass, and porcelain. It is seated on the Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder, and another to the Elbe; so that it has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. Berlin may be regarded as the centre of intelligence and refined amusement of the north of Germany. Pop. above 826,000. —Several towns in the U. States have this name, viz. in New York, Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

Bermuda Islands, a group situated in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 32.20 N., long. 64.45 W. They belong to Britain, and are used partially as a convict-station. The chief town, Hamilton, is situated on Bermuda, or Long Island, the largest of the group. The soil of the Bermudas is fertile: arrow-root is one of the chief articles of produce. These islands were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522. Pop. 11,000.

Bern, a canton of Switzerland, rich in all the necessities of life, and abounding in luxuries. The population of this canton exceeds 453,000, of whom three-fourths are Protestants. —The capital of the same name, stands on the river Aar, and is one of the finest towns of its size in Europe. Bern is the seat of a University. Pop. 36,000.

Bernard, *Great St*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps; on the summit of which, 8000 feet above the sea, is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days. Buonaparte led an army of 30,000 men, with its artillery and

cavalry, across this mountain in 1800, previous to the battle of Marengo.

Bernau, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Pop. 2850.

Bernay, a town of France, dep. Eure. Pop. 5062. It is the seat of a great horse-fair.

Bernburg, a town in Germany, the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. It stands on the river Saale, 21 m. S. by E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 12,000.

Berncastel, a town in Rhenish Prussia, on the river Moselle, to the SW. of Coblenz. Pop. 2000.

Berry, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Cher et Indre.

Bertinoro, a town of the Papal States, 7 m. SE. of Forli. Pop. 4000.

Bertrand (St), a town of France, dep. Upper Garonne, and on the riv. Garonne.

Bervie, a town of Kincardine, Scotland, 22 m. SSW. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1013.

Berwick, or *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, an English town and borough, situated at the mouth of the river Tweed, and adjoining the Scotch border. Pop. 13,282. —A town in Maine, York county; and another in Pennsylvania, U. S.

Berwick, North, a borough in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Merse, 34 miles in length and 19 in breadth; containing 326,400 acres, divided into 32 parishes. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. Greenlaw is the county-town. Total pop. 36,474.

Besançon, the ancient Vesontio, a fortified city of France, dep. Doubs; in which numerous Roman antiquities are still to be seen. Lat. 47.14 N., lon. 6.3 E. Pop. 28,000.

Beessarabia, a province of European Russia, lying between the Pruth and the Dniester. It was formerly a portion of Moldavia, but was acquired from Turkey in 1812. Its limits became contracted by the treaty of Paris, 1856, in virtue of which that portion of the province which adjoined the mouths of the Danube was restored to Moldavia. Pop. 874,000.

Bethlehem, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ; in which is a monastery covering the Cave of the Nativity, much visited by pilgrims. —A town of Pennsylvania, U. S., which is a considerable settlement of the Moravians.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas de Calais. Pop. 5500.

Beveland, North and South, two islands of Zealand, in the Netherlands, between the east and west branches of the Scheldt.

Beverley, a borough in the E. riding of Yorkshire; the chief trade of which is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. Pop. 10,218. —A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Bewdley, a borough in Worcestershire, on the Severn. It has a trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware. Pop. 1967.

Beyas, a river of Hindoostan, which joins the Sutlej. It is one of the five streams that water the province of the Punjab.

Beyrout, a seaport-town of Syria, and now the chief commercial emporium on the Syrian coast. It lies 53 miles to the

HE THAT MAKES HIMSELF A SHEEP SHALL BE EATEN BY THE WOLVES.

A MAN LOSES HIS TIME THAT COMES EARLY TO A BAD BARGAIN.

WNW. of Damascus, of which it constitutes the port. Pop. 100,000.

Beziars, a city of France in dep. Hérault, Lat. 43.20 N., lon. 3.13 E. Pop. 14,710.

Bhadrinath, a small town in Gurwal, Hindoostan, remarkable for a temple, to which about 500,000 pilgrims annually resort.

Bhagirathi, a river of Northern Hindoostan, which issues from the Himaleh Mountains, at Gangoutri, and afterwards joins the Alaknanda, the united stream forming the Ganges.

Bhamo, a town in the Burman empire, and chief seat of the trade with China. Lat. 24.10 N., lon. 96.45 E.

Bhaugulpore, a district of Hindoostan, prov. Bahar.—The capital of the above district, beautifully situated on the banks of the Ganges. Lat. 25.13 N., lon. 86.58 E. Pop. 30,000.

Bhatgong, a city of Hindoostan, in Nepaul.

Bhoj, a city of Hindoostan, prov. Cutch, of which it is the capital. Lat. 23.15 N., lon. 69.52 E. Pop. 20,000.

Bhopaul, a state of Hindoostan, tributary to the British, but under the rule of a native rajah.—The capital of the above state. Lat. 23.17 N., lon. 77.30 E.

Bhojnuggur, a sea-port of Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. Lat. 21.48 N., lon. 72.16 E.

Bhurtpore, a town of Northern India, within the province of Agra, and 30 m. to the W. of the city Agra. It sustained two famous sieges by the British, in 1803 and 1826.

Biafra, a country of Guinea, to the south-east of Benin, of which little is known.

Bialystock, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of prov. of same name, formerly belonging to Poland. Lat. 53.7 N., lon. 23.18 E.

Biarritz, a small sea-port and watering-place of France, dep. Lower Pyrenees, 4 m. SW. of Bayonne.

Biberach, a town of Wurtemberg. P. 4600.

Bicanere, a territory of Hindoostan, prov. Rajpootana.—Also the cap. of the prov. and residence of its rajah. Lat. 27.57 N., lon. 73.2 E.

Bicester, a market-town in Oxfordshire. Pop. 2328.

Bidassoa, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the Bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Bideford, a sea-port in Devonshire, on the Torridge, trading in coal, culm, timber, and oak-bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. Pop. 6969.—A town of Maine, U. S., in York county.

Bielefeld, a town of Prussian Westphalia, celebrated for its tobacco pipes, called *meerschauts*. Pop. 5800.

Bielgorod, a town of European Russia. gov. Koursk. Pop. 8000.

Bielitz, a town of the Austrian States, in Moravia. Pop. 6000.

Biella, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Novara. Pop. 8000.

Biggar, a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Biggleswade, a market-town in Bedfordshire, on the Ivel. Pop. 4244.

Bignor, a hamlet in Sussex, near Arundel, famous for one of the finest tessellated pavements in England, discovered in 1811.

Bigorre, an old province of France, which now forms the dep. of Upper Pyrenees.

Bihacs, a fortified town in Turkish Croatia, situated on an island in the river Unna. Pop. 3000.

Bijanagur, a famous city of Bejapoor, Hindoostan, now chiefly in ruins. Lat. 15.14 N., lon. 76.37 E.

Bijnee, a territory of Hindoostan, lying on both sides of the Bramahputra, and bordering on Assam.—The capital of the same. Lat. 26.29 N., lon. 90.47 E.

Bilboa, a city of Spain, the cap. of Biscay. Lat. 43.14 N., lon. 2.48 W. Pop. 10,000.

Biledulgerid (properly, *Belad el-Jered*, i. e. "the land of dates"), a country of Northern Africa, lying immediately to the S. of the Atlas. The soil is generally sterile and sandy, producing little sustenance except dates, which are exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat.

Billericay, a town of England, co. Essex. Pop. 2095.

Billesdon, a town in Leicestershire.

Billiton, an island in the East Indies, to the E. of Sumatra, and belonging to the Dutch. It contains valuable ores of iron, tin, and other metals.

Billom, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme. Pop. 3200.

Bilmah, an arid desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bornou, over which the caravans are ten days in passing.

Bilston, a town of Staffordshire, situated in the midst of a populous coal and iron district, and celebrated for its extensive manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods. Pop. 24,188.

Bimini, one of the Bahama Islands. Lat. 25.0 N., lon. 79.30 W.

Binchester, a village of Durham, on the Wear, formerly a Roman station.

Bingen, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 4300.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1918.

Bingley, a town in W. Yorkshire, on the Aire, with a worsted manufacture. Pop. 9062.

Bintang, an island lying off the south-east extremity of the Malaya peninsula. Lat. 0.45 N., lon. 140.0 E.

Biobio, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, and, passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific Ocean.

Bir, or *Beer*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Lat. 37.0 N., lon. 38.7 E.

Birkenfeld, a town in a detached part of Oldenberg, Germany.

Birkenhead, an English sea-port and town, co. Cheshire, situated opposite to Liverpool, on the western bank of the Mersey. It is entirely of modern origin, dating from so recent a period as 1833. Birkenhead possesses extensive docks. Pop. 65,971.

Birmah, or *Burmah*, a country of southern Asia, situated to the E. of the Bay of Bengal, along which it formerly possessed an extensive coast-line. But the acquisitions of Britain during the Burmese wars of 1825-6, and 1852-3, stripped the empire of its maritime provinces, and greatly curtailed its dimensions. Birmah is traversed from N. to S. by the great river Irawady. The climate is generally salubrious; and the soil remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, in-

digo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection. The Burmese are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; they are extremely fond both of poetry and music, and their language has been highly cultivated in composition; for they have numerous works on religion, history, and science. Their religion is that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Buddha. The pop. is about 5,000,000.

Birmingham, a populous town of England, co. Warwick, the great seat of the iron and hardware manufacture, every branch of which is carried on there to a vast extent. The making of fire-arms is one of the most important features of its industry, and contributed largely, during the later half of the last century, to its rapidly growing prosperity. Birmingham occupies an elevated and healthy site, nearly in the centre of England, and in the midst of canals and railways which afford ready communication with every part of the kingdom. It is a place of early origin, and is said to have been distinguished for its works in iron even prior to the Roman period. Pop. (in 1871) 343,787.

Birr, or *Parsonstown*, a town in King's County, Ireland, with a venerable castle. Pop. 5220.

Bisaccia, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 5000.

Biscara, an ancient town of Algeria. Lat. 33.35 N., lon. 5.12 W.

Biscay, a province of Spain, divided into Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. Its chief products are apples, oranges, and citrons, and there are mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb: they speak the Basque language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Pop. of Biscay Proper, 150,000.

Biscay, Bay of, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, on the west of France, and to the northward of Spain.

Bisceglia, a sea-port town of Naples, on the Adriatic. Lat. 41.14 N., lon. 16.31 E. Pop. 10,000.

Bishop Auckland, a town of England, co. Durham. Pop. 6480.

Bishop Stortford, a town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 4673.

Bishop's Castle, a borough in Shropshire. *Bishop's Waltham*, a town in Hampshire. Pop. 2257.

Bisignano, a town of Italy in Calabria Citra, with a castle. Pop. 10,000.

Bisley, a town in Gloucestershire, which has a manufacture of broad cloth. Pop. 4692.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 10.58 N., lon. 15.10 W.

Bissunpoor, a town of Bengal.

Bistritz, a fortified town in Transylvania. Lat. 47.5 N., lon. 24.32 E. Pop. 6500.

Bitche, a town and strong fortress of France, dep. Moselle. Pop. 3100.

Bitetto, a town of Italy, prov. Terra di Bari. Pop. 5000.

Bitlis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and the principal place in Turkish Kurdistan. It is about 10 miles SW. of Lake Van, on a stream which joins the Tigris. Pop. 10,000.

Bitonto, a town of Italy, prov. Terra di Bari. Pop. 12,000.

Bizerta, a sea-port town of Tunis, in a fertile district, and well situated for commerce. Lat. 37.17 N., lon. 9.50 E. Pop. 12,500.

Black Forest (or *Schwarz Wald*), a chain of mountains extending along the east side of the Rhine, chiefly within the Grand-duchy of Baden. Their higher summits exceed 4000 feet.

Black Sea, the ancient Pontus Euxinus, an inland sea or large lake, partly in Europe and partly in Asia; extending from 27 to 40 E. lon., and from 40 to 46 N. lat.

Blackburn, a manufacturing town in Lancashire; the principal trade is in cottons, calicoes, &c., the manufacture of which has greatly increased of late years. Pop. 76,339.

Blackheath, a well-known village in Kent, situate about five miles from London, on the S. side of Greenwich, on an elevated spot.

Blackness Castle, a fort of Scotland, co. Linlithgow; it is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

Blackpool, a village on the coast of Lancashire, which has a fine beach, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 6100.

Blackwall, a populous hamlet in Middlesex, at the confluence of the Lee with the Thames, now forming an important suburb of the metropolis.

Blackwater, a village on the borders of Hampshire, a few miles from Bagshot; the Royal Military College of Sandhurst is in its vicinity.—A river of Ireland, which flows east through the county of Cork into Youghal Bay.—A river in Essex, which flows into the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

Blair Athol, and *Blair Gowrie*, two villages in Perthshire, Scotland.

Blaisois, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loire and Cher.

Blanc, Le, a town of France, dep. Indre, pleasantly situated on the Creuse. Pop. 2847.

Blanco, a cape of Patagonia. Lat. 47.20 S., lon. 64.42 W.—A cape of Peru, which is the northern extremity of that country. Lat. 4.13 S., lon. 81.6 W.

Blandford, or *Blandford Forum*, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. Pop. 4011.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another of Virginia.

Blarney, a village in Cork county, Ireland, 4 m. NW. of Cork.

Blas, St., a sea-port of Mexico. Lat. 21.40 N., lon. 105.16 W.

Blaye, a sea-port and fortified town of France, dep. Gironde. Lat. 45.7 N., lon. 0.40 W. Pop. 3266.

Blenheim, a small village of Bavaria, famous for the great victory obtained by the English and Imperialists, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French, in 1704.

Blessington, a bor. in Wicklow, Ireland.

Bletchingly, a town in Surrey. Pop. 1550.

Block Island, an island in the United States, belonging to the State of Rhode

HE THAT SEEKS TROUBLE IT WERE A PITY HE SHOULD MISS IT.

HE THAT LICKS HONEY FROM THOENS PAYS TOO DEAR FOR IT.

Island. It is noted for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese.

Blois, a city of France, on the Loire. Lat. 47.35 N., lon. 1.20 E. Pop. 14,400.

Bludenz, a town of Austria, in the Vorarlberg, Tyrol. Pop. 1860.

Blue Mountains, a range in New South Wales. — Another range, running from SE. to NW., in the Island of Jamaica.

Blyth, a sea-port town in Northumberland, 12 m. N. of Newcastle, which exports much coal and salt. Pop. 2901. — A village in Nottinghamshire, 7 m. NW. of East Retford.

Bobbio, a town of the Sardinian States, Italy; div. Genoa. Pop. 4000.

Bober, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, and joins the Oder below Krossen.

Bobrouisk, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Minsk. It has four churches and a gymnasium.

Bobrov, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Voronej. Pop. 5000.

Bocca Tigris, a narrow passage, forming the mouth of the river Choo-Kiang, in China, through which vessels must pass to Canton.

Bochetta La, a pass over the Apennines, to the N. of Genoa, and leading thence into Lombardy.

Bochnia, a town of Galicia, noted for its large salt mines. Pop. 5500.

Bochold, or *Bockholt*, a town of the Prussian States. There are rich iron mines in its vicinity.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, which has an extensive manufacture of baize.

Bodmin, a town and borough of Cornwall. Pop. 4672.

Bognor, a town on the coast of Sussex, frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 2811.

Bogota, *Santa Fé de*, the capital city of New Granada, S. America, situated on an elevated plain 8615 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 4.37 N., lon. 74.10 W. Pop. about 44,000.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Germany, now forming an integral part of the Austrian empire. It is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver. The Roman Catholic religion is the most prevalent; but there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are the Moldau and the Elbe. Pop. 5,140,000.

Bohol, one of the Philippine Islands, E. Indies.

Bois-le-duc, a fortified town of Holland, cap. of N. Brabant. It was held by the French from 1794 to 1810. Pop. 21,800.

Bojador, a cape of Western Africa, lat. 26.7 N.

Bokhara, or *Uzbekistan*, a country of Central Asia, comprising parts of the ancient Sogdiana and Bactria, forming the most powerful state of Turkestan. It is inhabited by different races, the chief of whom are Uzbek Tartars. The country is rich in cattle, particularly in goats and sheep, the skins of the former and the wool of the latter being very valuable. It is also fruitful in the productions of the earth; and its capital forms a central mart for the exchange of the commodities of

Europe, China, Persia, India, &c. — *Bokhara*, the capital of the above, in which are 360 mosques and as many schools, has always borne the appellation of the "holy and learned." Lat. 39.48 N., lon. 64.26 E. Pop. 150,000.

Bolabola, one of the Society Islands. Lat. 16.18 S., lon. 151.43 W.

Bolan Pass, a defile through the mountain-chain which forms the border of Beloochistan on the side of India. It is nearly closed in by stupendous rocks on either hand.

Bolbec, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 18 m. from Havre. Pop. 9800.

Boli, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, Lat. 40.35 N., lon. 31.19 E. Pop. 6000.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire; the birthplace of Henry IV. Pop. 1018.

Bolivia (formerly Upper Peru), an independent republic of South America, chiefly inland, but with a limited extent of maritime frontier along the Pacific coast. Bolivia has an area of 450,000 sq. m., with a pop. (in 1858) of 2,000,000. Its natural features are very varied, embracing some of the loftiest plateaus and mountain-ridges of the Andes. It contains a rich variety of both mineral and vegetable produce, and the famous silver mines of Potosi are within its limits. But the amount of its commerce is inconsiderable, and the natural resources of the country remain almost undeveloped. Bolivia was constituted an independent state in 1825, prior to which it formed a portion of the widely-spread possessions of Spain on the American mainland.

Bologna, a city of Central Italy, and the birth-place of many illustrious men. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets. Pop. 116,000.

Bolsover, a village in Derbyshire; it has a spacious castle, and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Bolton, or *Bolton-le-Moors*, a manufacturing town in Lancashire, one of the great seats of the cotton-trade. Pop. (including *Little Bolton*) 82,853.

Bomarsund, a Russian fortress, situated on the largest of the Aland Islands, destroyed by the Anglo-French fleet in 1854.

Bombay, the most westerly and smallest of the three presidencies of British India; its area 137,000 sq. m. Pop. 12,000,000. The whole of the Indian marine is attached to this presidency; but it is less favourably situated than that of Bengal for commerce and internal communication. — A maritime city of Hindoostan, cap. of the presidency, and, next to Calcutta and Canton, the greatest emporium of the East; it occupies the southern portion of the island of Bombay, which nearly adjoins the coast. The harbour is one of the best in India. Pop. 646,000.

Bommelwert, an island of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

Bona, a sea-port of Algeria. Lat. 36.52 N., lon. 7.45 E. Pop. 12,000.

Bonaire (or *Buen Ayre*), an island in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 12.13 N., lon. 68.19 W.

Bonaventura, a sea-port of New Gra-

nada, S. America. Lat. 3.50 N., lon. 76.46 W.

Bondou, a kingdom of Central Africa, the inhabitants of which are called Foulahs.

Bonifacio, a fortified sea-port of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour, and coral-fishery. Lat. 41.25 N., lon. 8.56 E.

Bonin Islands, a small group in the western Pacific, to the S. of Japan (lat. 27 N., lon. 142 E.). A settlement under the British flag was formed on them in 1830; previous to which they were uninhabited.

Bonn, a fine old town of the Prussian States, on the Rhine. Pop. 13,000.

Bonnetable, a town of France, dep. Sarthe; with a cotton manufacture. Pop. 3200.

Bonneville, a town of the Sardinian States, in the prov. of Savoy, situated on the Arve, to the ESE. of Geneva. Pop. 1500.

Bony (or *Boni*), a town of Asia, in the island of Celebes, and the cap. of a kingdom on the S. coast. The people are called Bonginese. Lat. 2.50 S., lon. 120.35 E.

Boodroom, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia; supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Halicarnassus*. Lat. 37.0 N., lon. 27.25 E. Pop. 11,000.

Boondee, a rajahship of Hindoostan, under British protection.—The capital of the above rajahship. Lat. 25.28 N., lon. 75.30 E.

Boorhanpoor, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Candeish. Lat. 21.19 N., lon. 76.18 E.

Booroojird, a town of Persia. Pop. 12,000.

Bootan, or *Bhotan*, an independent state of North Hindoostan, divided from Thibet by the Himalaya mountains, which in the north form an almost impassable frontier. The climate exhibits every variety of heat and cold; the mountain-forests abound with the same kind of trees, except oak, that are common to Europe, and the country also produces most of the European fruits. The Booteans are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours, the Bengalese.

Boothia, a peninsula and isthmus which form part of the N. American continent, between the parallels of 69° and 72° N.

Boottle, a town and mun. bor. of Lancash., a short distance N. of Liverpool. Pop. 16,247.

Boppart, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, S. of Coblenz. Pop. 36,000.

Bordeaux, an important commercial city and sea-port of France, on the left bank of the river Garonne, about 60 miles above its mouth. It is the great seat of the wine-trade, and is second only to Marseilles in the extent of its commerce. During the period between 1132 and 1451, Bordeaux was under the rule of the English kings. Pop. 194,000.

Borga, a sea-port of Finland, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 2500.

Borgia, a town of Italy, prov. of Calabria Ultra. Pop. 8500.

Borgo, a prefix to the names of numerous Italian towns. The most important are—

Borgo-Lanuzzano, a town of the Piedmontese prov., to the SE. of Novara. Pop. 4000.

—*Borgo-Manero*, also in the Piedmontese prov., 17 m. NNW. of Novara. Pop. 6000.

—*Borgo-san-Donino*, an ecclesiastical city in the prov. of Parma. Pop. 3800.—

Borgo-san-Lorenzo, a town in Tuscany, 15 m. N. of Florence. Pop. 3200.

Bormida, a river of Piedmont, North Italy, which joins the Tanaro, one of the chief affluents of the Po.

Borneo, an island of the East Indies, and (regarding Australia as continental) the largest island in the world. Its area is not less than 270,000 sq. m. Its interior is yet, for the most part, unexplored: the coast-districts are uniformly watered and fertile. The natural resources of Borneo are very various. On its western side are gold and diamond-mines, which are worked by the Dutch, to whom that portion of the island belongs. The province of Sarawak, on the north-western coast, is a British dependency, under the present rule of Sir James Brooke, by whom its valuable antimony-mines are extensively worked. The island includes numerous native states, most of them (especially those on the W. and S. coasts) connected by commercial alliances with the Dutch. The native population consists chiefly of Dyaks, a barbarous race. There are also numerous Chinese and Malays.—The town of *Borneo* (or *Bruni*), on the NW. side of the island, 12 miles above the mouth of a river of the same name, is the capital of a native kingdom, but has declined from the importance it once enjoyed.

Bornholm, a [Danish] island, situated in the Baltic Sea, S. of the coast of Sweden. The chief place on the island is called Rönne.

Bornou, a kingdom of Central Africa, lying to the W. of Lake Chad. It consists almost entirely of low plains, covered with thick underwood or with coarse grass. The climate is intensely hot, and the rains abundant. Horses and oxen, with the other domestic quadrupeds, are very numerous, and wild animals still more so. The inhabitants are divided between negroes and the descendants of Arab settlers, the latter being the dominant race. Gold-dust, slaves, horses, salt, and civet are exported from Bornou. The capital of the kingdom is Kouka.

Borodino, a village of Russia in Europe, gov. Moscow; memorable for the sanguinary battle fought there between the French and Russians, Sept. 7, 1812.

Boroughbridge, a borough in W. Riding, Yorkshire. Pop. 909.

Borrowdale, a village in Cumberland, famous for a mine of wadd, or black-lead.

Borrowtonness (or *Bo'ness*), a sea-port town of Scotland, co. Linlithgow. Pop. 2809.

Bosa, a sea-port town of Sardinia. Lat. 40.16 N., lon. 8.25 E. Pop. 3500.

Boscawen Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15.50 S., lon. 175.10 W.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, where Charles II. was concealed in an oak after the battle of Worcester.

Bosjesmans, a native people of S. Africa, belonging to the same family as the Hot-tentots, and within the limits of the Cape Colony.

Bosna Serai, a city of Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Bosnia. Lat. 43.54 N., lon. 18.26 E. Pop. about 60,003.

Bosnia, a province of European Turkey, the ancient Pannonia Inferior. The Bos-

nians are of Slavonic origin, and differ from the Turks in many of their customs.

Bosphorus, or Channel of Constantinople, a strait connecting the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora. It is 17 m. long, with a width which varies between half a mile and about double that magnitude.

Bostan (El). See *Al-Bostan*.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, which has a good trade in wool, wood, oats, &c. Pop. 14,526.—The cap. of Massachusetts, U. S., seated on a peninsula, at the west end of Massachusetts Bay. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable: the chief manufactures are rum, loaf sugar, canvass, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. The harbour of Boston is one of the best in the U. S. Pop. 250,000.

Bosworth, Market, a town in Leicestershire; near which was fought the famous battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, in 1485. Pop. 2376.

Boszra, the ancient Bostra, a ruined city of Syria, within the tract called the Hauran, to the S. of Damascus.

Botany Bay, an inlet on the coast of New South Wales, a few miles S. of Port Jackson. It received its name from the great number of new plants observed on its shores by Captain Cook and his companions, in 1770, and was the destined seat of the first settlement formed in Australia, 18 years later.

Botesdale, a market-town in Suffolk. Pop. 530.

Bothnia, Gulf of, the northerly arm of the Baltic Sea, extending between Finland and the Swedish coasts.

Bothwell, a village in Scotland, co. Lanark. The battle of Bothwell Bridge, fought in 1679 between the Covenanters and the royalist forces, derives its name from this locality.

Botzen (or *Bolzano*), an Austrian town, prov. of Tyrol, on the river Eisack, one of the upper branches of the Adige. Pop. 10,000.

Bouches-du-Rhône, a maritime dep. in the S. of France. It includes Marseilles, Arles, Aix, Tarascon, and other towns.

Bouillon, a town in Belgium Luxembourg, within the wooded district of the Ardennes. Pop. 2500.

Boujeiah, or *Boujaya*, a sea-port town of Algeria, 113 m. E. of Algiers. Wax candles (hence called *bougies*) were at one time made here to a great extent. The trade of Boujaya has declined.

Boulak, the port of Cairo, which city it adjoins. It lies on the E. bank of the Nile.

Boulay, a town in France, dep. Moselle. Pop. 2900.

Boulogne, a sea-port town of France, dep. Pas-du-Calais, much resorted to by English visitors. It lies at the mouth of the little river Liane, and has considerable trade and fisheries. Pop. 40,000.

Bourbon (or *Réunion*), an island belonging to France, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 20.52 S., lon. 56.20 E. It embraces an area of 900 sq. m. Sugar, cloves, and coffee are the chief objects of culture. The principal town is St Denis.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, dep.

Saone et Loire, celebrated for hot mineral waters.

Bourbon Vendée, a town of France, cap. of La Vendée. Lat. 46.41 N., lon. 1.22 W. Pop. 5250.

Bourbonne-les-Bains, a town of France, dep. Haute Marne. Pop. 3550.

Bourg, or *Bourg-en-Bresse*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Ain. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. Lalande, the astronomer, was born here, in 1732. Pop. 8800.

Bourgas, a sea-port of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe. Lat. 42.29 N., lon. 27.25 E. Pop. about 6000.

Bourges, a city of France, cap. of dep. Cher. It is one of the most ancient cities in France, but the trade is now inconsiderable. Lat. 47.4 N., lon. 2.23 E. Pop. 30,000.

Bourgoin, a town of France, dep. Isère. Pop. 4325.

Bourgueil, a town of France, dep. Indre et Loire, situated in a fertile valley. Pop. 3600.

Bourlos, a lagoon on the N. coast of Egypt.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, which has a navigable canal to Boston. Pop. 3093.

Bournemouth, a watering-place on the coast of Hampshire, adjacent to the Dorsetshire border. Pop. 5906.

Boussa, a city of Interior Africa, on the Niger, in lat. 10.14 N.

Bouton, one of the Molucca Islands.

Bovino, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata. Pop. 5000.

Bow, an ancient village in Middlesex, on the river Lea, and now forming one of the eastern suburbs of London.

Bowditch Island, a small island in the Pacific, lat. 9.20 S.; lon. 171.4 W. It is of coral formation.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidstone, famous for an abbey, founded in 1146, and some remains of which still exist.

Boyle, a bor. in Rosecommon county, Ireland, with manufactures of linen and yarn. Pop. 3002.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which has its source in the bog of Allen, in the north part of Kildare co., crosses that of Meath, and enters the Irish Channel below Drogheda.

Braan, a river in Perthshire, which descends from the hills east of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld.

Brabant, N. and S., provinces of the Netherlands, the former now included in Holland, the latter in Belgium.

Brackley, a town in Northamptonshire. Pop. 2154.

Bradford, a manufacturing town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, and one of the great centres of the woollen trade. It is especially noted for its stuff and worsted fabrics. Bradford lies 10 m. W. of Leeds, and in the midst of a rich coal and iron district. Its population has increased with amazing rapidity within recent years, and numbers 145,830.—A market-town in Wiltshire, on the banks of the Bristol Avon. It was an early seat of the manufacture of woollen cloths, which is still carried on there. Pop. 4871.

Brading, a town in the Isle of Wight.

THE RAT WHICH HAS BUT ONE HOLE IS SOON CAUGHT.

FAR FETCHED, AND DEAR BOUGHT, IS A BARGAIN FOR THE LADIES.

Braga, a city of Portugal. Lat. 41.42 N., lon. 8.29 W. Pop. 14,500.

Braganza, a city of Portugal. Lat. 42.2 N., lon. 6.30 W. Pop. 4000.

Brahilow, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. Pop. 6000.

Brahmapootra, or *Burrhampooter*, one of the largest rivers of Asia; it flows through Assam in its upper course, and enters the Bay of Bengal, passing through an extensive delta in which its waters become united to those of the Ganges.

Braintree, a town in Essex. Pop. 4305. —Another, in Massachusetts, U. States.

Brampton, a market-town in Cumberland. Pop. 2617.

Brandenburg, an important province of Prussia, formerly a marquisate of Upper Saxony. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, and Warta. The soil is meagre; but it produces some corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Pop. 2,616,000. —A town of Prussia, prov. of same name. Lat. 52.27 N., lon. 12.32 E. Pop. 13,000. —*New Brandenburg*, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Pop. 6000.

Brandon, a town in Suffolk, with a great trade in corn, malt, coal, &c. Pop. 2203.

Brava, a sea-port on the coast of Ajan, E. Africa. Lat. 1.20 N., lon. 43.25 E. —One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lat. 14.52 N., lon. 24.89 W.

Braunau, a fortified town of Upper Austria, on the Bavarian frontier. Pop. 2000.

Braunfels, a town of Prussia, in which stands the magnificent seat of the prince of Solms Braunfels.

Braunsberg, a town of E. Prussia. Pop. 8200.

Bray, a town in Wicklow, Ireland. —A village in Berkshire, famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a Papist and twice a Protestant, in four successive reigns.

Brazil, a country of South America, and the most extensive of its political divisions. Brazil embraces a large portion of the eastern coast-line of South America, and includes a surface of 3,000,000 sq. m. —an extent more than three-fourths that of the whole area of Europe. The central and eastern portions of Brazil form a plateau of moderate elevation, in some places crossed by mountain-chains that rise to 5000 feet and upwards above the sea-level; but the larger portion of the empire is an immense river-plain, watered by the Amazon and its numerous tributaries. The line of the equator crosses the northern part of Brazil, and only a very small portion of the country is beyond the tropical limits: hence the climate is for the most part warm. Its natural resources include gold, silver, and iron, together with the diamond and other precious stones; besides an abundant variety of the richest vegetable produce, amongst which are rose-wood, mahogany, and numerous dye-woods, as well as numerous palms. Sugar, coffee, and cotton, are the great staples of Brazilian commerce. The population was estimated in 1868 at 8,184,000, above half the number consisting of negroes. The whites constitute less than a sixth part of the entire number. There are

some tribes of native Indians, together with mixed races. In its political condition, Brazil forms a kind of federal empire, each of its provinces having a distinct local legislature. An imperial legislature presides over the whole. Prior to 1822, Brazil was attached to the crown of Portugal, but has since formed an independent nation.

Brechin, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 7933.

Brecknockshire, or *Brecon*, a county of Wales, 38 miles in length and 28 in breadth; containing 482,560 acres, divided into 6 hundreds and 67 parishes. It is full of mountains, some of which are very high; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The principal rivers are the Wye and Usk. Pop. 59,901.

Brecon, a town of Wales, cap. of Brecknockshire. The castle of Brecon was built in 1094, from which period the town also dates its origin. Pop. 5235.

Breda, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Brabant. Lat. 51.37 N., lon. 4.50 E. Pop. 13,000.

Bremen, one of the free German Hanseatic cities, and a place of commercial importance as the principal emporium of Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, &c. It stands on the river Weser, about 40 m. above its mouth. Pop. 60,000.

Brentford, a market-town in Middlesex, on the Thames. Pop. 11,091.

Brentwood, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 3737.

Brescia, a city of North Italy, on the river Mella, and on the line of railway between Milan and Venice. Its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. Lat. 45.32 N., lon. 10.13 E. Pop. 39,000.

Breslau, a beautiful city, with a university, the capital of Silesia. It lies chiefly on the left bank of the river Oder, and has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. It is the second city in the Prussian dominions. Lat. 51.3 N., lon. 17.9 E. Pop. about 112,000.

Bressay, one of the Shetland Islands.

Bresse, an old province of France, now forming the department of Ain.

Brest, an important sea-port of France, dep. Finistère; with a castle on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The harbour is the best in the kingdom. Pop. 36,000.

Bretagne, or *Britany*, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Finistère, the Côtes du Nord, Morbihan, Ille et Vilain, and Basse Loire.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire. Pop. 3399.

Briançon, a strongly fortified town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, situated 4300 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 3455.

Briansk, a town of Orel, Russia. Pop. 5000.

Briare, a town of France, dep. Loiret. Pop. 3000.

Bridgend, a town in Glamorganshire. Pop. 3539.

Bridgenorth, a bor. in Shropshire, with a considerable trade. Pop. 5876.

Bridgetown, the capital of the Island of Barbadoes. —A town of New Jersey, U. S.; and another in Maryland.

HE WHO WILL STOP EVERY MAN'S MOUTH, MUST HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF MEAL.

HE THAT HAS NO SILVER IN HIS PURSE, SHOULD HAVE SILVER ON HIS TONGUE.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, on the river Parret, with an extensive coasting trade. Pop. 12,059.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a sea-port in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a considerable trade. Pop. 6203.

Bridport, a town in Dorsetshire. Pop. 7670.

Brieg, a fortified town of the Prussian States, prov. Silesia. Pop. 11,500.

Brielle, or *Brill*, a fortified sea-port town of Holland. Lat. 51.54 N., lon. 4.9 E. Pop. 4200. Brielle is noted in history as being the place where the standard of Dutch independence was first raised, in the 16th century; it is famous also as the birth-place of the heroic Admiral Van Tromp.

Brienz, a town and lake in Switzerland, canton Berne. Pop. 3000.

Brieux, St., a sea-port of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord. Pop. 9400.

Brig, or *Brieg*, a town in Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the left bank of the Rhone.

Brighton, a flourishing town and watering-place on the coast of Sussex, and a favourite place of resort to the inhabitants of the metropolis, with which it is connected by a railway of 50 miles in length. Brighton is more readily accessible from London than any other point on the English coasts, and a larger portion of its fixed inhabitants are engaged in providing for the wants of the numerous visitors who flock thither. It has no harbour, but the herring and mackerel fisheries are pursued to some extent. Brighton was an insignificant fishing-town until the close of the last century, since which time its population has increased nearly tenfold, and at present numbers 90,011.—A village and bathing-place in Victoria (Australia) on the shore of Port Phillip, a few miles S. of Melbourne.—*New*, a watering-place on the Cheshire coast, near the mouth of the riv. Mersey, a few miles below Liverpool.

Brignolles, a town of France, dep. Var. Pop. 4700.

Brindisi, a sea-port in the province of Otranto, Italy. It represents the ancient Brundisium. Pop. 12,000.

Brioude, a town of France, dep. Haute Loire. Pop. 4800.

Brisbane, the chief town of Queensland, Australia, situated on riv. of same name, a few miles above its entrance into Moreton Bay. Pop. 20,000.

Brissago, a Swiss town, cant. Tessin, lying on the W. bank of Lago Maggiore.

Bristol, a flourishing commercial city and sea-port of England, situated on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon, about 7 m. above its entrance into the Bristol Channel. Bristol is a county of itself. It has numerous glass-works and potteries, besides various manufactures in metal, and a vast trade in tobacco and other American and West Indian produce. Pop. 182,552. Clifton, a beautifully situated watering-place, adjoins Bristol to the westward.—A sea-port of Rhode Island, U. S., with extensive coasting and fishing trade. Pop. 4600.

Bristol Bay, an inlet on the NW. coast of America, lat. 58 N., lon. 158 W.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the Atlantic,

stretching inland, between the coasts of S. Wales on the one side, and those of Devon and Somerset on the other. It receives the waters of the Severn, Wye, Usk, Taff, Bristol Avon, Parret, and other streams.

Britain, a general appellation given, in 1801, to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland as a United Kingdom. England was united into one entire monarchy, under Egbert, in 829; as was Scotland, under Kenneth II., in 842; and Ireland was made a kingdom under Henry VIII., in 1541. England and Scotland were united by a treaty in 1707, under Anne; and Ireland was united to them in 1801, under George III. The island of Great Britain is the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 miles from north to south, and 290 from east to west. It lies to the north of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel.

Brives, a town of France, dep. Corrèze. Pop. 6062.

Brixen, an Austrian town in the prov. of Tyrol, on the river Eisack. Pop. 3600.

Brixham, a small sea-port in Devonshire, on the west side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery. Pop. 4941.

Broadstairs, a village in Kent, near Ramsgate. It has a small pier, and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing.

Brocken, or *Blocksberg*, a mountain in N. Germany, 3543 ft. high, near the border-line between Prussia and Hanover, but within the former. It is famous for a spectral illusion, produced by atmospheric causes. The Brocken is the highest point among the group of the Harz mountains.

Brockville, a town in Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 2500.

Brod, a fortified town of Austria, on the left bank of the Save, within the prov. of Slavonia. Pop. 2470.

Brody, an Austrian town, in the province of Galicia, and near the Russian frontier. Pop. 18,000.

Bromberg, a town of Prussia, province Posen. Pop. 8000.

Bromley, a market-town in Kent, on the little river Ravensbourne. Pop. 10,674.

Brompton, a village in Kent, near Chatham, which has fine barracks.—A suburb of London, 1 m. from Hyde Park Corner.

Bromsgrove, a corporate town of Worcestershire, on the Salwarp. Pop. 6967.

Bromyard, a town in Herefordshire. Pop. 2995.

Bronte, a town of Sicily, near Mt. Etna. Lord Nelson was created Duke of Bronte in 1799. Pop. 8871.

Brooklyn, a city of New York, U. States, situated on Long Island, and forming a suburb of the city of New York. Pop. above 396,000.

Broom Loch, a great salt lake on the west coast of Scotland, with some good harbours.

Brora, a river and village of Scotland, co. Sutherland.

Broseley, a town in Shropshire. Pop. 4724.

Brough, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 1728.

Broughton (in Furness), a market-town in Lancashire. Pop. 1183.

Broughty Ferry, a village and watering-

SERVE A GREAT MAN, AND YOU WILL KNOW WHAT SORROW IS.

IF YOU TRUST BEFORE YOU TRY, YOU MAY REPENT BEFORE YOU DIE.

place in Forfarshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Tay. Pop. 3513.

Browsershaven, a sea-port of Holland, in Zealand. Pop. 1100.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, within the Grand-duchy of Baden, 12 m. NNE. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 7400.

Bruck, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Leitha, to the SE. of Vienna. Pop. 2600.—An Austrian town, in the prov. of Styria, on the river Mur. Pop. 1500.

Bruges, a city of Belgium, having extensive manufactures of lace and linen goods. During the 14th and 15th centuries, Bruges was the central emporium of the whole commercial world, and had resident consuls and ministers from every court in Europe. Though greatly declined since that period, it is still flourishing, and has recently experienced considerable revival of trade. Pop. 50,000.

Brugg, a Swiss town, canton Aargau, on the river Aar. Pop. 800.

Bruguère, a town of France, dep. Tarn. Pop. 4000.

Brumath, a town of France, dep. Sarthe, Pop. 4350.

Brunn, a town of the Austrian States, cap. Moravia. Lat. 49.11 N., lon. 16.30 E. Pop. about 46,000.

Brunnen, a village of Switzerland, cant. Schwitz, on the Lake of Lucerne.

Brunswick (Duchy of), a territory in Germany, consisting of five detached portions, on the rivers Weser, Leine, Ocker, and Aller, and occupying part of the vast plain which stretches from the foot of the Harz mountains to the German Ocean. It contains many mines, several medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessities of life. By far the greatest portion of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but all sects enjoy perfect toleration. Pop. 293,000.—An important city of Germany, the capital of the above duchy. Lat. 56.18 N., lon. 10.32 E. Pop. 42,000.—A sea-port in Georgia, U. S.—A city of New Jersey.—A town in Cumberland county, Maine.

Brunswick, New, a British province in North America, situated to the E. of Canada, and upon the western side of the Gulf of St Lawrence. New Brunswick comprehends an area of 27,700 sq. m., and has a pop. of 252,000. It is watered by the St John and numerous other streams. Timber and dried fish, with gypsum, coal, and grindstones, are the chief articles of produce. Fredericton, the capital, and St John, the largest town in the province, are both situated on the river St John.

Brusa, a city of Asiatic Turkey, situated in the NW. of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mt Olympus. Pop. 60,000.

Brussels, the capital city of Belgium, situated on the river Senne, in the prov. of S. Brabant. It has manufactures of lace, carpets, velvets, and tapestry; and is celebrated for its magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. Lat. 50.51 N., lon. 4.22 E. Pop. 314,000.

Bruton, a market-town in Somersetshire. Pop. 2232.

Buchan, a district in the N. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff.

Buchan-ness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland. Lat. 58.26 N., lon. 1.16 W.

Bucharest, a city of European Turkey, and cap. of Wallachia. Lat. 44.26 N., lon. 46.47 E. Pop. about 65,000.

Buckenham (New), a market-town of Norfolk. Pop. 656.

Buckingham, the county town of Buckinghamshire, though inferior in size to the town of Aylesbury, in that county. Pop. 3703.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England, 39 miles long and 18 broad; it contains 472,320 acres, is divided into 8 hundreds and 202 parishes, and has 15 market-towns. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, principally beech, form a considerable article of profit. The most general manufactures are bone-lace and paper. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, Ousel, and Tame. Total pop. 175,879.

Buda, or Ofen, the capital of Lower Hungary, with an extensive fortress. It is situated on the Danube, and is connected with Pesth, upon the opposite side of the river, by a magnificent suspension bridge. Pop. 55,000.

Budua, a strong sea-port of Illyria. Lat. 42.18 N., lon. 18.40 E.

Budukhshan, a prov. of Central Asia, and a dependency of the Khan of Koondooz, containing ruby mines and lapis lazuli. Its chief city, of the same name, suffered greatly from a terrific earthquake in January, 1832.

Budweis, a fortified town of Bohemia, on the river Moldau, 75 m. S. of Prague. Pop. 8000.

Buenos Ayres, an important city and sea-port, the capital of the republic of that name, situated on the western bank of the Rio de la Plata. It is regularly built, and carries on an extensive commerce, but suffers from the absence of any harbour, and also from the scarcity of good water. Pop. 200,000.—The province of Buenos Ayres, after forming for some years a distinct state, re-entered in 1860 the general Confederacy of La Plata, or Argentine Republic, of which it constitutes the head. It includes a pop. of 350,000. Its surface is nearly throughout level, consisting of rich natural pasture-grounds, or *pampas*, in which horses and cattle are reared in countless abundance. Hides, horns, hair, tallow, and jerked beef are the chief articles of export.

Buffalo, a commercial city of the U. S., situated at the E. extremity of Lake Erie, in the State of New York. Pop. 117,000.

Bug, a river of European Russia, which joins the Dnieper.—Another, which joins the Vistula.

Buhl, a town of Baden, 20 m. NE. of Strasbourg. Pop. 2800.

Builth, a town of Brecknockshire, Wales. Pop. 1059.

Buitenzorg, a town in Java, the chief place in a province of the same name. The town lies 30 m. S. of Batavia.

Bujalance, a town of Andalusia, Spain. Pop. 14,500.

Bukkur, a fortress in the prov. of Sinde, situated on an island in the river Indus.

Bukowina, a duchy of Austria, for some time attached to the province of Galicia,

but since 1849 constituted a separate province. It lies to the SE. of Galicia, and is traversed by the upper course of the river Pruth. Area 4028 square miles. Pop. 512,000.

Bulacan, a town and province of Luzon, in the Philippine Islands, situated at the head of the Bay of Manila. The town has 10,000 inhabitants.

Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, extending between the river Danube and the range of the Balkan Mountains.

Bulsaur, a sea-port town of Hindoostan, pres. Bombay. Lat. 20.36 N., lon. 73.5 E.

Bum, a city of Kerwan, Persia.

Bundelcund, a large district of Hindoostan, which contains the celebrated diamond-mines of Pannah. Pop. 2,400,000.

Bungay, a market-town in Suffolk, on the Waveney river. Pop. 3503.

Bunker's Hill, a steep hill in Massachusetts, U. S., where one of the earliest and most obstinately contested battles of the American revolutionary war was fought, June 17, 1775.

Buntingford, a town in Hertfordshire.

Bunzlau, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 25 m. W. of Leignitz. Pop. 7000.

Burdwan, a district of Hindoostan, pres. Bengal. It is one of the most productive territories of India, and being environed by jungles, appears like a garden surrounded by a wilderness.—The capital of the above district. Lat. 23.15 N., lon. 87.57 E. Pop. 54,000.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire. Pop. 1640.

Burg, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony, 12 m. NE. of Magdeburg. Pop. 15,000.

Burgdorf, a town of Switzerland, can. Berne. Pop. 2400.

Burghead, a town in Elginshire, Scotland.

Burgos, a city of Spain, cap. of prov. of same name, formerly part of Old Castile. Lat. 42.28 N., lon. 3.30 W. Pop. 16,000. The prov. of Burgos has a pop. of 234,000.

Burgundy, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saône et Loire, and Ain.

Burlington, a town of New Jersey.—Another in Vermont, U. S., on the E. shore of L. Champlain. Pop. 14,000.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk. Pop. 1094.—Another in Essex, famous for oysters.

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with considerable woollen and cotton manufactures. Pop. 40,858.

Burntisland, a sea-port town in Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 3266.

Burslem, a town of Staffordshire, with extensive potteries. Pop. 22,327.

Burton-in-Kendal, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 2118.

Burton-upon-Trent, a town in Staffordshire, famous for excellent ale. Pop. 20,378.

Bury, a town in Lancashire, with large manufactures of woollen and cotton. Pop. 33,596.

Bury St Edmunds, a borough in Suffolk; so called from King Edmund, whose remains are buried here. Pop. 14,928.

Busaco, a ridge of hills in Portugal, extending north from the river Mondego.

Bushire, a sea-port town of Persia, and the principal port of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 29.0 N., lon. 50.48 E. Pop. 20,000.

Bussorah. See *Basra*.

Bute, an island in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring-fishery.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbray, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the Firth of Clyde. Pop. 16,977.

Buttermere, a lake in Cumberland, near Keswick, noted for its picturesque scenery.

Buttevant, a town in Ireland, co. Cork. Pop. 2372.

Butzow, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. 4000.

Buxadewar, a strong fort of Bootan.

Buxar, a fortified town in India, on the right bank of the Ganges, below Benares. Pop. 3000.

Buxton, a town and watering-place in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak district. Pop. 3717.

Byron Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. Lat. 1.18 S., lon. 173.46 E.

Bytown, now Ottawa City, the capital of 'Dominion of Canada,' on riv. Ottawa, prov. Ontario. See *Ottawa*.

CABES, or *Kabes*, a sea-port and city of Tunis. Lat. 33.53 N., lon. 7.44 E. Pop. about 30,000.

Cabo-Frio, a town and port of Brazil, 80 miles E. of Rio Janeiro.

Cabra, an ancient town of Spain, prov. Cordova. Pop. 11,890.—A town of the kingdom of Timbuctoo.

Cabrera, an island in the Mediterranean. Lat. 39.7 N., lon. 2.59 E.

Cabul. See *Caubool*.

Caceres, a town and prov. of Spain, the latter forming part of Estremadura. Pop. of town 10,000.

Cachao, or *Ke-cho*, the largest city of the empire of Anam, cap. of Tonquin. Lat. 21.0 N., lon. 105.34 E. Pop. nearly 100,000.

Cachar, a territory of British India, situated to the E. of the Brahmapootra river, and to the S. of Assam. It has an area of 6500 sq. m., and a pop. of 70,000. The river Barak, which joins the Brahmapootra, flows through the territory. Cachar was acquired by Britain in 1832.

Cacheo, a town and river of Western Africa, within the limits of Senegambia. The town belongs to the Portuguese. Lat. 12.13 N., lon. 16.17 W. Pop. 500.

Cachoeira, a commercial city of Brazil, 62 m. NW. of Bahia, and in the prov. of that name. Pop. 15,000.

Cader Idris, a mountain of Wales, co. Merioneth, 2914 feet high.

Cadiz, a fortified city and sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. The south side is inaccessible by sea, being edged with craggy rocks: on the west is Fort St Sebastian, and on the east the fort St Philip. Lat. 36.32 N., lon. 6.18 W. Pop. 72,000.

Cadsand, an island in the Netherlands, on the north coast of Flanders.

Caen, a handsome city of France, dep. Calvados. Lat. 49.10 N., lon. 0.22 W. Pop. 39,000.

Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk. Pop. 1268.

Caermarthenshire, a county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length and 20 in breadth; containing 592,640 acres, divided into 8 hundreds and 39 parishes, and having six market-towns. It is fruitful in corn and grass, has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime, and is not so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy and the Teify. Pop. 115,710.

Caermarthen, the cap. of the above co., and a town of considerable trade, seated on the river Towy. Pop. 10,488.

Caernarvonshire, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles long and 13 broad; it contains 496,000 acres, is divided into 10 hundreds and 72 parishes, and has a city and five market-towns. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seiont. This county is the most rugged district of North Wales. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the prospects around are rude and wild in the highest degree. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its chief riches. Copper and lead mines are worked in various parts of the mountains; blue slates, of a superior quality, are got in abundance; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast. Pop. 106,121.

Caernarvon, a sea-port of N. Wales, and cap. of the above co. Edward II. was born in Caernarvon Castle. Pop. 9449.

Caerphilly, a small town of S. Wales co. Glamorgan.

Caffraria, a country of south-eastern Africa, inclusive, in a general sense, of the entire tract over which the Caffre race extends; that is, from the frontier of the Cape Colony as far northward as Delagoa Bay (S. lat. 26.0). But a large portion of this extensive region is now included within the British Colony of Natal, and it is only the tract of country situated between Natal and the eastern frontier of the Cape Colony that is properly designated as Caffraria. The Caffres are a race superior in all respects to the other native populations of South Africa. They are of deep brown colour, their frame athletic, with well-formed limbs; the hair short, black, curly, and less woolly than that of the negro. Their exercises are hunting, wrestling, or dancing; they are expert in throwing lances; their other arms are spears, bludgeons, and very large oval shields, made of the hides of oxen. The women are handsome, and modest in their behaviour; and are employed in cultivating their gardens, and other domestic affairs. The Caffres believe in a Supreme Being, who created the world; but they are addicted to the grossest superstition. The internal wars between the tribes continually disturb their quiet, and their predatory habits have within recent years brought them on numerous occasions into hostile encounter with the settlers in the adjacent British provinces.

Caffraria, British, a province forming the eastern frontier of the Cape Colony. It was first formed into a province under British protection, at the close of the Caffre war of 1847, and has been subsequently incorporated within the colony. King William's Town is the capital.

Cagli, a town of Central Italy, 13 m. S. of Urbino. Pop. 4000.

Cagliari, a fortified city and sea-port of Sardinia, with an university and a castle. Lat. 39.12 N., lon. 9.6 E. Pop. 26,000.

Cahir, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland. Pop. 3690. — Another in Kerry county.

Cahors, a city of France, dep. Lot, with an university. Lat. 44.27 N., lon. 1.26 E. Pop. 10,950.

Caicos, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, to the north of St Domingo. Lat. 21.40 N., lon. 71.30 W.

Cai-fong, a populous city of China, cap. of the prov. Ho-nan. Lat. 34.53 N., lon. 114.28 E.

Caimans, three small islands of the West Indies, north-west of Jamaica. Lon. 81.86 W.

Cairngorm, a lofty mountain in Scotland, famous for its rock-crystals. It forms part of the Grampian chain, and rises to 4050 ft above the sea.

Cairo, a large and magnificent city, the cap. of Egypt, situated on the E. bank of the Nile. It contains numerous mosques, public bagnios, towers, &c.; the chief manufactures are sugar, sal-ammoniac, glass, lamps, saltpetre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. Pop. 300,000.

Cairwan. See *Kairwan*.

Caistor, a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 2400.

Caithness, a northern county of Scotland, 35 miles long, and 20 broad. The south angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the south-west boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs into the sea. The rest of the country is level, and is devoted either to the culture of oats and barley, or affords pasture for sheep and bees. The herring-fishery is largely pursued on the coasts. Pop. 39,989.

Cajazzo, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 4000.

Calabozo, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 5000.

Calabria, an extensive territory of S. Italy, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra. It forms the most southern portion of Italy.

Calahorra, a city in Old Castile, Spain. Pop. 6000.

Calais, a fortified city and sea-port of France, dep. Pas de Calais. Calais derives its principal importance from its being the nearest French port to England: it is only 20½ miles from the South Foreland and 22½ miles from Dover. Pop. 12,700.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands, 17 in number, belonging to the Philippines, lying between Mindoro and Palawan.

Calatayud, a city of Arragon, in Spain, 45 m. SW. of Saragossa. Pop. 7000.

Calatrava, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Calcutta, a celebrated city of Hindoostan,

TELL ME WHAT COMPANY YOU KEEP, AND I WILL TELL YOU WHAT YOU ARE.

TWO SPARROWS UPON ONE EAR OF CORN ARE NOT LIKELY TO AGREE LONG.

the capital and emporium of Bengal, and the seat of the supreme government of British India; with a large and strong citadel, called Fort William. The southern or European portion of Calcutta consists of spacious streets, with extensive mansions, and contrasts strikingly with the native division of the town. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious; coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than, perhaps, any other city can present. The Hooghly (as the branch of the Ganges on which Calcutta stands is called) is navigable up to the town for ships of 500 tons; but larger vessels stop at Diamond Harbour, 50 miles below. The vicinity of Calcutta is very pleasing; as soon as its boundary is passed, the roads wind through beautiful villages, overhung with the finest and most picturesque foliage. Lat. 22.23 N., lon. 88.28 E. Pop. above 616,000.

Calder, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the Lancashire border, and, flowing past the towns of Wakefield and Dewsbury, joins the Aire near Castleford.—A river of Lancashire, which has its origin near the above, and joins the Ribble.

Caldera, a port on the West coast of S. America, within the republic of Chili.

Caledonia, New, a considerable island in the Pacific Ocean, between the parallels of 20° and 23° S., and the meridians of 164° and 167° E. It was discovered by Cook, in 1774. The natives (estimated at 25,000 in number) are active and well-made, of deep black colour, with curly hair. They practise cannibalism. The island has within recent years been made the seat of a French settlement.

Caledonia, New, a name formerly given to the extensive tract of country lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, within the limits of British North America. Prior to 1858, this region was thinly inhabited only by a native Indian population, among whom a few trading posts were maintained by the Hudson Bay Company. But the discovery of valuable gold-fields on the banks of Fraser river attracted large numbers of adventurers thither, and led to its formation into a distinct colony, under the title of British Columbia.

Cali, a town of New Granada, S. America, on the western declivity of the Andes. Pop. 4000.

Calicut, a commercial city of British India, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port reached by Europeans, after the discovery of the passage round the Cape, a Portuguese fleet having been conducted thither by Vasco di Gama, in 1498. Its importance has greatly declined since that period. Pop. 30,000.

California, one of the United States of N. America, embracing a tract of nearly 200,000 sq. m., situated upon the western side of the continent, and extending from the shores of the Pacific inland to the range of the Sierra Nevada. The valley of the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin

(which unite a short distance above their entrance into the Bay of San Francisco) stretches through the province from N. to S., for a length of 500 miles. Prior to 1848, California (which designation then embraced a much more extensive region—now partly included within the Utah and New Mexico Territories) belonged to Mexico. At that time, its population did not number 25,000. Immediately on its cession by Mexico followed the discovery of its rich gold-fields, which at once rendered California a centre of attraction to adventurers from every region, and caused a rapid accession to its population. It was admitted a member of the Union in 1850, and in 1860 had a population numbering upwards of 550,000. The gold-fields of California lie within the valley of the Sacramento river; but, besides its mineral wealth, this fine territory possesses numerous other commercial resources, derived from its fertile soil and extensive pasture-grounds. The value of gold annually exported from California has hitherto exceeded £12,000,000 sterling. The nominal capital of the State is Benicia, on the Sacramento, but San Francisco is the chief trading-port and the most populous of its cities. Numerous thriving townships have sprung into existence throughout the province, especially within the vicinity of the gold-diggings.

California, Lower (or *Old*—so called in distinction from the country above described), a peninsula of long and narrow shape, lying on the western side of N. America, and forming one of the territories of the Mexican Confederation. It is thinly populated—chiefly by the native Indian race—and appears to have for the most part a rocky and unproductive surface. Cattle and numerous wild animals are abundant. Loreto and La Paz are its chief towns. Between the peninsula and the mainland is the Gulf of California, the seat of a pearl-fishery, now greatly diminished in value.

Callao, a sea-port town of Peru, 6 m. to the W. of Lima, of which it forms the port.

Calle, La, a French village, and former commercial station, in Algeria. It stands on an insulated rock, on the Tunisian frontier.

Callianee, a town of Brit. India, Bombay pres., 28 m. NE. of the city of Bombay.

Callosa de Ensarria, a town of Valencia, Spain, situated in a mountainous country, producing excellent wine, &c. Pop. 6100.

Callosa de Segura, a town of Valencia, Spain, on the river Segura. Pop. 4433.

Calmar, a sea-port town of Sweden, strongly fortified. Lat. 56.40 N., lon. 16.26 E. Pop. 5346.

Calne, a town in Wiltshire. Pop. 2468.

Calpee. See *Kalpee*.

Callagirone, a town of Sicily, 32 m. SW. of Catania. Pop. 21,000.

Calvados, a dep. of France, bounded on the N. by the English Channel. It is famous for horses, mules, oxen, and sheep. Pop. 478,400.

Calvi, a town in S. Italy.—Another in Corsica, with a good harbour.

Cam, a river that rises in Hertfordshire, flows by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely,

and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camaran, an island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast. Lat. 15.6 N., lon. 42.22 E.

Cambay, a city of Guzerat, Hindoostan. Lat. 22.33 N., lon. 72.48 E. Pop. 37,000.

Cambodia, or *Camboja*, a territory of Asia, subject to Cochin China. It is fertile, and abounds in rich natural produce.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, dep. Nord. This town has been long famous for its manufacture of fine linens and lawns; and hence the term *cambrics*. Lat. 50.11 N., lon. 3.14 E. Pop. 22,000.

Cambridge, the capital of Cambridge-shire, and the seat of a celebrated university, supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy; it contains 13 colleges and four halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges. The river Cam, or Granta, flows past the town. Pop. 30,078.—A town of Massachusetts.—A fortified town of South Carolina.—Another in Maryland, U. S.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England; 50 miles long and 25 broad, containing 549,120 acres, divided into 15 hundreds and 161 parishes, and having 8 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy, but the northern part, called the isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens, which at some seasons are partially overflowed, or appear covered with fogs. Total pop. 186,906.

Camden, a town of South Carolina.—Another in Maine, U. S.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, which rises two miles north of Camelford, flows south almost to Bodmin, and then north-west to Padstow, at which place it enters the Bristol Channel.

Camelford, a town in Cornwall. Pop. 1620.

Camerino, a town of Italy, prov. Macerata, 40 m. SW. of Ancona. Pop. 6000.

Caminha, a town of Portugal, prov. Entre Minho e Douro, at the mouth of the riv. Minho.

Campagna, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 7000.

Campagna di ma, anciently Latium, a district of Italy, which includes Rome.

Campan, a town of France, on the Adour. Pop. 4248.

Campbeltown, a borough and sea-port in Argyleshire. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring fishery. Pop. 6628.

Campden (Chipping), a corporate town in Gloucester. Pop. 1975.

Campeachy, a sea-port town of Mexico, cap. of prov. of same name. Pop. 18,000.

Campen, a town of Holland, on the Yssel.

Campli, a town of Italy, prov. Abruzzo. Pop. 6892.

Campobasso, a town of Italy, cap. prov. Molise; noted for its manufactory of cutlery. Pop. 8000.

Campo-Formio, a town of N. Italy, prov. Udine, famous in history for the treaty of 1797, between Austria and France.

Campo Mayor, a fortified town of Portugal.

Camtoos, a river in the Cape Colony, S. Africa.

Canada, a British colony, the most extensive and important of the British dependencies in the New World. Canada includes the greater part of the valley of the St Lawrence, extending from the mouth of the river upwards to the great lakes, the northern shores of which are within its limits. For a distance of 120 miles below Lake Ontario, the St Lawrence forms the boundary between the British territory and that of the United States; thence to the sea, either side of the great river is British. The river Ottawa, an impetuous stream which joins the St Lawrence from the north westward, marks the division between Upper and Lower Canada (or Ontario and Quebec, the names now officially given to the respective divisions of Canada proper). There is considerable difference of climate and produce, as well as of population, between the two. The winter climate of Lower Canada is severe, and the cold of prolonged duration; the bulk of its population (*habitans*, as they are termed) of French descent. Upper Canada—especially the peninsular tract which is enclosed between the lakes of Ontario, Erie, and Huron—has a much more temperate and equable climate, with a rich and productive soil. The mineral wealth of the province is considerable; it comprises iron and copper, with lead, tin, and other ores, besides abundance of gypsum and various marbles and building-stones. But the vast forests of pines and firs supply the most characteristic article of Canadian produce, and the material upon which the industry of the colonists is most extensively employed. Sugar is made from the maple on a scale of considerable extent. Aided by the extensive immigration from Britain, the population of Canada has increased with wonderful rapidity within recent years, and at present exceeds 3,600,000. The native Indian population has diminished to fewer than 40,000. Canada, colonised by France at the beginning of the 17th century, remained a French province for upwards of a hundred and fifty years. The genius of Wolfe, displayed upon the plains of Abraham, decided its transference to British rule. Quebec fell in 1759, and Canada was finally ceded to Britain four years later. The 'Dominion of Canada' includes, together with Canada Proper, the adjacent provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with Prince Edward Island, on the side of the Atlantic; and also British Columbia (inclusive of Vancouver Island), on the Pacific coast of America, with the more recently-formed province of Manitoba (the former Red River territory) in its central regions.

Canale, a town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, 7 m. NNW. of Alba. Pop. 3500.

Cananea, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. St Paulo. Pop. 2000.

Cananore, a maritime town of Hindoostan, prov. Malabar. Lat. 11.42 N., lon. 75.27 E.

Canara, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindoostan, presid. Madras; ceded to the British in 1799. Its chief town is Mangalore.

Canaries, or *Canary Islands*, thirteen in number, lying in the North Atlantic

WHEN THE SEA IS CROSSED, THE SAINT IS GENERALLY FORGOTTEN.

THOUGH THE WOLF MAY LOSE HIS TEETH, HE NEVER LOSES HIS INCLINATIONS.

Ocean, near the continent of Africa. They belong to Spain; and produce corn, silk, tobacco, sugar-canes, and excellent wines. Pop. 200,000.

Candahar, a city of Afghanistan, the capital of an independent principality of the same name. It is about 200 m. SW. of Caubool, and near the left bank of the Urghund river. Candahar is the chief seat of the Dooranee tribes. Pop. 50,000.

Candeish, or *Khandeish*, a prov. of British India, within the Bombay Presidency. For a period of thirty years before the British possessed it (1819), the country had been a scene of anarchy, being subject to the predatory ravages of Bheels, Pindaries, and insurgent bands of Arabs. Pop. 480,000.

Candia. See *Crete*.

Candy, a city in the interior of Ceylon, and formerly the native capital of the island. It came into possession of the English in 1815. Pop. 7000.

Canca, or *Khania*, a sea-port and chief commercial town of Crete. Pop. 8000.

Cangozima, a strong sea-port of Japan. Lat. 32.10 N., lon. 132.15 E.

Canna, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Lat. 57.13 N., lon. 6.38 W.

Cannes, a sea-port town of France; memorable for the landing of Buonaparte in its vicinity, on his return from Elba, March 1, 1815.

Cannstadt, a town in Wurtemberg, 4 m. NE. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4500.

Canobbio, a town in Piedmont, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2000.

Canosa, a town of Italy. Pop. 4000.

Canouge, an ancient city in British India, near the W. bank of the Ganges, 50 m. NW. of Cawnpore.

Canso, *Gut of*, a narrow strait between Nova Scotia and the island Cape Breton, in British North America.

Cantal, a dep. of France; in which is a range of volcanic mountains.

Canterbury, a city in Kent. Here are the remains of many Roman antiquities, and of a large Augustine monastery. The cathedral was once famous for the shrine of Thomas à Becket, who was murdered in 1170; here, also, are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The adjacent country abounds in hops. Lat. 51.18 N., lon. 1.15 E. Pop. 20,962.

Canterbury, a prov. of New Zealand, embracing part of the E. side of the Middle Island, in the neighbourhood of Banks Peninsula. The interior of the province includes extensive open plains, admirably suited for sheep-pasturage. Canterbury is the latest-formed of the New Zealand settlements, having been established in 1850. The town of Christchurch, on the interior plains, is the capital of the province: Lyttelton, on the coast, its port. Pop. of the province (in 1871) 50,000.

Canton, a city and sea-port of China, capital of Quang-tong prov., situated on the Choo-kiang (or Pearl river), about 45 miles above the sea. The city consists of three towns, divided by high walls; the streets are narrow, paved with small round stones in the middle, and flagged at the sides; but a large part of the population resides on the water. The immense quantity of

goods and money which foreign vessels bring in here draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

Cantyre, or *Kintyre*, a peninsula in Argyleshire, Scotland.

Cape Breton, an island of British N. America, separated by a narrow channel from Nova Scotia, to which province it is politically attached. It possesses valuable coal-fields, and has a pop. of 36,000. Sidney is the chief town of the island.

Cape-Coast Castle, a strong fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, the chief establishment of the British in these parts. Lat. 5.6 N., lon. 1.52 W.

Cape Haytien, a sea-port town on the N. coast of Hayti, W. Indies. Pop. 10,000.

Cape of Good Hope (or *Cape Colony*), a territory in the southern part of Africa, colonised by the Dutch, and now belonging to the British. It derives its name from a celebrated promontory near the S. extremity of the African continent. Lat. 34.23 S., lon. 18.32 E. The country consists of three successive plateaus, increasing in elevation according to their distance from the sea, and separated from each other by as many chains of mountains. The most magnificent plants that adorn our greenhouses and gardens are brought from this part of the world, and among the animals are prodigious numbers of Cape buffaloes, antelopes, and sheep, with vultures, eagles, ostriches, &c. Sheep and cattle farming, with the culture of the soil, are the chief industrial pursuits of the Cape colonists. The population amounts to 682,000, fewer than half of whom are whites—many of them the descendants of the earlier Dutch settlers. The coloured population embraces Hottentots and Caffres, with various mixed races.

Cape Town, the capital of the Cape Colony, stands on the west side of Table Bay, and is enclosed on the land side by rugged mountains, the most conspicuous among which is the Table Mountain, 3582 ft. in height. Cape Town, originally founded by the Dutch, surrendered to a British fleet in 1795, and was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens; it again surrendered to the British in 1806, and was finally ceded to them in 1814. Pop. 22,000.

Capitanata, a province of Italy, fertile in pastures.

Capo d'Istria, a sea-port town of Austria, in the kingdom of Illyria, and the government of Trieste. Pop. 6300.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy. Pop. 3000.

Capua, an important city of S. Italy. The ancient city of that name, in its vicinity, was one of the largest and richest cities of ancient Italy. Pop. 8000.

Caracas, an inland city of South America, the capital of Venezuela. It is only 8 m. distant from the shore of the Caribbean Sea, upon which is La Guayra, its port. Pop. 50,000.

Caravaca, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia. Lat. 31.6 N., lon. 1.58 W. Pop. 12,458.

Caravaggio, a small town of N. Italy, 24 m. E. of Milan. Pop. 6200.

Carcajente, a town of Spain, prov. Va-

THE EYE OF THE MASTER DOES MORE WORK THAN BOTH HIS HANDS.

THE GOING OUT OF THE TAVERN IS THE BEST PART OF THE JOURNEY.

lencia. It is in the centre of a fine plain which abounds in mulberries, oranges, and other fruits. Pop. 7300.

Carcassone, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude. Pop. 14,931.

Cardiff, a sea-port town of S. Wales, and cap. of Glamorganshire; having a considerable trade with Bristol. Pop. 29,536.

Cardiganshire, a county of Wales, 42 miles long and 20 broad, containing 432,080 acres, divided into 5 hundreds and 65 parishes, and having 6 market-towns. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked to great advantage. The principal rivers are, the Teify, Rheidiol, and Ystwith. The county town is *Cardigan* (pop. 3461), which has a considerable trade to Ireland, and a good salmon fishery. Total pop. 73,441.

Cariaco, a sea-port town of Venezuela, S. A. Pop. 7000.

Cariacou, a small island in the British W. Indies, forming the principal of the group called the Grenadines.

Cariati, a sea-port town of Italy. Pop. 8000.

Caribbee Islands, the most eastern islands of the West Indies, extending in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between the islands of Jamaica, St Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the north, and the continent of South America on the south.

Carignano, a town of North Italy. Pop. 7000.

Carini, a town of Sicily, province Palermo.

Carinthia, *Duchy of*, a province of Austria, formerly a part of Illyria. It lies to the S. of Austria Proper and Styria, and is watered by the upper course of the river Drave and its tributaries. This province has a diversified surface, and possesses valuable mines of iron, lead, and calamine. Pop. 346,000. Klagenfurt is the capital.

Carlingford, a bor. and sea-port in Louth, Ireland, noted for excellent oysters. Pop. 777.

Carlisle, a city and the capital of Cumberland, on the river Eden. It has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicoes, muslins, &c. Pop. 31,049. —A town of Pennsylvania.

Carlow, a county of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. The rough and mountainous parts are covered with trees, the champaign portions extremely rich and fertile, and limestone everywhere abounds. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Slaney. Pop. 51,472. —*Carlow*, the capital, has a manufacture of coarse woollens, and a traffic in supplying the vicinity with Kilkenny coal. Pop. 8204.

Carlowitz, a town of the Austrian States, prov. Slavonia, on the Danube. Pop. 5800.

Carlsbad, a town of Bohemia, much resorted to for its hot springs. Pop. 3000.

Carlsrona, a city and sea-port of Sweden, the cap. of prov. of same name. Lat. 56.7 N., lon. 45.26 E. Pop. 11,500.

Carlsruhe, the capital city of Baden. Lat. 48.58 N., lon. 8.34 E. Pop. 20,500.

Carmel, a celebrated mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias.

Carmona, a city of Seville, Spain. Pop. 20,296.

Carnatic, a country of southern Hindoostan, extending from the Coromandel coast inland to the western Ghauts. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1783, but not finally ceded till 1801.

Carniola, *Duchy of*, a province of Austria, at one time included within the government of Illyria. It is traversed by the high ranges of the Illyrian Alps, and includes the upper course of the river Save. The limestone caverns of Adelsberg, and the rich quicksilver mines of Idria, are within its limits; as is also Lake Zirknitz, famous for its intermittent waters. Pop. 506,000. Laybach is the capital.

Carolina (La), a town in Andalusia, Spain, on the south slope of the Sierra Morena.

Carolina, North, one of the United States of America, 360 miles in length and 120 broad; divided into 62 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Catabaw, Yadkin, and Cape Fear. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, and flax grow in the hilly districts; maize and pulse of all kinds in all parts; and cotton and hemp are also cultivated. Pop. 1,071,000.

—*Carolina, South*, another of the United States of America, is 260 miles long and 160 broad; divided into 36 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savannah, Edisto, Cooper, and Pedee. The coast-district of S. Carolina is often swampy, and is in part covered with pine-forests. The ground rises towards the interior, and the river-valleys are extremely fertile. Besides maize, wheat, rice, &c., for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco and cotton, and some indigo, wheat, and rice, are raised for exportation. Pop. 705,000.

Carolinas, a range of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1686. They lie to the east of the Philippines, between 8 and 11 N. lat., and 138 and 154 E. lon. The natives resemble those of the Philippines, but the women are more handsome. These isles are generally flat and sandy, but the soil is fertile.

Carpathian Mountains, a great chain that divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, forming a semicircular curve of nearly 800 miles in length. Their highest summits exceed 8000 feet.

Carpentaria, Gulf of, a large inlet on the N. coast of Australia.

Carpentras, a city of France, dep. Vaucluse. Lat. 44.3 N., lon. 5.2 E. Pop. 9224.

Carrara, a town of Italy, celebrated for its marble quarries. Pop. 6000.

Carrick-on-Shannon, a borough of Ireland, the capital of Leitrim county. Pop. 1503.

Carrick-on-Suir, a town in Tipperary county, Ireland; famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen. Pop. 4986.

Carrickfergus, a sea-port of Antrim county, Ireland, with a castle. Lat. 54.43 N., lon. 6.2 W. Pop. 9417.

Carron, a river in Stirlingshire, which rises on the south side of the Campsey

Hills, and flows into the Firth of Forth, below Falkirk.—A village on this river, celebrated for its extensive iron-works.

Cartago, a town and mountain of Central America, within the state of Costa Rica. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1841.

Cartama, a town in Granada, Spain.

Carteret Island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767. Lat. 8.26 S., lon. 159.14 E.

Carthage, *Cape*, a promontory on the east coast of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, and where some extensive ruins yet remain. Lat. 36.50 N., lon. 10.20 E.

Carthagena, a strong city and sea-port in Murcia, Spain, with the best harbour in the country. Pop. 34,000.—A maritime city of New Granada, and the chief naval arsenal of that republic. Lat. 10.26 N., lon. 75.34 W. Pop. 10,000.

Cartmel, a market-town in Lancashire.

Carupano, a town of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 8000.

Casal-Maggiore, a town of N. Italy, prov. Cremona. Pop. 4200.

Casal-Novo, the name of several small towns in Calabria, and other parts of Italy.

Casale, a town of Italy, prov. Alessandria, lying on the right bank of the Po, 36 m. E. of Turin. Pop. 21,000.

Casbin, or *Casvin*, a city in Irak, Persia.

Casco Bay, a bay of Massachusetts.

Caserta, a town of Italy, in which is a magnificent royal palace. Pop. 5000.

Cashan, a city of Persia, prov. Irak. Pop. 30,000.

Cashel, a city in Tipperary county, Ireland, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster. Cashel is neatly built, and well inhabited for its size, but has little trade. Pop. 3976.

Cashgar, a city of Turkestan, formerly within the Chinese dominions, but now the cap. of an independent khanat. It has manufactures of gold and silver cloths, cotton, &c., and considerable trade. Pop. 50,000.

Cashmere, a province of Northern India, separated from Thibet by the Himalaya mountains. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone; but the country is subject to earthquakes. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of the adjoining country of Thibet. Cashmere was formerly included in the Sikh dominion, forming part of the Lahore monarchy. In 1846 it was erected by Britain into a separate state, and placed under a native ruler.—*Cashmere*, or *Serinagur*, the capital of the above province, on the Jhyllum. Lat. 32.23 N., lon. 74.47 E. Pop. 40,000.

Caspe, a town of Spain, prov. Aragon. Pop. 9100.

Caspian Sea, a great salt lake of W. Asia, 680 miles in length and 260 in breadth. It receives the contents of numerous rivers, but has no outlet. The Caspian occupies, indeed, a depressed region, its surface being 83 feet below the level of the Black Sea. The larger portion of its shores is

now included within the Russian territory. Its southern coasts belong to Persia, and a part of its eastern side to Turkestan: all the rest belongs to Russia, which power maintains a naval armament on its waters, and possesses a monopoly of its trade.

Cassano, a town of Calabria, Italy. Pop. 6000.—Another, in Principato Ultra, and a third in the prov. of Bari.

Cassay, *Kathe*, or *Munnepoor*, a country of India beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by Assam and the Burman empire. It consists of a central fertile valley, surrounded on every side by a wild and mountainous country.

Cassel, a city of Prussian Germany, capital of prov. Hessen-Cassel; divided into the Old, Lower, and Upper Town. The chief manufactures are linen cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Lat. 51.19 N., lon. 9.25 E. Pop. 33,000.—A town of France, dep. Nord.

Cassina, or *Kashna*, an extensive empire of Nigritia, to the west of Bornou; the chief trade of which is in senna, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloth, goats' skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet.

Castel-a-mare, a city of Italy, on the Gulf of Naples. It was here that the elder Pliny fell a victim to his curiosity and thirst for knowledge, while viewing the eruption of Vesuvius, that overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii. Pop. 15,000.

—A sea-port town of Sicily.

Castel Branco, a strong town in Beira, Portugal, with a castle. Lat. 39.52 N., lon. 7.22 W. Pop. 5720.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, dep. Aude. Pop. 8656.

Castel-Sarrasin, a town of France, on the Sanguine, dep. Tarn et Garonne. Pop. 7408.

Castelvetro, a town of Sicily. Pop. 12,669.

Castiglione, a fortified town of North Italy, 22 m. NW. of Mantua. Pop. 5000.

—Another in Tuscany, near Arczzo. Pop. 4900.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile.

Castlebar, a borough of Ireland and the chief town in Mayo county. Pop. 2960.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire.

Castlecomer, a town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny. Pop. 1435.

Castledermot, a town in Kildare co., Ireland.

Castlehaven, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Castleknock, a town in Dublin co., Ireland.

Castlelyons, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Castlemaine, a town in Ireland, co. Kerry, near the head of Dingle Bay.—

A town in Victoria, Australia, 65 miles NW. of Melbourne. It lies in the midst of the richest gold-fields of the province.

Castlereagh, a town in Roscommon co., Ireland. Pop. 1446.

Castleton, a village of Derbyshire, within the district of the High Peak. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated Peak Cavern, or Devil's Cave.

Castletown, the cap. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 2373.

Castletown Roche, a town in Ireland, co. Cork. Pop. 871.

Castres, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Tarn. Lat. 43.37 N., lon. 2.15 E. Pop. 13,230.

Castro, a sea-port town of Italy, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8000.—The cap. of the ancient Mytilene, an island in the Mediterranean.—The cap. of the island of Chiloe, on the W. coast of S. America.

Castro-del-Rio, a town in Andalusia, Spain. Pop. 9700.

Castrogiovanni, an inland town of Sicily, celebrated in antiquity as the birth-place of Ceres. Pop. 12,000.

Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, W. Indies, and very generally supposed to have been the land first seen by Columbus in the New World. But there is reason to regard Watling Island, situated farther to the SE., as having better claims to the distinction.

Catalonia, a province of Spain. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal.

Catamarca, a town and territory of La Plata, forming one of the States of the Argentine Confederacy (lat. of town, 27.30 S., lon. 68 W.). The pop. of the entire state is estimated at only 70,000.

Catania, a city and sea-port of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, with a celebrated university and a good harbour. Catania has often been overwhelmed by torrents of liquid fire from the volcano, but has again risen from its ashes. The streets are paved with lava; houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava. Pop. 84,000.

Catanzaro, a town of Italy, cap. of Calabria Ultra II. It has manufactures of silk, velvet, &c., and is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 12,000.

Catherina, Sta., a province of Brazil, which includes an island of that name, adjoining the mainland (lat. 27.40 S.). It contains the town of Nossa Senhora do Desterro.

Catmandoo, a city of Northern India, the capital of the independent sovereignty of Nepal. Pop. 50,000.

Catoche, Cape, a headland of Central America, forming the NE. point of Yucatan.

Catskill Mountains, a group of hills on the W. side of the Hudson river, in the State of New York, U. S. Their highest summit is 3804 feet above the sea.

Cattaro, a sea-port of Austria, prov. of Dalmatia, on the E. shore of the Adriatic. Pop. 4000.

Cattegat, a gulf of the German Ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic Sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

Caubool (or *Caboul*), the chief city of Afghanistan, situated on a river of the same name, which joins the Indus. It stands in a plain that is 6000 ft. above the sea. Caubool formerly gave its name to an extensive monarchy, which comprised, besides the whole of Afghanistan, the greater part of Khorassan, on the side of Persia, with the plains of north-western India, as far

as the neighbourhood of Delhi, in an opposite direction. In 1841-2, Caubool was temporarily occupied by a British army, and was the scene of the disastrous outbreak which distinguished the Afghan war of that period. The city has considerable transit trade, and 60,000 inhab.

Caucasus, a mountain-system on the border of Europe and Asia, and extending in the direction of NW. and SE. between the Black and Caspian Seas. Its higher portions rise above the snow-line, and the culminating summit—El-burz—is 18,493 ft high. The only road that crosses the Caucasus is that leading through the Pass of Dariel, in lon. 44.35 E.—A government of European Russia, which comprehends the country immediately to the northward of the mountain-region above noticed. Its chief town is Stavropol.

Cauvery, a large river of Southern Hindoostan, which flows into the B. of Bengal.

Cava, a town of S. Italy, prov. Principato Citra. Pop. 13,000.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 30 parishes. It abounds in fenny pastures and coarse grounds, but some parts are fertile. The chief rivers are the Woodward, Croghan, and Erne. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a great extent. Pop. 140,555. Cavan is the county town. Pop. 3107.

Cawnpore, a district of Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, in the N. West provinces. It lies within the *doab* of the Jumna and Ganges. The sugar-cane flourishes in great luxuriance, and in the neighbourhood of the capital agriculture prospers.—The chief town of the above district, and an important military station of the Anglo-Indian army. It stands on the right bank of the Ganges. Cawnpore derives infamous notoriety from the atrocious massacre of British residents, of which it was the scene during the sepoy rebellion of 1857. Pop. 109,000 excl. of military.

Cawood, a town in West R. of Yorkshire.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire.

Cayambe, one of the loftiest mountains among the Andes, rising 19,410 feet above the sea.

Cayenne, a rich island and town on the coast of French Guyana. Lat. 5.0 N., lon. 53.15 W.

Cayor, a native state of W. Africa, N. of the lower course of the Senegal river. Its capital is Macaye.

Cazalla de la Sierra, a town of Spain, prov. Seville, on the coast of Sierra Morena. Pop. 9437.

Ceara, a town, river, and prov. of Brazil, in the NE. portion of that country. The prov. abounds in the richest productions of the vegetable world. The town of Ceara is also called Portaleza.

Cedar Point, a sea-port of Maryland

Cefalu, a sea-port town of Sicily. Pop. 8900.

Cehejin, a town of Murcia, Spain. Pop. 10,000.

Celbridge, a town in Kildare, Ireland.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian Ocean, subject to the Dutch. The inhabitants are Malays, consisting of se-

veral nations and tribes, and are the best soldiers in these parts.

Cenis, Mont, one of the principal summits of the Alps, on the borders of Piedmont and Savoy, 11,460 ft high.

Cephalonia, the largest of the Ionian islands in the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 38.12 N., lon. 20.40 E.

Ceram, the largest island of the Moluccas. Lat. 3.0 S., lon. 128.131 E.

Cerignola, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 9000.

Cerigo, one of the Ionian islands. Lat. 36.6 N., lon. 22.44 E.

Cerne Abbas, a town in Dorsetshire.

Cerreto, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 5000.

Cerveta, a city of Spain, in Catalonia. It stands on a considerable eminence, and the vicinity produces wine, oil, grain, almonds, &c. Pop. 6000.

Cesena, an ecclesiastical city of Italy. prov. Forl. Pop. 15,000.

Cette, a sea-port of France, dep. Hérault. Lat. 43.24 N., lon. 3.42 E. Pop. 16,000.

Ceuta, a fortified sea-port of Morocco, in the possession of Spain. Lat. 35.38 N., lon. 5.13 W. Ceuta has many points of resemblance with Gibraltar, and, like it, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable.

Cevennes, a chain of mountains in the SE. of France.

Ceylon, a large island belonging to Great Britain, in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south-east point of Hindoostan by Palk's Straits and the Gulf of Manaar. This island is 270 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. The central portions of the island form a mountain-plain, enclosed on all sides by rugged heights, with a broad belt of lowland stretching round its exterior border and reaching thence to the sea. Pedrotallagalla, 8280 ft, is the highest summit of the island; but Adam's Peak, 7420 ft, is a more conspicuous object, and is connected with many traditions in the minds of the native population. The most considerable river is the Mahavilla-Gunga. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also, iron and manganese. Ceylon is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and there is also plenty of large cardamoms. The pepper here is superior to that of other places; and its arrecanuts are deemed the best in India. These articles, with arrack, coffee, cocoanuts, jaggery, coir, tobacco, fine woods, and timber, are the principal exports; the chief imports are rice and other grain, and cotton cloth. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in India; and there are a vast number of buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears; also a great variety of beautiful birds, and dangerous serpents, some of a prodigious size. The inhabitants of Ceylon may be divided into four distinct nations, all different in origin, religion, and manners; the Singalese, the Hindoos, the Moors, and the Vedas. Total pop. 2,405,000.

Chablais, a province of Savoy, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Thonon is its chief town.

Chacapoyas, a town and province of Peru, near the border of Ecuador, and lying amidst the lofty declivities of the Andes.

Chaco (El Gran), an extensive region in the interior of S. America, comprehended partly within its nominal limits of Bolivia, but principally within the La Plata Confederacy. Though commonly described as a desert, it abounds in the richest natural pastures. The name Chaco (or Chacu) is an Indian term signifying the 'lair, or place of refuge, of wild beasts, which are numerous within its limits. The only human inhabitants are tribes of native Indians.

Chad, a large lake of Central Africa, first made known to Europeans (in 1822) by the travellers Denham and Clapperton, and more recently explored by Dr Overweg, in 1851-52. Its waters cover an area of several thousand sq. m., but are shallow, and greatly diminished in extent during the dry season.

Chadda, a great river of Central Africa, which joins the Niger from the eastward. Its upper portion appears to be identical with the river Benue, which was discovered by Dr Barth in 1851. In 1854, the Chadda was ascended by a steamer to a distance of 360 m. above its junction with the Niger, and thus proved to afford a navigable highway into the heart of the African continent.

Chagos Archipelago, a group of coral reefs and islets in the Indian Ocean, between the parallels of 5° and 8° S. of the equator. The largest of the number is Diego Garcia, which is 15 m. in length. They belong to Britain, and form a dependency of the Mauritius.

Chagres, a town on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

Chaibar or *Kheibar*, a town of Arabia, chiefly inhabited by Jews. Lat. 25 N., lon. 39.30 E. Pop. about 50,000.

Chaimar, or *Khaimar*, a city of Arabia, subject to the Imaum of Yemen. Lat. 16.17 N., lon. 42.52 E. Pop. 10,000.

Chalons-sur-Marne, a city of France, dep. Marne. Lat. 48.57 N., lon. 4.21 E. Pop. 14,000.

Chalons-sur-Saone, a city of France, dep. Saône et Loir. Lat. 46.46 N., lon. 4.51 E. Pop. 16,000.

Chambery, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. Lat. 45.34 N., lon. 5.50 E. Pop. 18,000.

Chamond (St), a town of France, dep. Loire, having manufactures of ribbons and laces. Pop. 9000.

Chamouny, or *Chamounix*, a celebrated valley of Savoy, immediately NW. of Mont Blanc, and whence the ascent of the mountain is usually made.

Champagne, an old province of France, famous for excellent wine. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Maine, Aube, and Upper Marne.

Champlain, a lake of North America; noted for a naval engagement, fought in 1777, between the British and Americans. It lies between the States of New York and Vermont, U. S.

Chanda, an inland town of Hindoostan,

THEY ARE SCARCE OF HORSEFLESH WHERE TWO AND TWO RIDE ON A DOG.

A MAN IS A MAN, THOUGH HE HAVE BUT A HOSE UPON HIS HEAD.

province Gundwana. Lat. 20.4 N., lon. 79.22 E.

Chandernagore, a commercial town of Hindoostan, belonging to the French, built on the W. bank of the Hooghly river, 16 miles NNW. of Calcutta.

Chandore, an inland town of Hindoostan; presid. Bombay. Lat. 20.19 N., lon. 74.19 E.

Chang-hai, a town in Kiangnan, China; containing, with the villages attached, more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth.

Chantibon, an inland town of Siam, cap. of a rich district of the same name. It has a considerable export trade in pepper, cardamoms, rose-wood, ivory, &c., and near the town are mines of precious stones. Lat. 12.45 N., lon. 102.18 E.

Chantilly, a town of France, dep. Oise, on the road from Paris to Amiens. Pop. 2300.

Chao-hing, a city in Tchekiang, China. Lat. 30.10 N., lon. 120.38 E.

Chao-teheo, a city in Quang-tong, China. Lat. 25.0 N., lon. 113.10 E.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, a town in Derbyshire, on the confines of the Peak. Pop. 4264.

Chapoo, a maritime town of China, prov. Chekiang, the emporium of the Japanese trade.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire. Pop. 2400.

Charente, an inland dep. of France, including the old province of Angoumois.

Charente Inférieure, a maritime dep. of France, on the W. coast.

Charlemont, a bor. and garrison town in Armagh county, Ireland, on the Blackwater.—A fortified town in Ardennes, France.

Charleroi, an important manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, in the centre of a great coal and iron district. Pop. 5700.

Charles, Cape, a cape of Virginia, which is the N. point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37.12 N., lon. 75.50 W.—A promontory, forming the E. extremity of Labrador, and the most eastern projection of N. America. Lat. 52.13 N., lon. 55.53 W.

Charleston, an important commercial city and sea-port of South Carolina, U. S. Lat. 32.48 N., lon. 80.2 W. Pop. 49,000.—There are other towns of this name in the United States, in Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Charleville, a borough in Cork county, Ireland.—A town in Ardennes, France.

Charlotte, a town of Brit. N. America, the cap. of Prince Edward Island. Pop. 9000.

Charlottenburg, a small town of the Prussian States, 5 miles W. of Berlin. It is the summer resort of the citizens of Berlin. Pop. 8000.

Charlottetown, the capital of Dominica. Lat. 15.25 N., lon. 69.24 W.

Chartres, a city of France, with the finest cathedral in the whole country. Pop. 15,000.

Chartreuse (La Grande), a famous monastery of France, seated among rugged mountains, near Grenoble, its elevation being 3281 feet above the level of the sea.

Charybdis, a famed whirlpool in the

Strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated rock of Scylla.

Chateauroux, a town of France, cap. of dep. Indre. The cloth manufacture is here extensively carried on. Lat. 46.48 N., lon. 1.41 E. Pop. 12,500.

Chateau-Thierry, a town of France, dep. Aisne. Pop. 4761.

Chatellerault, a town of France, dep. Vienne, 20 m. NNE. of Poitiers. Pop. 8390.

Chatham, a town in Kent, on the Medway. It has an extensive dockyard, and is one of the principal stations of the royal navy. Pop. 45,792.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another in Connecticut.—And another in South Carolina, U. S.

Chatham Islands, a group of three islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, to the eastward of New Zealand. Lat. 44.0 S., lon. 176.50 W. Their aboriginal race of inhabitants—now nearly extinct—has been supplanted by a population composed chiefly of New Zealanders.

Chatsworth, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent; with a splendid seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

Chaumont, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Haute Marne. Pop. 5600.

Cheadle, a town in Staffordshire, with a large tape manufactory, and several copper and brass works. Pop. 2929.

Cheddar, a village in Somersetshire, famous for excellent cheese.

Cheduba, an island in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Arracan.

Chelmsford, the county town of Essex. Lat. 51.44 N., lon. 0.33 E. Pop. 9318.

Chelsea, a village in Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, forming a western suburb of the metropolis. Here are a magnificent hospital for invalids of the army, begun by Charles II.; and a royal military asylum for soldiers' orphan boys, established by the Duke of York in 1501.

Cheltenham, a town of fashionable resort in Gloucestershire; celebrated for its saline springs and wells and hot and cold baths. Pop. 44,519.

Chemnitz, a manufacturing town in Saxony, 40 m. WSW. of Dresden. Pop. 25,000.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, on the Wye. Pop. 2347.

Cher, a fertile department of France.

Cheraseo, an inland town of Sardinia. Pop. 8000.

Cherbourg, a strong sea-port town of France, dep. Manche, nearly opposite the Isle of Wight. It is defended on all sides by batteries, and vast sums have been expended to render it a great naval arsenal, and a secure asylum for ships of war. Pop. 22,000.

Chernaya (or Tchernaya), a small stream which enters the head of the harbour of Sevastopol, in the Crimea. It derives celebrity from a victory gained on its banks by the united French, Sardinian, Turkish, and English armies over the Russians, during the progress of the siege of Sevastopol, Aug. 16, 1855.

Cherokees, a tribe of N. American Indians, formerly located in the State of Georgia, but afterwards removed to the W. of the Mississippi. They number about 27,000 individuals.

BEFORE YOU MAKE A FRIEND, EAT A PECK OF SALT WITH HIM.

BETTER RIDE ON AN ASS THAT CARRIES ME THAN A HORSE THAT THROWS ME.

Cherso, an island in the Gulf of Venice. Lat. 45.10 N., lon. 14.45 E.

Cherson. See *Kherson*.

Chertsey, a town in Surrey, near the Thames, once the residence of the S. Saxon kings. Pop. 3146.

Chesapeake Bay, the largest and safest bay in the U. States of America, its coast line being in Virginia and Maryland.

Chesham, a town in Buckinghamshire, with manufactures of straw plait, shoes, and wooden ware. Pop. 2244.

Cheshire, a county palatine of England; containing 673,280 acres, divided into 7 hundreds and 88 parishes, and having a city and 12 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, and Dee. It is rich in pasture and corn lands; but there are several heaths, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs; and at Northwich there are vast pits of solid salt rock. Total pop. 561,201.

Chester, a city, county, sea-port, parl. bor. and the cap. of Cheshire, situate on the river Dee. Chester is of Roman origin. It was at one time a place of great commercial importance, but the superior facilities enjoyed by Liverpool have materially changed its character in that respect. Pop. 85,257.—A town of Pennsylvania; another in Maryland; another in South Carolina; another in New Hampshire; and another in Virginia, U. S.

Chester, West, a town of Pennsylvania; and another in New York, U. S.

Chester-le-Street, a village in the county of Durham, on the west side of the Wear.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire, with manufactures of stockings and carpets, and a trade in coal and lead. Pop. 11,427.—A county of South Carolina.—A town in New Hampshire, U. S.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of hills on the borders of England and Scotland, famous for its free chase, formerly much used by the English and Scotch gentry, but now depastured by a valuable breed of sheep. Near these hills many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter between the Earls Percy and Douglas in 1388, celebrated in the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase.

Chiapa, a woody province of Mexico, forming one of the States of the Mexican confederation. Pop. 144,000. The chief town is San Cristoval.

Chiavari, a handsome and flourishing maritime town of North Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 8000.

Chiavenna, a town of North Italy, 38 m. NNW. of Bergamo. Pop. 2800.

Chicago, a flourishing commercial city of Illinois, U. S., situated on the SW. shore of Lake Michigan. It was first laid out in 1829, and has risen with such marvellous rapidity as to have numbered in 1870 nearly 300,000 inhabitants.

Chichen, a ruined Indian city of Yucatan, Central America.

Chichester, a city, the capital of Sussex. It has seven churches, besides the cathedral, and a handsome cross. The chief trade is in corn, malt, &c. Pop. 7825.

Chiclana, a town in Andalusia, Spain, 12 m. SE. of Cadiz. Pop. 21,000.

Chieri, a town of N. Italy, Piedmontese prov., 8 m. ESE. of Turin. Pop. 12,000.

Chieti, a town of Italy, prov. Abruzzo Citra. Pop. 13,700.

Chihuahua, a city in Durango, Mexico. Lat. 28.50 N., lon. 104.30 W.

Chili, or *Chile*, a country of South America, extending, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the Desert of Atacama to the parallel of 44° S. It is divided into thirteen provinces, the most southerly of which consists of the island of Chiloe. Chili, though bordering on the torrid zone, never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the east by the Andes, and refreshed from the west by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. Nature, too, has enriched the country with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead; also, with salt springs and mineral waters; and coal is found near Concepcion. The chief rivers are the Maule, Biobio, Maypu, and Chuapa, all of which rise in the Andes, and flow west into the Pacific Ocean. Chili formed a portion of Spanish S. America prior to 1818, when its independency was proclaimed, and a republican constitution adopted. Pop. 1,558,000.

Chillan, a city of Chili, capital of an inland province. Lat. 35.36 S., lon. 71.5 W.

Chiloe, an island at the south extremity of Chili.

Chiltern Hills, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and, for time immemorial, has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, by the acceptance of which, a commoner vacates his seat in Parliament.

Chimborazo, a celebrated mountain of S. America, formerly regarded as the highest peak of the Andes system, to which it belongs. Its altitude, 21,415 ft, is, however, surpassed by several other summits. Chimborazo is in 1° 22' S. lat.

China, an extensive country of eastern Asia, lying between the parallels of 20° and 41°, and extending from the merid. of 97° eastward to the Pacific. Its area is 1,300,000 sq. m., or more than a third of the size of Europe. All the natural features of China are on an extensive scale. Chains of mountains (which in the SW. provinces rise into snow-covered peaks) diversify its surface, and its rivers are superior in length of course to any others in the eastern hemisphere. Nor are the works of human industry by which it is distinguished less imposing, as the remains of its Great Wall (built long prior to the Christian era, and extending across hill and valley for 1250 miles), and its Grand Canal, testify. China is divided into 18 provinces, which exhibit

considerable differences of soil and climate. Its manufactures embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper; and the chief export is tea. The numerous mountains contain mines of iron, lead, tin, zinc, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver; quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potter's earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Besides the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe. The Chinese cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; and there is a great variety of most beautiful birds. The Chinese belong to the Mongol, or olive-coloured, variety of mankind. Corpulency is deemed a beauty in men, but a blemish in women, who affect a deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. Learning is much cultivated in this country: their writing is very peculiar; for every letter is a word, and, consequently, they have as many symbols or characters as words in their language. Their religion is paganism; they have no sabbath, nor even such a division of time as a week. The principal pagodas are dedicated to Fo, but they are not much frequented, for the generality are engaged with their household gods, every house having its altar and its deities. The population of China is estimated, on good grounds, at the enormous number of 362 millions, equal to a third of the entire human race! Many of the provinces are extraordinarily populous, containing upwards of six (and even seven) hundred inhabitants to a sq. m. It has been justly said of the Chinese, that their great characteristic is "to adhere to all that is established, and to reject all that is new. They are the very transcript of the ancient world, living in the present day; they wear the same costume, are subject to the same laws, which are administered precisely in the same way, and they exist to all intents and purposes in the same social and intellectual condition as their forefathers did 2000 years ago." Since the early part of the seventeenth century, the throne of China has been occupied by a dynasty of Manchoo Tartars. Within recent years, the internal condition of this empire has been disturbed by a widely-spread rebellion, aiming at the overthrow of the existing sovereign power, and the issue of which it is impossible to foresee. Most of the southern provinces, and many of the principal cities, are in possession of the rebel army.—The *Chinese Empire* embraces, besides China Proper, the widely-extended region known as Chinese Tartary (or Manchooria and Mongolia), with Tibet and Corea. The total area of the vast regions thus brought together under the sway of China is not less than four and a half millions of sq. m.—more than a twelfth part of the entire known land

upon the earth's surface. The empires of Britain and Russia alone surpass that of China in point of superficial extent: either of them is greatly inferior in respect of population.

Chincha Islands, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, lying off the coast of Peru, to the S. of Lima, and much resorted to within recent years for their rich deposits of guano.

Chinchilla, a city of Murcia, Spain. In its neighbourhood are silver mines. Pop. 10,533.

Chinchon, a town of Spain, province New Castile, 23 m. S.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 5300.

Chingleput, or "*The Jaghire*," a district of Southern India, in presid. Madras. This district, which was obtained by the E. I. Comp. in 1763, from the Nabob of the Carnatic, was twice invaded by Hyder Ali, and was afterwards nearly depopulated by famine and emigration. It has, however, since been gradually recovering. The capital of the district is also named Chingleput. Lat. 12.41 N., lon. 80.2 E.

Chinon, a town of France, with a strong castle, in which Henry II. of England expired, in 1189. Pop. 6911.

Chiozza (or *Chioggia*), a town and island of North Italy, on the Gulf of Venice.

Chippenham, a town and parl. borough in Wiltshire, on the Avon. Pop. 1387.

Chippewas, a numerous tribe of Indians of N. America, south of Lake Superior; remarkable for their hospitality.

Chipping Norton, a town in Oxfordshire. Pop. 3641.

Chiquitos, an extensive territory in the eastern part of Bolivia (S. America), thinly inhabited by the Chiquitos Indians.

Chiswick, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames.

Chitore, a city and fortress of Hindoostan.

Chittagong, a district of India beyond the Ganges, but included in the province of Bengal. It is noted for the size and excellence of its elephants. Much of the country is overgrown with jungle, or covered with forests. The estimated population is 1,000,000. Islamabad is the chief town.

Chitteldroog, an inland town and fortress of Hindoostan, prov. Mysore. Lat. 14.4 N., Lon. 76.30. E.

Chiusa, a strong town in N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, and 8 m. SE. of the town of that name. Pop. 5000.

Chivasso, an inland town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, on the Po. Pop. 4000.

Choco, a province of New Granada, S. America, bordering on the Pacific, and traversed by the western branch of the Andes. It furnishes maize and cocoa of good quality, and has mines of gold and silver.

Cholet, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Maine et Loire. Pop. 7500.

Cholula, an ancient city of Mexico, in the province of Puebla, and famous for its pyramidal temple, of Indian architecture. Pop. 10,000.

Chooroo, a town of India, prov. Ajmere, within the territory of Rajpootana.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, with

considerable manufactures of cotton, &c. Pop. 16,864.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, —A town in N. Zealand, the capital of Canterbury prov., S. Island. Pop. 12,500.

Christianborg, a fortress belonging to Britain, on the Gold Coast (W. Africa). Lat. 5.36 N., lon. 0.5 W.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus. It has an excellent harbour; its exports are deals, tar, soap, iron, copper, alum, and skins. The manufactures are glass, coarse woollens, and linens. Pop. 65,000.

Christianopel, a strong sea-port of Sweden, near Carlscrona, on the Baltic. Lat. 56.66 N., lon. 15.47 E.

Christiansand, a sea-port of Norway, on the N. coast of the Skager-rack, and to the eastward of the Naze; the capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 12,000.

Christianstad, a town in the S. of Sweden, the chief place in a län or prov. of the same name. Pop. 4500.

Christiansund, a sea-port on the W. coast of Norway, to the S.W. of Dronthiem. It is built on three small adjacent islets, which enclose its harbour. Pop. 2600.

Christinestad, a sea-port of European Russia, prov. of Finland, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1700.

Christmas Harbour, a bay on the north coast of Kerguelen's Land, Indian Ocean.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 1.59 N., lon. 157.43 W.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the south coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55.22 S., lon. 70.3 E.

Christophe de Laguna, St., the capital of the island of Teneriffe, with a cathedral. Lat. 28.29 N., lon. 16.18 W. Pop. 6500.

Christopher's, St., or *St Kitts*, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English, and, in 1713, was ceded to the latter; it was taken by the French in 1782, and restored the next year.

Chrudim, a town in Bohemia, 62 m. S.E. of Prague. Pop. 6500.

Chudleigh, an inland town in Devonshire, on the river Teign. Pop. 2108.

Chumbul, a large river of Hindoostan, which joins the Jumna, the chief affluent of the Ganges.

Chumleigh, a town in Devonshire, on the Taw. Pop. 1705.

Chumpaneer, a town and large district of Hindoostan, prov. Gujrat. The town was taken by the British in 1803.

Chunar, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. It was ceded to the British in 1772.

Chuprah, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, on the N. side of the Ganges. Pop. 30,000.

Chuquisaca, a city of S. America, formerly the capital of Bolivia. Lat. 19.29 S., lon. 66.40 W. Pop. 12,000.

Charch Stretton, a town in Shropshire. Pop. 1695.

Churn, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, and joins the Thames a short distance below its source.

Chusan, a considerable island lying off the E. coast of China, prov. Chekiang, and

near the approach to the important sea-port of Hang-chow, at the entrance of the Imperial Canal. Its surface consists of alternate hills and valleys, almost everywhere under cultivation, and thickly studded with towns and villages. Its principal town is Tinghae. Chusan fell into the hands of the English in 1842, and was retained in their possession until the fulfilment of the treaty concluded with China in that year.

Ciampa, or *Tsiampa*, a country of Asia, subject to Cochin-China, and producing cotton, indigo, and silk.

Cieza, a town of Murcia, Spain. Pop. 6856.

Cincinnati, a flourishing city of the U. S., in the State of Ohio, situated on the N. bank of the river Ohio. It has an immense transit-trade, and is a great market for hogs, which are reared and exported in vast numbers. Pop. 216,000.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the south coast of England, opposite to France; so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I., in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye.

Cintra, a town in Estremadura, Portugal, 12 m. from Lisbon. It has been called the "Richmond" of the Portuguese capital, and abounds in villas, inhabited by many of the nobility, wealthy merchants (particularly the English), the *corps diplomatique*, &c. It gives name to the memorable "convention," signed after the battle of Vimeira, in 1803, by which the French army under Junot evacuated Portugal.

Circars (Northern), a province of Hindoostan, on the Bay of Bengal, pres. Madras. This country is exceedingly productive of rice, wheat, and numerous other kinds of grain; also sugar, cotton, bay salt, and excellent tobacco.

Circassia, a border-country of Europe and Asia, occupying the rugged heights and intervening valleys of Mount Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas. Under the general name of Circassians are comprised a great number of distinct tribes, speaking various dialects, and whose habits are those of a rude and warlike population of mountaineers. The Circassians proper (Tcherkasses) dwell in the more western portion of the mountain-region. Its more eastwardly division embraces the Tschetschenzes and other independent tribes, against whom the efforts of Russian warfare were during upwards of a quarter of a century directed in vain. This resistance, however, terminated with the surrender of the heroic Schamyl in 1859, and the subjugation of the mountain-region is now complete. The only road by which the mountain-region is traversed passes through the defile of Dariel, at an elevation of 8000 feet above the sea. The Circassians are a fine and well-proportioned race, and the beauty of their women has been celebrated through all ages. They dwell in villages among the high mountain-valleys, and pay more regard to the rearing of cattle than to any

BEFORE YOU MARRY, BE SURE OF A HOUSE WHEREIN TO TARRY.

EVERY MAN CAN TAME A SHREW BUT HE THAT HATH HER.

other industrial pursuit. Letters are scarcely known amongst them. The government is patriarchal, each tribe being under the control of its elders, or chiefs. Their religion is Mohammedan.

Cirencester, a town in Gloucestershire, of ancient British origin. Pop. 4635.

Citta Vecchia, an inland town of Malta.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha. Lat. 39.1 N., lon. 3.57 W. Pop. 10,758.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a strongly fortified city of Spain, prov. Salamanca. It was taken by the French, under Massena, in 1810; but they were dispossessed by the allied British and Portuguese in 1812, who took it by assault after a vigorous siege. Pop. 6097.

Civita Vecchia, a fortified sea-port town of Italy, 48 m. NW. of Rome, of which city it is the port. Pop. 15,000.

Clackmannan, the smallest county in Scotland, on the north side of the Forth, and nearly surrounded by the cos. of Perth and Stirling. Its capital is of the same name. Total pop. 23,742.

Clagenfurth, a town of Illyria, cap. of the duchy of Carinthia. Pop. 12,460.

Clair, St, a river and lake of N. America.

Clamecy, a town of France, on the Yonne, dep. Nièvre. Pop. 5000.

Clapham, a village in Surrey, now included within the suburbs of the metropolis.—A village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW. of Settle, and famous for a magnificent limestone cavern.

Clapton, a village in Middlesex, forming one of the northerly suburbs of the metropolis.

Clara, a town in King's county, Ireland.

Clara (St), a small island of Peru. Lat. 2.20 S., lon. 82.20 W.

Clare, a maritime county of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster, 55 miles in length and 38 in breadth, divided into 79 parishes. Clare breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, besides a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Shannon and Fergus, and it has numerous lakes. Pop. 147,994.—A town in Suffolk, near the Stour; in which is a manufacture of baize. Pop. 1657.

Clarendon, a village in Wiltshire; in which a Parliament was held by Henry II., in 1164, who enacted the laws called the Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

Clarens, a village of Switzerland, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, E. of Lausanne.

Clausthal, a town of Hanover, cap. of the mining dist. of the Harz. Pop. 9070.

Clay, a village in Norfolk, near Holt; in which are large salt-works.

Clear Cape, the southern promontory of an island near Clare, on the south coast of Ireland. Lat. 51.15 N., lon. 9.50 W.

Cleeve, Old, a village in Somersetshire.

Cleobury, a market-town in Shropshire. Pop. 1619.

Clerke's River, a large river of North America, falling into the Columbia.

Clermont, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Oise. Pop. 3000.

Clermont-Ferrand, a city of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. It is a place of considerable trade. In the neighbourhood are

several warm chalybeate springs. Pop. 37,600.

Cleveland, a beautiful and fertile district of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, bordering upon Durham.—A town of Ohio, U. S., on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Lat. 41.32 N., lon. 81.22 W. Pop. 43,000.

Cleves, an ancient city of the Prussian States, prov. Rhine. Pop. 7700.

Clifton, a beautiful suburb of Bristol, Gloucestershire. It is celebrated for its medicinal springs, and much frequented as a place of fashionable resort. There are also many smaller places of this name in England.

Clitheroe, a borough in Lancashire, with several extensive cotton manufactures. Pop. 8208.

Clogher, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone.

Clonard, a town of Ireland, co. Meath.

Clonegal, a town of Ireland, co. Wexford.

Clones, a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan.

Clonfert, a town of Ireland, co. Galway.

Clonmel, a town and parl. bor. of Ireland, capital of Tipperary co.; it has a flourishing woollen manufacture, and a considerable inland trade. Pop. 11,104.

Clonmines, a bor. in Wexford, Ireland.

Closter Seven, a village of Hanover, prov. Bremen.

Cloud (St), a village of France, dep. Seine et Oise; in which is a magnificent palace, celebrated for its beautiful prospect, park, gardens, and cascades.

Cloyne, a town in Cork county, Ireland.

Cluny, a town of France, dep. Saone et Loire. Pop. 4150.

Clwyd, a river of North Wales, which has its course through the fertile vale of Clwyd, and enters the Irish Sea.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Lanarkshire, passes by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Port Glasgow, to Greenock, where it enters the Firth of Clyde.

Coanza, a river of Africa, whose source is unknown, but it enters the Atlantic in lat. 9.20 S.

Coast Castle (Cape), the capital of the British settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa. It is an unhealthy settlement for Europeans. Its exports are gold-dust, ivory, palm oil, tortoiseshell, &c.

Cobbe, the capital of the kingdom of Darfour. Lat. 14.11 N., lon. 28.8 E.

Cobham, a village in Surrey.

Coblentz, a fortified city of Rhenish Prussia, seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine. It is one of the strongest places in the Prussian monarchy. Pop. 23,000.

Coburg, a city of Germany, the cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, now united to Gotha. Pop. 12,000. See *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*.

Cochabamba. See *Oropesa*.

Cochin, a province on the west coast of Southern Hindoostan.—A maritime town of Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, belonging to the British. Lat. 9.51 N., lon. 76.17 E.

Cochin-China, a country of South-eastern Asia, forming part of the Empire of Anam. Cochin-China extends southward from the frontier of Tonquin for a distance of 500 miles, with an average breadth of

THAT IS NOT ALWAYS GOOD IN THE MAW THAT IS SWEET IN THE MOUTH.

BETTER LOSE A SUPPER THAN GAIN A HUNDRED PHYSICIANS.

60 miles. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce; and there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochín-China are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants are generally coarse-featured, and their colour nearly as deep as that of the Malays. The women are by far the most active sex; and in towns, the merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. In the forests are ebony, cedars, mimosas, teak, and most other trees that grow in India. There is plenty of sugar, pepper, cinnamon, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also gold, silver, ivory, musk, indigo, silk, and honey.

Cockermouth, a borough in Cumberland, seated at the junction of the river Cocker with the Derwent. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen, woollen cloths, leather, and hats. Pop. 5115.—A town in New Hampshire.

Cod, Cape, a cape and peninsula of Massachusetts, U. S. Lat. 42.4 N., lon. 70.14 W.

Codogno, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 m. SE. of Lodi. It is a place of considerable trade, particularly in Parmesan cheese. Pop. 8000.

Coggeshal, a town in Essex. Pop. 2916.

Cognac, a town of France, dep. Charente. It is celebrated for the excellent brandy which is shipped thence. Pop. 4100.

Coimbatore, a province of Southern Hindoostan, lying south of Mysore.—The capital of the province of the same name, is in lat. 10.52 N., lon. 77.5 E.

Coimbra, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Mondego. It suffered severely in the Peninsular war. Pop. 13,400.

Col, one of the Hebrides of Scotland.

Colchagua, a province of Chili, S. America.

Colchester, the ancient Colonia, a borough, and the largest town in Essex; it is famous for oysters, and had formerly extensive manufactures of baize. It has claims to high antiquity, and in no place in the kingdom have more Roman remains been found. Pop. 26,343.—A town in Fairfax, Virginia, U. S.

Coldstream, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland. Pop. 1834. Here General Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with whom he marched into England to restore Charles the Second.

Colebrook Dale, a village in Shropshire, 5 m. S. of Wellington, and the seat of extensive iron-works.

Coleford, a market-town in Gloucestershire, W. of the Severn.

Coleraine, a bor. in Londonderry county, Ireland; famous for the manufacture of linen. Pop. 5628.—The name of three towns in the U. S.; one in Massachusetts, another in Georgia, and a third in Ohio.

Colleshill, a market-town in Warwickshire. Pop. 2053.

Collioure, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a castle.

Collumpton, a town in Devonshire, which has a considerable trade in woollen cloth. Pop. 2205.

Colmar, a city of France, dep. Haute Rhin, of which it is the capital. Lat. 48.4 N., lon. 7.22 E.

Colmenar de Oreja, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo. It has potteries and a woollen manufacture. Pop. 6400.

Coln, a river that rises near Clare, Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colchester, and enters the German Ocean.

Colnbrook, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Coln.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, with a trade in shalloons, calamancos, tammies, calicoes, and dimities. It is one of the most ancient seats of the woollen manufacture; but the cotton trade is now its chief support. Pop. 7335.

Cologne, a celebrated city of Prussia, and the capital of the Rhenish Province. It stands on the W. bank of the Rhine, and is connected by a bridge of boats with its suburb of Deutz, on the opposite bank. Cologne is celebrated for its magnificent cathedral (still unfinished), and for the perfume known as *eau de Cologne*, immense quantities of which are annually exported. Pop. 117,000.

Colombo, the cap. of Ceylon, situated on the W. coast of the island. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who in 1656 were expelled by the Dutch, and the latter surrendered it to the British in 1796. Its trade is considerable, the articles exported being chiefly coffee, cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coir rope. Pop. 35,000.

Colonsay, a fertile island in Scotland, west of Jura; abounding in rabbits.

Colorado, a river of North America, which enters the head of the Gulf of California.—Also, a territ. of U. S., extending over both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Pop. 39,800.

Colsterworth, a village in Lincolnshire, famous as the birth-place of Newton.

Columbia, a district of the U. S. of America, in which is situated Washington, the federal capital. It is situated on the E. side of the Potomac, and enclosed by the States of Maryland and Virginia.—A river of N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and enters the Pacific in lat. 46.12, after a course of 750 m. It bears also the name of Oregon.—A city of S. Carolina, capital of Richmond county. Pop. 9300.—There are several other towns of this name in the United States.

Columbia, British, a British colony in N. America, formed in 1858, owing to the discovery of valuable gold-fields within its limits. It lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, and includes the valley of the Fraser river. New Westminster is the capital.

Columbus, a city of Ohio, U. S., the cap. of that State. Pop. 17,000.—There are several other places of this name in the U. S., in Indiana, Georgia, &c.

Colyton, a market-town in Devonshire.

Comayagua, or *Valladolid*, a city of Mexico. Lat. 14.35 N., lon. 88.20 W.

Comb Martin, a town in Devonshire.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT, HONEST MEN COME BY THEIR OWN.

THE GREATEST CLERKS ARE NOT ALWAYS THE WISEST MEN

WHO IS BAD TO HIS OWN IS BAD TO HIMSELF.

Combaconum, an ancient city of Southern India, prov. Tanjore. Pop. 40,000.

Como, a city of Northern Italy, at the SW. extremity of the Lake of Como. The town is encircled by an amphitheatre of hills, and is defended by double walls, flanked with massive towers; but the streets are narrow, dark, and crowded. Pliny the Younger was born here, and in his letters justly extols the delightful scenery of its neighbourhood. Pop. 18,000.

Como, Lake of, a famous lake of N. Italy, which takes its name from the city above described. Its length, following the windings, is about 45 miles, but it is nowhere more than 4 miles broad. The lower regions of the mountains in which it is embosomed are covered with olives, vines, orchards, and well-cultivated plains; and above are beautiful groves of chestnut, pine, and fir. This body of water was the *Larius Lacus* of antiquity.

Comorin, Cape, a promontory forming the S. extremity of Hindoostan. Lat. 8.2 N., lon. 77.33 E.

Comoro Islands, four, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 12.10 S., lon. 44.41 E.

Compeigne, a town of France, dep. Oise; famous for its magnificent royal palace, and memorable also as being the place where Joan of Arc, in 1430, fell into the power of the English.

Compostella, or *St Jago de Compostella*, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an university. Lat. 42.52 N., lon. 8.27 W. —An inland town of Mexico.

Comrie, a town in Perthshire, Scotland.

Concan, a maritime subdivision of Hindoostan, belonging to the Bombay Presidency. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Hindoos; but many Bheels, Coolies, &c., inhabit the Ghauts and N. Concan. There are some fertile tracts producing rice, &c., but the general aspect is that of a congeries of steep and rocky mountains.

Concentayna, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It has manufactures of cloths and taffeties. Pop. 6000.

Conception, a city of Chili, S. America, cap. prov. of same name. Lat. 36.43 S., lon. 73.5 W. It was formerly a flourishing town, and previously to 1835 contained 20,000 inhabitants; but in that year it was visited by a dreadful earthquake, and the pop. is now estimated at 10,000. The bay of Conception has excellent anchorage.

Concord, the cap. of New Hampshire, United States. —A town in Middlesex, Massachusetts.

Condé, a strong town in France, dep. du Nord, with a fortress. Pop. 5297.

Condé sur Noireau, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It has some woollen manufactures, &c. Pop. 6450.

Condom, a town of France, dep. Gers. Pop. 4000.

Condore, Pulo, a fertile island in the China Sea, near the coast of Cambodia. Lat. 8.40 N., lon. 107.20 E.

Condrieu, a town of France, dep. Rhone. Pop. 3200.

Conflans, a town of Savoy. —Another in Upper Saone, France.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, on the Dane. Pop. 11,344.

Congo, a territory of Western Africa, to the S. of the equator, between the parallels of 6° and 9°, extending about 130 miles along the coast, and 370 inland. From April to September is the winter season, when it seldom rains; the summer is from October to March, when it rains almost every day, attended with great heat, and accompanied with violent tornados and storms of lightning, fiery meteors, &c. The principal rivers are Zaire (or Congo) and Coanza. The Portuguese possess some settlements within its limits.

Congo, or Zaire, a large river of Western Africa, forming the northern limit of the above territory. Its source is unknown.

Coniston Water, a lake in Lancashire, six miles long, and nearly one broad.

Conjeveram, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, distr. Chingleput. It is pleasantly situated, and contains two remarkably handsome pagodas and other good edifices. Lat. 12.49 N., lon. 79.41 E.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 miles in length and 84 in breadth; containing the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

Connecticut, one of the United States of America, divided into eight counties. This state produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The chief exports are horses, mules, oxen, maize, potash, pearlash, beef, pork, timber, and lumber; and the principal rivers, the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. Pop. 537,000.

Connor, a decayed town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Constance, a fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the southern shore of the Lake of Constance; famous for the Council held in 1414-18, which condemned John Huss, and his brother reformer, Jerome of Prague, to be burnt. Pop. 6500.

Constance, Lake of (or Boden See), a considerable lake of Central Europe, enclosed between the Swiss territory on the S. and SW., and the States of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, with the Austrian province of Tyrol, on the N. and E. The river Rhine enters it from the S., and reissues from its western extremity.

Constantia, a village in Cape Colony, S. Africa, a few miles distant from Cape Town, celebrated for a luscious wine, to which its name is given.

Constantine, a city and province of Algeria, N. Africa, the former situated on a rocky peninsula above the torrent of the Roumel. It occupies the site of the ancient *Cirta*, the capital of the Numidian kings. After an unsuccessful attempt made the previous year, Constantine was taken by the French in 1837. Pop. 25,000.

Constantinople, one of the most considerable cities of Europe, and the capital of the Turkish Empire, situated on a triangular tongue of land at the southern extremity of the Bosphorus (or Channel of Constantinople) — the narrow strait which connects the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. It derives its name from the Emperor Constantine, by whom it was founded (or rather re-built), A. D. 328, upon the site of the earlier Byzan-

THAT WHICH WILL NOT MAKE A POT, MAY MAKE A POT-LID.

THE BIGGEST HORSES ARE NOT ALWAYS THE BEST TRAVELLERS.

tium. After being the capital of the Eastern (or Byzantine) Empire for upwards of a thousand years, Constantinople fell in 1453 before the arms of a Mohammedan conqueror, and has since remained the sovereign seat of the Ottoman power. The number of houses in this city is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs coloured with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built of masonry, in a very solid manner. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks and Armenians, and the rest Jews and Franks. There are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, particularly the superb mosque of Saint Sophia, originally built by the emperor Justinian in the 6th century. The Gulf on the NE. of the city, called the Golden Horn, forms the harbour, and is one of the finest and most secure in the world. On its NE. side are the suburbs of Galata, Tophanah, Pera, and Cassim Pacha. There is a market for slaves of both sexes, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them for sale. Constantinople is surrounded by walls of freestone, and flanked by 473 towers; it has also 20 gates, six on the land side, and seven each toward the harbour and the sea. Pop. variously estimated at from 400,000 to 700,000.

Conway, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through a fertile vale of the same name, and enters the Irish Sea at Aberconway.

Cook's Inlet, an extensive arm of the sea on the north-west coast of America. Lat. 61.29 N., lon. 148.43 W.

Cook's Strait, dividing the North and Middle Islands of New Zealand.

Consuegra, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha. In its vicinity are quarries of marble, jasper, &c. Pop. 8000.

Cooch-Bahar, or *Vihar*, a rajahship of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal. It is a dependency of the British.

Cookstown, a town in Tyrone, Ireland.

Coomassie, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee. The inhabitants manufacture cotton cloths, fine pottery, and ornaments of gold; and they have a great trade in gold-dust and ivory with the merchants on the coast. Lat. 6.55 N., lon. 2.15 W.

Coorg, a principality of Hindoostan, lying among the Western Ghauts. It is under the control of a British resident. The climate is in general suitable to European constitutions, although the country abounds with forests. Pop. 60,000.

Cootehill, a town in Cavan county, Ireland. Pop. 1992.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is situated on the island of Zealand, and is the best-built city in the north; the palaces of the nobility are, in general, splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. There are manufactures of beautiful porcelain, sugar, silk, cotton, woollen cloths, canvas, and leather. The harbour, which is always crowded with shipping, is formed by an arm of the sea running between Zealand and the neighbouring island of Amak. Copenhagen suffered severely from

the bombardment by the English in 1807. Lat. 55.41 N., lon. 12.34 E. Pop. 181,000.

Copiapo, a town in the N. of Chili, South America. In its neighbourhood are mines of gold, copper, sulphur, and salt. Lat. 27.10 S., lon. 71.5 W.

Coppermine River, in North America, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; discovered by Hearne in 1771.

Coquet, a river of England, co. Northumberland.—A small island off the coast of the same county.

Coquimbo, or *La Serena*, a sea-port town in the N. of Chili. It has an excellent harbour, and its chief export trade is in chinchilla skins. Lat. 29.53 S., lon. 71.18 W. Pop. 10,000.

Corbie, a town in Somme, France.

Cordova, a city of Andalusia, Spain; famous for its horses. In the time of the Moors this city contained many splendid buildings, the remains of some of which still exist: it is said to have contained in the 10th century nearly a million of inhabitants. Cordova stands on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 40,000.

—A city of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, which produces abundance of tobacco.—A city and territory of the La Plata confederacy, which has a great trade in mules, and cotton and woollen cloths. Pop. of territory, 150,000.

Corea, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. The principal products are wheat, rice, millet, ginseng, tobacco, iron, salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. The Coreans are well-made, ingenious, brave, and tractable, but suspicious and unsociable towards strangers. They have borrowed the greater part of their customs, &c. from the Chinese; but their language is different. The south-west coast of this kingdom, for nearly 200 miles, is studded with an infinite number of small islands, to the distance of 50 miles from the shore, which are named the Corean Archipelago.

Corella, a city of Spain, prov. Navarre. Pop. 5850.

Corfe Castle, an ancient borough in Dorsetshire, seated on a peninsula called Purbeck Island. Pop. 1966.

Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania; the most important of the Ionian Islands, and the seat of their government. The town of Corfu, its capital, has a strong castle and fort, and a good harbour. The chief products are wine, oil, honey, and salt. Pop. of town, 17,000.

Coria, a city in Estremadura, Spain.—A town in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3200.

Corinth, a famous city of Greece, within the Morea. It is situated at the N. foot of a steep rock, 1336 feet in height, the *Acrocorinthus* or *Acropolis* of Corinth, the summit of which is now, as in antiquity, occupied by a fortress. Corinth was early distinguished by the wealth, commerce, luxury, and refinement of her citizens; and its situation is highly advantageous, in a commercial point of view.

Corinth, Isthmus of, a neck of land that

joins the Morea to Northern Greece. Its narrowest part measures little more than 3 m. across.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; divided into 137 parishes. The surface presents a great variety: the west part is wild and mountainous, bold and rocky; the north and east parts are rich and fertile, with ranges of high grounds running east and west; and in the north-west quarter there are many coal-mines. Iron and lead ores are also found in various places. The coasts abound with excellent harbours; and the principal rivers are the Blackwater and the Lee. Total pop. 516,046.—The capital of this county is a city of its name, which stands on the banks of the river Lee, over which are five stone bridges. Vessels of 120 tons come up to the quays; but those of heavier burden generally anchor at Queenstown (formerly Cove) on an island in the harbour. The foreign trade of Cork is only second in amount to that of Belfast. Pop. 78,382.

Cornhill, a village of Durham, near the Tweed.

Cornwall, a county that forms the south-west extremity of England. Its length from east to west is 80 miles; its breadth on the border of Devon is 48 m., but at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it terminates in two points, one called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It contains 945,920 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 217 parishes, and has 37 market-towns. The soil is not very fruitful, but the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. The mines of tin, lead, and copper are numerous; and several sorts of stone are also found. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. Cornwall abounds in Druidical antiquities, consisting of cairns and rock-ing-stones; the most celebrated of which is the Logan stone, about three miles from the Land's End. The principal rivers in this county are the Tamar, the Dart, and the Camel. Pop. 362,343.

Coro, a sea-port town and province of Venezuela, S. America; the inhabitants of which raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture cotton-stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cacao, and sugar.

Coromandel (Coast of), the east coast of Southern Hindoostan, extending along the Bay of Bengal, from Point Calimere to the mouth of the Kistna.

Coron, a sea-port on the S. coast of the Morea, Greece, now partly in ruins.

Corregio, a town of N. Italy, prov. Reggio, 10 m. NW. of Modena. Pop. 5000.

Corrèze, a dep. of France, formerly part of the Limousin. The climate is comparatively cold, the soil poor, and both agriculture and manufactures are in a backward state.

Corrib, Lough, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway: it is thickly studded with islands, many of which are inhabited.

Corrientes, a city of Brazil, in the province of Parana, with a fort. Lat. 27.30 S., lon. 59.0 W.—A cape on the east coast of

Africa, south of Inhambane. Lat. 24.5 S., lon. 35.52 E.

Corsham, a town in Wiltshire. P. 3196.

Corsica, a large island in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, of which it forms a department. It is separated from Sardinia, on the south, by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; the forests produce a quantity of excellent timber; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. It has always been famous for swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey and wax; but cattle constitute the principal wealth of the farmers and peasantry. The mountains contain lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. The south coast abounds with beautiful coral. Bastia and Ajaccio are the chief towns. In person, habits, and disposition, the Corsicans bear a considerable similarity to the natives of Italy, but are said to be in the last degree revengeful and implacable. Pop. 240,000.

Cortona, a city and sea-port of S. Italy, in ancient times one of the richest, most populous, and powerful cities of Magna Græcia, but now retaining scarcely a vestige of its former glory. Lat. 39.7 N., lon. 17.9 E. Pop. 5000.—An Italian town, in the grand duchy of Tuscany. It is of very ancient origin, and was one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria. Pop. about 5000.

Corunna, a city and sea-port in Galicia, Spain, memorable as the place where Sir John Moore was killed, and the British army embarked, after the French forces under Marshal Soult had been repulsed with great loss. It has a good harbour, and some manufactures of glass, soap, starch, &c. Pop. 19,400.

Corwen, a town in Merionethshire, Wales. Pop. 2042.

Cosenza, a city of S. Italy, cap. of prov. Calabria Citra. Lat. 39.18 N., lon. 16.15 S. Pop. 9000.

Coslin, or *Koslin*, a Prussian town, prov. Pomerania. Lat. 54.12 N., lon. 16.10 E. Pop. 6900.

Cossacks, a people of Russia, supposed to be of Tartar origin. Their habits are naturally unsettled and warlike, and they are extensively employed as light cavalry in the Russian army. They recognise a hetman, or chief—a title now vested in the heir-apparent to the Russian throne.

Cosseir, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea; the emporium of trade with Arabia. Lat. 26.8 N., lon. 34.8 E.

Cossimbazar, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, and forming a suburb of Moorshedabad.

Costa Rica, a republic of Central America, embracing the narrow tract of land that extends southward from Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan to the Isthmus of Panama. Its area does not exceed 21,000 sq. m.; but the position it occupies is highly favourable for commercial purposes, bordering as it does upon the shores both of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Costa Rica has mines both of gold and silver, but its rich and abundant vegetable produce (inclusive of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, and numerous valuable woods) is a truer source of wealth.

The population is estimated at 215,000. The capital of the state is San José. Punta Arenas (upon the Pacific coast), and Matina, on the side of the Atlantic, are the chief seats of trade.

Costamboul, or *Castamuni*, a town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 235 miles east of Constantinople.

Côte-d'Or, a department of France, including the north-east part of the old prov. of Burgundy. The vine culture is by far the most important branch of culture carried on in this dep., and immense quantities of wine are made in it; but the growth of wool is also much attended to, and bees are extensively reared. Iron and coal being abundant, there are numerous furnaces and smelting-houses, besides many distilleries, breweries, establishments for beet-root sugar, &c.

Côtes-du-Nord, a maritime dep. in the north of France, containing part of the old province of Brittany.

Cotswold Hills, a long tract of high ground in the east part of Gloucestershire; celebrated for a fine breed of sheep which take their name from it.

Cotopaxi, a volcanic mountain of Ecuador, S. America, one of the highest of the Andes, being 18,678 feet above the level of the ocean.

Cottbus, a town of Brandenburg, with a castle, in the Prussian States. Pop. 8216.

Cottenham, a village near Cambridge, famous for its cheese.

Coventry, a manufacturing city of England, co. Warwick, a great seat of the ribbon and watch-making trades. Pop. 37,670.

Covilha, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira. Pop. 6350.

Courland, a government of European Russia, annexed to the Russian dominions in 1795. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, but it is by no means a fertile country, and there are few manufactures.

Courtray, a fortified town of W. Flanders, particularly celebrated for its linen manufacture. Lat. 50.50 N., lon. 3.18 E. Pop. 19,500.

Coutances, a town of France, dep. La Manche, on the Soule. Pop. 7660.

Cowbridge, a corporate town in Glamorganshire. Pop. 1134.

Cowes (West), a sea-port town in the Isle of Wight, with an excellent harbour, much frequented by ships, to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water. The harbour and roadstead of Cowes form the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Club, and the station where their annual regatta is held. The town is also much resorted to as a fashionable sea-bathing place, and there are daily steamers to Portsmouth and Southampton. Pop. 5730.

Cracow, a city of central Europe, the former ecclesiastical metropolis of Poland, and now included within the Austrian province of Galicia. It stands on the left bank of the Vistula, 150 m. SSW. of Warsaw. At the Congress of Vienna (1815) Cracow was formed, with a small adjoining territory, into a nominally independent republic, which the nations of Europe have since tacitly allowed Austria to ab-

sorb within her own dominions. Pop. 43,000.

Cranbourne, a town and par. in Dorset.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent. Pop. 4128.

Crayford, a village in Kent, near Dartford.

Crediton, a market-town in Devonshire. Pop. 4222.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which enters the head of Wigton Bay.

Cree Indians, a nation which once inhabited the interior of Georgia, in North America. They were very formidable, but their power is now greatly diminished.

Creetown, or *Ferrytown*, a small port in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Crefeld, a town of Rhenish Prussia. It is the principal town in the Prussian dominions for the manufacture of silks, silk velvets, &c., and has also fabrics of woolen, cotton, linen, and lace. Pop. 53,000.

Crema, a town of Northern Italy. Pop. 9000.

Cremnitz, a town of Hungary, noted for its gold and silver mines. Pop. 6400.

Cremona, a city of North Italy, on the left bank of the Po, once highly celebrated for musical instruments, particularly its violins. It has a brisk trade in corn, flax, cheese, silk, oil, honey, wax, &c. Lat. 45.7 N., lon. 10.2 E. Pop. 31,000.

Crete (otherwise *Candia*), a large and celebrated island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, and forming the south boundary of the Grecian Archipelago. In shape it is long and narrow, and contains a population of about 210,000. It is divided into the three provinces of Candia, Retimo, and Canea. There are several mountain-ranges, which abound with grottos and caverns, and are replete with classic recollections. From 1821 to 1830, Crete suffered the worst evils of a sanguinary and devastating war, and was long in a very deplorable state. The chief products are oil, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, wool, oranges, lemons, wax, honey, linseed, and almonds. Cretan wine is frequently eulogised by ancient writers; and, under the names of Malmsey and Muscadine, considerable quantities were in the middle ages sent to England. The Cretans are stronger built than the inhabitants of the other Greek islands; but are said to have less intelligence and vivacity.

Creuse, a department of France, including the chief part of the old province of Marche.

Crewe, a town in Cheshire, and a great centre of railway-traffic, to which, indeed, it owes its origin. Pop. 17,800.

Crewkerne, a town in Somersetshire. Pop. 3557.

Crickhowel, a town in Brecknockshire. Pop. 1516.

Cricklade, a borough in Wiltshire. Pop. 1820.

Cricff, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. Pop. 3903.

Crinan Loch and Canal, in Argyleshire, Scotland—the former a small arm of the sea, on the W. coast. The canal crosses the narrow isthmus thence to the shore of Loch Fyne, and so avoids the circumnavigation of the Cantire Peninsula.

Crimea, a peninsula of Southern Russia,

THE PEN OF THE TONGUE SHOULD BE DIPPED IN THE INK OF THE HEART.

THE POET, OF ALL SORTS OF ARTIFICERS, IS THE FONDEST OF HIS WORK.

forming part of the government of Taurida. It is united to the mainland by the isthmus of Perekop, only 5 miles across. The Crimea has belonged to Russia since 1783, for three centuries prior to which it had formed a dependency of the Turkish empire—the government being left, however, chiefly in the hands of its native Tartar princes, or Khans. During the 13th and two succeeding centuries, the Venetians and Genoese maintained commercial establishments upon its shores, as the Greeks had done at a very much earlier period—six centuries before the Christian era. The bulk of the Crimean population—perhaps 200,000 in total number—are of Tartar race, and dwell in villages scattered over the steppe-land which forms a large portion of the territory. All the northerly and middle portions of the peninsula—two-thirds of its entire area—belong to the steppe, a level expanse of alternate pasture-land, or gravelly waste, with the recurrence of the seasons of drought and moisture. The southern division of the peninsula comprehends a mountain-region which reaches upwards of 5000 ft. in its higher elevations. The valleys interspersed amongst this tract, as well as the entire range of the south-eastern coast-line, possess a delightful climate and a fertile soil. The modern interest attaching to the Crimea is chiefly derived from the Anglo-French and Russian war of 1854-6, undertaken in support of the integrity of the Turkish power, when it was invaded by the united armies of France and England. The battle of the Alma, a small river on the western side of the peninsula, was the first event consequent on the invasion, and the destruction of Sevastopol—after a siege which was protracted over a period of nearly 11 months—its prime object. During the siege, the battles of Balaklava, Inkermann, and Chernaya, were successively fought, and have imparted undying celebrity to the plains and hill-sides of the Crimean peninsula.

Croagh Patrick, a mountain in Ireland, co. Mayo, 2510 feet high.

Croatia, a country of Europe, belonging to the house of Austria, except a small part east of the river Unna, subject to the Turks. Agram and Fiume are the chief cities of Austrian Croatia: Banialouka is the principal place in the Turkish portion.

Croix, St., a river of N. America, which forms the north-east boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.—One of the Virgin Islands, belonging to the Danes. It produces abundance of sugar. Lat. 17.15 N., lon. 65.23 W.

Cromarty, a sea-port and the capital of Cromartyshire. The harbour is one of the safest in the kingdom, with a commodious quay. This town has a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. Pop. 1491.

Cromarty Firth, a bay of Scotland, one of the finest in Great Britain.

Cromartyshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into five parishes.

Cromer, a market-town in Norfolk. Pop. 1367.

Cronborg, a strong fortress of Denmark, which guards the passage of the Sound.

Cronstadt, a sea-port and fortress of Russia, on an island in the Gulf of Finland. It is a place of great commerce, and the principal station of the Russian navy. Lat. 59.59 N., lon. 29.0 E. Pop. 45,000.—The principal commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania. Pop. about 34,000.

Crossfell, a mountain in the extreme E. part of Cumberland, the altitude of which is 2901 feet. It is the highest point in the range of hills that extends from N. to S. through the six northern counties of England, called the Pennine Chain by geographers.

Crouch, a river in Essex, which enters the German Ocean between Burnham and Foulness Island.

Crowle, a town in Lincolnshire. P. 5813.

Croydon, a market town in Surrey, near the source of the Wandle. Pop. 55,652.

Croyland or *Crowland*, a town in Lincolnshire. Here was formerly one of the most celebrated English abbeys, of which some interesting remains still exist. Pop. 2413.

Crummock Water, an English lake in the co. of Cumberland, 3 m. long. It receives a stream from the smaller lake of Buttermere, and discharges the river Cocker at its lower extremity.

Cruz, St., a sea-port on the south-east side of Teneriffe. Lat. 28.28 N., lon. 16.14 W.

Cruz, Santa, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. Lat. 17.45 N., lon. 64.40 W.

Csaba, a large town of Hungary, in the great Hungarian plain beyond the Theiss. It has an extensive trade in corn, wine, cattle, fruits, hemp, and flax. Pop. 22,150.

Csanad, a town of Hungary beyond the Theiss, on the Maros. Pop. about 7000.

Csongrad, a market-town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 10,613.

Cuavo, a river on the E. coast of Africa, in 9° S. lat. The upper portion of its course is unknown.

Cuba, the largest island in the West Indies, belonging to Spain. The soil is very fertile; there are many warm springs and copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. From E. to W., Cuba measures in length 750 miles, the breadth varying from 120 to 30 miles. The forests are of vast extent; mahogany and other hard woods are indigenous; the palm tribe are as remarkable for beauty as utility, and some of the vines are so strong as to destroy the largest forest trees in their parasitical embrace. Pine-apples, oranges, and other tropical fruits, are in great plenty. Cuba embraces a pop. little short of a million, the white portion of it numbering about 400,000. Of the coloured population, at least 350,000 are slaves—the remainder free negroes and mulattoes. Its natural resources are of the highest order, and it is not easy to exaggerate the political importance of the island when its size, geographical position, and great strength, are duly considered. The produce is excellent sugar, coffee, honey,

WHERE THE CARCASS IS, THERE THE RAVENS WILL COLLECT TOGETHER.

wax, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. Havana is the capital of Cuba.

Cuckfield, a market-town in Sussex.

Cucuta, an inland town of New Granada, well built and pleasantly situated.

Cuddalore, one of the most extensive and populous towns in the south of India, prov. Carnatic. Lat. 11.43 N., lon. 79.49 E.

Cuenca, a city and province of New Castile, Spain. Pop. (of city) 6000.—A city of Colombia, capital of a province of the same name. Lat. 2.58 S., lon. 78.50 W.

Culiacan, an inland town of Mexico. Pop. 11,000.

Cullen, a borough in Banffshire, Scotland. Pop. 2055.—A town in Tipperary county, Ireland. Pop. 904.

Cullera, a sea-port town in Valencia, Spain. Pop. 9400.

Culloden Moor, a heath in Invernessshire; famous for the total defeat of the army of Prince Charles Edward by the Duke of Cumberland, in 1745.

Culross, a borough in Perthshire, Scotland. Pop. 467.

Cumana, a city of Venezuela, cap. of the prov. Cumana, and the oldest European city in the New World, having been built by Diego Castellon in 1593. Lat. 10.28 N., lon. 64.16 W. Pop. 12,000.

Cumber (or *Comber*), a town in Down county, Ireland. Pop. 1709.

Cumberland, a county of England, 58 m. in length, and 30 in breadth, containing 95,050 acres, divided into five wards and 103 parishes, and having a city and 10 market towns. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and wad, or black lead. Scafell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Crossfell are the principal mountains; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent: there are also a number of celebrated lakes. Total pop. 220,253.—A river of the United States, which joins the Ohio about 12 miles above the influx of the Tennessee.—A town and fort of New Brunswick. Lat. 45.45 N., lon. 64.10 W.—An island on the coast of the State of Georgia.—A bay on the south-east coast of Cuba. Lat. 20.0 N., lon. 75.12 W.—A county of New South Wales, in which is situated Sydney, its metropolitan city.

Cumbray, *Great* and *Little*, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde. Lat. 55.45 N., lon. 4.47 W.

Cumnock, a village of Scotland, co. Ayr, celebrated for its manufacture of neat wooden hinged snuff-boxes.

Cunha, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, 120 m. W. by S. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 3000.

Cupar, a borough in Fifeshire, Scotland. Lat. 56.16 N., lon. 2.55 W. Pop. 5105.

Cupar-Angus, a town in Scotland, on the border of Perth and Forfarshires, but chiefly in the latter. Pop. 1943.

Cupica, a sea-port of New Granada, on the coast of the Pacific. Lat. 6.40 N.

Cura, *San Luis de*, a town of Venezuela, 50 m. SW. of Caraccas. Pop. 4000.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 12.22 N., lon. 69.15 W. It belongs to the Dutch.

Curitiba, a town and river of Brazil, prov. of San Paulo. The river afterwards takes the name of Iguassu, and joins the Parana.

Curzola, an island in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia. It contains a town of the same name, one of the most thriving of the smaller Austrian sea-ports.

Cusset, a town of France, dep. Allier. Pop. 3800.

Custrin, a fortified town of Brandenburg, Prussia. Pop. 9000.

Cutch, a native State of India, under a sovereign styled the rao, but tributary to the British government. It comprises a tract of country of uneven surface, on the western side of India, and limited on the NE. and E. by the singular region called the Runn, alternately a sandy desert or an impassable morass. To the south and SW. is the Gulf of Cutch. The area of Cutch is about 7000 sq. m. The soil is not generally fertile, but some cotton is grown. Wild animals are numerous, especially in the Runn. The population, chiefly Mohammedans, are adventurous mariners. Bhooj is the chief town.

Cutch-Gundava, the most easterly province of Beloochistan, adjoining the British territory of Sinde on the NW. It is more fertile than other parts of the country, and contains several small and thriving towns, as Gundava (the capital), Dadur, Bhaug, Lheree, &c. Dadur lies near the entrance of the Bolan Pass. Pop. 100,000.

Cuttack, a town and maritime district of British India, Bengal pres. The district is watered by the lower course of the Mahanuddy river, on the right bank of which the town of Cuttack is situated, 60 m. above the sea. Pop. of town 40,000.

Cutwa, a town in Bengal; famous for the manufacture of brass utensils.

Cuxhaven, a fortified town of Hanover, in the province of Bremen, at the entrance of the riv. Elbe. Pop. 1200.

Cuzco, an inland city of Peru, the most ancient in the country, and formerly the capital of the empire of the Incas. It has a magnificent cathedral and convent. Lat. 13.30 S., lon. 72.4 W. Pop. 40,000.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria; taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. Its length is 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 60: it is traversed by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus. The soil is a fertile clay; and, next to its wine, which is famous all over the Levant, the chief products are apricots, oranges, silk, cotton, honey, turpentine, salt, and corn. The inhabitants, about 100,000 in number, are mostly Greeks.

Cyr, St, a village of France, near Versailles; celebrated for an abbey founded by Madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess until her death.

Czegled, a large market-town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 17,000.

Czernigov, or *Tchernigoff*, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy, with a castle. Lat. 51.29 N., lon. 31.53 E.

Czernowitz, a town of Austria, prov.

BEWARE OF ENEMIES RECONCILED. AND MEAT TWICE BOILED.

Bukovine, on the upper course of the river Pruth. Pop. 9750.

Czortkow, a town of Austrian Galicia, 97 m. SE. of Lemberg. Pop. 2300.

Dacca, a city in Bengal, 150 m. NE. of Calcutta. Pop. about 70,000.

Dacotah, a territ. of U. S., lying W. of Minnesota, and extending over both banks of the Upper Missouri. Pop. 14,000.

Daghestan, a border-country of Europe and Asia, lying along the W. shore of the Caspian Sea, and including a portion of the mountain-region of the Caucasus. It is included within the limits of Russia. The inhabitants, partly of Tartar origin, are Mohammedans in religion. The chief towns are Derbend, Tarku, and Kouba.

Dago, an island in the Baltic. Lat. 58.44 N., lon. 22.56 E.

Dahomey, a kingdom of Western Africa, upon the Guinea coast. This country yields a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices; but many parts of it are overrun with lions, hyenas, leopards, elephants, and serpents of enormous size. The character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of the most savage ferocity and servility; and the most arbitrary forms of Eastern despotism seem to be mild and free, when compared with theirs.

Dal, or *Dahl*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian mountains, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia.

Dahlak, the largest island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia; remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mohammedans. Lat. 15.44 N., lon. 40.10 E.

Dalecarlia (now *Falulän*), a former province of Sweden. The principal productions are corn and hemp; and there are several mines of silver, copper, and iron.

Dalkeith, a market-town in Edinburghshire. Dalkeith Palace is the principal residence in Scotland of the Duke of Buccleugh. Pop. 5396.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom, but now a part of the Austrian empire. It is divided into four circles, named after their respective capitals, Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro. For many centuries Dalmatia formed part of the kingdom of Hungary; it afterwards passed under the sway of the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks, and by them in 1797 ceded to Austria. It was subsequently given up to Napoleon, who incorporated it into the kingdom of Italy. On Napoleon's downfall it reverted to Austria. Pop. 432,000.

Dalton, a market-town in Lancashire. Pop. 2812.

Damanhour, a town of Lower Egypt, with a considerable traffic in cotton, which grows in the neighbouring plains.

Damaras, a people of South-western Africa, dwelling to the northward of the Cape Colony, in the neighbourhood of Walvisch Bay. They belong to the Caffre family of nations.

Damascus, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, and the capital of a Turkish pashalic. It stands in a fertile plain, watered by the river Bar-

rada. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large square court. The mosques and chapels, of which there are about 200, are handsome edifices; the grand mosque was formerly a Christian church. Damascus, though essentially a commercial town, is one of the sacred cities of the Mohammedans, and is remarkable as the only city of the East which has not dwindled from its former greatness. Several manufactures are carried on here; that of sabres and knives has been most famous, but silk and cotton stuffs, leather, and soap, are now the principal. Pop. about 140,000, of whom 12,000 are Christians, and 5000 Jews.

Damanun, a mar. town of Hindoostan, prov. Guzerat, belonging to the Portuguese. Lat. 20.25 N., lon. 72.58 E. P. 6000.

—A border-territory of India, formerly included within the limits of Afghanistan, but now under British rule. It lies on the W. side of the Indus, and is included within the Punjaub province. The pop. are chiefly Juts and Belooches.

Damietta, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile. Lat. 31.26 N., lon. 31.46 E. Pop. 28,000.

Danger, Isles of, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, surrounded by rocks and breakers. Lat. 10.35 S., lon. 169.28 W.

Dankali, a country in the north-east part of Abyssinia, extending 300 miles along the coast of the Red Sea. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey.

Dantzic, a rich commercial city of West Prussia, on the Vistula. It has considerable trade in corn, salt, tallow, wool, timber, and naval stores, and is the emporium of the extensive and fruitful countries traversed by the Vistula. Pop. 90,000.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, next to the Volga. It originates in two streams, the Bregach and the Briege, which have their sources on the east declivity of the Black Forest, in the grand duchy of Baden; and, after traversing a course of 1800 miles, enters by five mouths into the Black Sea. It is said to receive 30 navigable and a vast number of inferior tributaries, the principal being the Isar, Inn, Drave, Save, and Morava, upon the right bank; with the March, Waag, Theiss, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth, upon the left.

Danville: there are several places of this name in the U. S.—in Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, &c.—all of small size and little importance.

Darabjird, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 140 m. SE. of Shiraz, noted for the excellent tobacco grown in its neighbourhood. Pop. about 15,000.

Dardanelles (the *Hellespont* of the ancients), the narrow strait connecting the Sea of Marmara with the Ægean, and separating the shores of Europe and Asia. It has a length of 40 miles, with a breadth varying between 1 and 4 miles. There are strong forts and batteries on either shore.

Darfoor, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the W. of Abyssinia. The people are very barbarous, and consist of native

tribes, of a deep black complexion, with woolly hair. They are furnished by the caravans from Egypt with jewellery, swords, fire-arms, silks, cloth, brass, silver, &c., for which they give in exchange slaves, camels, ivory, ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, &c.; but horned cattle form their chief wealth, and their breed of camels is also very numerous.

Darien, Isthmus of. See *Panama*.

Darlington, a well-built manufacturing town in Durham. Pop. 27,729.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, cap. of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 23,000.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totnes, and enters the English Channel at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, on the Dart. Pop. 8298.

Dartmoor, an extensive tract of elevated rocky and barren land in Devonshire, extending about 20 miles in either direction, in the central portion of the county.

Dartmouth, a borough in Devonshire, on the river Dart, a few miles above its outlet. Pop. 5338.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Darwar, a town in Aurungabad.—A town and fort in Bejapoor, Hindoostan. Lat. 15.36 N., lon. 75.8 E.

Dauphiny, a former prov. of France, now forming the departments of Isère, Drôme, and Hautes Alpes.

Daventry, a town in Northamptonshire. Pop. 4051.

David's, St., a small city in Pembroke-shire. Pop. 2199.

David, Fort St., a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, 14 m. S. of Pondicherry.

Davis Strait, between the west coast of Greenland and N. America; discovered by Davis, an English navigator, in 1585. It forms the entrance to Baffin Bay.

Dawlish, a village and much-frequented bathing-place on the coast of Devonshire, a few miles N. of Teignmouth. Pop. 3622.

Dead Sea, an inland sea, or properly lake, of Syria, into which the river Jordan discharges its waters. It measures 46 m. in length from N. to S., and 11 m. in its greatest breadth. Its eastern and western shores are bordered by rugged and barren mountains, which rise to 2000 ft and upwards in height. The water of the Dead Sea is intensely salt and bitter, and possesses a specific gravity greater than that of almost any other known body of water. Asphalt, or bitumen, is found floating upon its surface, and is collected in lumps upon its western shore. No fish exist in the Dead Sea, owing to its intensely briny quality, and this circumstance, not less than the perfectly arid and lifeless aspect of its shores, justifies the appellation bestowed, both in ancient and modern times, upon this singular body of water. Another remarkable fact connected with the Dead Sea is its depression below the level of the adjacent country. It occupies the lowest portion of a deep and narrow ravine by which the Holy Land is traversed in the direction of N. and S., and the surface of its water is upwards of 1300 ft

below the level of the Mediterranean. Its depth is seldom less than 1000 ft, and in one part exceeds 1300 ft. The Dead Sea is referred to in the Scriptures as the *East Sea*, and the *Sea of the Plain*: by the Romans it was known as *Lacus Asphaltites*, and also as *Mare Mortuum*.

Deal, a sea-port in Kent, between the North and South Foreland. It has no harbour; but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, called the Downs, forms a much-frequented road for ships. Pop. 8009.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire; once reckoned the chief support of the British navy; but it is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation.

Debenham, a market-town in Suffolk. Pop. 1488.

Debreczin, a large town of Hungary. Very extensive fairs are held here once in three months for the sale of oxen, sheep, horses, hogs, wheat, wine, wax, &c.: tobacco-pipes, prepared sheep-skins, shoes, coarse woollen cloth, a peculiar kind of spongy soap, leather, furs, combs, &c., are manufactured and sold here to a great extent. Pop. 45,000.

Deccan, an extensive region of Hindoostan, which is held to include the whole country south of the Vindhya Mountains.

Deddington, a small town in Oxfordshire.

Dedham, a town in Essex, on the Stour.—A county town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Dee, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from the lake of Bala (or Pemble Mere), in Merionethshire, and flows through a fertile valley into the Irish Sea, passing the city of Chester.—A river of Scotland, which rises on the west border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and enters the German Ocean below Aberdeen.—There is also another river of this name in Scotland, which enters the Irish Sea 5 m. below the town of Kirkcudbright.

Deeping, or *Market-Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Welland. Pop. 1337.

Delaware, one of the U. S. of America, divided into three counties. The chief exports are flour, iron, gunpowder, paper, and lumber; and it has numerous manufacturing establishments. Pop. 125,000.—A river and bay of the United States. The river forms the E. boundary of Pennsylvania, which it divides from the States of New York and New Jersey. Sixty miles above the sea it expands into the estuary of Delaware Bay.

Delft, a town in South Holland; in former times the great seat of the manufacture of the common kind of earthenware known by its name. Pop. 16,000.

Delfzyl, a town and fortress of Holland, prov. Groningen, with a good harbour. Lat. 53.18 N., lon. 6.58 E.

Delgado, a cape on the east coast of Africa. Lat. 0.4 S., lon. 41.4 E.

Delhi, a province of British India, 240 miles long and 180 broad, belonging to the Bengal Presidency. A portion of it forms one of the present administrative divisions of the NW. Provinces. The

LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR, BUT PULL NOT DOWN THINE HEDGE.

LABOURING TO PLEASE A FOOL IS A SERVILE EMPLOYMENT.

upper courses of the rivers Ganges and Jumna lie through the province.

Delhi, the capital of the above province, situated on the river Jumna, is a celebrated city, anciently the metropolis of the Mogul empire. In the period of its splendour Delhi was a city of vast extent and magnificence, and it is still a place of consequence, well fitted to become a great inland mart for the interchange of commodities between India and the countries to the north and west. Cotton cloths and indigo are manufactured here. Shawls, fruit, and horses are brought from Cashmere and Cabool; and few of the ancient cities of Hindoostan rival modern Delhi in the wealth of its bazaars, or the activity of its inhabitants. Delhi was taken by a British army under Lake, in 1803, and again (after a severe struggle) in 1857, when it was held for a time by the insurgents, during the sepoy rebellion of that year. Pop. about 200,000.

Dellamcotta, a fortress in Bootan, Hindoostan; taken by storm in 1773, by the British. Lat. 26.59 N., lon. 88.32 E.

Delos, a small island of Greece, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo. It is now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited; though the heaps of marble, and the fragments of columns, architraves, &c., which are everywhere met with, attest its ancient grandeur. Lat. 37.38 N., lon. 25.12 E.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, once a Greek city famous for the oracle of Apollo, and the celebration of the Pythian games. It is represented by the modern village of Kastri.

Delta, a fertile territory of Lower Egypt, consisting of the triangular space enclosed between the two arms of the Nile, and so called from its resemblance in shape to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. Its chief towns are Mchallet and Menouf.

Delvino, a town of Turkey in Europe. Pop. 10,000.

Demerara, a river of British Guiana, and also one of the three counties into which the colony is divided. See *Guiana*.

Demonte, an inland town of Sardinia. Pop. 6000.

Demotika, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia. Pop. 8000.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales, 48 miles long and 20 in its broadest part; containing 467,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 59 parishes. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil of this country is various: the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the east part; and the west is almost barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. Pop. 105,102. — *Denbigh* is the capital, in which the glove manufacture, shoe-making, and tanning are the staple trades. Pop. 6323.

Denderah (the *Tentyra* of the Greeks), a ruined town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its ancient temple.

Dendermonde, a fortified town of Belgium. Pop. 7652.

Denia, a town in Valencia, Spain.

Denis, St., a town of France, in the dep. of Paris. Pop. 9932.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe; 240 miles in length, and about 120 in breadth.

The country is in general flat, and the soil sandy; and the air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the Danish monarchy comprises also Iceland and the Faroe Islands; together with, in the West Indies, the islands of St Thomas, St Croix, and St John; and a small part of Greenland. The produce, besides fir and other timber, is beeves, horses, butter, corn, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. The established religion is Lutheran. Total pop. 2,912,000.

Denny, a market-town of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. 2428.

Denver, a town of Colorado, U.S., situated near the E. foot of the Rocky Mountains, at a distance of 500 m. W. of the riv. Missouri. Lat. 39.53 N., lon. 104.57 W. Pop. 4800.

Deptford, a town in Kent, on the Thames, adjoining Greenwich, distinguished for its royal dock-yard and storehouses. It is included within the parl. bor. of Greenwich.

Derbend, a town of Daghestan, Russia, situated on the W. shore of the Caspian, near the eastern termination of Mount Caucasus.

Derbyshire, a county of England, extending 59 miles from north to south, and 34 where broadest; it contains 656,640 acres, divided into six hundreds and 138 parishes, and has 11 market-towns. The south and east parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley; the north-west part, called the Peak, is a hilly tract, abundantly rich in minerals, and the intermediate valleys fruitful in grass. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. Total pop. 379,394.

Derby, the cap. of the above described co., is situate on the Derwent, which joins the Trent. It possesses a considerable manufacture of cotton and fine worsted stockings, bobbinet, silk, velvets, and excellent porcelain. Derby has increased greatly in size and pop. within a recent period, since the construction of the various lines of railway which connect it with the neighbouring manufacturing districts and with the metropolis. Pop. 49,810. — A town of Connecticut, United States. Also one in Pennsylvania.

Dereham, East, a market-town in Norfolk. Pop. 3689.

Dernah, a sea-port of N. Africa, within the pashalick of Tripoli. Lat. 32.46 N., lon. 21.56 E.

Derr, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, below the 2nd Cataract. Pop. 3000.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, flows through the middle of the county, and joins the Trent on the borders of Leicester. — A river in Yorkshire, rising in the N. Riding, and joining the Ouse, near Howden. — A river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle. — A river in Cumberland, which flows north through the lakes of Derwent-Water and Bassenthwaite.

NOTHING CAN BE WELL DONE, THAT IS DONE OUT OF SEASON.

NOTHING IS MORE INTOLERABLE THAN PROUD IGNORANCE.

Water, and then runs west by Cocker-mouth into the Irish Sea, near Workington.

Derwent-Water, a lake in Cumberland, containing five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining.

Deseada (or *Desirade*), one of the Caribbee Islands, W. Indies. It belongs to France. Lat. 16.40 N., lon. 61.20 W.

Desna, a large river of European Russia, which joins the Dnieper.

Dessau, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau-Coethen. Pop. 11,750.

Desterro, a populous town of Brazil. Lat. 27.40 S., lon. 47.30 W.

Detroit, a city of the U. States, cap. of Michigan, with a strong fort. Lat. 42.40 N., lon. 82.56 W. Pop. 79,000.—The Detroit river, or strait, between lakes Erie and St Clair, is 25 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Dettingen, a village of Bavaria; where, in 1743, George II. gained a victory over the French.—There are several small places of this name in other parts of Germany.

Deux Ponts (or *Zwei-brucken*), a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly the cap. of the duchy of the same name. Pop. 7300.

Deventer, a fortified city of Holland. Lat. 52.17 N., lon. 6.10 E. Pop. 13,639.

Deveron, or *Doveran*, a river of Scotland, which enters the North Sea below the town of Banff, after a course of 40 m.

Devicotta, a fortified sea-port town of S. India, near the mouth of the river Coleroon, on the Coromandel Coast.

Devizes, a parl. borough and town of Wiltshire, England, and a former seat of the woollen manufacture, now extinct. Pop. 6839.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which rises in the Ochill Hills and joins the Forth above Alloa. It forms several fine waterfalls in its course.

Devonport, a flourishing sea-port town and naval arsenal of England, co. Devon, adjoining Plymouth to the westward. It possesses a magnificent dockyard. Pop. 49,449.

Devonshire, a county of England, 70 miles long and 64 broad; containing 1,650,560 acres, divided into 32 hundreds and 465 parishes, and has a city and 35 market-towns. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep; the southern quarter is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which much cider is made. The centre is occupied by the elevated forest of Dartmoor; and the western part abounds with game, particularly hares, pheasants, and woodcocks. Here are veins of lead, copper, and manganese; likewise, quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. The chief rivers are the Tamar, Torridge, Exe, Teign, and Dart. Total pop. 691,374.

Dewsbury, a thriving manufacturing town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 24,764.

Deyrah, a town in Gurwhal, Hindoostan.

Dholpoor, a town in Agra, Hindoostan.

Diamond Harbour, on the river Hooghly, the western branch of the Ganges. Here the E. I. company's ships load and unload their cargoes.

Diarbekir (or *Diyarbekir*), a city of Asiatic Turkey, and the cap. of a pashalick of the same name, situated on the right bank of the river Tigris. It has declined from its former commercial importance. Pop. about 15,000. The pashalick of Diarbekir embraces an extensive tract of country watered by the upper Tigris, and bounded to the N. by the high chain of Asi-Kour, the ancient Mount Niphates.

Dié, St, a town of France, dep. Vosges: well built, and situated on the Meurthe. Pop. 5732.

Diego, St, a town and harbour on the coast of California, U. S. Lat. 32.41 N.

Diego Ramirez Islands, a group of rocky islets to the SW. of Cape Horn, lat. 56.25 S., lon. 68.44 W.

Diepholtz, a town and castle of Hanover. Lat. 52.36 N., lon. 8.28 E.

Dieppe, a sea-port of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, situated on the British Channel, nearly opposite Beachy Head. Dieppe has considerable trade, and is noted for its ivory-carving; but the inhabitants chiefly depend upon their fisheries. Pop. 16,500.

Dieuze, a town of France, dep. Meurthe.

Digne, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps. Lat. 44.10 N., lon. 6.16 E. Pop. 3500.

Dijon, a city of France, cap. of the department of Côte d'Or. Lat. 47.19 N., lon. 5.2 E. Pop. 39,000.

Dinagepoor, a town and inland district of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal. Rice and the sugar-cane are largely cultivated, as also are indigo and tobacco, but agriculture is generally at a deplorably low ebb. The town of Dinagepoor is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts. Pop. 30,000.

Dinan, a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, is beautifully situated, and surrounded by walls of extraordinary height and thickness. Pop. 7450.

Dinant, a town of Belgium (prov. Namur); noted for quarries of marble. It is a very ancient town. Pop. 5650.

Dinapoor, a town of British India, pres. Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, above Patna. Pop. 16,000.

Dingle, a sea-port town in Kerry county, Ireland, on the N. side of a fine bay of the same name. Pop. 2547.

Dingwall, a sea-port town in Rosshire, Scotland, which has a productive salmon fishery. Pop. 2125.

Dirschau, a fortified town of W. Prussia. Pop. 3080.

Disco, an island on the E. side of Davis Strait, separated from Greenland by a channel called Waygat Sound. Lat. 69.10 N., lon. 51.4 W.

Dismal Swamp, a marshy tract of the U. States, on the coast of N. Carolina, entirely covered with trees, brushwood, and reeds.

Diss, a market-town in Norfolk. Pop. 3851.

Dissentis, a small town of Switzerland,

NOT TO OVERSEE WORKMEN, IS TO LEAVE THEM WITH YOUR PURSE OPEN.

NO MAN IS WISE AT ALL TIMES, NOR KNOWING IN ALL THINGS.

cant. Grisons, near the source of the Vorder Rhine. Pop. 1400.

Diu, a sea-port town and island adjoining the S. coast of Guzerat, Hindoostan. It has belonged to the Portuguese since 1515. Diu has now but little trade. Pop. 4000.

Dixan, a town in Tigre, Abyssinia.

Dixmude, a fortified town of Belgium, noted for its excellent cheese and butter.

Diyala, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which joins the Tigris below Bagdad.

Dizfool, an inland city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, situated on the Dizfool river, which joins the Kuran. It is the most flourishing city in the province, and enjoys considerable trade. The ruins of Susa are a few miles distant, to the SW. Pop. 15,000.

Dizier, St., a town of France, dep. Haute Marne, situated on the right bank of the river Marne. A part of the allied army was here defeated, with great loss, by Napoleon, in 1814. Pop. 6500.

Djojokarta, a native city of Java, E. Indies, the cap. of an extensive province of the same name—formerly a separate kingdom.

Dnieper, the ancient Borysthenes, a large river of Russia, flowing into the Black Sea, after a course of about 1200 miles.

Dniester, a large river of Europe, rising in Austrian Galicia, and flowing into the Black Sea.

Doab, a level and fertile tract of Hindoostan, between the Ganges and the Jumna.

Doesburg, a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, 9 m. ENE. of Arnhem. Pop. 4000.

Dôle, a town of France, dep. Jura. Pop. 9300.

Dolgelly, a town in Merionethshire, Wales. Pop. 2357.

Dollart Bay, a lake or bay separating East Friesland from Groningen.

Domingo, St. See *Hayti*.

Dominica, an island of the British W. Indies, situated midway between Martinique and Guadaloupe, lat. 15.30 N. Its central portions are covered with high mountains: the lower grounds produce coffee and sugar. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 18,600. The principal town is Roseau, on the SW. coast.—The largest of the Marquesas islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9.41 S., lon. 139.2 W. Pop. 18,830.

Dommel, a river in the Netherlands, which rises in the territories of Liege, and flows into the Meuse.

Domremy, a town of France, in Meuse; the birth-place of the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans.

Don, the ancient Tanais, a large and celebrated river of Russia, which flows into the Sea of Azov. Its whole course is estimated to be nearly 1000 miles.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean at Old Aberdeen; it abounds with salmon.—A river in Yorkshire, rising on the borders of Cheshire; it flows by Penistone, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and joins the Ouse.

Donaghadee, a sea-port town of Ireland, county Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2664.

Donaueschingen, a town of Baden, situated near the eastern foot of the Black Forest. A fountain which rises in the court-yard of its castle is regarded as the source of the river Danube. Pop. 3000.

Donauworth, a town of Bavaria, lying on the N. bank of the Danube. Pop. 2700.

Doncaster, a town in W. R. of Yorkshire, with manufactures of stockings, waistcoats, &c. It is mostly indebted for its celebrity to its races, which attract visitors from all parts of the U. Kingdom. Pop. 18,768.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the prov. of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; divided into 42 parishes. It is, in general, a wild country, but has some good tillage and pasture lands, and extensive linen manufactures. There are a number of harbours, and two large inlets, called Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly; and its chief rivers are the Foyle, Fin, and Swilly. Pop. 217,992.—A town in the same county, which has a fine old castle.

Doneraile, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, and 23 m. N. by W. of the city of Cork. Pop. 1850.

Donetz, a river of European Russia, the chief tributary of the Don, which it enters on the right bank, about 100 m. above the Sea of Azov.

Dongola, a province of Upper Nubia, embracing a narrow tract of land on either side of the Nile, between the parallels of 17° 30' and 19° 30'. The annual rise of the river imparts fertility to its left bank, but the sands of the adjacent desert here approach close to the right bank of the stream, and have nearly overwhelmed the town of Old Dongola beneath their encroachments. *New Dongola*, or *Marakah*, on the left side of the river, is now the cap. of the prov., and has a pop. of 6000.

Donnington, a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1690.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issues from the north-west end of a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and enters the Firth of Clyde near Ayr.

Doongurpoor, a town of Hindoostan, the cap. of a small native state of the same name. Lat. 23.54 N., lon. 73.54 E.

Dooshak (or *Jelalahad*), a town in the SW. part of Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, of which it is the capital. It was formerly of much greater extent than at present. Lat. 31.8 N., lon. 63.10 E.

Dorat, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute Vienne. Pop. 3000.

Dorchester, a borough and the county-town of Dorsetshire: famous for excellent ale. Here is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. P. 6915.

—A decayed town in Oxfordshire, on the Tame; it was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes.

—A town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

Dordogne, a department of France, including the old province of Perigord.

Dorking, a town in Surrey, near the Mole. It has a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry. Pop. 5419.

Dornoch, a borough in Scotland, the

capital of Sutherlandshire; now much decayed. Lat. 57.52 N., lon. 3.48 W.

Dorogobouj, a town in Smolensk, Russia.

Dorpat, or *Derpt*, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Livonia, the seat of a celebrated university. Pop. 6000.

Dorsetshire, a county of England; 50 m. long and 35 broad, containing 643,200 acres, divided into nine hundreds and 465 parishes, and having 17 market-towns. The soil of this county is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy. The northern part is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, and affords good pasturage for cattle; while the latter consists chiefly of fine downs, and feeds great numbers of sheep. Dorsetshire is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer; the products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Total population 195,537.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a commercial town of South Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse. It is famous for a Protestant synod, held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Pop. about 20,000.

Dortmund, a strong town of Westphalia, Prussia. Pop. 7000.

Douay, or *Douai*, a city of France, cap. of dep. du Nord; with a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. Lat. 50.22 N., lon. 3.5 E. Pop. 18,000.

Doubs, a department of France, including the eastern part of the old province of Franche Comté.

Douglas, a sea-port and the largest town of the Isle of Man; situate on a bay on the east side, with the best harbour in the island. Pop. 12,511.—A town of Lanarkshire, with a castle.

Doone, a town in Perthshire. Near it is a castle, which was one of the strongest Scottish fortresses, and was for a time the residence of Mary queen of Scots.

Douro, a large river that rises in the mountains of Urbion, on the east borders of Old Castile, and, entering Portugal, flows with a westerly course into the Atlantic Ocean, below Oporto. Its banks are the seat of the port-wine manufacture.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, which issues from the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent four miles below Burton.

Dover, a cinque port, borough, and sea-port town in Kent, situate in a valley between two high cliffs. On that east from the town is the ancient castle, in which are barracks for 3000 men; on the west is the cliff so inimitably described by Shakspeare; the town is also defended by several batteries. The seaward view embraces, in fine weather, a prospect of the coast of France, from which Dover is distant only 21 m. Its proximity to the continent has at all times given Dover importance, and it has within recent years become greatly resorted to as a summer bathing-place. An extensive harbour of refuge has been formed at vast expense. Pop. 28,506.—A town in Kent county, Delaware, U. States.—A town of New Hampshire, chief of Strafford county.—

Another in Tennessee, chief of Stuart county.

Dovre-field, a mountain-region of Norway, forming the central and highest portion of the extended system of the Scandinavian mountains, which stretch through the entire length of that country. The Dovre-field is rather a plateau than a mountain-chain, and the principal road by which it is crossed reaches 4200 ft above the sea. The summit of Snee-hatten, which rises above the table-land, reaches 8120 ft.

Dowlatabad, an inland town and fortress of Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad. The fortress (reputed impregnable) stands upon an isolated conical rock, 500 ft high, and scarped all round, so as to present the appearance of a perpendicular cliff. The excavated pagodas of Ellora are in the vicinity.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length and 34 in breadth, divided into 38 parishes. It is in general fertile, and has numerous bleach-greens; and, in the rough parts to the south, many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Bann, Lagan, and Newry. Pop. 277,775.

Downpatrick, a borough town, is the cap. of the above county. Lat. 54.29 N., lon. 5.42 W. Pop. 3685.

Downham, a market-town in Norfolk, on the Ouse. Pop. 2752.

Downton, a dis. bor. on the Avon, Wiltshire. Pop. 3566.

Drachenfels, a famous rock, crowned by a ruined castle, which rises above the right bank of the Rhine, a few miles above Bonn, and which forms one of the group of hills known as the Siebengebirge, or seven mountains.

Draguignan, an inland town of France, dep. Var, situated in a fertile and salubrious valley. Pop. 8000.

Draha (or *Al-Draha*), a prov. of N. Africa, to the SW. of Morocco. It is inhabited chiefly by Moors.

Draken-berg, a chain of mountains in S. Africa, forming the inland boundary of the province of Natal, which it divides from the Orange River Territory.

Drammen, a sea-port town of Norway, with an export trade in timber. P. 8000.

Drave, a river of Europe, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube. Its whole course is within the Austrian Empire.

Drayton, a market-town in Shropshire. Pop. 4039. —A village in Middlesex.

Dresden, a handsome city of Germany, and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Town. The picture-gallery, and the gallery of statues, may claim precedence over every gallery in Italy; and for the curiosities of art it is unrivalled. In Dresden are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, glass, porcelain, linen, woollens, paper-hangings, and musical wind instruments. Pop. 197,000.

Drieux, a town of France, on the Blaise, dep. Eure et Loire. Pop. 5394.

Driffield, Great, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, having a great trade in corn. Pop. 5067.

Drino, a river of European Turkey, which empties itself in the Adriatic.

Drogheda, a sea-port and borough of Ireland, on the river Boyne. It has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting; but the greatest part of its foreign trade is with the British colonies of N. America. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of the Boyne, A. D. 1690. Pop. 14,389.

Drohobycz (or *Drochobycz*), a town in Austrian Galicia, 40 m. SSW. of Lemberg. Pop. 7200.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcestershire, in which are famous salt springs. Pop. 3504.

Drôme, a department of France, including the south-west part of the old province of Dauphiny. The vine culture is the most important branch of its rural industry; and the genuine *Hermitage* made there will bear a comparison with the finest growths of the Bordelais and Upper Burgundy. The rearing of silkworms is carried on to a great extent, and quantities of bees are also kept. The forests produce excellent timber, and the pastures feed numerous flocks of sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble, granite, and limestone, are wrought.

Dromore, a town in Down county, Ireland, on the Lagan. Pop. 1870.

Dronero, a town of North Italy, Piedmontese prov., 12 m. WNW. of Coni. Pop. 3360.

Dronfield, a town in Derbyshire. P. 5230.

Dronthiem, or *Trondhiem*, a commercial city of Norway, with an ancient cathedral. It lies on the S. side of one of the most extensive among the *fjords* of the W. coast, in lat. 63.25 N. Pop. 14,000.

Drossen, a town in Prussia, prov. of Posen. Pop. 4000.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus. Their language is the Arabic; they have peculiar religious tenets, but pray indifferently in their own temples and Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labour, and great enemies of the Turks. The best feature in their character is that law of hospitality which forbids them ever to betray a guest.

Dubboi (or *Dhubbooe*), a town in Gujerat, Hindoostan, 15 m. SE. of Baroda.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles long and 17 broad; divided into 106 parishes, and having one city and four market-towns. The country is in general flat, except towards the south, where it is hilly. The principal river is the Liffey. Pop. 405,625.—The city of *Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, is the capital of this county, and lies at the head of a spacious and picturesque bay, seven miles from the Irish Sea. It has two cathedrals, St Patrick's and Christ Church. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy), the National Bank (formerly the Parliament House), Trinity College, the Law Courts, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, &c. Phoenix Park, at the

west end of the city, is a royal enclosure, seven miles in circuit: it includes the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also the Hibernian schools, a salute battery, and the ammunition magazine. Besides the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures, carried on in the suburbs, there are other branches of useful traffic in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. The harbour is incommoded by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; it has a mole nearly four miles in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the Hill of Howth; on the north-west side of which is an extensive pier, enclosing a spacious harbour. Three miles below the city is a fortress, called the Pigeon House; and here also is a commodious dock. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has extensive and noble quays on both sides. The environs of Dublin in every direction are very beautiful, and the external appearance of the city itself is equally striking. Pop. 245,722.

Dubnitz, a town of European Turkey, prov. of Roumelia, 30 m. S. of Sophia. Pop. 6000.

Dubno, a town of European Russia, gov. Volhynia. Pop. 8700.

Duddon, an English river, which forms the boundary between Cumberland and the Furness district of Lancashire, and enters the Irish Sea by a wide estuary.

Duderstadt, a town of Hanover, which has a good trade in beer and tobacco. Pop. 4500.

Dudley, the principal seat of the iron trade, is a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by the county of Stafford, and in the midst of coal-mines. It is 7 m. WNW. of Birmingham. Pop. 43,782.

Duida, a mountain of Venezuela, S. America, not far distant from the N. bank of the Orinoco River (N. lat. 3.17; W. long. 66.3). It reaches 8278 ft above the sea.

Duisburg, a fortified town of Prussia, 15 m. N. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 9000.

Duke of York Island, in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. Lat. 7.56 S., lon. 172.30 W.—There is also another island of this name in the Pacific Ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour. It produces beetle-nuts, mangos, bread-fruit, and guavas. Lat. 4.7 S., lon. 151.20 E.

Dukinfield, a manufacturing village and township of England, co. Chester, 6 m. NNE. of Stockport. It has extensive collieries and cotton-mills. Pop. 14,085.

Dulce, Gulf of, an inlet of the Pacific, on the shore of Costa Rica, Central America.—Also, a lake of Nicaragua, Central America, which communicates with the Atlantic by the river Dulce.

Dulcigno, a town in Albania, European Turkey, with a good harbour. Lat. 41.53 N., lon. 19.11 E. Pop. 6000.

Dulcek, a bor. in Meath county, Ireland.

Dulverton, a town in Somersetshire; in

its vicinity are mines of excellent lead. Pop. 1500.

Dulwich, a village in Surrey, near London; famous for a college, founded in 1619, by Edward Alleyn, and to which is attached the splendid collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois.

Dumbartonshire, anciently called Lennox, a county of Scotland, consisting of two distinct portions, the larger of which is 37 miles in length, and the breadth not above 12, divided into 12 parishes. The west part abounds with morasses, and is covered with heathy and woody hills; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. Total pop. 58,839.—The borough of *Dumbarton* is the capital, seated on the Leven, near its conflux with the Clyde. It has a commodious quay and harbour; but the entrance of the river is much obstructed by a ledge of rocks. The castle, which is garrisoned, stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, steep on every side. The principal manufacture is glass. Pop. 11,414.

Dumblane, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. Pop. 1709.

Dumdun, a military village and extensive cantonment in Hindoostan, province Bengal, 6 miles distant from Calcutta.

Dumfriesshire, a county of Scotland, 50 miles long and 26 broad, divided into 42 parishes. It contains lofty mountains in its northerly division, but sinks into a level tract—in parts mossy—towards the shore of the Solway Firth, which forms its southern boundary. The chief rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith, the valleys of which are extremely fruitful. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and mines of lead and coal. Total pop. 74,794.

—*Dumfries*, a borough, is the capital of this county, on the river Nith. It is a well-built town, and almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is here practised. Pop. 15,435.

Dunbar, a borough and sea-port in Haddingtonshire; famous for a victory gained by Cromwell in 1650. Pop. 2311.

Duncannon, a fort and village on the east side of Waterford harbour, Ireland.

Duncansby Head, a promontory in Caithness, and the north-east extremity of Great Britain. Near at hand is the spot known as John o'Groat's House, though no trace of any house now remains.

Dundalk, a sea-port and bor. in Louth, Ireland, with an excellent harbour, and a great trade in corn. Pop. 10,075.

Dundee, a sea-port and borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Forfar, with manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvass, cordage, coloured thread, buckram, and leather. It is, in fact, the chief seat not only of the Scotch but of the British linen manufacture; but the business is principally confined to the coarser fabrics; the finer sorts, such as damask, diaper, &c., being chiefly made at Dunfermline. The celebrated Boethius was born in this town. Pop. 118,974.

Dundonald, a village in Ayrshire.

Dunedin, cap. of Otago prov., N. Zealand, S. Island, on Port Chalmers. Pop. 15,000.

Dunfermline, a borough, and the largest

town in Fifeshire. It has a good trade, and a large manufacture of linen goods, particularly diapers. In this town are the ruins of a royal palace, in which Charles I. and the Princess Elizabeth, grandmother of George I., were born. Adjoining this was a magnificent abbey, in which were buried Malcolm and his consort, and seven other Scottish monarchs, and five queens. Pop. 14,958.

Dungannon, a borough and the chief town in Tyrone county, Ireland; in the vicinity of which are several coal mines. Pop. 3886.

Dungarvan, a sea-port and borough in Waterford county, Ireland. with a castle. Pop. 5881.

Dungeness, the south point of Kent, on which is a fort and lighthouse. Lat. 50.52 N., lon. 0.59 E.

Dunkeld, a town in Perthshire; much resorted to for the salubrity of its air. Pop. 929.

Dunkirk, a sea-port of France, dep. du Nord. Louis XIV. made Dunkirk one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom. The English laid siege to it in 1793, but were obliged to retire. Pop. 33,000.

Dunlop, a village of Ayrshire, Scotland, famous for its cheese. Pop. 330.

Dunmanway, a town in Cork, Ireland. Pop. 2071.

Dunmore, a town in Galway, Ireland. Pop. 651.

Dunmow, a town in Essex, with a manufacture of baize. Pop. 2967. The village of Little Dunmow, 2 m. distant, is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a fitch of bacon.

Dunnet Head, a promontory on the north coast of Caithness, Scotland, and the northernmost point of Great Britain. Lat. 58.47 N., lon. 3.18 W.

Dunnose, a cape in the English Channel. Lat. 50.34 N., lon. 1.16 W.

Dunoon, a maritime village of Argyleshire, Scotland, on the W. shore of the Firth of Clyde. Pop. 2968.

Dunse, a town in Berwickshire. Pop. 2556.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordshire; famous for hats, bonnets, baskets, &c., made of straw, and the principal seat of the British straw-plait manufacture. Pop. 4558.

Dunstaffnage, a castle in Argyleshire; one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs.

Dunster, a market-town in Somersetshire. Pop. 1112.

Dunwich, a disfr. borough in Suffolk.

Durance, a river of France, which flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monasque, and Cavaillon, and enters the Rhone below Avignon.

Durango, a town in Biscay, Spain.—A fertile city of Mexico. Lat. 24.25 N., lon. 108.15 W. Pop. 22,000.

Durazzo, a sea-port of Albania, European Turkey. Lat. 41.15 N., lon. 19.26 E.

Duren, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 m. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the line of

railway between that city and Cologne. Pop. 7800.

Durham, a county of England, 47 miles in length and 37 broad, containing 679,040 acres, divided into 6 wards and 74 parishes, and having one city and nine market-towns. Two of the above six divisions, called Northamshire and Islandshire, are a detached part, lying north of Northumberland, and including Holy Island. The soil is various; the west part being mountainous and barren, while the east and south consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, slate, millstone, freestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent. Total pop. 685,080. — *Durham*, the capital of the above county, is a city compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges. The magnificent cathedral and the castle stand on the highest part of the hill; in the former are deposited the remains of St Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall Abbey; and on the west of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by Queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Within a recent period there has been a considerable increase of the population, owing chiefly to the opening of several new and extensive collieries, and the construction of railways in the district. In the year 1831, a university, endowed by the dean and chapter, the bishop, and other wealthy individuals, was founded here, and in 1837 it was incorporated by royal charter. Durham has a manufacture of stuff and carpets; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Pop. 14,406. — A town in Strafford county, New Hampshire, U. S., near which is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be moved with the finger.

Durlach, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, with a castle. Pop. 4900.

Durness, a town in Sutherlandshire. Pop. 1150.

Durrenstein, a small town of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, above Vienna. Its castle, now in ruins, was the scene of Richard Cœur de Lion's confinement, on his return from the Holy Land.

Durrow, a town in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Dursley, a town in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of broad-cloth. Pop. 2413.

Dusky Bay, on the south-west coast of New Zealand. Lat. 47.7 S., lon. 166.18 E.

Dusseldorf, a city of the Prussian states, seated on the left bank of the Rhine, below Cologne. It is a well-built, handsome, thriving town. Pop. 26,500.

Duxborough, a town of Massachusetts.

Duyveland, an island of Holland, forming part of the province of Zealand.

Dwaraca, or *Jugguth*, a town in Gujerat, Hindoostan; in which is the most celebrated temple in this quarter of India, having long been the residence of Krishna, the favourite Hindoo deity; and it is an-

nually visited by above 15,000 pilgrims. Dwaraca submitted to the British forces in 1816; but in the following year was transferred to the Guicowar, to whom its sanctity rendered it a very acceptable acquisition. Lat. 22.15 N., lon. 69.7 E.

Dwina, or *Duna*, a river of Russia, which runs into the Baltic below Riga. — Another in Russia, which runs from south to north into the White Sea, at Archangel. This latter is distinguished as the North Dwina.

Dyle, a river of the Netherlands, which joins the Scheldt above Rupelmonde.

Dymchurch, a village in Kent, near Hythe.

Dysart, a borough and sea-port town in Fifeshire, which has a good trade in coal. Sandstone, limestone, and ironstone also abound. Pop. 8920.

EAGLESHAM, a town of Scotland, co. Renfrew. Pop. 1709.

Ealing, a large village in Middlesex, six miles from London. Pop. 9959.

Earlston, a town in Berwickshire, Scotland. Pop. 960.

Earn, a lake and river of Scotland, co. Perth. The river Earn joins the Tay, below Abernethy.

Easdale, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire.

Easingwold, a town in North Yorkshire, which has a great trade in bacon and butter. Pop. 2724.

Eastbourne, a town in Sussex, much frequented for sea-bathing, &c. Pop. 10,361.

East Cape, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the west side of Behring's Strait. Lat. 66 N., lon. 169.30 W.

Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27.6 S., lon. 109.47 W.

Eastham, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Easthampton, a town in Suffolk county, New York, U. S.

Easton, a town of Pennsylvania. — Another in Maryland. — Another in Massachusetts, U. S.

Ebersdorf, a small manufacturing town in the principality of Reuss-Schleitz, Germany, near the right bank of the Saale. Pop. 1300. There are several villages of this name in Germany.

Ebingen, a town of Wurtemberg, noted for its cheeses. Pop. 4500.

Ebora, or *Evora*, a city of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 85 miles E. of Lisbon. Pop. 14,680.

Ebro, one of the principal rivers of Spain, rising in the mountains of Asturias, and flowing into the Mediterranean.

Ebsambool (or *Ipsambool*), a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, below the 2nd cataract—celebrated for the magnificent remains of an ancient temple.

Ecclesfechan, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the line of the Caledonian Railway. Pop. 884.

Eccleshall, a market-town in Staffordshire. Pop. 4882.

Ecclesiastical States, *Papal States*, or *States of the Church*, a former political division of Italy, the secular inheritance of the Pope. In the greater portion of this territory vegetation is scarcely interrupted at any period of the year. The air in the mountain-districts is pure and sa-

THOUGH A GOOD LIFE MAY NOT SILENCE CALUMNY, IT WILL DISARM IT.

ABSENCE COOLS MODERATE PASSIONS, AND INFLAMES VIOLENT ONES.

lubrious; but the Campagna di Roma, and the Pontine Marshes, are at that season very unhealthy: the latter, especially, are subject to malaria. Little skill is evinced in agriculture; the crops being generally raised only for the supply of the cultivators. The rearing of live stock is the branch of rural industry on which the greatest dependence is placed. As for manufactures, there are none worthy of mention. The Pope has the title of Holy Father, and Holiness; and is elected from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. In 1798, the Papal territory was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into the Roman Republic. They obliged the Pope, Pius VI., to remove into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died in 1799. His successor, Pius VII., was deprived by Napoleon I. of his temporal sovereignty; but, in 1814, the Pope was restored to his former dignity, and to his territories. Within a more recent period, during the papacy of Pius IX., this portion of Italy has been disturbed by political convulsion, and the Pope obliged, for a time, to become a fugitive from the Holy City (1848). The revolutionary movements of 1859-60 resulted in the annexation of the far larger portion of the Ecclesiastical States to the newly-formed kingdom of Italy, and reduced the temporal dominions of the Pope to a fourth of their previous dimensions. The protection of a French army maintained the semblance of Papal authority over this remaining portion down to the outbreak of the Franco-German war, in 1870. The whole is now incorporated within the kingdom of Italy.

Ecija, a city of Spain, prov. Seville, finely situated on the banks of the Xenil. In the time of the Moors it was a border town between them and the Christians, and has made a conspicuous figure in the tales of Spanish chivalry. Pop. 23,000.

Eckmuhl, a village of Bavaria, where, in 1809, the French army, under Napoleon, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians.

Eckrenforde, a sea-port in Denmark. Lat. 54.33 N., lon. 10.1 W. Pop. 3800.

Ecuador, an independent republic of South America, on the western side of that continent, and in part under the line of the equator—whence its name. Ecuador embraces a territory of 315,000 sq. m., thinly occupied by a pop. of 1,040,000. Its natural features are exceedingly varied, exhibiting, in the west, the snow-covered chains of the Columbian Andes, while towards the east are wide plains belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The agricultural wealth of Ecuador is very considerable, including the richest fruits of tropical climates, with cedars, ebonies, and numerous other ornamental woods. The sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, maize, and cocoa, all flourish; with wheat, barley, and other grains, on the higher plateaus and valleys of the mountain-region. Nor are mineral treasures wanting, though the mines appear to be little worked. The native Indians, who form the most numerous portion of the pop., are the chief agriculturists, herdsmen, and miners of the

territory. The whites are nearly all of Spanish descent. During the period of Spanish rule in the New World, this territory formed part of the Vice-Royalty of Peru. In 1819, after the war of independence, the three states now known as Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela, together formed the republic of Columbia, which became partitioned in 1831 into its present form.

Edam, a fortified town of North Holland; famous for its red-rind cheeses.

Eddystone, a rock in the English Channel, lying 14 miles SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. On this rock a lighthouse was built in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years afterwards, another was built, which also was burned down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building, to the height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid mass of stones, ingrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high.

Eder, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. Lat. 23.53 N., lon. 72.3 E. Pop. 10,000.

Edenderry, a town in King's co., Ireland. Pop. 1850.

Edfou, a meanly-built town surrounding the superb ruins of an ancient temple on the west bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt. It is the *Apollopopolis Magna* of the Romans.

Edjeware, a town in Middlesex. P. 705.

Edgworthstown, a town in Longford county, Ireland. Pop. 860.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, in the county of its name. Its situation is eminently striking and romantic, being built on either side of a long valley, which runs in the direction of E. and W., dividing the two ridges of hill upon which the Old and New Towns respectively stand. The Old Town occupies the more southerly ridge, which terminates to the W. in the Castle Rock, 434 ft above the sea. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head, the High Street the ridge of the back, the narrow lanes (called closes) the shelving sides, and Holyrood House the tail. The palace of Holyrood House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. Adjoining are the splendid ruins of an abbey, founded by David I., and converted by Charles II. into a royal chapel. The communication between the north and south parts of the city is by two noble bridges. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses; the buildings of the South Town are likewise neat and extensive; and the new College forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI. in 1581, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. This city has also several valuable public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, public hospitals,

FORTUNE KNOCKS ONCE AT LEAST AT EVERY MAN'S DOOR.

FEW TAKE CARE TO LIVE WELL, BUT MANY TO LIVE LONG.

dispensaries, charitable institutions, &c. On the east side of the city are Salisbury Craigs, which present a steep front of rock, in the form of an amphitheatre, 550 feet high, forming part of the hill, called Arthur's Seat. Two miles to the south are the remains of Craigmillar Castle, the residence of James V. during his minority, and of Queen Mary after her return from France, in 1562. The Calton Hill is the site of some interesting monuments, and there are several others in different parts of the town. Of the advantages of Edinburgh over most other large towns as a place of residence, or of its literary and political character, we have no room here to speak; and as for manufactures, it has but few. Pop. 196,500.

Edinburgh, or *Mid-Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 29 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth, divided into 31 parishes. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Almond, and Gala. Total pop. 328,335.

Eecloo, a town of Belgium, on the road between Ghent and Bruges. Pop. 9000.

Eger, a town of Bohemia, Austrian Empire, 90 m. W. of Prague. Pop. 10,000.

Egeri, a small lake of Switzerland, cant. Zug.

Egga, a town of Western Africa, on the right bank of the Niger, in the kingdom of Yarriba.

Egham, a par. and village in England, co. Surrey. Between the village and the Thames is the meadow called Runnymede, the scene of the conference between King John and the "bold barons" of England.

Egina (an. *Ægina*), an island of Greece, famous in antiquity for its naval power, wealth, and population, but now reduced to a low ebb. Lat. 37.45 N., lon. 23.59 E.

Eglisau, a town and castle of Switzerland, cant. Zurich.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland. Pop. 2377.

Egypt, a country of Africa, 550 miles in length, but generally not more (in its habitable portion) than 8 or 10 m. in breadth, being limited to the valley of the Nile. Though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has always been extremely populous. The inhabitants are composed of three different races of people: the Turks, lately the despotic masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; and the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown; the richer sort spend nearly all their time in drinking coffee, smoking tobacco, and sleeping; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. The Copts are an ingenious people, and skilful in business. From March to November, the heat of the Egyptian climate is, to an European, almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The south winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are called by the natives poisonous

winds, or the hot winds of the desert, and are of extreme heat and aridity. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by night dews, and the annual inundation of the Nile. When the water of the river retires, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. No country in the world is better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruit, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains are produced in great plenty. The animals of Egypt are hyenas, antelopes, apes, beeves, horses, asses, crocodiles, &c.; eagles, hawks, pelicans, and water-fowls of all kinds. The pyramids of Egypt, justly accounted among the wonders of the world, are the most prominent amongst the many marvels of ancient art which the valley of the Nile exhibits; the largest, which is near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet; it occupies 11 acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labour has not been found on the earth. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins ranged in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. Egypt is politically a dependency of Turkey, constituting (since 1839) a pashalick hereditary in the family of the late Mohammed Ali, to whose energetic sway, during a period of forty years, the country is mainly indebted for its present comparative prosperity and restored importance. The pop. of Egypt amounted in 1871 to 5,200,000.

Ehingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Danube. Pop. 3000.

Ehrenbreitstein, a strong fortress and town of Rhenish Prussia, opposite Coblenz.

Eibenstock, a mining town of Saxony, 60 m. SW. of Dresden. Pop. 6000.

Eichstadt, a town of Bavaria. Pop. 7500.

Eig, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

Eimbeck, a fortified town of Hanover; formerly celebrated for its beer all over Europe. Lat. 51.45 N., lon. 10.2 W. Pop. 5400.

Eimeo, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean, west of Otaheite. Lat. 17.30 S., lon. 150.0 W.

Einsiedeln, a village of Switzerland, cant. Schwitz, famous for a Benedictine Abbey, with a black image of the Virgin, annually visited by crowds of devotees.

Eisenach, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, with a celebrated college. Lat. 50.59 N., lon. 10.30 E. Pop. 9500.

Eisenerz, a town in Styria, Germany; famous for its iron mines. Pop. 2600.

Eisenstadt, a town of Hungary, with a

HE WHO DOES NOT HONOUR HIS WIFE DISHONOURS HIMSELF.

HE WHO FEARS DEATH HAS ALREADY LOST THE LIFE HE COVETS.

magnificent palace and gardens belonging to Prince Esterhazy.

Eisleben, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony; the native place of Martin Luther, and also of his death. Pop. 8000.

Ekaterinburg, a fortified town of Russia, gov. of Perm. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1723, and is the cap. of the richest mining district in the empire. Pop. 15,000.

Ekaterinodar, the capital of the Tchernomorskie, or Cossacks of the Black Sea.

Ekaterinoslaf, a city of European Russia, on the Dnieper, cap. of a gov. of the same name. Lat. 48.27 N., lon. 34.55 E. Pop. 9000.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany. It contains mines of excellent iron, and quarries of marble; and the valleys yield various sorts of fruit. In 1814, on the abdication of Buonaparte, it was made a principality, and his place of exile. There are two towns—Porto Ferrajo on the N., and Porto Longone on the E. coast. Pop. 18,000.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which rises in the Giant Mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, and enters the German Ocean at Cuxhaven; its total length being about 720 m. The Elbe forms one of the principal channels by which the countries of NW. and Central Germany export their surplus products, and receive those they import from abroad. The cities of Dresden, Magdeburg, and Hamburg are on its banks.

Eiberfeld, a town of Rhenish Prussia, contiguous to another town, called *Barmen*. Their principal manufactures are silk, with linen and cotton fabrics, velvet, lace, ribands, &c., with calico-printing establishments. Pop. 62,000.

Elbeuf, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure. It has been long celebrated for its woollen manufactures. Pop. 16,000.

Elbing, a strong town of West Prussia. Lat. 54.18 N., lon. 19.30 E. Pop. 27,000.

Elburg, a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, on the shore of the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 2100.

El-burz, the highest summit of the chain of Mount Caucasus (lat. 43.5 N., lon. 42.50 E.), rising to 18,493 ft above the sea.—Also a mountain-range to the S. of the Caspian Sea, the principal summit of which is Mount Demavend, 14,700 ft high.

Elche, a town in Valencia, Spain, 14 m. SW. of Alicante. It contains numerous Roman remains. Pop. 18,000.

Elchingen, a small village of Bavaria, from which the title of Duke of Elchingen was given to Marshal Ney by the French emperor, for his victory over the Austrians, Oct. 14, 1805.

Ele, or *Gouldja*, a town of Soongaria, Asiatic Russia, on the banks of the river Ele, which flows into the Lake of Balkashi. It has considerable trade. Pop. 75,000.

Elephanta, a small island on the west coast of Hindoostan, five miles east from Bombay. This island contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. A colossal stone elephant, now much decayed, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a hill. From this an easy slope leads to a cave, excavated out of a rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad, the roof support-

ed by rows of pillars 18 feet high. The sides are formed into compartments, which contain a great variety of carved figures relative to the Hindoo mythology; but the end of the cave is the most remarkable: it includes, with many subordinate figures, a gigantic Trimurti, or three-formed god: Brahma, the creator, in front; Vishnu, the preserver, on one side; and Siva, the destroyer, on the other. This island is also celebrated for some remarkable cave-temples.

Elephantina, a small island in the Nile, remarkable for the noble ruins with which it is covered, and also for its quarries of granite. It is inhabited by Nubians.

Eleusis (or *Lepsina*), a town of Greece, 12 m. NW. of Athens, formerly a large city, renowned for a great temple of Ceres.

Eleuthera, one of the islands of the Bahama Chain, in the West Indies. Pop. 1200.

Elfdal, a town in Dalecarlia, Sweden; noted for curious quarries of porphyry.

Elfsborg. See *Wenersborg*.

Elgin, or *Moray*, a county of Scotland, 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 18 parishes. The south quarter is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the other parts are rich, and produce wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Total pop. 43,598.—*Elgin*, a borough, is the capital of this county. Pop. 7339.

Elias, *St*, a remarkably high mountain on the north-west coast of North America. Lat. 60.22 N., lon. 140.39 W.

Elie, a sea-port town of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth. Pop. 706.

Elizabetgrad, a town in Kherson, Russia. Pop. 12,000.

Elizabeth Islands, about sixteen in number, near the coast of Massachusetts. Lat. 41.34 N., lon. 70.38 W.

Elizabethtown, a town of New Jersey; another in North Carolina; and another in Maryland, U.S.

Ellesmere, a market-town in Shropshire with a considerable trade in malt. Pop. 2013.

Ellon, a town in Aberdeenshire, which has a valuable salmon fishery. Pop. 823.

Ellora, a village of Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, celebrated for some stupendous Brahminical temples, excavated in the solid rock, which surpass all other works of the kind in India.

Elmina, formerly the principal of the Dutch settlements on the coast of Guinea, but transferred to Britain in 1871. It consists of a large native town, defended by a fort.

Elne, a town of France, dep. Pyr. Orient. Pop. 2300.

Elphin, a town in Roscommon county, Ireland; in which Oliver Goldsmith was born. Pop. 1007.

Elsinore, or *Elsineur*, a fortified town in Zealand, Denmark, on the Sound. Immediately adjacent to the town on the NE., is the castle of Cronborg, which, while it is a strong and substantial fortress, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. Pop. 8000.

Elster, the name of two rivers of Germany; one of which falls into the Saale,

HE CAN NEVER SPEAK WELL WHO CAN NEVER HOLD HIS TONGUE.

HE THAT MAKES OTHERS FEAR HIM, HAS REASON TO FEAR THEM.

near Leipsic, and the other into the Elbe, a little above Wittenburg.

Eltham, a village in Kent, remarkable for the remains of an ancient royal palace.

Elvas, a strong frontier city of Portugal. During the Peninsular war Elvas was a place of great importance. It has bomb-proof barracks for 8000 men, and furnished the artillery and stores for the siege of Badajos. Lat. 38.40 N., lon. 6.56 W. Pop. 11,000.

Ely, a cathedral city of Cambridgeshire, on the Ouse, in a fenny district called the Isle of Ely. Pop. 8166.

Embsen, a strong sea-port town of Hanover, situated on the river Ems, near its entrance into the Dollart gulf. It has some manufactures, but its general trade has of late declined. Pop. 15,000.

Embrun, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps. Pop. 2200.

Ems, a river of Westphalia.—A town in Tyrol, Germany. Pop. 2200.—Also, a town in Nassau, celebrated for its mineral springs.

Endeavour River, a small stream on the E. coast of Australia, lat. 15.27 S.

Endian, a town in Khuzistan, Persia. Lat. 30.18 N., lon. 50.4 E.

Enfield, a small town in Middlesex; once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779.—A town of Connecticut.

Engadine, or *Inn-thal*, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, extending 50 miles along the banks of the river Inn.

Engelholm, a sea-port in Schonen, Sweden. Lat. 56.22 N., lon. 12.57 E.

Enger, a town of Westphalia, 18 m. SW. of Minden. Pop. 1600.

Enghien, a town of Belgium, in Hainault. Pop. 4000.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain. Its ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar, and continued to be so till the year 829, when it received the name of England, and Egbert was crowned the first king. It is of triangular form; and, from the South Foreland, in Kent, which may be termed the east point of the triangle, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, which is the north, its length is 345 miles; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the west, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. It contains 50,387 square miles, or 32,247,680 acres, exclusive of Wales, and displays a rich variety of surface and scenery. In some parts plains clothed in the richest verdure, watered by copious streams, and pasturing innumerable cattle, extend as far as the eye can reach; in others are seen gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with woods, or interspersed with flowery landscapes; while other tracts furnish prospects of a more romantic and impressive kind. Towards the north it is hilly and somewhat rugged; the east coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy; and a range of elevated land (the Pennine Chain of geographers), sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the border of Scotland to the very heart of Eng-

land, forming a natural division between the east and west sides of the kingdom. The English lakes are chiefly in the north-west counties, within the valleys of the Cumbrian mountain group. Among a great number of rivers, the most considerable are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. Among the peculiarly distinguishing features of England must be reckoned the number and magnificence of the seats of the nobility and gentry; some venerable with ancient grandeur, others displaying all the taste of modern art combined with every capability for luxurious enjoyment; nor is the sylvan scenery deficient in the substantial requisites for the advancement of agricultural opulence, or the maintenance of rural hospitality. An admirable system of tillage, well-furnished farm-houses, and comfortable cottages, everywhere meet the eye, and evince that taste for neatness and rural beauty which is so characteristic of their several occupants. The size, wealth, and splendour of many of the cities, the extensive manufactures, and the indomitable industry of every class of artisans and traders, must also excite the admiration of all who compare England with the rest of Europe. With respect to climate, England is situate in the north part of the temperate zone; so that it enjoys but a moderate share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chilliness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; but the humidity and mildness of the climate maintain the fields in a constant state of verdure; being seldom covered with snow in winter, or blighted by long-continued frosts, and as rarely withered and parched by the droughts of summer. It is true that the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness; the horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and justness of shape; the different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, or plenty and fineness of wool; the deer of its parks are superior in beauty of skin and delicacy of flesh to those of most countries; and even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than is the animal: nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To its unbounded commerce with other countries, and to the efforts of culture, England is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, various, and extensive; in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware branches, in particular, it has long maintained a preëminence.

HE WHO RISES LATE, NEVER DOES A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

HE IS MISERABLE THAT KNOWS NOT HOW TO SPEND HIS TIME.

The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties, and the counties are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. In each of the circuits, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. The metropolitan county, Middlesex, is not included in either of the circuits. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York; with 26 episcopal sees. The pop. of England amounted, in 1871, to 21,495,131.

England, New, a country of North America; the most populous part of the United States, the inhabitants of which are mostly descended from the natives of England. The New-England States are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

English River, called also *Churchill*, or *Mississippi*, a river of British North America, flowing with an E. and NE. course into Hudson Bay.

Enkhuizen, a sea-port town of the Netherlands, prov. of North Holland, on the Zuider Zee. Pop. 5000.

Ennerdale Water, a lake in Cumberland, seven miles east of Whitehaven.

Ennis, a borough in Ireland, capital of Clare county, situate on the Fergus. Pop. 6993.

Enniscorthy, a bor. in Wexford county, Ireland; with a strong castle, and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Pop. 5369.

Enniskillen, a borough, the capital of Fermanagh county, Ireland, situated on an island in the winding channel between the upper and lower portions of Lough Erne. Pop. 5655.

Enns, or *Ens*, a town of Upper Austria, on the left bank of the river Enns, which joins the Danube. Pop. 3600.

Enos, a town of European Turkey. Lat. 40.46 N., lon. 26.15 E. Pop. 7000.

Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal, on the sea-coast between the rivers Douro and Minho.

Entre Rios, a province of the United States of La Plata, between the Parana and Uruguay rivers. Pop. 50,000.

Enzersdorf, a town of Lower Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches. Pop. 910.

Eooa, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21.24 S., lon. 174.57 W.

Eperies, a town of Hungary; celebrated for its opal mines and numerous mineral springs. Pop. 8600.

Epernay, a town of France, dep. Marne; distinguished as the principal entrepôt for the wines of Champagne. Pop. 7000.

Ephesus. See *Aiasalook*.

Epidaureus, or *Pidhavo*, a village of Modern Greece, in the Morea; anciently a city of note.

Epinal, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Vosges. Lat. 48.10 N., lon. 6.27 E. Pop. 8750.

Epirus, a country of ancient Greece, now forming the S. portion of the prov. of Albania, in European Turkey.

Epping, a market-town in Essex, at the north end of a forest of the same name; noted for excellent butter. Pop. 2105.

Epsom, a town in Surrey; celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. On its neighbouring downs are annual horse-races, which are in high repute. Pop. 6276.

Epworth, a town in Lincolnshire; the birth-place of John Wesley. Pop. 2097.

Erekli, a sea-port in Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey; the ancient Heraclea. Lat. 41.17 N., lon. 31.19 E.

Erfurth, a fortified town in the Prussian dom., prov. Saxony, formerly a free imperial city. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, silk, and leather. It is memorable for an interview which took place between the emperors Alexander and Napoleon in 1808. Lat. 50.58 N., lon. 11.2 E. Pop. 43,600.

Eribol, Loch, an arm of the sea on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels.

Ericht, Loch, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth.

Erie (Lake), one of the five great lakes of North America, between Canada and the United States. Its length is 265 m., breadth varying from 10 to 60 in the centre. The river Niagara issues from its lower extremity.—*Erie*, a town in Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie.—*Erie (Fort)*, a strong fortification of Upper Canada, at the NE. end of Lake Erie. Lat. 42.54 N., lon. 78.59 W.

Eriska, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his attempt to obtain the British crown.

Erith, a village in Kent on the Thames.

Erivan, a town of Asiatic Russia, being the capital of Russian Armenia. Lat. 40.9 N., lon. 45.12 E. Pop. 11,500.

Erlangen, a town of Bavaria, circ. Central Franconia, on the Regnitz. Pop. 8500.

Erlau, a fortified town of Hungary, on a river of the same name. The culture of the vine and tobacco, with manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, leather, &c., employ most of the inhabitants, and form their principal merchandise. Pop. 19,000.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Erne, and flows into Donegal Bay.

Errol, a town in Perthshire; in which is a linen manufacture. Pop. 2800.

Erromango, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles in circuit. Lat. 18.47 S., lon. 169.19 E.

Erzeroum, the capital of Turkish Armenia; it is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and has a castle. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lat. 39.57 N., lon. 41.46 E. Pop. 50,000.

Erzgebirge, a chain of mountains in Germany, which runs between Saxony and Bohemia, uniting with the Riesenberg, on the borders of Silesia. These mountains are rich in silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, and arsenic.

Escalona, a town in Old Castile, and another in New Castile, Spain.

Escorial, a village in New Castile, 27 m. NW. of Madrid; famous for a noble structure founded by Philip II., in memory of the victory gained over the French in 1557. This magnificent edifice is dedicated to St Lawrence, and built in the shape of

HE WHO DEPENDS ON ANOTHER, DINES ILL AND SUPS WORSE.

HE THAT SHOWS HIS PASSION, TELLS HIS ENEMY WHERE TO HIT HIM.

a gridiron, on which instrument the saint is said to have been broiled alive. The interior is composed of the most costly materials; marbles, jaspers, and porphyries, gold, silver, and precious stones.

Esk, a river rising in the NE. part of Dumfriesshire.—A river in Edinburghshire, formed by two branches, called N. and S. Esk, which have their sources on the borders of Peebleshire. The two streams almost encircle Dalkeith, and unite a little below the town. This river flows by Inveresk, and enters the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh.

Eski-Sagra, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia. Pop. about 20,000.

Esmeralda, a village and mission station on the right bank of the river Orinoco, in the interior of Venezuela, S. America. Lat. 3.10 N., lon. 66.3 W.

Esmeraldas, a sea-port of Quito, with a good inland trade. Lat. 0.53 N., lon. 79.26 W.

Esneh, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. It is a place of considerable commerce, and contains a temple of colossal dimensions. Lat. 25.17 N., lat. 32.29 E.

Espirito Santo, a maritime prov. of Brazil, lying to the N. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 51,300. The chief city is Vittoria.

Espiritu Santo, an inland town of Cuba, 200 m. SE. of Havannah. Pop. 16,000.

Espiritu Santo, Tierra del, an island of the Pacific, the largest of the New Hebrides. Lat. 15.0 S., lon. 167.0 E. It was discovered by Quiros in 1606.

Espozende, a sea-port of Portugal, prov. Minho. Lat. 41.32 N., lon. 8.21 W. Pop. 1200.

Esquimaux, a people of North America, found in dispersed parties along the Arctic coasts of that continent, as well as in Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and have an antipathy to a residence near European settlements. They differ from the other native Americans, in being the only tribe that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a diminutive stature, generally lusty, and of a brown colour. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; and they keep a number of large and fierce dogs, which drag their sledges in winter. The Esquimaux are savage, covetous, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief; and on this account little commerce is carried on with them.

Esquimaux Bay, situate on the south-east coast of Labrador, and in the north part of the Gulf of St Lawrence. Lat. 61.30 N., lon. 57.50 W.

Essen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 m. NE. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 51,000.

Essens, a town in Hanover. Pop. 830.

Essequibo, a river of British Guiana, S. America. It gives its name to one of the three counties into which that colony is divided.

Essex, a county of England, 54 miles in length and 48 broad; containing 920,480 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 406 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. The south-west division of this county is occupied in part by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; the north-west is famous for the growth of saffron, and a

kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teasle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods; and the middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. Besides vast quantities of corn of all kinds, a great number of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufactures are silk stuffs. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Total pop. 466,436.

Essington, Port, an inlet on the N. coast of Australia, made in 1838 the seat of a temporary British settlement, which was abandoned in 1849.

Essling, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube. This and the contiguous village of Aspern were the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians commanded by the Archduke Charles (May 21st and 22nd, 1809).

Esslingen, a town of Wurtemberg, which previous to 1803 ranked as one of the free cities of the German Empire. Pop. 15,000.

Este, a well-built town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Padua; chiefly known as having given its name to the illustrious family of Este. Pop. 6300.

Estella, a city of Spain, on the Ega, prov. Navarre. It is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by hills clothed with vines and olives, and has some woollen manufactures and brandy distilleries. Pop. 6000.

Estepa, a town in Andalusia, Spain, with an ancient castle on a mountain. Pop. 10,270.

Estepona, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Granada, on the Mediterranean; with a good coasting trade. Pop. 9000.

Esterhaz, a village of Lower Hungary, celebrated for a magnificent palace belonging to Prince Esterhazy, whose estates are said nearly to equal the kingdom of Wurtemberg in size.

Esthonia, or *Revel*, a gov. of Russia, in Europe, on the Baltic. Corn, cattle, and timber are its chief products, and the distillation of spirits is common in every part of the country. Pop. 230,000.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in Lancashire.

Estrella, a chain of mountains in the province of Beira, Portugal.

Estremadura, a large interior province of Spain, abounding with corn, wine, and fruit. It corresponds, in the newer division of the country, to the two provinces of Badajos and Caceres. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks.—The name, also, of a province of Portugal, which produces abundance of wine, oil, honey, and oranges. Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is within its limits.

Estremoz, a strong town in Alemtejo, Portugal. Lat. 38.47 N., lon. 7.23 W. Pop. 5270.

Eszek, or *Esseck*, an Austrian town, in the prov. of Slavonia, situated on the right bank of the river Drave, 16 m. above its junction with the Danube. It enjoys

some commerce, and is strongly fortified. Pop. 12,000.

Etampes, a town of France, dep. Seine et Oise, on the line of railway between Paris and Orleans. It has considerable trade in corn. Pop. 7600.

Etawah, a town and district of British India, in the prov. of Agra. The town stands on the left bank of the Jumna, 70 m. SE. of Agra.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa was distinguished by ancient geographers. It included the modern Nubia and Abyssinia.

Etienne, St., a town in France, dep. Loire; noted for the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery; also for various fabrics, of which silk ribands are the principal. Pop. 47,000.

Etive, Loch, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland.

Etna, a volcano of Sicily, and the loftiest of European volcanoes, rising to 10,874 ft in height. The Sicilians divide it into three regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, with many towns, villages, and convents; the second is covered with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and continually covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. The eruptions of Etna (about 60 of which are recorded) have sometimes occasioned considerable damage to the towns and villages about its base.

Eton, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames; famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. Pop. 2806.

Ettlingen, a town of SW. Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, 5 m. SE. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 4200.

Ettrick, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Selkirkshire, flows north-east, through pastoral scenes, rendered familiar by poetical description, to Selkirk, and at a mile below that town enters the Tweed.

Eu, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, near the coast of the Channel. In its neighbourhood are a noble park and royal chateau.

Eupatoria, or *Koslov*, a sea-port town of European Russia, on the W. coast of the Crimea. Pop. 8000.

Eupen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 m. S. of Aix-la-Chapelle and near the Belgian frontier. Pop. 14,600.

Euphrates, a celebrated river of Western Asia, formed by the union of two branches (both rising on the high plateau of Armenia), and discharging its waters into the Persian Gulf, after a course of 1780 m. It is joined, about 100 m. above its mouth, by the Tigris,—the united stream bearing the name of the Shatt-el-Arab. The Euphrates and Tigris enclose, in the upper portion of their courses, the plain of Al-Jezireh (the ancient Mesopotamia), and lower down flow through the level and marshy tract of Babylonia, or Irak-Arabi. The Euphrates passes, near the small modern town of Hillah, the ruins of ancient Babylon. Its capability for steam naviga-

tion has been ascertained by recent surveys.

Eure, a dep. of France, forming part of the former prov. of Normandy. Its chief town is Evreux.

Eure et Loir, formerly included in part within Normandy, and partly within Orléanois. Its chief town is Chartres.

Europe, the smallest of the divisions of the Old World, and, with the exception of Australia, the smallest among the continental divisions of the globe. It includes an area of 3,700,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 300 millions, which is relatively greater than that of any other portion of the globe, being in the ratio, throughout, of 80 inh. to every sq. m. Some of the countries of Europe, however, are greatly in excess of this ratio, as Belgium, which has 442 inh. to every sq. m., and England, which has 422. The surface of Europe exhibits every diversity of natural formation—in the south (and also in the north-western peninsula) high and rugged mountain-chains; in the west and centre, swelling hills and gentle undulations; in the east, vast plains. The Alps, its highest mountain-chain, reach in Mont Blanc the altitude of 15,730 ft. The greater number of the European rivers are navigable, and their streams furnish great facilities for inland communication. The Volga, which ranks first in point of length, has a course of 2200 m. The Danube is upwards of 1600 m. long, and the Rhine 760 m. But its variously-indented coast-line, numerous inland seas, and consequent development of maritime frontier, constitute the most characteristic feature in the physical geography of this division of the earth. By far the greater portion of Europe is within the temperate zone, and this division of the earth is free alike from the extremes of heat and cold that belong to other regions. The productions of the soil include nearly all the grains and fruits that are most useful to man, and the ordinary domestic animals are reared in the highest degree of perfection. The mineral wealth of Europe includes iron and coal in boundless abundance, with copper, lead, tin, and other useful metals, besides (chiefly in Russia and Hungary) a smaller proportion of the precious metals. The coal-fields of Great Britain alone supply two-thirds of the entire coal-produce of the globe. Those of Belgium rank next in this regard. The inhabitants of Europe are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts, sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison between them and the rest of the world; the advanced civilization and superior influence of Europe are doubtless owing in no small degree to the superior capacity of her inhabitants, their ardour for enterprise, their invention, perseverance, and emulation. Europe is politically divided into 46 states, the five principal of which are, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. Spain, Italy, Turkey, Sweden, and the kingdom of the Netherlands, take the second rank in political importance;

HE THAT BY THE PLOUGH WOULD THRIVE, HIMSELF MUST EITHER HOLD OR DRIVE.

HE THAT GIVES TO A GRATEFUL MAN PUTS HIS MONEY OUT AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

while Belgium, Portugal, Bavaria, Saxony, and Switzerland, may be regarded as third-rate powers. The German Empire, of which Prussia is the head, comprehends twenty-six distinct states. The forms of government are very various. Four of the European states assume the title of empire; eleven are kingdoms; seven grand-duchies; and the remainder principally duchies and principalities; with the republics of France, Spain, Switzerland, and San Marino. With the exception of the Turks (who are Mohammedans) and the Jews—scattered amongst all nations—the people of Europe are followers of the Christian religion, which embraces the three great divisions of the Protestant, Romish, and Greek Churches. The Romish Church holds sway chiefly in the south of Europe, the Greek in the east, and the Protestant in the west and north-west, while the central portions of the continent are divided between the followers of the Romish and reformed rituals.

Eustatius, St., a small island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, of which the top is hollow; tobacco is cultivated on its sides to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry are produced in great abundance. Lat. 17.30 N., lon. 67.40 W.

Eutin, a town of Germany, in a detached territory of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 17 m. N. of Lubeck. Pop. 2300.

Everest, Mount, one of the summits of the Himalaya chain, and the loftiest at present known. It reaches 29,002 ft above the sea. Lat. 27.59 N., lon. 86.58 E.

Evesham, a town in Worcestershire, on the river Avon. It is a place of great antiquity, and contained a mitred abbey, the only part of which now existing is a handsome tower, used as a belfry. Pop. 4883.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alemtejo. It represents the ancient Eborac, and has several Roman antiquities. The famous aqueduct built by Sertorius still conveys a noble stream of water to the city. Pop. 9300.

Evreux, a town of France, dep. Eure, of which it is the capital. Lat. 48.55 N., lon. 1.9 E. Pop. 7852.

Ewell, a village in Surrey. Pop. 1922.

Exe, a river which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and, leaving that co., runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, whence it forms an estuary to the English Channel, at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city, co. of itself, sea-port, and cap. of Devonshire; formerly the seat of the West-Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. It has an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. Pop. 34,650.—A town of New Hampshire, and another in N. Carolina, U. S.

Exilles, a strong town of Piedmont, 7 m. SW. of Susa. Pop. 1800.

Exmoor, a forest in the north-west corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black steril region.

Exmouth, a town in Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Ex: pop. 5614.

Eyder, a river of Germany, forming the N. border of Holstein, and falling into the North Sea. It communicates by a canal with the Baltic, at Kiel.

Eye, a borough of Suffolk; in which are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. Pop. 2396.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the NW. part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, a town in Berwickshire; which has a trade in corn. Pop. 1721.

Eyoo, or *Katunga*, a town of Central Africa, in the native kingdom of Yarriba, near the right bank of the Niger. Lat. 9.0 N., lon. 60.15 E.

Eylau (Dutch), or *Deutsch Eylau*, a town in the prov. of West Prussia, 27 m. ESE. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1700.

Eylau (Prussian), or *Preussen Eylau*, a town in the prov. of East Prussia; famous for a bloody battle fought there in 1807 between the French and Russians, which terminated in favour of the former.

Eyndhoven, a town of Brabant, Holland. Pop. 3000.

FABRIANO, a city of Central Italy, prov. Ancona, celebrated for its manufacture of paper and parchment. Pop. 8500.

Faenza, a fortified town of Central Italy, prov. Ravenna. Pop. 18,500.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, the former capital of Dalecarlia, and now the cap. of the län (or county) of Fahlun. It is celebrated for its valuable copper-mines and smelting-works. Pop. 4300.

Fairfield, a village in Lancashire, near Manchester.—A town in Connecticut.

Fairford, a market-town in Gloucestershire, near the Coln. Pop. 1654.

Fair Head, the north-east point of Ireland, in Antrim county. It is a vast promontory, 500 feet above the sea, presenting to view a mass of rude columnar stones, many of them exceeding 200 feet in length.

Fair Isle, an island in the northern Ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep.

Fakenham, a market-town in Norfolk, on the Yare. Pop. 1331.

Fal, a river of Cornwall, which flows by Grampound and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English Channel.

Falaba, a town of Western Africa, about 200 m. NE. of Sierra Leone. It is closely built, and surrounded by a wooden stockade and ditch.

Falaise, a town of France, in Calvados, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Normandy, and William I. of England was born here. Pop. 9396.

Falkenberg, a town in Sweden, 20 m. NW. of Halmstad, and in the län of that name.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg, with a castle.—Another in Sillesia.

Falkirk, a town in Stirlingshire; famous for its great trysts, or cattle fairs, held four times a year. Pop. 9547.

Falkland, a corporate town in Fifeshire. Pop. 1184.

Falkland Islands, a group in the S. Atlantic Ocean, consisting of two principal and several smaller islands, their united area being about 6000 sq. m. The Falkland Islands lie 200 m. E. of the entrance to the Strait of Magellan. They belong to Britain, and have within recent years been made the seat of a settlement.

Falmouth, a sea-port in Cornwall, on the Fal. It has a noble harbour, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St Mawes and Pendennis. Falmouth is a place of great traffic, and the station of the packets to the south of Europe and America. Lat. 50.8 N., lon. 5.2 W. Pop. 5294. —A sea-port of Massachusetts, burned by the British in 1775, for refusing to supply them with provisions. Lat. 43.3 N., lon. 70.35 W. —A town in Stafford county, Virginia. —A town of Jamaica. —Another, in the Island of Antigua. Lat. 16.55 N., lon. 62.0 W.

False Bay, between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape False. Lat. 34.10 S., lon. 18.33 E.

False Cape, a promontory to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 34.16 S., lon. 18.44 E.

Falster, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic; producing abundance of corn and fruit. Pop. 19,400.

Falsterbo, a town in Sweden; chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery. Lat. 55.22 N., lon. 12 48 E.

Famagousta, a sea-port town of Cyprus, during the period of Venetian sway one of the most commercial towns in the Levant. Lat. 35.7 N., lon. 33.59 E.

Fantees, formerly the most powerful nation of the Gold Coast of Africa, but more lately subjected by the Ashantees. Both sexes are remarkably cleanly, and go about nearly naked.

Fareham, a town in Hampshire; which has a considerable trade in coal, corn, sacking, and ropes. Pop. 7023.

Farewell, Cape, the most southerly point of Greenland, and the eastern point of the entrance of Davis Strait. Lat. 59.42 N., lon. 42.57 W. —A promontory of the Middle island of New Zealand. Lat. 40.37 S., lon. 172.41 E.

Faringdon, Great, a town in Berkshire. Pop. 2733.

Farnham, a town in Surrey, on the Wye; it has a castle, on an eminence, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester. Farnham has a great trade in hops. Pop. 4461.

Faro, a sea-port town of Portugal, prov. of Algarve. It exports oranges and dried fruits. Pop. 7680. —An interior town of Brazil, prov. Para.

Faro of Messina, the Strait between Italy and Sicily; remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, though but seven miles over.

Faröe, a populous and fertile island of Sweden, near that of Gothland. Lat. 57.50 N., lon. 19.7 E.

Faröe Islands, a group of 22 islands belonging to Denmark, in the Northern Ocean. The chief wealth of the inhabitants is in their flocks of sheep; but their principal exports are hose, fish, train oil, leathers, skins, and butter.

Fars, or *Farsistan*, a province of Persia, formerly the kingdom of Persia Proper. It is very fertile in the centre; mountains on the north, where are a great number of wild swine; and so sandy on the south as to produce little else than palm-trees. Shiraz is the principal town.

Fatsa, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the shore of the Black Sea, lon. 37° 30' E. It is the port of Niksar, from which it is 50 m. distant.

Faucigny, a district of the canton of Geneva, formerly a part of the duchy of Savoy.

Faversham, a small sea-port and fishing town of England, near the N. coast of Kent, on a branch of the East Swale. There are gunpowder-mills in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7198.

Favignana, an island on the west side of Sicily; with a strong castle, in which state prisoners are confined. Lat. 38.16 N., lon. 12.25 E.

Fayal, one of the Azores, east of Pico.

Fayette, the name of several towns and counties in the United States of North America; as is also *Fayetteville*; given in honour of the Marquis de La Fayette, who fought in the cause of American independence.

Fayoum, a fertile valley and province of Egypt, celebrated for its abundance of roses. It contains the town of *Medinet-el-Fayoum*.

Fé, St, a town in Granada, Spain. —A city and province of La Plata, abounding in corn, fruit, game, and cattle. Lat. 31.35 S., lon. 61.10 W. —The capital of New Mexico, with manufactures of leather, cotton, coarse woollen cloths, blankets, tobacco, pottery, and copper vessels. Lat. 36.12 N., lon. 104.53 W.

Fear, Cape, in North Carolina; where there is a dangerous shoal, called from its form, the Frying-pan. Lat. 33.51 N., lon. 78.10 W.

Fecamp, a sea-port town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure. It has some manufactures, sugar refineries, tanneries, and building docks, and is an entrepôt for colonial produce. Pop. 9700.

Feejee Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying 120 leagues north-west of the Friendly Islands. The two principal islands are Viti-Levu (Great Feejee), and Vanua-Levu (Great Land). These, as well as the smaller members of the group, appear to be fertile, and variegated with hills and valleys. They seem to be under the government of different chiefs, being frequently at war with each other. The natives are a distinct race from those of the Friendly Islands; they speak a different language, their stature is superior, their complexion darker, and their hair approaches to wool.

Feldkirch, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Tyrol, 20 miles SSW. of Bregenz. Pop. 2000.

Feldsberg, a town of Lower Austria, 40 miles NNE. of Vienna. Pop. 2300.

Felegyhaza, a town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss. Pop. 15,000.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It is composed of a group of hills, and has a remarkable cavern.

Felipe-San (formerly *Xativa*), a town of Valencia, Spain; remarkable for the extent and magnificence of Moorish remains which are there seen. Pop. about 12,000.

—A town of the republic of Venezuela, near the Gulf of Triste. Pop. 7000.

Felix, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 26.20 S., lon. 79.30 W.

Feloops, a people of Western Africa, on the southern side of the Gambia. They are a wild and unsociable race, and trade in rice, bees' wax, goats, and poultry.

Feltre, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Belluno, on a hill at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 5500.

Femern, a low and fertile island in Denmark; in the north-west part of which is an elevation, called the Virgins' Mount, where the sanguinary tyrant, Eric XIV., caused all the young women of the island to be assembled and massacred.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, 26 m. WSW. of Turin.

Fere, a town in Aisne, France; famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length and 23 in breadth, divided into 18 parishes. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne; but the uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling. Pop. 92,688.

Fermo, a town of Italy, prov. Ascoli, near the Adriatic coast, with a castle and small port. It boasts of the highest antiquity, having been founded by the Sabines, before Rome existed. Pop. 6300.

Fermoy, a town of Ireland, eo. Cork, with extensive flour-mills, breweries, &c., and a considerable trade in flour and agricultural produce. Pop. 6202.

Fernando, St., an interior town of Venezuela, S. America, near the right bank of the Apure. Pop. 6000.—A town of Chili. Lat. 34.40 S., lon. 71.20 W.

Fernando Noronha, an island 100 leagues from the coast of Brazil, subject to Portugal. Lat. 3.56 S., lon. 32.33 W.

Fernando Po, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, nominally belonging to Spain. Its chief town is *Clarence*, on the N. coast. Here ships replenish their wood, water, and provisions.

Ferney, a village of France, dep. Ain, celebrated for having been long the residence of Voltaire.

Ferns, a town in Wexford, Ireland.

Ferozabad, a city in Fars, Persia. Lat. 28.50 N., lon. 53.0 E.

Ferozepoor, a small town in the NW. of India, near the left bank of the Sutlej. A victory over the Sikhs was gained here by the British in 1845.

Ferrara, a celebrated city of Italy, on a branch of the river Po, prov. same name, formerly an independent duchy, and the seat of one of the most polished of the Italian courts. It was the residence of Ariosto, and also the place in which Tasso was confined. Pop. 72,000.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary Islands, 18 miles in circuit. Lat. 27.47 N., lon. 17.55 W.

Ferrol, a sea-port in Galicia, Spain; well fortified, and noted for its excellent harbour and docks. Lat. 43.28 N., lon. 8.4 W. Pop. 16,600.

Ferrybridge, a village in the West R. of Yorkshire, with a noble bridge over the Aire.

Ferryland, a town of Newfoundland, which has a safe and convenient harbour.

Ferryport, a vill. in Fifeshire, in which are considerable manufactures of brown linen. Pop. 1773.

Ferté Aleps, a town in the department of Seine et Oise, France.

Ferté Bernard, a town in Sarthe, France.

Ferté Milon, La, a town in the department of Aisne, France; the birthplace of Racine.

Ferté-sur-Aube, a town in the dep. of Upper Marne, France.

Feurs, a town of France, dep. Loire, 11 m. NW. of Monbrison. Pop. 2000.

Fez, a city of Morocco, formerly the capital of the independent kingdom of the same name, now of the province. It consists of two parts, the old and the new city; and is situated in a beautiful valley, the sloping sides of which are covered with fields, gardens, orange-groves, and orchards. The new city contains the imperial palace and about 100 mosques. Each street is devoted to a separate trade; and it is seldom that more than one species of goods is sold in a single shop. Morocco leather, woollen fabrics, gold and silver stuffs, gauzes, silks, sashes, jewellery, saddlery, fine carpets, arms, copper goods, &c. are manufactured here; the trade is brisk; and twice a year caravans cross the desert to Timbuctoo. Fez is considered one of the principal seats of Mohammedan learning, and schools are attached to many of the mosques. Lat. 34.6 N., lon. 5.1 W. Pop. 90,000.

Fezzan, a kingdom in the interior of Africa, having Tripoli on the north, and on the three other sides the desert. Its surface, though in some places diversified by hills, consists for the most part of sandy plains. Yet there are abundance of wells, from which the husbandman waters the productions of his lands; among these are the date, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, &c.; but dates are the staple product, and form the principal food of the population and all domestic animals. A multitude of wild animals infest the country, and the air is crowded with mosquitos. The chief occupation of the people is commerce and the conveyance of goods, the situation of Fezzan being highly favourable for it. "The arrival of the great caravans forms a sort of jubilee in the cities of Fezzan; and on reaching Mourzouk, they find the sovereign seated in a chair of state, outside the city, to receive them." The heat of the climate in summer is intense; and in winter a penetrating north wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust, so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; they are tall and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. In religion they are Mo-

hammedans. The Sultan of Fezzan is tributary to the Pasha of Tripoli.

Fiano, a town of Italy, on the Tiber.

Fichtel Gebirge, a mountain-chain of central Germany, within Bavaria, towards its NE. frontier. Its principal summit, the Schneeburg, reaches 3450 ft.

Fiesole, a small but celebrated village of Tuscany (near Florence), once a considerable city. It is situated on a steep hill, commanding a fine view of the Val d'Arno.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland, 34 miles long, and 16 in its greatest breadth, divided into 63 parishes. It has several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone, and has many flourishing manufactures; Pop. 160,310.

Fighig, a town and district of N. Africa, to the S. of the Atlas.

Figueras, a town in Catalonia, Spain. Near it is the citadel, or castle of St Fernando, reckoned one of the finest fortresses in Europe.

Filey, a fishing-town and watering-place in Yorkshire, E. Riding, 8 miles S. of Scarborough. Pop. 2267.

Finale, a sea-port of Italy, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. Lat. 44.14 N., lon. 8.19 E.—An inland town of Italy, 22 m. NE. of Modena. Pop. 6000.

Findhorn, a rapid river of Scotland, which flows into the Moray Firth.—A fishing village in Elginshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the above river, four miles NW. from Forres. It is the port of Forres.

Finistère, a department of France, including part of the old province of Bretagne.

Finisterre, Cape, the most western point of Spain. Lat. 42.54 N., lon. 9.17 W.

Finland, a country formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded to Russia in 1809, and now forming a grand duchy of that empire. It is divided into 8 läns, or counties. The natives on the coast are either Swedes or Russians, or a mixed race with the Finns. The true Finns have little intercourse with the inhabitants of the maritime district, but inhabit chiefly the eastern portions of the country, where they live in the midst of forests, by the borders of the lakes, and lead a mode of life exactly resembling that of the agricultural or settled Laplander, in houses that have a hole at the top to let out the smoke, and in one large room, which is occupied by the whole family. The forests are very extensive; bears, wolves, elks, deer, foxes, and beavers abound; and timber, deals, potash, pitch, tar, rosin, butter, skins, and fish are amongst the chief products of Finland. Pop. 1,798,000. Helsingfors is the seat of the provincial government.

Finmark, a province forming the north extremity of Norway, and including what is called Norwegian Lapland. The inhabitants are few, and derive their chief subsistence from fishing.

Fiorenzo, St., a sea-port of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower.

Fiorenzuola, a town of N. Italy, prov. Piacenza. Pop. 3500.

Firozabad, a town in the district of Agra, Hindoostan, with 12,000 inhab.

Fish River, Great, a river in the Cape Colony, S. Africa, formed by the junction of several streams that issue from the east part of the Snow Mountains, and flowing south-east to the Indian Ocean.

Fishers' Island, in Long-Island Sound, Connecticut, U. S.

Fishguard, a sea-port in Pembrokeshire, Wales: it has every convenience for ship-building, and a good trade in herrings, corn, and butter. Pop. 1581.

Fiume, or *St Vito*, a sea-port of the Austrian empire, with a castle. It is the chief town and seat of gov. of the district called the Hungarian "Littorale," and is the principal outlet for the produce of the Hungarian provinces. Pop. 10,000.

Fiumicino, a river in Romagna, Italy. This river is the ancient Rubicon, which was the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy.

Fladstrand, a sea-port of Denmark. Lat. 57.33 N., lon. 10.19 E.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire; on the summit of which is a lighthouse. Lat. 54.8 N., lon. 0.19 E.

Flanders (East and West), two provinces of Belgium. W. Flanders borders on the German Ocean: E. Flanders is inland. Both provinces are fertile and productive, and E. Flanders is the most densely-populated portion of the kingdom, having 677 inh. to the sq. m. The river Scheldt flows through E. Flanders, passing the city of Ghent, the cap. of the prov., on its way. W. Flanders contains Bruges, its capital city, and the sea-ports of Ostend and Nieuport.

Flattery, Cape, on the west coast of North America; so named by Cook, in 1778, because it promised at a distance what it did not yield on a nearer approach. Lat. 48.20 N., lon. 124.30 W.

Flavigny, a town of Cote-d'Or, France.

Flèche, La, a town of France, on the Loire, dep. Sarthe. Its chief public building is a royal military college. Pop. 5800.

Fleet, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton Bay, below Gatehouse.

Fleetwood, an English sea-port and watering-place, co. Lancaster, situated at the mouth of the river Wyre. It is of recent origin, having been founded only in 1836. Pop. 4428.

Flensburg, a sea-port of Prussian Germany, prov. Schleswig-Holstein. There are sugar-houses and distilleries, with manufactures of cloth, cotton, paper, &c.; but it is chiefly celebrated for the tiles made in its vicinity. The exports are brandy, corn, provisions, hides, &c. Pop. 21,000.

Flinders Island, the largest of the group of Furneaux Islands, situated at the E. entrance of Bass Strait, Australia. The few remaining aborigines of Tasmania were stationed there in 1835, but have since been transferred to Oyster Creek, on the E. shore of D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Flint, a borough in Flintshire, which gives name to the county. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard II. took shelter on arriving from Ireland. Pop. 4269.

A POT THAT BELONGS TO MANY, IS ILL STIRRED AND WORSE BOILED.

PAY WHAT YOU OWE, AND YOU WILL KNOW WHAT YOU ARE WORTH.

Flintshire, a small county of Wales, containing 197,760 acres, divided into five hundreds and 21 parishes. A lofty range of mountains rises on the west, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. This county produces good butter, cheese, and honey; of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage, called metheglin. The chief trade is mining and smelting; and the most noted rivers are the Clwyd, Dee, Serrion, Elwy, and Alyn. Pop. 76,312.

Flix, a strong town in Catalonia, Spain, 40 m. W. of Tarragona, and on the right bank of the Ebro.

Flodden, a village in Northumberland, near Wooler, famous for a battle fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV. was killed.

Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, and, for a time, the capital of the kingdom of Italy. It is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are four handsome bridges. This city contains many magnificent palaces, churches, and other public buildings; and a number of splendid libraries, academies, and museums. The church of Santa Croce, called the Pantheon of Florence, is interesting from its containing the remains and tombs of four of the greatest men of modern times,—Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Alfieri; and the church of San Lorenzo contains the mausoleum of the Medici family. But the great boast of Florence is its grand gallery, in which are preserved the choicest and most valuable specimens of art, including the matchless statue of the Venus de Medici, discovered in the 16th century, in the Villa Hadriana, near Tivoli. Many other first-rate works of the ancient sculptors are also in this collection; and the paintings comprise the most admirable specimens of all the best schools. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask table-cloths; and it has a great trade in fruits and excellent wines. Among the many eminent men born here may be noticed: Cimabue, the father of painting in Italy; Giotto, another celebrated painter; Dante, the father of Italian poetry; Fingucra, the inventor of engraving; Petrarch; Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medici; Boccaccio; many eminent Popes, &c. Pop. 167,000.

Florent, St., a town of France, dep. Cher. Pop. 1700.—Also, a maritime village of Corsica, 7 m. W. of Bastia.

Florentin, St., a town in Yonne, France. Pop. 2200.

Flores, an island in the Indian Ocean, east of that of Sumbawa. Lat. 8.20 S., lon. 121.56 E.—A fertile island, one of the Azores; probably so called from the abundance of its flowering shrubs. Lat. 39.30 N., lon. 31.4 W.

Florida, one of the United States of N. America, and inclusive of the peninsula of Florida, which forms the SE. extremity of the U. S. territory. The sea-coast is uniformly level and marshy; but the banks of the rivers are well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country

abounds with wood of almost every kind, particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, and red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. The principal rivers of Florida are the Apalachicola and the St John. Florida was admitted into Union in 1845. Pop. 187,700.

Flour, St., a town of France, capital of the department of Cantal. Lat. 45.2 N., lon. 3.6 E. Pop. 4900.

Flushing, a strong sea-port town of Holland, in the island of Walcheren. The town is well built and strongly fortified, has a dockyard and arsenal, and is the seat of an admiralty board. Pop. 7800.—A town in Queen's county, New York.

Fochabers, a town in Elginshire, Scotland; which has a valuable salmon fishery, and manufactures of calicos, &c.

Foggia, a city of Italy, cap. of Capitanata. It has a considerable trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, &c. Pop. 20,700.

Foix, a town of France, capital of Arriege. Pop. 3400.—An old province of France, which, with Couserans, now forms the department of Arriege.

Fojano, a town of Tuscany, 43 m. SSE. of Florence. Pop. 7000.

Fokia. See *Fouges*.

Fo-kien, a province of China, containing nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class. The climate is warm, and the air so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also, gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. There are some fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes to refresh his rice. Pop. 14,700,000.

Foldvar, a town of Hungary, co. Tolna. Pop. 8980.

Foligno, a town of Central Italy. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, parchment, paper, and bleached wax; the vicinity abounding with vineyards, and olive and mulberry plantations. Pop. 15,400.

Folkestone, a bor. and cinque-port town of England, co. Kent, built between two precipitous chalk cliffs, 7 m. W. by S. of Dover. It is the most frequented port for passengers to and from Boulogne. Pop. 12,693.

Folkingham, a market-town in Lincolnshire, 27 m. S. by E. of Lincoln. Pop. 650.

Fondi, a town of S. Italy, situated on the high road between Naples and Rome. Pop. 5000.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne; celebrated for its fine palace, formerly a hunting-seat of the kings of France. The château of Fontainebleau has been the scene of many historical events of great interest. Napoleon spent large sums in its improvement, and it was here that he abdicated the throne of France, in 1814, prior to his retirement to Elba. Pop. 7800.

KILL THE LION'S WHELP; THOU'LT STRIVE IN VAIN WHEN HE'S CROWNED.

LAWYERS' GOWNS ARE LINED WITH THE WILFULNESS OF THEIR CLIENTS

MANY SOLDIERS ARE BRAVE AT TABLE, WHO ARE COWARDS IN THE FIELD.

Fontarabia, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Biscay. Lat. 43.23 N., lon. 1.56 W.

Fontello, a town in Beira, Portugal.

Fontenay, a town of France, capital of Vendée. Pop. 6500.

Fontenoy, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainault; memorable for a hard-fought and sanguinary battle, in 1745, between the allied army commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marshal Saxe; the latter claiming the victory.

Foo-chow (or *Fuh-chow*), a flourishing city and free port of China, in the prov. of Fo-kien, situated on the river Min, 30 miles above the sea. It was one of the ports opened to foreign trade by the treaty of 1842, and is the seat of an English consulate. Pop. above 600,000.

Foota Jallo, a large country of Western Africa, situate about the sources of the Niger, the Gambia, and Rio Grande. The climate is healthy, and a large portion of the soil is fertile. The inhabitants are Foulahs; they manufacture cloth, and work metals, wood, and leather.

Forcheim, a strong town of Bavaria, on the river Regnitz, and upon the line of railway between Bamberg and Nürnberg; with a fine arsenal. Pop. 2800.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire. Pop. 2925.

Fore, a village in Westmeath, Ireland, with the ruins of an ancient abbey.

Foreland, North, a promontory of Kent; the east point of the Isle of Thanet. This cape forms three points, named Foreness, Whiteness, and Eastness; and on the latter is a light-house. Lat. 51.22 N., lon. 1.29 E.

Foreland, South, a promontory of Kent; forming the south-east point of England, on which are two light-houses. This and the preceding cape, bearing north and south of each other, are 13 miles distant; and between them and the Goodwin Sands, seven miles to the east, is the noted roadstead called the Downs. Lat. 51.12 N., lon. 1.25 E.

Forez, an old province of France, which now forms the department of Loire.

Forfarshire, or *Angus*, a maritime county of Scotland, 48 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; containing about 593,900 acres, divided into 53 parishes. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pasture. Marl is found in most of the lakes, freestone abounds in many parts, and there are several limestone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk. Total pop. 237,528. — *Forfar*, a borough, is the capital of this county, in which are manufactures of coarse linens and a particular kind of shoes called "brogues," well adapted for the use of a Highland district. Pop. 11,031.

Foria, or *Forio*, a sea-port town of Italy, on the island of Ischia, near Naples. Pop. 6000.

Forli, an inland town of Italy, cap. of prov. of same name. Lat. 44.13 N., lon. 12.1 E. Pop. 38,000.

Forlimpopoli, a town of Central Italy. Lat. 44.11, lon. 12.7 E. Pop. 4000.

Formentera, an island in the Mediterranean, a few miles S. of Iviza, and the

most southwardly of the Balearic group. It furnishes wine, oil, and fruits. Pop. 1500.

Formosa, a large island in the China Sea, to the E. of Fo-kien prov., to which it is attached. The island is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of high mountains. Its exports consist of rice, camphor, wheat, maize, &c.; great quantities of oranges, bananas, cocoa and areca nuts, figs, and other fruits, pepper, aloes, coffee, &c., are cultivated; and the trade with China is very extensive. The eastern half of the island is in the possession of independent tribes of aborigines.

Fornovo, a town in the prov. of Parma, Italy. Pop. 2940.

Forres, a bor. in Elginshire, Scotland. Lat. 57.34 N., lon. 30.45 W. Pop. 3952.

Forsta, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Pop. 2900.

Forteau Bay, an inlet on the south-east coast of Labrador; the most considerable British establishment in the Strait of Belleisle. Lat. 51.30 N., lon. 56.55 W.

Fort Augustus, in Inverness, Scotland. Here the Duke of Cumberland established his camp after the battle of Culloden.

Fort George, in Inverness, Scotland.

Fort William, in Inverness, Scotland. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, is in the immediate vicinity.

Forteventura, one of the Canary Islands, which produces plenty of wheat and barley.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises on the north side of the mountain Ben Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows east in a very sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German Ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Firth of Forth.

Fortrose, a borough in co. Ross, Scotland. Pop. 928.

Fort-royal, the capital of Martinico, with one of the best harbours in the West Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lat. 14.34 N., lon. 61.7 W.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, W. of Ancona. Near it was fought (B.C. 194) the great battle between the Carthaginians, under Asdrubal, and the Romans, in which the former were defeated, and their general killed. Pop. 5000.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonshire, near the Nen. Here was once a strong castle, in which Richard III. was born, and Mary, Queen of Scots (in 1586), beheaded; but the site and some fragments of walls are all that remain. In the church are interred two Dukes of York; Edward, killed at Agincourt; and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

Fouah, a town in Lower Egypt, on the right bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, and 25 m. above the town of Rosetta.

Fougeres, a town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine. It has large manufactures of sailcloth and hempen fabrics, flannels, hats, leather, &c. Pop. 9100.

Fouges (or *Foggia*), the ancient Phocæa, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, on the shore of the Archipelago. Lat. 38.41 N., lon. 26.46 E. Six m. to the NE. is *Foggia Nova*, a maritime town of later origin, and now the more flourishing of the two.

NOW I HAVE GOT A EWE AND A LAMB, EVERY ONE CRIES—WELCOME, PETER!

Foula, the most westerly of the Shetland Islands.

Foulah, a populous and fertile country of Western Africa, extending along the whole of its south-east border. The Foulahs are of a tawny complexion; some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; others are dexterous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusée; and they are praised by travellers for their hospitality.

Foulness, a small island on the south-east coast of Essex, separated by a narrow channel from the west part of the county.

Foulsham, a market town in Norfolk. Pop. 1022.

Fowey, a river in Cornwall, which rises four miles south-east of Camelford, passes by Lostwithiel, and enters the English Channel at Fowey.

Fowey, a bor. and sea-port on the SE. coast of Cornwall, which has a great trade in the pilchard fishery, and is resorted to for bathing. Pop. 1429.

Fox Islands, the eastern portion of the chain of the Aleutian Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean. The name was bestowed from the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound.

Foxford, a town in Mayo county, Ireland. Pop. 680.

Foy, St., a town of Gironde, France. Pop. 2880.

Foyers, or *Fyers*, a river in Inverness-shire, which rises near Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About two miles before its entrance into the Lake is the Fall of Foyers, accounted the finest in Britain, with a descent of more than 90 feet. The Upper Fall, a short distance higher up the river, descends 30 feet.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Mourne and Fin, at Lifford, in Donegal co. At Culmore, it enters a bay, called Lough Foyle, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

Foz, a town in Alemtejo, Portugal.

Fraga, a town in Aragon, Spain. Pop. 3600.

Framlingham, a market town in Suffolk, with the remains of a castle to which the Princess Mary retired when Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen. Pop. 2252.

Francavilla, a town in Italy (prov. Otranto), with a trade in oil, cotton, stockings, and snuff. Pop. 11,000.

France, one of the richest, most important, and powerful countries of Europe; having NW. and N. the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea; NE. Belgium, and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and Bavaria; E. the territory of Alsace-Lorraine (Germany), Switzerland, and Italy; S. the Mediterranean and Spain; and W. the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. From the Pyrenées in the S., to Dunkirk in the N., its extent is about 600 miles, and nearly as much from the border range of the Vosges to the most western

point of Bretagne; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate, and the soil productive of all the necessities of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Garonne; and there are many others, which give name to the departments. The principal mountains are the Alps, Pyrenées, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy, governed by kings, from the time of Clovis, in 486, to the death of Louis XVI., in 1793. It was divided, prior to the great revolution which distinguished the closing years of the 18th century, into 34 provinces, very unequal in point of extent, and most of them coincident with the feudal divisions that belonged to an older period. (The Roman Catholic religion was then the established faith, and was supported by a numerous and wealthy hierarchy, embracing 18 archbishopricks and 113 episcopal sees — exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Cavaillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the Pope. The present political division of France is into 86 departments, one of which consists of the island of Corsica. There is no established Church, the ministers of every persuasion being supported out of the public purse; but the vast majority of the population are adherents of the Romish faith. In point of population, France ranks third among the states of Europe, being numerically inferior only to the empires of Russia and Austria. The ratio of increase in the number of its inhabitants has, however, been exceedingly small during the greater portion of the present century, and the census of 1856 showed that the numbers of the population had remained almost stationary during the preceding ten years. In 1872, the total number of the population amounted to 36,470,000. As respects the extent and value of its products, France ranks as a manufacturing country next to Great Britain; its silks are unrivalled, and its woollen manufacture is also of great value; it is not so, however, with the generality of manufactured products when compared with those of England, though in some light articles, in the brightness and durability of their dyes, and in the quality of their gloves, shoes, and other leathern goods, they bear away the palm. The foreign commerce of France embraces a vast variety of articles, and is only inferior in amount to that of Britain. Wine and brandy, with silk and woollen goods, laces, gloves, and various articles of jewellery and perfumery, constitute the chief items of export; raw silk and cotton, hides, iron, coal, timber, and tropical produce in general, those of import. Mr. McCulloch observes that "the present civil and criminal law of France has been embodied in codes drawn up, under the auspices of Napoleon, with singular perspicuity and brevity, and is honestly and impartially administered."

France, Isle of, in the Indian Ocean. [See *Mauritius*.] — A former province of France, now forming the departments of

ONE FOOL IN A HOUSE IS ENOUGH IN ALL CONSCIENCE.

ONE BEATS THE BUSH, AND ANOTHER CATCHETH THE BIRD.

Oise, Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Aisne.

Franche Comté, an old province of France, which now forms the departments of Upper Saone, Doubs, and Jura.

Francisco, San, a flourishing sea-port of California, U.S., situated at the entrance of a fine bay of the same name, upon the Pacific coast of the New World. The river Sacramento, within the valley of which occur the rich gold-diggings of California, enters the bay. The town of S. Francisco constitutes the emporium of trade for this tract of country, now teeming with population, industry, and wealth. In 1848 (the year in which the discovery of gold occurred in California) San Francisco was a mere village. Two years later, it had a pop. of 30,000, which has since grown to upwards of 150,000.—A large river of Brazil, falling into the Atlantic.—A town and island of Brazil, in the prov. of S. Catherina. Lat. 26.15 S.—Also, a town of Brazil, 45 m. NW. of Bahia, and in the prov. of that name. Pop. 2000.

Franconia, one of the old circles of Germany, now divided between the kings of Bavaria and Prussia. The centre is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks who conquered France came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

Franeke, a town of Holland, province of Priesland, with a castle and a university. Pop. 4000.

Frankenhausen, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany. Pop. 5000.

Frankenstein, a town of Prussia, prov. of Silesia. Pop. 6300.

Frankenthal, a town of Bavaria, situated near the Rhine; which has manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c. Pop. 4700.

Frankford, a town in King's co., Ireland.

Frankfort, prior to 1866, an independent state of Germany, consisting of the city of Frankfort on the Main, and the country immediately around it, together with a few detached portions of territory. After the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, it was incorporated within the Prussian dominions.—A town of Kentucky, in Franklin co., U. S., and the capital of the state. Lat. 37.57 N., long. 84.48 W. Pop. 5000.

Frankfort on the Main, a city of Prussian Germany, prov. Hessen-Nassau, divided by the river Main into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge. Frankfort contains several palaces, and courts belonging to princes and counts, and the cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. In the townhouse is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the ancient German empire. This city is one of the greatest trading places in Europe, and has two large fairs every year. Lat. 50.7 N., lon. 8.32 E. Pop. 91,000.

Frankfort on the Oder, a town of the Prussian dominions, province Brandenburg. Three large fairs are held here annually, which are attended by great numbers of merchants and dealers from all

parts of Europe. Lat. 52.23 N., lon. 14.39 E. Pop. 43,000.

Franklin, the name of several towns in the U. S., in Pennsylvania, &c.

Frascati, a town of Central Italy, beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, 11 m. SE. of Rome; its ruins and the surrounding villas constitute its chief attraction.

Fraser, a riv. of Brit. N. America, in the recently-formed colony of British Columbia. It enters the Pacific in lat. 49.8 N. There are rich gold-fields on its banks.

Fraserburgh, a town of Aberdeenshire, with a good harbour for coasting vessels. Pop. 3101.

Frauenbrunn, a village in Bern, Switzerland.

Frauenburg, a town of West Prussia, with 2400 inhab.

Frauenstein, a town of Saxony, 18 m. SW. of Dresden. Pop. 1100.

Fraustadt, a town in Prussia, 50 miles SW. of Posen, and in the province of that name. Pop. 6250.

Frederica, a fortified town of the State of Georgia, with a safe and commodious harbour. Lat. 31.14 N., lon. 81.21 W.

Fredericia, a fortified town of Denmark. Lat. 55.37 N., lon. 9.53 E. Pop. 4600.

Fredericksborg, a town in the Isle of Zealand, Denmark.

Fredericksburg, a town in Virginia, U. S., situated on the Rappahannoc. Lat. 38.22 N., lon. 77.36 W. Pop. 3340.

Frederickshall, a sea-port in Aggerhuus, Norway. It has a considerable trade in timber; and its castle is an almost inaccessible fortress. Lat. 59.7 N., lon. 11.25 E.

Fredericksham, a fortified town and fortress of Russia. Here was signed the treaty of peace in 1809, by which Finland was for ever ceded to Russia. Lat. 60.35 N., lon. 27.23 E.

Frederickstad, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway.—Another in S. Jutland, Denmark.

Frederickswoerk, a town in Zealand, Denmark; which has a foundry for cannon, and a manufacture of small arms and gunpowder.

Fredericktown, capital of Frederick co., Maryland, U. S. Pop. 5200.—The capital of New Brunswick, N. America.

Frederickton, a town of British N. America, the cap. of the province of New Brunswick. It stands on the river St John, 80 m. above its mouth. Pop. 6000.

Frederiksvorn, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway.

Freehold, a town of New Jersey, U. S.

Freeport, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, U. S.

Freetown, a sea-port of Western Africa, capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. Lat. 8.30 N., lon. 12.56 W. Pop. 18,000.

Fregenal de la Sierra, a town of Spain, in prov. of Estremadura, 52 m. S. by E. of Badajoz. Pop. 6000.

Freiberg, a town of Saxony, and cap. of its mining district. It is an ancient imperial city; well built, paved, and lighted. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt, but they are less valuable now than formerly. Pop. 21,000.

Freiburg, a town of Prussia, prov. of

ONE FOOLISH ACT MAY UNDO A MAN, AND A TIMELY ONE MAKE HIS FORTUNE.

TAKE HEED OF AN OX BEFORE, AN ASS BEHIND, AND A MONK ON ALL SIDES.

Saxony, 13 m. SW. of Merseburg. P. 2600.
 —Another Prussian town, prov. of Silesia, 35 m. WSW. of Breslau. Pop. 3300.

Freising, a town of Bavaria, seated on the river Isar, 20 m. NNE. of Munich. Pop. 5300.

Freistadt, a town of Prussian Silesia. Lat. 51.43 N., lon. 15.35 E. Pop. 3500.

Frejus, a town of France, dep. Var, on the Mediterranean coast. Pop. 3000.

Freudenstad, a strong town of Wurtemberg. Pop. 4100.

Freudenthal, a town of Austrian Silesia; celebrated for its breed of horses. P. 3600.

Freyburg (or *Freiburg*), a city of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine. Its cathedral is one of the most perfect buildings in Germany. Its chief sources of prosperity are its university and other public establishments; but it has also manufactures of chicory, soap, starch, leather, tobacco, paper, bells, and other metallic articles, good musical and surgical instruments, &c. Pop. 25,000.

Freyenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum-works. Pop. 3600.

Freystadt, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, with a castle.

Freystadt, a town of Austrian Silesia, with an ancient castle.—A town of Moravia, which has a great trade in worsted.—A town of West Prussia, 16 m. SE. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2000.

Frias, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Fribourg, or *Freiburg*, a canton of Switzerland, fertile in corn, fruit, and pastures. Pop. 110,800.—The cap. of the above canton, most singularly situated, many of its houses standing on the very edge of the precipice overhanging the river Sarine, which is crossed by a magnificent iron suspension-bridge. Pop. 9100.

Friedberg, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 2700.—A town of Bavaria, 4 m. E. of Augsburg, with a castle. Pop. 2000.—Another in Silesia. Pop. 2130.

Friedburg, a town in Styria, Germany.

Friedland, a town of Mecklenburg. Pop. 4600.—A town of East Prussia, on the Alla, where the French, under Buonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians and Prussians in 1807.—A town of Bohemia, 10 m. N. of Reichenberg. Pop. 3500.

Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. The general appearance of these islands, about 20 in number, conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The Friendly Islands consist of three groups—Vavau in the north, Hapai in the middle, and Tongataboo to the southward. Their inh. are skilful navigators, and of warlike habits.

Friesland, a province of the Netherlands. It borders both on the Zuyder Zee and the neighbouring German Ocean, and includes several long and narrow islands within the limits of the latter. The land

is uniformly flat, and requires, near the coast, to be protected from inundations by means of dykes. Four-fifths of the land are under cultivation, and excellent crops are raised. The pastures are extensive, and numerous horses, as well as cattle and sheep, are reared. Leeuwarden is the capital. Pop. of prov. 251,000.

Friesland, East, a province of Hanover; so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. The soil is fertile, and the pastures feed bees, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size.

Frigento, a town of Italy, prov. Principato Ultra. Pop. 3000.

Frio, Cape (or *Cabo Frio*), a headland of Brazil, to the eastward of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 23.1 S., lon. 41.58 W. The town of Cabo Frio nearly adjoins it.

Frische Haff, an inlet of the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia. A long and narrow spit of sand separates its waters from the Gulf of Dantzic. It receives the river Pregel, and also some of the arms of the Vistula.

Fritzlar, a fortified town of Prussian Germany, prov. Hessen-Nassau, with 3000 inhab.

Friuli, a prov. of North Italy, lying to the S. of the Tyrol. It is rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit.

Frodsham, a market-town in Cheshire, Pop. 5890.

Frome, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises in the NW. part, near Evershot, flows by Dorchester and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.—**Frome**, or *Frome-Selwood*, a town in Somersetshire, with considerable manufactures of broad cloths and kerseymeres. Pop. 8957.

Fronsac, a town in Gironde, France.

Fronteira, a town in Alemtejo, Portugal.

Frontignan, a town in Herault, France; distinguished for its fine Muscadine wine.

Frosinone, a town and prov. of Central Italy, with many churches and convents. Pop. 6500.

Froward, Cape, in Patagonia; the most southern point of the continent of America. Lat. 53.53 S., lon. 77.36 W.

Froyen, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 63.45 N., lon. 9.0 E.

Fucino, or *Celano* (the ancient Fucinus), a lake of Italy in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra II., now in course of drainage.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verd Islands, and a volcano, which burns continually. Lat. 14.54 N., lon. 24.30 W.

Fuerte, El, an inland city of Mexico; originally a military station, but now a commercial depôt for goods passing to and from the port of Guaymas. Pop. 5000.

Fulda, a town of Prussian Germany, prov. Hessen-Nassau, situated on N. bank of riv. Fulda, an affluent of the Weser. It contains a very handsome cathedral and other good public edifices. It has factories of stockings, linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, leather, &c. Pop. 10,000.

Fulham, a village of Middlesex, on the Thames. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest. A bridge across the Thames connects it with Putney. Pop. 15,539.

Funchal, the cap. of Madeira, on the S. coast of the island. The chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, which has the walls and ceiling covered with human skulls and thigh-bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. Pop. 20,000.

Fundy, a bay of North America, which extends about 200 miles, in a north-east direction, between the district of Maine and New Brunswick on the north-west, and Nova Scotia on the south-east.

Funen, an island of Denmark; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It exports cattle, barley, oats, rye, maize, peas, and honey.

Funfskirchen, one of the most ancient towns in Hungary, and noted for its warm mineral baths. The cathedral is the oldest religious edifice in the country. There are numerous remains of mosques, baths, and other Turkish buildings, Funfskirchen having been in the possession of the Turks from 1543 to 1686. It has several manufactories, and a considerable trade in wine, the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. 14,500.

Furca, Mount, a mountain of the Valais, forming the middle point of the Alps. It is 14,037 feet above the sea.

Furcaux Islands, in Bass Strait, between New South Wales and Tasmania. They are resorted to for the fishing of seals.

Furnes, a town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, 15 m. SW. of Ostend. Pop. 4700.

Furness, a district of England, co. Lancaster. It is divided from the main body of the county by the broad estuary of Morecambe Bay. A large portion of Furness is covered by the mountains of the Cumbrian Group. It includes the lakes of Coniston, Esthwaite, and others.

Furrah-rood, a river of Afghanistan, flowing into Lake Zurrah.

Furruckabad, a city in Agra, Hindoostan, near the W. bank of the Ganges, the cap. of a British district of same name. Pop. 56,300.

Furstenberg, a town in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany. Pop. 2400.—Also, a town in Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Pop. 1560.

Furstenwalde, a town of Brandenburg.

Furth, a town of Bavaria, noted for its numerous factories of mirrors, chandeliers, lacquered ware, spectacles, gold and silver wire, coloured paper, leather, liquors, horn and bone wares, trinkets, stockings, and other fabrics. Pop. 25,000, among whom are many Jews.

Futteghur, a military cantonment of British India, on the right bank of the Ganges, prov. Agra, 3 m. E. of Furruckabad.

Futtehpoor, a town of British India, 72 m. NW. of Allahabad, in the prov. of that name.

Futtihpoor, a town of British India, prov. Punjab, on the left bank of the Ravee, and on the road between Moulton and Lahore.

Futtihpoor-Sikra, an inland town of India, 19 m. W.S.W. of Agra, and within the prov. of that name. It was the favourite residence of the Emperor Akbar.

Fyne, Loch, an arm of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Scotland co. Argyle. It is a great seat of the herring-fishery.

Fyzabad, a town of British India, prov. of Oude, and a former cap. of the kingdom of Oude. It lies 65 m. E. of Lucknow, near the right bank of the Gogra river.

Fyzabad, or *Budukshan*, a city of Turkistan, the cap. of the district of Budukshan, and on the bank of the river Koondooz.

GABARET, a town in Landes, France.

Gabel, a fortified town of Bohemia, 13 m. W. of Reichenberg. Pop. 2100.

Gaboon, a river of W. Africa, nearly under the line of the equator.

Gaeta, a town in Terra di Lavoro, Naples, with a fort, citadel, and harbour. It has been repeatedly besieged, but it is very strong, and is regarded as one of the keys of the kingdom. Near this town was the Formian villa of Cicero, of which tradition points out the site, with the spot where he fell a victim to Antony's relentless hate. Pop. 14,800.

Gaillac, a town in the dep. of Tarn, France; celebrated for its wine. Pop. 5880.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure; in which is a magnificent palace belonging to the Archbishop of Rouen. Pop. 1230.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 7564.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the west coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod is here very considerable.

Galapagos, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying under the equator, and W. of the republic of Ecuador, to which they belong. A vast quantity of tortoises is found among them. Charles I., one of the group, has been made the seat of a convict settlement, but the rest are uninhabited.

Galashiels, a town in Selkirkshire; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth. Abbotsford, the celebrated residence of Sir W. Scott, is only about a mile distant from the town. Pop. 9678.

Galatz, a town of Moldavia, on the north bank of the Danube. It has considerable trade. Pop. 36,000.

Galbally, a town in Limerick county, Ireland, in which are the ruins of an extensive monastery. Pop. 293.

Galicia, a province of Austria, forming the north-eastern portion of the Austrian Empire. It is watered by numerous rivers, among the chief of which are the Vistula, Bug, San, Pruth, and Dneister. The climate is very variable, the heats of summer being oppressive, and the cold in winter very severe: the winds are violent, and storms are of frequent occurrence. The mountainous parts of this country produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The chief articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey. The population is almost exclusively Slavonic, the province having formerly constituted part of the kingdom of Poland. Lemberg is the capital. Pop. of province,

5,056,000.—A province of Spain, 120 m. in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist, and the country is in general mountainous. The produce is wine, flax, citrons, copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. The Galicians, or Gallegos, are a simple, hospitable, and industrious people; the men hardy, sober, and trustworthy; the women handsome, lively, and fond of singing their national airs.

Gall, St., a canton of Switzerland; containing the territories of Tokenburg and Rheinthal.—The cap. of the above canton, and one of the chief manufacturing towns of Switzerland, particularly of muslin, and of embroidery in gold and silver. Pop. 11,000.

Galla, a savage tribe of Africa, occupying the south of Abyssinia.

Galle (or *Point de Galle*), a sea-port town on the SW. coast of Ceylon, and one of the stations for the mail-steamers to Calcutta and China.

Gallipoli, a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, situated on the N. side of the channel of the Dardanelles—the ancient Hellespont. Pop. 17,000.—A sea-port town in Terra d'Otranto, Naples; which is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. Lat. 40.3 N., lon. 17.58 E. Pop. 8500.

Galloway, a district of Scotland; now divided into East and West Galloway, or Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called Galloways.

Galloway, New, a borough in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Ken. Pop. 452.

Galloway, Mull of, a promontory of Scotland, co. Wigton. The point of the Mull is the farthest S. limit of Scotland, and has on it an excellent light-house, 325 feet above the level of the sea.

Galston, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Pop. 3228.

Galveston, a sea-port of Texas, U. S., situated on an island of the same name, adjoining the mainland. It has considerable trade. Pop. 13,800.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length and 42 in breadth, divided into 116 parishes. The greater part of this county is fertile in corn and pasturage; but towards the north and south the soil is coarse. The river Shannon washes the south-east frontier, and forms the lake Derg, 20 miles in length; the other principal rivers are the Clare, Galway, and Dunmore. Total pop. 248,257. — *Galway*, a borough and sea-port, is the capital. It has a harbour, defended by a fort; and the foreign commerce and inland traffic are considerable; the latter being much facilitated by means of Lough Corrib. This bor. has also a great trade in kelp, and a profitable salmon fishery. Pop. 13,184.

Gambia, a large river of Western Africa, which rises 36 miles north of the source of the Senegal. It has a general NW. and W. course, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape St Mary, where its mouth is eight miles wide. This river swarms with crocodiles, and is navigable for sloops 600 m.

from its mouth. The settlement of Bathurst, on St Mary's Island, at the mouth of the Gambia, belongs to Britain, as also does Macarthy Island, 250 m. above the mouth of the river.

Gambier Islands, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the SE. extremity of the Low Archipelago. Lat. 23.8 S., lon. 131.55 W. They are surrounded by coral-reefs, and have a native pop. of 2300, members of the Polynesian race.

Gandia, a town of Valencia, Spain. Pop. 6049.

Ganges, a celebrated river of Hindoostan, which rises in the high region of the Himalaya, and, leaving the mountains at Hurdwar, flows 1200 miles with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the Bay of Bengal. In its course through these plains it receives 11 rivers; some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames. The course of the Ganges is almost wholly comprised within the British presidencies of Bengal and Agra; it has on its banks numerous populous cities; and it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. The Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, and hold its waters in high veneration.—A town of France, dep. Hérault. Pop. 4600.

Ganjam, a town and port of Hindoostan. Lat. 19.21 N., lon. 85.0 E.

Gap, a town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, near which are many marble quarries and mineral springs. It is of great antiquity, and was the ancient Vapincum. Pop. 5561.

Gard, a mountainous department of France; which receives its name from a rapid river rising in Lozère, and flowing through this department.

Garda, Lake of, the largest in Italy, lying between the Tyrol, Venice, and Milan. On its south shore is a town of the same name.

Garigliano, a river of S. Italy, which rises near the lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Garlieston, a small sea-port town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, with an excellent harbour for coasting vessels. Pop. 685.

Garmouth, a sea-port in Elginshire, Scotland, with a good harbour, and a trade in the salmon fishery. Lat. 57.41 N., lon. 3.9 W. Pop. 802.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows north-west by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and their united stream forms the Gironde.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, containing the old province of Cominges and a small part of Languedoc.

Garra, a river of the Punjaub, formed by the junction of the Sutlej and the Beyas. It joins the Chenaub.

Garstang, a corporate town in Lancashire, 10 miles N. by W. of Preston. Pop. 714.

Gascony, an old province of France, ly-

ing on the Bay of Biscay. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, and famous for boasting of their exploits; which has occasioned the term *gasconade* to be applied to all bragging stories. This province is now included in the departments of the Hautes Pyrenees, Gers, and Landes.

Gastein (or *Bad-Gastein*), a town of Upper Austria, 48 m. S. of Salzburg, and situated amongst the declivities of the Noric Alps. It is celebrated for its warm baths.

Gata, Cape, a promontory of Spain; consisting of an enormous rock, of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit. Lat. 36.43 N., lon. 2.22 W.

Gatehouse, a town in Kirkcudbrightshire; which has several cotton-works, and a good coasting trade. Pop. 1635.

Gateshead, a town in the county of Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle; noted for its mines, and densely populated with the manufacturers and pitmen. Pop. 48,627.

Gaudens, St., a town of France, dep. Haute Garonne. It has several churches, convents, &c. Pop. 3000.

Gavi, a town and fortress of North-west Italy, lying 19 miles NNW. of Genoa. Pop. 5700.

Gawelghur, a fortress of Hindoostan, on a high and rocky hill, in the N. part of the Nizam's dom., taken by storm (1803) by the British.

Gaya, a town of British Hindoostan, and the cap. of the Bahar district. Lat. 24.49 N., lon. 85.0 E.

Gaza, a town in Syria, with a harbour and a castle. It contains many mosques, and has manufactures of cotton. Gaza was formerly the seat of a separate pashalic, but is now included within the pashalic of Damascus. Its position on the line of caravan route between Syria and Egypt secures to it considerable commerce. Pop. 15,000.

Geelong, a town of Victoria, Australia, at the head of the west arm of Port Philip, about 40 miles from Melbourne. Pop. 22,000.

Gefle, a sea-port of Sweden, the exports of which are bar-iron, timber, pitch, tar, and planks. Lat. 60.40 N., lon. 17.8 E. Pop. 8050.

Gehol, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Buddha. Here the Emperor of China received the British embassy, in 1793.

Gemmi, a mountain-pass of Switzerland, leading across the chain of the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Berne and Valais. Its summit is 7160 ft above the sea.

Gemünd, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 m. SE. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Gemünden, a town of Hesse-Cassel. — A town of Bavaria, on the river Main, 20 m. NW. of Wurzburg. Pop. 1540.

Genesee, a river that rises on the north borders of Pennsylvania, and runs 100 m. north-north-east through the state of New York into Lake Ontario.

Geneva, a canton of Switzerland, at the SW. extremity of which, and of the lake which bears its name, it is situated. It is composed of the ancient republic of Geneva, together with some communes for-

merly belonging to Savoy and France, annexed to it in 1815. Pop. 93,200.

Geneva, a fortified city of Switzerland, capital of the above canton of the same name. It is situated in a picturesque country, abounding in the most enchanting and magnificent prospects, at the SW. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, upon either side of the river Rhone, and surrounded on the land side by ramparts and bastions. Geneva has an academy, founded by Calvin, a college, a school of manufactures, a public observatory, an arsenal, and several scientific institutions. The inhabitants carry on a great trade; and, among other manufactures, those of clocks and watches are particularly flourishing. Pop. 46,000. — A town of New York, U.S., lying at the W. extremity of Seneca Lake, and 40 m. S. of Lake Ontario. Pop. 3600.

Geneva, Lake of, or *Leman*, the largest lake in Switzerland. The Rhone enters its upper extremity, and re-issues from its lower end, at the city of Geneva. It has an area of 240 sq. m., and lies at 1230 ft above the sea-level.

Gendve, Mont, one of the summits of the Alps, in that portion distinguished as the Cottian Alps. It stands on the borderline between France and Sardinia, and reaches 11,785 ft in height.

Gennaro, Monte, a mountain of the Apennine chain, within the Papal States, to the N. of Tivoli. Height, 4289 ft.

Genoa, an ancient city and sea-port of Italy, formerly the capital of an independent duchy, but belonging to the present kingdom of Italy, of which it constitutes the commercial emporium. Genoa is full of marble palaces and churches; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. The land on which the city is built rises like an amphitheatre round the water's edge, more than 500 feet in height, so that its aspect from the sea is particularly grand and imposing. At the lower part of the acclivity are streets of white showy houses, and higher up are numerous detached villas; while, behind all, at several miles' distance, are seen the towering summits of the Alps. On the land side it is defended by a double rampart; and the harbour is protected by two forts. It has also a mole, 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Pop. 130,000.

George, a town of the Cape Colony, S. Africa; which gives name to a district extending along the south coast. Lat. 33.53 S., lon. 22.24 E.

George, Fort, a fortress in Invernesshire, at the entrance of Loch Beauley from the Murray Firth.

George, Lake, in the state of New York. It is 36 miles long, and from one to seven broad, enclosing more than 200 islands, the greater part of which are little more than barren rocks.

George, St., the capital of the island of Granada, which has a safe and commodious harbour. Lat. 12.4 N., lon. 61.47 W. — One of the Azores, 26 miles in length

A GREAT MAN WILL NEITHER TRAMPLE ON A WORM, NOR SNEAK TO A KING.

A COVETOUS MAN IS A DOG IN A WHEEL. THAT ROASTETH MEAT FOR OTHERS.

and four in breadth. Lat. 38.39 N., lon. 28.15 W.—A small island in the neighbourhood of Venice, in which is a Benedictine monastery, with one of the finest churches in Italy.—The largest island of the Bermudas. It is in the form of a hook, and has a town of the same name, which contains 500 houses, built of freestone, and washed with lime. Lat. 32.12 N., lon. 64.40. W.—A small island in the Bay of Honduras. Lat. 17.31 N., lon. 88.5 W.

Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, S. America, situated at the mouth of the Demerara river. It was formerly called Stabroek. Pop. 25,000.—A maritime town of South Carolina. Lat. 33.27 N., lon. 76.6 W.—A town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Scott county.—A town in Kent county, Maryland.—A town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.—A town in the district of Columbia, U. S., with a college for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman Catholics.—A town in Lincoln county, Maine; where the English first attempted to colonise New England, in 1607.—A town of the state of Georgia.—A sea-port of Tasmania, at the outlet of the river Tamar into Bass Strait, and 50 m. below Launceston.

Georgia, a country of Asia, situated to the S. of Mount Caucasus, and embracing a considerable portion of the tract lying between the Caspian and Black Seas. The last reigning king ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800; and, in 1802, it was made a Russian government. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chesnut, walnut, and elm, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees; and rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain-torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians appear to have received their name from their attachment to St George, the tutelar saint of these countries. The women are celebrated for their beauty; but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The men have great skill in the use of the bow, and are deemed excellent soldiers; but are addicted to drunkenness. The superiority in the physical form of the Georgians, and other contiguous Caucasian tribes, and the low state of civilization that has always prevailed amongst them, explains the apparently unaccountable fact, that these countries have been, from the remotest antiquity down to our own times, the seat of an extensive slave-trade. The harems of Turkey and Persia were supplied by female slaves brought from Georgia, Circassia, and the adjoining provinces; and they also furnished male slaves to supply the Mameluke corps of Egypt and various other bodies with recruits. The Russians have put an end to

this traffic; and they have also deprived the nobles of the power capitally to punish their vassals, and set limits to their demands upon them for labour and other services. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossetes, Armenians, and Jews. The chief city is Tiflis.—One of the United States of America, 300 miles in length, and 210 in breadth, divided into 40 counties. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Alatomaha, and Chattahoochee. The winters in Georgia are very mild, and snow is seldom seen. The soil produces rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sago, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c.; and the forests afford fine timber, but chiefly oak and pine. Gold, iron, and copper are found in considerable quantities, but rice and cotton are the great staples of Georgian industry. Georgia was one of the original 13 States that declared their independence of Britain, and the last settled of the number. Pop. 1,184,000. The nominal capital is Milledgeville, but Savannah is the largest town in the State.

Georgia Island, or *South Georgia*, a considerable island in the Atlantic, nearly under the 54th par. of S. lat., and between 36° and 39° W. long. Its coasts are high, and for the most part surrounded by icebergs. They abound in seals.

Georgia, Gulf of, in the North Pacific Ocean, between the continent of North America and Vancouver Island. It contains several islands.

Georgievsk, a town of European Russia, gov. Stavropol. Pop. 3000.

Gera, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss-Schleitz. It contains manufactories of various kinds, and has several suburbs. Pop. 15,000.

Gerace, a town of Italy. prov. Calabria Ultra. The ruins of its castle, some temples, and an aqueduct, attest its former grandeur. Pop. 4000.

Gerdaunen, a town of Prussia, 40 m. SE. of Konigsberg, near a considerable lake; it is defended by two castles. Pop. 2400.

Germa, a town of Fezzan, Africa, 50 m. NW. of Mourzeok. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Garama.

Germain-en-Laye, St, a town of France, dep. Seine et Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Louis XIV. was born, in 1638. Here James II. of England met with an asylum when he fled to France, and here he died, in 1711.

Germain-la-Val, St, a town of France, dep. Loire; celebrated for its excellent wine.

Germano, St, a town of Piedmont.—Another, in S. Italy. Pop. 4000.

Germans, St, a decayed borough in Cornwall.

Germantown, a town in Pennsylvania; famous for a battle fought, in 1777, between the British and the Americans, in which the latter retreated, but the former suffered severely.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Stokes county.—*Germantown, New*, a town of New Jersey, U. States.

Germany, a country of Central Europe, bounded on the W. by France, Belgium, Holland, and the German Ocean; S. by the Tyrol and Switzerland; E. by Prus-

A MAN MAY LOVE HIS HOUSE, AND YET NOT RIDE ON THE RIDGE.

A PROUD LOOK MAKES FOUL WORK IN THE FINEST FACE.

sian Poland, Galicia, Hungary; and N. by Denmark and the Baltic. For a long period it has contained a great many independent sovereign princes, and a number of imperial towns or small republics, the whole of them forming a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive, but executive. The memorable contest with revolutionary France, which commenced in 1791, ended in the overturn of the old Germanic constitution. The treaty of Presburg, in 1805, gave Napoleon an opportunity of effecting a confederation of German princes, called "the Confederation of the Rhine," which was placed under the protection of the French emperor; and the success which attended his arms against the Prussians in 1807, and the Austrians in 1809, gave him the power of altering the territorial distribution of Germany at pleasure. Under these circumstances Francis II. (of Austria) renounced the style and title of Emperor of Germany; Napoleon created new kingdoms for members of his own family, &c., and incorporated the coasts of the German Ocean with the French empire. All this, however, was overturned when the tide of fortune turned against Napoleon on his retreat from Russia. The Germanic Confederation, of which Austria was the head, was established in 1815; its object being the maintenance of the security of Germany internally and externally, and the assertion of the independence and integrity of the respective states. The clumsy machinery of this confederation lasted just over half a century, until the growing rivalry between the houses of Austria and Prussia resulted in open war, and the arms of the former sustained a decisive overthrow in the battle of Königgratz (July 3d, 1866). The issue of the struggle was the dissolution of the existing Confederation, and the formation of a new league (North German Confederation) in its place. Austria was expressly excluded from this, and ceased to have any part in the affairs of the German nation, as a whole. Prussia became the head of the new league. Thus matters remained until the Franco-German war of 1870-71, when the victorious German powers conferred on the king of Prussia the hereditary title of Emperor of Germany. The new German Empire, of which Prussia is the head, comprehends twenty-six states, which have together an area of 209,204 Eng. sq. miles, and a population of 41,058,000. Every part of this extensive country does not enjoy the same mildness of temperature or fertility of soil; but, in general, the air is wholesome, and it produces abundance of all kinds of grain. The surface is tolerably level, yet it contains some mountains and large forests; the white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in several places; also chestnuts, oaks, beeches, firs, and fruit trees. Hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, &c. are cultivated; and the wines of Germany are in high esteem. Salt-springs are very numerous, as well as medicinal springs and baths, both hot and cold. The chief rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Main, and Oder. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The three

principal religions are Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there are numerous Jews in all the great towns.

Germersheim, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Rhine, 40 m. N. of Carlsruhe.

Gernsheim, a town in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, with a castle. Pop. 2800.

Gerona, a fortified city in Catalonia, Spain, chiefly noted for the number of its religious edifices. It has sustained numerous sieges, and been famous for the brave defence it always made; but especially for that it sustained under Alvarez, in 1809, for seven months, against the French. Lat. 42.5 N., lon. 2.40 E. Pop. 8200.

Gers, a department of France, the chief products of which are corn, wine, brandy, and wool. It includes the old province of Armagnac. Pop. 304,500.

Gevaudan, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lozère.

Gex, a town of France, department of Ain; noted for excellent cheese. Pop. 1400.

Geyser, the name of several curious intermitting hot springs in Iceland. The most remarkable is that called the Great Geyser, which spouts water to the height of 90 feet.

Ghadamis, or *Gadamis*, a town and oasis of Africa, in the northerly portion of the Sahara. Lat. 30.5 N., lon. 8.24 E. It has a mixed pop. of Arabs, Moors, and Negroes; and some caravan-traffic passes through it.

Ghat, a town and oasis in the Sahara, N. Africa; lat. 24.58 N., lon. 11.5 E. It is a considerable mart for slaves.

Ghauts, a chain of mountains in Western India, extending along the entire range of the Malabar coast. Their average height is from 3000 to 4000 ft, and their most elevated summits reach 8000 ft above the sea. The detached ranges of high ground upon the opposite side of the Indian peninsula are distinguished as the Eastern Ghauts, but they are much less elevated, and present less continuity. The word Ghauts signifies "gates," and applies, in strictness, to the defiles by which the mountains are traversed. The declivities of the Ghauts are thickly clothed with forests of teak and other trees.

Ghazipoor, or *Ghazeepore*, a district of British India, presidency Bengal, prov. Allahabad, highly celebrated for its produce of roses. It takes 200,000 flowers to produce the weight of a rupee in attar. This small quantity, when pure and unadulterated with sandal oil, sells upon the spot at 100 rupees (10l.). Rose-water enters into almost every part of the domestic economy of the natives of India, being used for ablutions, in medicine and cookery, for presents, &c.—The capital of the above district is a city on the north bank of the Ganges, with numerous mosques, and a superb palace, now almost in ruins: a little to the NE. is the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. Lat. 25.35 N., lon. 83.33 E. Pop. 7000.

Ghent, a city of Belgium, and cap. of East Flanders. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges, some of which are of considerable size. The finest

public building is the palace of the university, founded by William I. King of Holland, in 1816; but there are many good institutions and noble edifices. There are large cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures; also numerous gin distilleries, soap manufactories, breweries, tanneries, &c.; and it has a great trade in corn. Pop. 123,000.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, adjoining the SW. shore of the Caspian Sea. It is for the most part low and unhealthy, but produces abundance of fruit, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, timber, and excellent silk.

Ghiznee, or *Ghuznee*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, and formerly the capital of an extensive empire. It stands on a plain, nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea; and is surrounded by stone walls, flanked with numerous towers. Ghiznee was taken by the British in 1839, and again in 1842.

Giant's Causeway. See *Antrim*.

Giaveno, a town of Sardinia, 16 m. W. of Turin, with manufactures of silk and linen, &c. Pop. 9000.

Gibraltar, a town and fortress belonging to Great Britain, situated in Andalusia, Spain, at the western base of a lofty rock, the ancient *Calpe*, which, with *Abyla*, on the opposite shore of Africa, formed "the Pillars of Hercules." The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and the fortress, though taken by surprise by the British, in 1704, is considered impregnable. Pop. 13,000.—A fortified town in the province of Maracaybo, Venezuela. Lat. 9.50 N., lon. 70.38 W.

Gien, a town of France, on the Loire, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 4750.

Giessen, a fortified town of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. It has a few manufactures, but it is chiefly noted for its educational establishments, which constitute one of its principal resources. Pop. 7300.

Gigha, a small island, one of the Hebrides.

Gijon, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Asturias, 20 m. NNE. of Oviedo. Pop. 6200.

Gila, river, a considerable affluent of the Colorado, which enters the head of the Gulf of California, on the W. side of N. America. Its course is within the territory belonging to the U. S. It is navigable for boats to 100 m. above its junction with the Colorado.

Gilbert Islands, a group in the Pacific, crossed by the line of the equator, and between the meridian of 172° and 174° E. They are low, of coral formation, and inhabited by a pop. of 60,000.

Gilford, a town in Down county, Ireland. Pop. 2884.

Gilghit, a small mountain-country of Asia, lying amongst the declivities of the Hindoo-Koosh, and the inhabitants of which form an independent nation. The chief town—of the same name—stands on the river Gilghit, which joins the Indus on its right bank, above Attock.

Gilolo, an island in the East Indian Archipelago, and the largest of the Moluccas. Lat. 0.45 N., lon. 128.22 E.

Gilsland, a village in Cumberland, Eng-

land, frequented for its mineral waters. It lies 8 m. NE. of Brampton.

Gimont, a town in Gers, France. Pop. 2000.

Gingolph, St., a village in Valais, Switzerland, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva.

Giorgiev, a town of European Turkey.

Giovenazzo, a sea-port town of Naples, prov. Bari, situated on a high rock. Pop. 5500.

Girgenti, a city of Sicily, near the SW. coast of the island. Its situation is close to the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum, which was one of the largest and most famous cities of the ancient world. The modern city stands on the slope of an eminence, about 1200 feet above the sea, and contains, besides a large cathedral, 45 churches and 15 convents. Girgenti is the principal port for the shipment of sulphur. Pop. 17,000.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, twelve miles north of Bordeaux, whence it runs into the Bay of Biscay, after a course of about 45 miles.—A maritime department in the SW. part of France, and the largest in the kingdom. There are a few hills in the E., but the surface is generally level; and all its W. portion is a vast sandy flat. The culture of the vine is by far the most important branch of industry carried on in this department; and hence we have our claret. The first growths of the red wines are denominated Lafitte, Latour, Château-Margaux, and Haut Brion—all of the highest excellence: the secondary and third-rate wines are generally too light for English palates. We, however, drink their white wines, which are Saunterne, Barsac, &c. The vineyards are said to be the property of about 12,000 families. Pop. 641,000.

Girvan, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Pop. 5921.

Gisors, a town of France, dep. Eure. Pop. 3100.

Giuliano, San, a town of Sicily, at the NW. extremity of the island, a few miles distant from Trapani. Near it is the lofty height of Mount Eryx, where anciently stood the celebrated temple of Venus. Jasper is found in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 10,000.

Giurgevo, a mean though large town of Wallachia, on the Danube. Pop. 15,000.

Givet, a fortified town in Ardennes, France, situated on both sides of the Meuse. Pop. 4000.

Gizeh, or *Ghizeh*, a small town of Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, and 4 m. W. of Cairo. In its immediate vicinity are situated the largest of the Pyramids and the Sphynx.

Glamis, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland. Pop. 32.

Glamorganshire, a county of Wales, 48 miles in length and 26 in breadth, containing 526,080 acres, divided into 10 hundreds and 125 parishes, and having one city and five market-towns. The N. side is mountainous; but, to the south, it bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts; there being valleys among the mountains that yield good pasture. The other commo-

HE THAT SCOFFS AT THE CROOKED, HAD NEED GO VERY UPRIGHT HIMSELF.

HE IS AN ILL BOY THAT GOES LIKE A TOP, NO LONGER THAN 'TIS WHIPPED.

dities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone; and the principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Elwy, Neath, and Tawe. Pop. 397,859.

Glanford-bridge, or *Brigg*, a town in Lincolnshire; which has a good trade in corn, coal, and timber. Pop. 1692.

Glanworth, a town in Cork co., Ireland.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a small canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the Alps, except towards the north. The chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. Pop. 35,150.—The town of *Glarus*, the cap. of the canton, stands near the river Linth, which discharges its water into the Lake of Wallenstadt, and the valley of which is now a scene of busy industry, containing numerous cotton-mills and print-works. Pop. 4700.

Glasgow, the most important manufacturing and commercial city of Scotland, co. Lanark, situated on either bank of the river Clyde, which is here crossed by five bridges. It is the seat of a university, which dates from the middle of the 15th century, and possesses a venerable cathedral, founded in 1123, and dedicated to St Mungo, the patron saint of the city. The manufactures of Glasgow are of great variety and importance. Cotton and iron are the great staples, with textile fabrics of every description, chemical works, glass, pottery, &c. In the amount of its foreign commerce, Glasgow is surpassed only by Liverpool and London, and its mercantile relations extend to every part of the world. It is, in fact, the great outlet and mart for the manufacturing industry of Scotland. The extent of its Irish and coasting-trade is also very considerable. Glasgow is of early origin, dating at least as far back as the sixth century; but the tide of its commercial prosperity can scarcely be said to have set in earlier than the commencing portion of the 18th century. During the last sixty years its progress, both in commerce and manufactures, has been exceeding rapid, and has been accompanied by a correspondent increase in extent and population. At the present time, the extent of Glasgow is not less than 3 m. in the direction of E. and W., and 2 m. in that of N. and S. Its population, in 1871, amounted to 477,144, which is much greater than that of any other city in Scotland, and is not surpassed by any city in the United Kingdom, with the exception of Liverpool, Manchester, and the metropolis.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire, 22 m. S. W. of Bath; seated near a high hill, called the Tor, on which is a tower that serves for a seamark. Here are considerable ruins of a famous abbey, which occupied an area of 60 acres. The George Inn was formerly a hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who came to visit the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, said to have been planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and to blossom on Christmas Eve. The last abbot was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII., for not acknowledging his supremacy. Pop. 3668.—A town of Connecticut, U. S.

Glatz, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, the cap. of a circle of the same name.

It stands on the river Neisse, near the Austrian frontier. Its manufactures consist of woollen cloth, damasks, plush, ribands, muslins, leather, &c. Pop. 9800.

Glauchau, a town of Saxony, on the river Mulde, 54 m. WSW. of Dresden. Pop. 10,300.

Gleiwitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 m. SE. of Oppeln. Pop. 8200.

Glencoe, a vale in Argyleshire; noted for the massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, in 1691, by order of William III.

Glenelg, a town in South Australia, on the shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, 8 m. SW. of Adelaide.—A river of Victoria (Australia), flowing into the Southern Ocean, near the border-line between the province of Victoria and South Australia.

Glenluce, a town in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

Glogau, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the left bank of the Oder, below Breslau. Pop. 15,000.

Glommen, the largest river of Norway, which issues from a lake in the south-east of Dronthiem, and flows south by Kongsvinger into the North Sea, at Fredricstadt.

Glossop, a manufacturing town of England, co. Derby, near the line of railway between Manchester and Sheffield. The parish contains numerous cotton-mills, also woollen and paper-mills, &c. Pop. 17,046.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 26 broad; it contains 803,840 acres, divided into 28 hundreds and 338 parishes, and has two cities and 26 market-towns. The air is sharp in the east, called the Cotswold, but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The west part is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly possessed by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities are woollens and cheese; the principal rivers are, the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower or Bristol) Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. Total pop. 534,640.

Gloucester, a city, and the capital of the above county, situated on the river Severn. It has ten parish churches, besides the cathedral, which exhibits the various gradations of style during the great era of church architecture, from the Norman conquest till the close of the 15th century. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, a county gaol, a shire-hall, &c. Pin-making was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but it has materially declined. Ships come up the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of vessels of above 500 tons burden. Pop. 18,341.

Gloucester, a sea-port in Essex county, Massachusetts; it is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the United States.—A fertile town of Virginia.—A town of New Jersey, on the Delaware.—Another in Cumberland county, Maine.

Gluckstadt, a town of N. Germany, duchy of Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in

IF NOBODY TAKES NOTICE OF OUR FAULTS, WE EASILY FORGET THEM OURSELVES.

HE THAT IS SLOTHFUL IN HIS WORK, IS BROTHER TO HIM THAT IS A GREAT WASTER.

trade, navigation, and the Greenland whale fishery. Pop. 6000.

Gmünden, a town of Upper Austria, beautifully situated at the foot of the Traun See (or lake of Gmünden), 35 m. SW. of Linz. Pop. 3250.

Gnesen, a town of Prussia, prov. of Posen, 45 m. SW. of Bromberg. Pop. 7800.

Goa, a city in Concan, Hindoostan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. Lat. 15.30 N., lon. 74.2 E.

Goalpara, a town of Brit. India, prov. of Assam, on the river Brahmapootra.

Goar, St., a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 20 m. above Coblenz. Pop. 1480.

Gobi, or *Shamo*, an extensive desert region of Central Asia, stretching through 1800 m. in the direction of its length (SW. to NE.), with a breadth of from 300 to 400 m. It is included within the limits of the Chinese Empire, and is thinly occupied by wandering tribes of Mongol or Tartar origin. The Gobi exhibits for the most part grassy plains, intermixed with arid tracts either of barren rock or shifty sand.

Godalming, a town of Surrey, on the Wey; it has manufactures of stockings and coarse woollen cloths. Pop. 2444.

Godavery, a large river of Hindoostan, which has its sources in the Western Ghauts, and flows into the Bay of Bengal.

Godmanchester, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses: for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Pop. 2363.

Goeree (or *Goedereede*), an insular tract on the coast of Holland, forming, with Overflakke, which it adjoins, one of the islands at the mouth of the Meuse. It contains the decayed town of Goedereede.

Goes, a fortified town of Holland, prov. of Zealand, trading in salt and corn. Pop. 4700.

Gohud, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Gwalior territ., and 28 m. NE. of Gwalior.

Gojam, a prov. in the south-east of Abyssinia. It is flat, abounds in pastures, and is very populous.

Golconda, a fortress and ruined town of Hindoostan, in the province of Hyderabad. It was formerly a considerable depôt for diamonds, brought thither chiefly from Balaghaut, to be polished and fashioned for sale.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the British, and also the Dutch, have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 miles from west to east, between the rivers Assinee and Volta; and includes several districts, seven of which are dignified with the title of kingdoms. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on an extensive trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing and in cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. Most of the inhabitants go naked: and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle. Cape Coast Castle is the capital

of the British possessions on the Gold Coast.

Goldau, a valley in Switzerland, cant. Schweitz, between the mountains of the Rigi and the Rossberg. The fall of a large portion of the latter mountain (by a landslip), in 1806, filled up a large portion of the valley, and overwhelmed the village of the same name, which it had previously contained.

Goldberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzbach, memorable for a decisive victory gained in the neighbourhood, August 26, 1813, by Marshal Blucher, over the French. It has manufactures of woollen goods, stockings, gloves, &c. Pop. 7100.

Goldingen, a town of Courland, with a castle. Pop. 1350.

Golnitz, a town of Hungary; with mines of iron and copper, also cutlery and iron-wire factories. Pop. 5000.

Gombroon, (or *Bander-Abassi*), a sea-port town of Persia, prov. Kerman; on north side of the Strait of Ormuz. It has an export trade in carpets, tobacco, and dried fruits. Pop. 9000.

Gomera, one of the Canary Islands. Lat. 28.6 N., lon. 17.8 W.

Gonaive, an island in the West Indies, off the W. coast of Hayti. It has no permanent inhabitants.

Gonaives, a sea-port of Hayti, W. Indies, on a bay of the same name. Lat. 19.27 N., lon. 72.42 E.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situated on a hill, to the north of Lake Dembea. The houses are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones. There are no shops, and the inhabitants carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and fossil salt are the only payments used.

Good Hope, Cape of, a celebrated headland on the S. coast of Africa; discovered by the Portuguese in 1487. It had its name from the hope entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was fulfilled by their doubling it in 1497, and arriving at Calicut. The Dutch first visited it in 1600, and in 1650 they made a settlement there. See *Cape Colony*.

Goodwin Sands, dangerous sand-banks off the E. coast of Kent, to the seaward of the Downs. According to a doubtful tradition, they occupy part of the estate which formerly belonged to Earl Goodwin, the father of Harold, and which subsequently became submerged, in 1097, by an irruption of the sea.

Goomty, a river of Hindoostan, which traverses the prov. of Oude, passing by Lucknow and Jounpoor, and enters the Ganges a little below Benares.

Goonfodah (or *Konfodeh*), a sea-port of Arabia, on the shore of the Red Sea. Lat. 19.10 N., lon. 41.5 E.

Goorkha, a city of Northern India, in the independent principality of Nepaul, 58 m. W. of Khatmandoo, and the former capital of the Ghoorka nation.

Gooty, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lat. 15.8 N., lon. 77.42 E.

Gorcum, a town in South Holland; with a trade in corn, cheese, and butter. Pop. 8400.

Gore Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 60.30 N., lon. 172.50 W.

Goree, a small island of Africa on the south side of Cape Verd, serving as an entrepôt for gum-Senegal, ivory, gold-dust, and other productions of the coast. It belongs to France. Lat. 14.40 N., lon. 17.25 W.

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, 16 m. from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lat. 43.26 N., lon. 9.54 E.—An island in the Pacific Ocean, lying off the coast of New Granada, S. America. It is high, very woody, and about 10 miles in circuit. Lat. 3.6 N., lon. 77.50 W.

Goritz (or *Görz*), a town of Illyria, 21 m. NNW. of Trieste. It was at this place that the ex-king of France, Charles X., died in 1836. Pop. 10,400.

Gorlitz, a town of Prussian Silesia. It is well built and flourishing, with several fine public edifices, and is the cap. of a circle of the same name. There are manufactures of steel and iron wares, bell-casting, tanning, linen-bleaching, &c.; and there is an active trade in the linen fabrics and wool of the surrounding districts. Pop. 18,000.

Gort, a town in Galway county, Ireland.

Goruckpore, a town and district of British India, presid. Bengal; ceded to the British in 1801. The town stands on the river Raptce, 104 m. N. by E. of Benares.

Goshen, a town of New York, U. S.—Another in Litchfield, Connecticut.

Goslar, a city of Hanover, in Hildesheim, the seat of the mining council and of the eorn magazines of the Hartz. It has various manufactures, and is famous for beer. Pop. 7200.

Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the west side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which there is a floating bridge. Here is the Royal Victualling Yard, for the supply of the navy. Pop. 7366.

Gotha, a handsome well-built town of Central Germany, cap. of the principality of the same name, and, conjointly with Coburg, the residence of the sovereign prince. It contains seven churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, a good picture gallery, and splendid library, with one of the most admirable collections of coins and medals in Europe. Lat. 50.56 N., lon. 10.44 E. Pop. 18,000.

Gothard, St., a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 10,595 feet above the sea.

Gothland, one of the four general divisions of Sweden; including nine provinces, and the Isles of Gottland and Oeland. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when their country was united to Sweden. Gothland includes 12 of the 24 läns, or counties, into which Sweden is now divided.

Gottenburg, or *Gothenburg*, a city of Sweden, cap. of West Gothland, situated on the river Göta, near its outlet in the Kattegat. It has a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks. Pop. 42,000.

Göttingen, a city of Prussian Germany, prov. Hanover, and formerly included within the kingdom of that name. The surrounding district abounds in flax, tobacco, and

fruit, and has extensive pasture and forest lands. The celebrity of Göttingen is derived from its university, founded by George II. of England, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most excellent libraries in Europe. Lat. 51.31 N., lon. 9.56 E. Pop. 15,800.

Gottland (or *Gothland*), an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. Corn and vegetable productions are grown only in sufficient quantities for home consumption, but fine timber, cattle, and marble are exported. Its chief town is Wisby.

Gouda, or *Tergouuo*, a town of South Holland. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, sailcloth, &c., but is only known to England by its cheeses and tobacco-pipes. Pop. 13,000.

Gour, an ancient capital of Bengal, now in ruins. Lat. 24.53 N., lon. 88.14 E.

Gourock, a village and watering-place of Scotland, co. Renfrew, situated on the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles W. of Greenock. Pop. 2076.

Govan, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 2 m. W. of Glasgow. Pop. 7637.

Gowhatti, a town in Assam, Brit. India, on the Brahmapootra river.

Gouran, a borough in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Goyaz, an inland province of Brazil, 900 miles long and 500 broad. Pop. 180,000. The town of Goyaz (or Villa Boa de Goyaz) is the capital.

Gozo, an island in the Mediterranean, situated 2 m. NW. of Malta, with the islet of Cumino between. It belongs to Britain, and has 16,000 inhab.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, fertile in wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lat. 39.6 N., lon. 28.2 W.

Grain Coast, a country of Guinea, between the Sierra Leone country and the Ivory Coast. The name (now seldom used) was conferred from the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise. The greater part of this tract is now included within the republic of Liberia.

Grammont, a town of Belgium, prov. of East Flanders. Pop. (with commune) 7400.

Grampian Hills, a chain of sterile and desolate hills in Scotland, which stretch through a large portion of Middle Scotland in the general direction of SW. and NE., occupying great part of the counties of Argyle, Dumbarton, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness. The highest summit of the Grampians is Ben Nevis, in the SW. part of Inverness-shire, 4368 feet high. Numerous other summits exceed 3000 ft, as Ben Mac Dhui, Ben Lomond, Ben Lawers, &c.

Gran, a city of Hungary, on the Danube, with a good trade in wine, and some manufactures. The superb cathedral, with the archbishop's palace, &c., occupy a commanding position, overlooking the town and river, on the summit of a high and precipitous rock. Pop. 12,800.

Granada, a province of Spain, forming part of Andalusia. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; and it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruit, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests supply gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.—The capital of

this province is a city of its name, the former capital of a Moorish kingdom, and celebrated for the magnificent Moorish palace of the Alhambra. Granada stands beside the stream of the Darro, above its junction with the Xenil. All the public buildings are magnificent; and the cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. Pop. 61,000.—A city of Central America, one of the chief places in the republic of Nicaragua. Lat. 12.5 N., lon. 86.36 W. Pop. 10,000.

Granada, New. See *New Granada*.

Granard, a borough in Longford, Ireland. Pop. 1665.

Grande, Rio, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic about 200 miles south of the Gambia.

Grangemouth, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland. Pop. 1759.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire. Lat. 52.59 N., lon. 0.36 W. Pop. 5628.

Granton, a maritime village of Scotland, 3 m. NW. of Edinburgh, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth.

Granville, a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Manche. Its chief trade is in the cod and oyster fisheries, and eggs are largely exported to London. Lat. 48.50 N., lon. 1.35 W. Pop. 8300.

Graslitz, a town of Bohemia; famous for its manufactures of brass. Pop. 3600.

Grasmere, a small lake of Westmoreland, 3 m. NW. of Ambleside.

Grasse, a town of France, dep. of the Var. Pop. 6700.—Another in Aude, France.

Gratz, a city of the Austrian empire, cap. Styria, situated on the river Mur, 90 m. SW. of Vienna; and, next to Vienna, Prague, and Trieste, the most populous and important city of the German portion of the Austrian dom. It has numerous manufactures, and a good trade in timber, and the other products of Styria, Hungary, Croatia, Turkey, &c. Pop. 63,000.

Graudenz, a town of Prussia, situated on the right bank of the Vistula, in the prov. of Prussia Proper, 60 m. S. of Dantzic. Pop. 8600.

Grave, a town of the Netherlands, prov. of North Brabant, on the river Meuse, 7 m. SW. of Nimeguen. Pop. 2500.

Gravedona, a town of Austrian Italy, on the NW. shore of the Lake of Como. Pop. 3200.

Gravelines, a sea-port town of France, dep. Nord, 11 m. W. of Dunkirk.

Gravellona, a town of Piedmont, Sardinian States, 10 m. SE. of Novara. P. 1900.

Gravesande, a decayed town of Holland, 8 m. SW. of the Hague.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, on the Thames, greatly resorted to by visitors from the metropolis. Gravesend is famous for the abundance and excellence of its vegetables. Towards the E. are several batteries, and opposite the town is Tilbury Fort. Pop. 21,265.

Gravina, a town of Naples. Pop. 9000.

Gray, a town in Upper Saone, France. Pop. 6500.—Another in Cumberland co., Maine, U. S.

Grays Thurrock, a town in Essex. Pop. 2209.

Grazalema, a town of Andalusia, Spain, 60 m. ENE. of Cadiz. Pop. 8400.

Great Salt Lake, a lake in the Utah (or Mormon) Territory, U. S. It is about 75 m. long, with an irregular outline, and derives its name from the great saltiness of its water, which is void of animal life of any description. It lies at a level of 4200 ft above the sea, and receives a stream from the smaller Lake Utah, which is 100 ft higher in level.

Great Salt Lake City, the cap. of the Utah Territory, U. S., and the chief seat of the Mormon community. It is a short distance from the SE. shore of the above lake, and on the banks of the river which issues from Lake Utah. Great Salt Lake City was founded in 1847, on the settlement of the Mormons there, after their expulsion from Nauvoo (Ill.) Pop. 12,800.

Greece, a kingdom of SE. Europe, established in 1832, previous to which it had formed for some centuries a provincial division of the Turkish Empire. The present kingdom of Greece embraces only part of the country known as Greece in ancient times, but is inclusive of those portions of the Greek territory which occupy the most conspicuous place in the pages of history. Athens and Corinth, Thebes and Argos, Sparta and Elis, are within its limits. The Ionian islands, previously under British rule, were relinquished in favour of Greece in 1864. With this addition, the kingdom of Greece comprehends an area of 20,234 sq. m., and a population of 1,458,000. Its three great divisions are—Northern Greece, a narrow strip of territory to the northward of the Gulf of Corinth; the Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus; and the Islands, of which the largest is Negropont, the ancient Eubœa. Greece is a beautiful country, abounding in fine natural objects—alternate mountain-peaks and ravines, hills and valleys, wooded headlands and shaded torrent-streams. Its plains are of limited extent, and none of its rivers are of sufficient size to be navigated. A large portion of the country (especially in the Morea, which includes the Arcadia of the classic world) is fitted rather for pastoral pursuits than for the use of the plough. The olive grows in every part of the country, and both the mulberry and the currant-grape are extensively reared. Tobacco and cotton are also grown. But the pursuits of industry are generally in a backward condition. There are few manufactures, but Greek skill in the arts of dyeing and embroidery has been perpetuated from ancient times, as likewise has the fondness of the Greek for the sea, and his success in the pursuits of the trader. The Greeks are the universal agents in the trade of the Levant, and are to be found in every sea-port town around its shores. The exports of Greece are cotton, corn, currants, silk, olive-oil, honey, wax, gum, &c.: the imports, chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. The present ruler of Greece is George I. (a prince of the reigning house of Denmark), who, in 1863, accepted the throne from which a revolutionary movement had expelled the prior king, Otho I. The government, which

HALF-WITTED PEOPLE HAVE A TALENT OF TALKING MUCH AND SAYING LITTLE.

under Otho had become a corrupt despotism, has been greatly modified, and has now the form of a constitutional monarchy. Athens is the cap. of the kingdom.

Green, a river of Kentucky, which flows west and north into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide.—A town in Lincoln county, Maine.

Greencastle, a town in Pennsylvania.

Greenfield, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Franklin county.

Greenland, an extensive insular region towards the north pole, and regarded as belonging to North America. It was discovered in 983, by some Norwegian adventurers from Iceland, and was named Greenland, from its superior verdure to Iceland. They planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony, Iceland, and Denmark, was continued till the beginning of the fifteenth century; when, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice upon the coast, the colony became inaccessible, and the records of it disappear from history. In more recent times, the western coast was chiefly explored by Davis and other English navigators. The country is inhabited by Esquimaux, as far as 76° N. lat.; and the Danes possess various settlements in the SW. part. The settlers rear a considerable number of sheep, for whose winter subsistence they cut the grass in summer, and make it into hay. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the northern lights diversify the gloom of winter, which is very severe. The exports consist chiefly of whale oil, seal, bear, and rein-deer skins, eider-down, &c. The native Esquimaux, who are seldom much above 5 ft in height, display considerable skill in the structure of their fishing-boats and hunting implements. Their houses are from 6 to 8 ft high, varying in size according to the number of families they are intended to accommodate, and divided by skins into different compartments. Their food is principally the dried flesh of the seal, with a little game and fish; coffee, tobacco, snuff, and brandy are esteemed the greatest luxuries.

Greenlaw, the county-town of Berwickshire, Scotland. Pop. 800.

Greenock, a sea-port of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Clyde, below Glasgow; with a great trade in the Newfoundland and herring fisheries; also ship-building, the manufacture of steam-engines, chain cables, anchors, &c., besides many other branches of industrial occupation, which are extensively carried on. James Watt was a native of Greenock. Pop. 57,138.

Greensted, a village in Essex, a mile west of Ongar. This place is remarkable for a little church (built prior to the conquest), the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, adjoining London. It is seated on the Thames; and is famous for a magnificent hospital, formerly used as an asylum for disabled seamen, and within which is included a naval school. This building, originally intended for a palace, was commenced by Charles II., who built one wing; in the reign of William III. it was completed. Greenwich

Park contains nearly 200 acres; it is well stocked with timber and deer, and furnishes from its higher part magnificent views of the metropolis and its vicinity. It also contains the national observatory, built by Charles II. on the summit of a hill, whence English geographers compute the longitude. Pop. (of par. bor., which includes the neighbouring towns of Deptford and Woolwich), 169,361.

Greifenberg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Pomerania, the cap. of a circle of the same name. It is 41 m. NE. of Stettin. P. 4400.—A town of Prussian Silesia, 35 m. SW. of Leignitz. Pop. 2700.

Greifswalde, a town of Prussia, prov. of Pomerania, 12 m. SE. of Stettin. P. 12,700.

Greitz, a town of Central Germany, in the principality of Reuss-Greiz, of which it forms the cap. It stands on the river Elster, 50 m. SSW. of Leipsic. Pop. 6000.

Grenada, an island of the W. Indies, belonging to Britain. Lat. 12 N., lon. 61.45 W. It has an area of 125 sq. m. and a pop. of 29,600. The mountains that occupy the interior of the island rise to 3200 ft above the sea. Sugar, molasses, rum, and cocoa, are the chief productions. The chief town is St George.

Grenadines, a chain of islets extending northward from Grenada to St Vincent, and forming part of the Brit. W. Indies. The largest of them is Carriacou; Bequia and Canaguan are next in size. They are dependencies of Grenada.

Grenna, a town in Sweden, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter.

Grenoble, a fortified city in the SE. of France, cap. of the dep. of Isère, and on the river Isère. It has a fort on the summit of a mountain; and its commerce is considerable. Pop. 23,000.

Gretna Green, a village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, long famous for the resort of fugitive minors from England to get married; a practice now prohibited by legal enactment.

Greytown (or *San Juan de Nicaragua*), a sea-port town of Central America, lying at the mouth of the river San Juan, which flows from Lake Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea. It lies at the southern limit of the Mosquito Territory. Greytown was for some years the seat of considerable commerce, carried on under the protection of the consuls of the respective nations that are represented there. It has recently declined, in consequence of the gradual silting-up of its harbour, and the town is falling into comparative decay.

Grimsby, Great, a borough and sea-port town in Lincolnshire; with a good trade in coal and salt. Pop. 20,244.

Grimsel, a mountain of Switzerland, one of the chain of the Bernese Alps. The pass over it, leading from the cant. of Berne into that of Valais, near the head of the Rhone, is 8400 ft above the sea.

Grindelwald, a village and mountain-valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, to the SE. of the lake of Brienz, and in the midst of the magnificent scenery of mountain and glacier that belongs to the Bernese Oberland.

Grinstead, East, a town in Sussex. Pop. 4266.

BRING YOUR LINE TO THE WALL, NOT THE WALL TO YOUR LINE.

CARE WILL KILL A CAT, YET THERE IS NO LIVING WITHOUT IT.

Griquas, a people of South Africa, beyond the NE. limits of the Cape Colony, within the valley of the Orange river. They belong to the Hottentot race.

Grisons, a considerable canton of Switzerland, full of mountains and valleys, the latter watered by numerous rivers. The main chain of the Rhaetian Alps divides the canton from W. to E., a great portion of it being above the limit of perpetual snow; and it is crossed by the Splügen, St Bernard, Albula, and Scaletta passes. The scenery is peculiarly grand and magnificent; and the canton contains upwards of 240 glaciers, comprising some of the largest in Switzerland. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan. It is the most thinly-populated of the Swiss cantons. Pop. 91,000.

Griz-Nez, Cape, a headland of France, forming the nearest point of the French coast to the shores of Britain. It was the ancient Itium Promontorium.

Grodno, a government of Russia, formerly belonging to Poland; about 200 miles long, and averaging in breadth 75. Little corn is grown, except rye; but flax, hemp, and hops are raised in considerable quantities. Cattle and sheep are tolerably abundant, and much wool is exported. —The cap. of the above gov., on the Niemen, with a fine castle, an academy of medicine, a gymnasium, &c. Pop. 16,000.

Groll, or *Groender*, a strong town of Holland, prov. Guelderland.

Groningen, a prov. of Holland; divided into two parts, called Groningen and Ommelanden, celebrated for their rich pasture lands. —The city of Groningen is the cap. of the prov.; it has a citadel, an university, and a palace. Pop. 33,700.

Grosseto, a fortified town of Tuscany, the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. 2300.

Grosswardein (or *Nagy-Varad*), a strong town of Hungary, with 20,000 inhab.

Grubenhagen, a prov. of Hanover, which adjoins, and is partly enclosed by, the duchy of Brunswick.

Grunberg, a town in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. —Another, in Prussian Silesia, 60 m. NNW. of Leignitz. Pop. 10,700.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony. —Another, in Zurich, Switzerland.

Gruyère, a town of Switzerland, canton Fribourg; with an ancient castle situated on a hill. The district round Gruyère is famous for its cheese, which is made in great quantities, and of a highly superior quality.

Guacara, a town of Venezuela, 60 m. SW. of Caracas. Pop. 4000.

Guadalaxara, a prov. of Mexico; distinguished for the fertility of its soil, and the richness of its silver mines. —The cap. of the above prov. is a handsome town, situated in a rich plain, on the Rio Grande de Santiago. It has become the second city of the republic, and its population is supposed to exceed 60,000. Lat. 21.9 N., lon. 103.2 W. —A town in New Castile, Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lat. 40.33 N., lon. 3.22 W. Pop. 7000.

Guadalete, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Granada, crosses Anda-

lusia, and enters the Bay of Cadiz by two mouths.

Guadaloupe, one of the Caribbee Islands, between Antigua and Dominica; on which is an active volcano. It is one of the most valuable West India colonies belonging to France. Pop. 132,800. —A town in Estremadura, Spain, with a celebrated convent.

Guadalquivir, a river which rises in La Mancha, Spain, flows through Andalusia, by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the Bay of Cadiz.

Guadarrama, a river and mountain-range of Spain. The mountains of Guadarrama form part of the chain that divides Old and New Castile. The river flows through New Castile, and joins the Tagus, below Toledo.

Guadiana, a river that has its source from some lakes in La Mancha, Spain, N. of Alcares. It is soon afterwards lost in the earth, and springs up again at several openings, called the Eyes of the Guadiana; it then flows W. by Calatrava, Merida, and Badajos, into Portugal, where it takes a southern direction, and, separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the Bay of Cadiz.

Guadix, a city in Granada, Spain, situated in a rich country, on a river of the same name. The chief branch of industry is the manufacture of large clasp knives. Pop. 9110.

Guam, or *Guahan*, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; abounding with excellent fruits, particularly guavas, bananas, cocoas, oranges, and limes. Lat. 13.23 N., lon. 144.50 E.

Guamanga, or *Huamanga*, a city of Peru, with an university, a cathedral, and many handsome buildings and good streets. Near it are mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and quicksilver. Lat. 12.57 S., lon. 73.58 W. Pop. 25,000.

Guanajuato, or *Guanaxuato*, an inland mining city of Mexico, in a fertile and populous district. Lat. 21.0 N., lon. 79.23 W. This town has been entirely created by the mines which surround it. The vicinity abounds with tillage land, yielding good crops of wheat, maize, &c.

Guanare, a town of Venezuela, S. America; having a good export trade in cattle and mules. Pop. 12,300.

Guancavelica, a city of Peru, capital of a province, famous for mines of quicksilver. Lat. 12.45 S., lon. 74.46 W.

Guapore, a river that has its source in the district of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, about 100 miles north-east of Villa Bella. It flows NW. and joins the Mamore, forming with it the great stream of the Madeira, the chief affluent of the Amazon.

Guarda, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the source of the Mondego river. Pop. 3900.

Guardafui, Cape, the E. extremity of the African continent. Lat. 11.50 N., lon. 51.21 E.

Guardia, the name of several small towns in Spain; one in New Castile (28 m. ESE. of Toledo); a second in Galicia (SW. of Pontevedra, on the Atlantic coast); and a third in Andalusia, 5 m. SE. of Jaen. —Also, several towns in the south of

Italy, the principal in the prov. of Abruzzo Citra, 12 m. SSE. of Chieti. Pop. 6400.

Guarmey, a sea-port town of Peru, 150 m. NW. of Lima, with only 500 or 600 inh.

Guastalla, a town of Italy, on the right bank of the Po, 17 m. NE. of Parma, and in the duchy of that name. Pop. 3000.

Guatemala, a country of Central America, one of the five states that formed, for a time, a nominal confederacy under that designation (see *America, Central*). It is the most considerable of the number, and has an area little short of 53,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 970,000, three-fourths of them Indians or people of mixed descent. The whites are principally of Spanish origin, the country having, prior to 1823 (with all the neighbouring portions of the New World), constituted a dependency of the Spanish crown. Since 1839, the Union between Guatemala and the other States of Central America has been dissolved, and it is now a sovereign republic. Guatemala possesses an extensive range of coast upon the side of the Pacific, with a smaller outlet upon the Atlantic shores. The country is chiefly mountainous, and possesses great abundance both of mineral and vegetable wealth. Cochineal is its chief article of commercial produce: cocoa, tobacco, sugar, coffee, vanilla, and cotton are also grown. Guatemala is divided into seven departments. The city of New Guatemala is its capital.

Guatemala, New, a city of Central America, the cap. of the above state, situated on a high plain, 4372 ft above the sea, and 45 m. distant from the Pacific coast. It was founded in 1776, in consequence of the nearly total destruction of Old Guatemala by a violent earthquake, three years before. Pop. 60,000.—*Old Guatemala* lies 21 m. to the SW. of the newer city of that name, in a beautiful valley, and has still 9000 inhab. At a few miles distant, and upon either side of the valley in which the city stands, are the volcanoes of Fuego and Agua, the former 13,160 ft, and the latter 12,260 ft, above the sea.

Guayaquil, a sea-port and the chief city of the republic of Ecuador, Colombia, on the river of the same name. Lat. 2.18 S. lon. 79.43 W. Pop. 20,000.

Guaymas, a sea-port town of Mexico, with an excellent harbour. Lat. 27.50 N., lon. 112.0 W.

Guayra, La, the chief sea-port town of Venezuela. Lat. 10.36 N., lon. 67.6 W. Pop. 8000.

Gubbio, a town of Italy, within the prov. Umbria, 50 miles WSW. of Ancona. Pop. 4300.

Guben, a town of the Prussian dom., province Brandenburg. It has a good trade in cattle, wool, &c., and several manufactories. Pop. 9256.

Guelderland, a province of Holland, lying to the northward of the river Meuse, and bordering on the Zuyder Zee. It is fertile in fruit and corn, and has 396,000 inh. Arnhem, Zutphen, and Nimeguen, are the principal towns.

Gueldern, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 27 m. NW. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4000.

Guernsey, an island in the English Chan-

nel, lying off the north coast of France, and forming one of the group known as the Channel Islands, which have been a dependency of the English crown ever since the period of the Norman Conquest. Guernsey is 36 m. in circuit, and is surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. Formerly Guernsey was noted for a most extensive contraband trade, and was used by merchants as a depôt for foreign wines and other goods. The exports consist chiefly of cider, apples, potatoes, building-stone, and wine; the imports are wheat and flour, sugar, coffee, and British manufactures. The only town is Peter-le-Port.

Guiana, an extensive country of South America, large portions of which are now included within Brazil and Venezuela. The only territories to which the name is now applied are three contiguous provinces, which form possessions of Britain, the Netherlands, and France, and which are respectively known as British, Dutch, and French Guiana. All three, bordered on the north by the waters of the Atlantic, stretch inland to the high range of the Parime Mountains, or Sierra Acaray, by which they are divided from the empire of Brazil. British Guiana is the largest of the three provinces, and has an area of not less than 76,000 sq. m., with a pop. (not including the native Indian race) of 163,000. It borders upon Brazil and Venezuela upon the S. and W.; on the E., the river Corentyn divides it from Dutch Guiana. The climate of all three of the Guianas is strictly tropical, two rainy seasons, with intervening periods of drought, marking out the divisions of the year. Sugar, coffee, and cotton, are staple productions of each; pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, being added to the list of articles exported from French Guiana. The agricultural resources of either territory are very great, but only very small portions of the soil have been hitherto brought under the planter's care. A large proportion of the population (forming, in British and Dutch Guiana, the great majority) are negroes, who work in the plantations. There are also tribes of native Indians. The rivers of British Guiana are the Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, besides the Corentyn on its eastern border—all of them navigable by boats for considerable distances upward. Georgetown, at the mouth of the Demerara, is the capital of the colony.—*Dutch Guiana* extends from the Corentyn eastward to the river Maroni, and includes the valley of the river Surinam. It has an area of 38,500 sq. m., with a pop. (exclusive of Indians and Maroons) of about 60,000. Paramaribo, a short distance above the mouth of the Surinam, is its capital.—*French Guiana* extends along the coast between the rivers Maroni and Oyapok, embracing 30,000 sq. m. of territory, with a pop. stated at between 300,000 and 400,000. The town of Cayenne, situated on the island of that name, adjoining the coast, is the capital.

Guildford, the county-town of Surrey,

A JOKE NEVER GAINS OVER AN ENEMY, BUT OFTEN LOSES A FRIEND.

A HOG THAT IS BEHIND, IS NEVER EASY TILL HE HAS BEHIND OTHERS.

situated on the river Wey: it has a great trade in timber and corn. Pop. 9106. — A town in Connecticut, U. S.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, prov. Entre Duero-e-Minho. Lat. 41.24 N., lon. 8.14 W. Pop. 8260.

Guinea, a large region of Africa, little known except the coast, which extends along the Atlantic upwards of 2600 miles. It lies between 10° N. and 12° S. lat., and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The climate is very unhealthy for Europeans. The negro states, amongst which it is for the most part divided, are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves. The chief article of commerce obtained from the Guinea coast to the northward of the equator, is palm-oil, to which are to be added gold-dust, ivory, gums, ostrich-feathers, and various dye-woods. To the southward of the line, the chief traffic is in slaves. The British, French, and Portuguese have factories upon the coast.

Guinea, New, or Papua, a large island in the Pacific Ocean, to the north of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait; extending more than 1200 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300. The coasts are generally lofty; and, in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage as can scarcely be conceived. It is the native country of the birds of paradise. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papuans; they have the features and complexion of the Malays, but are, in general, of horrible appearance and great ferocity. The chief commerce is with the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils; their returns are ambergris, tortoise-shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papuans dry with great skill.

Guines, a town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, and 6 m. S. by W. of the town of Calais. Pop. 3700.

Guingamp, a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 19 m. NNW. of St Brieux. It possesses some linen manufacture. P. 5800.

Guipuzcoa, a province of Northern Spain, forming one of the three divisions of the former prov. of Biscay. It has a bold and rocky coast, with a mountainous interior. Tolosa is the chief town.

Guisborough, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 5202.

Gujerat, or *Gujrat*, an extensive prov. of W. Hindoostan. It comprises the N. districts of Bombay, and part of the dom. of the Guicowar. The climate is oppressively hot in summer, but in winter temperate and agreeable; and though it is barren in some parts, upon the whole it is one of the most productive provinces of India. The peninsular portion of the province, situated between the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, is called *Kattywar*.

Gumbinnen, a town of East Prussia. Pop. 7000.

Gumish-Khaneh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 m. W. of Erzeroom. There are copper and lead mines in its neighbourhood.

Gumri, a strong town of Russian Armenia. Lat. 41.50 N., lon. 43.52 E.

Gunabad, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassaun, 135 m. S. by W. of Mushed.

Gundava, a city of Beloochistan. Lat. 27.58 N., lon. 68.2 E.

Gundwana, an extensive prov. situated in the Deccan, Hindoostan; the greater part of which is mountainous, poor, ill-watered, covered with jungle, and thinly inhabited.

Güns, a town in the W. of Hungary, 57 m. S. of Vienna. In 1532, its garrison successfully withstood a besieging army of Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent. Pop. 8000.

Guntoor, a town of Hindoostan, cap. of a district of the same name, pres. of Madras. Lat. 16.17 N., lon. 80.32 E.

Gunzburg, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, at the junction of the river Gunz with the Danube. Pop. 3100.

Gurhwal, a rugged and mountainous country of India, embracing part of the stupendous Himalayan chain, and within which are the sources of the Ganges, and its chief tributary, the Jumna. It is governed by a native rajah, under British protection. The inhabitants, chiefly Hindoos, practise agriculture, and also pursue an extensive carrying-trade with the people of Tibet, upon the opposite side of the mountains.

Guriel, the S. district of Imeritia, a province of Asiatic Russia.

Gurrah, a town in Gundwana, Hindoostan, capital of the large district of Gurrah. It stands in a most singular pass, which extends through and along the face of a mountainous ridge for two miles, and near the Nerbudda. Lat. 23.9 N., lon. 80.16 E.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Balaghaut, having a strong hill fort. It is the cap. of a mountainous district, abounding in strong positions. Lat. 13.46 N., lon. 78.34 E.

Gurupa, a town in Para, Brazil; with manufactures of earthenware, &c.

Gustrow, a city of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 m. S. of Rostock. Pop. 9000.

Guzel-hissar, or *Aidin*, an inland town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Anatolia, 60 m. SE. of Smyrna. It is the residence of a pasha, and has considerable commercial importance. Pop. 30,000.

Gwalior, a fortified city of India, the capital of the dominions of Scindia, 60 m. S. of Agra. Though popularly regarded as impregnable, it has twice (in 1779 and 1803) been taken by the British, and was again occupied by a British force in 1843, after the victory of Maharajpore, gained over the Mahratta army. Pop. 50,000.

Gweedore, a bay and district on the NW. coast of Ireland, county Donegal.

Gyöngyös, a town of Hungary, situated at the foot of Mount Matra, 43 m. NE. of Buda. Pop. 15,000.

Gyula, a town of Hungary, in the midst of the great plain, and on one of the branches of the river Koros, an affluent of the Theiss. Pop. 14,700.

HAARLEM, a considerable city of N. Holland, in which are manufactures of

silk, linen, and cotton fabrics, velvets, rugs, carpets, lace, &c. It is likewise the seat of a considerable trade in tulips, dahlias, hyacinths, ranunculuses, and other bulbs, which are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 26,000.

Habergham Eves, a township in Lancashire, 2 m. SW. of Burnley.

Hacha, a sea-port of New Granada. Lat. 11.28 N., lon. 72.46 W.

Hacketstown, a town in Carlow, Ireland. — Another in New Jersey, U. S.

Hackney, a large and populous village of Middlesex, now brought within the north-eastern limits of the metropolis.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a co. of Scotland, 25 miles long and 15 broad, divided into 24 parishes. The soil is, in many parts, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the northern slopes of the Lammermuir Hills, which feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams; and the principal river is the Tyne. Total pop. 37,770. —

Haddington, a borough, is the capital of this county, in which are manufactures of coarse woollen cloth and leather. Here the celebrated John Knox was born, in 1505. Pop. 4004.

Hadleigh, a market-town in Suffolk. Pop. 3575. — A village in Essex, near Rochford.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, on the sea-coast, between Yemen and Omaun. The chief products of this country are frankincense, gum arabic, dragons' blood, myrrh, and aloes.

Hagenow, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and 16 m. SW. of the town of Schwerin. Pop. 2650.

Hague, The, a town of Holland, prov. S. Holland, situated 32 m. SW. of Amsterdam, and within 3 miles of the German Ocean. It may compare with the handsomest cities of Europe in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its squares and streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants. The Hague has never been a place of great commercial importance, the manufacture of porcelain and book-printing being almost the only branches of industry; but as a place for the collection of pictures by the Dutch masters it is unrivalled. Pop. 90,000.

Haguenau, a fortified town of Germany, territ. Alsace-Lorraine, 16 m. N. of Strasbourg. Pop. 11,300.

Hailsham, a market town in Sussex. Pop. 2098.

Hai-nan, an island in the China Sea, forming part of the province of Quang-tong. The forests abound with sandal, cocoa, rose, brazilletto, ebony, and other cabinet woods, and the sweet potato forms an important article of culture. The climate is very hot. Small quantities of gold and silver are found in the interior, and pearls and corals abound on the coasts.

Hainault, a province of Belgium, which extends for a considerable distance along the French border, and is crossed by the streams of the Scheldt and Sambre. It

derives importance from its rich coal-mines, and is the seat of great manufacturing industry, including the making of cutlery and articles of hardware in general, with woollen and linen-goods, &c. Its population, exceeding 845,000, is equivalent to an average of 586 persons to the sq. m. The capital of the prov. is Mons. During the middle ages, the Counts of Hainault ruled over a more extensive territory than the present province of that name, and a part of which is now included in the French dep. of Nord.

Hajeepoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, cap. of the fertile district of Terhoot. Lat. 25.41 N., lon. 85.17 E.

Hakodadi, a sea-port of Japan, situated on the island of Jesso, at the eastern entrance of the Strait of Sangar, which divides Jesso from the neighbouring island of Nippon. It has within recent years become partially opened to intercourse with other nations.

Hal (or *Halle*), a town of Belgium, on the river Senne, 30 m. SSW. of Brussels. Pop. 6400.

Halberstadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 32 m. SW. of Magdeburg, and the cap. of a circle of the same name. It has considerable manufactures of woollen cloth, gloves, carpets, &c. Pop. 19,000.

Haldon Hill, a ridge of hills in Devonshire, four miles from Exeter, containing many fossils.

Hales, a village in Gloucestershire, noted for the remains of a magnificent abbey.

Hales-owen, a town in Worcestershire; in which the poet Shenstone was born and buried. Pop. 2984.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, which has a good trade in linen yarn and canvass. Pop. 2437.

Halibut, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the SW. extremity of the peninsula of Aliaska, N. America. Lat. 54.48 N., lon. 16.15 W.

Halifax, an extensive town in the West Riding of Yorkshire; which is a great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tam-mies, and other woollen fabrics. The cloth weavers first settled here in the beginning of the 15th century, since which time it slowly but gradually increased. The introduction of steam-engines and power-looms has contributed in no little degree to increase its importance; and to these causes, united with its unlimited command of coal, and the means of internal communication, its rapid rise within a recent period is attributable. Lat. 53.45 N., lon. 1.45 W. Pop. 65,510. — A city and the capital of Nova Scotia, settled by the British in 1749. The harbour extends north by west about sixteen miles in length, and terminates in a beautiful sheet of water, called Bedford Basin, which contains ten square miles of safe anchorage. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. At the north extremity is the King's Yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. Lat. 44.40 N., lon. 63.31 W. Pop. 29,500. — A town of North Carolina, capital of a county. Lat. 30.16 N., lon. 77.33 W.

Halkirk, a town in Caithness, Scotland.

GENTILITY, SENT TO THE MARKET, WILL NOT BUY A PECK OF MEAL.

HE THAT PEEPS THROUGH A HOLE MAY SEE WHAT WILL VEX HIM.

Hall, a town of Austria, prov. Tyrol, on the N. bank of the river Inn, below Innsbruck. Pop. 5000.—A town of Wurtemberg, 35 m. NE. of Stuttgart. Pop. 6500.

Hallamshire, a district of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, inclusive of the town of Sheffield with its environs, and the adjacent country for some distance.

Hallaton, a decayed market-town in Leicestershire. Pop. 696.

Halle, a town of the Prussian States, with a famous university, founded by Frederick I. in 1694. Lat. 51.29 N., lon. 11.58 E. Pop. 52,000.

Hallowell, a town of the U. States, in Maine. Pop. 4600.

Halmstad, a sea-port town of Sweden, cap. of the län of Halmstad (or Halland, as it is also called). It stands on the shore of the Kattegat, to the SE. of Gottenburg, and has flourishing woollen manufactures, and a good salmon fishery. Pop. 2200.

Hals, a town and fort of Denmark, 15 m. E. of Aalborg.

Halstead, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 5783.

Haltwhistle, a town in Northumberland. Pop. 5200.

Ham, a town of France, dep. Somme; celebrated for its castle, a strong fortress, used as a state prison, and for a time the place of sojourn of Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., after his abortive insurrectionary attempt in 1840.

Hamadan, a city in Irak, Persia, the mart of trade between Ispahan, Teheran, and Bagdad. Here is a Jewish Synagogue, said to contain the tomb of Mordecai and Esther. From the days of Darius to those of Ghengis Khan, it was, on account of the coolness of its climate, the favourite residence of the kings of Persia during those months of summer in which the heat of Susa and Ispahan is almost insupportable. Lat. 34.53 N., lon. 48 E. P. 30,000.

Hamah, a city of Syria, on the Orontes, the mosques and best houses of which are curiously built with black and white stones. The bazaars are numerous and well supplied; and the inhabitants manufacture linen and silk stuffs, and woollen mantles. Pop. about 30,000.

Hambleton, a village in Hampshire. Pop. 1891.

Hamburg, a commercial city of Germany, and independent member of the new German Empire (1871), situated on the right bank of the river Elbe, about 70 miles above the sea, and at the point where it is joined by the stream of the Alster, which expands into two considerable basins—the inner and outer Alster. It had formerly extensive fortifications, which were razed after the wars of the French Revolution, and their circuit converted into promenades. Besides its older portions embraced within this circuit, Hamburg has extensive suburbs: Altona, which is within the prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, immediately adjoins its western limit. Hamburg is the great commercial outport of Germany, and carries on an immense foreign as well as inland trade. Amongst its numerous public buildings, the churches of St. Michael and St. Nicholas, the Stadt Theater, the Exchange, the Senate House, and the Orphan Asylum (Allgemeine Krankenhaus) are conspicuous.

There are extensive manufactures of cotton and other goods, sugar-refineries, tobacco-works, breweries, distilleries, &c. Pop. 240,000.

Hameln, a strong town of N. Germany, on the river Weser. Lat. 52.5 N., lon. 9.23 E. Pop. 6200.

Ha-mi, a town of Central Asia, within the limits of Chinese Tartary, and on the great line of caravan-traffic which crosses the desert region of the Gobi.

Hamilton, a town and fort of Ohio, in the U. S.—A town of New York, with a noted glass manufactory.—A town of Canada, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 26,700.

A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, where lace, cambrics, and black silk veils, are manufactured to a considerable extent. Pop. 11,496.

Hamm, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, with 6000 inh.

Hammerfest, the most northerly town of Norway (and, indeed, of the entire globe), situated on the island of Hvaløe, which adjoins the coast. It has an extensive fishery. Pop. 500.

Hammersmith, a large village in Middlesex, near London, with a suspension bridge across the Thames; and, towards the river, a number of handsome seats and villas.

Hampshire, or *Hants*, a county of England; extending, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from north to south, and 38 from east to west. Including the island, it contains 1,041,920 acres, divided into 10 hundreds and 311 parishes, and has one city and 20 market-towns. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and towards the sea are great quantities of marshland, but very fertile; and all the remainder of the land is excellent. Besides wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, the chief of which are the New Forest and the Forest of Bere. Of the rivers, the principal are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour. Pop. 544,684. The county-town is Winchester.

Hampshire, New, one of the United States of America, 160 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is divided into six counties, the chief rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Piscataqua; and it has several lakes, the largest of which is called the Winnipiseogee. The surface near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills, mountains, and barren rocks. The White Mountains are the loftiest; Mount Washington, the highest, being 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The hills and sides of the mountains are covered with fine trees; and the best lands are along the borders of the rivers. Total pop. 315,000.

Hampstead, a village in Middlesex, near London, seated on the side of a hill (400 feet above the level of the Thames), on the top of which is a fine heath, that commands a delightful prospect. Pop. 19,106.

—A town in Queen's county, New York.

Hampton, or *Minchin Hampton*, a town in Gloucestershire; in which are extensive cloth manufactures. Pop. 4147.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, on the

EVERY POTTER PRAISES HIS OWN POT, AND MORE IF IT BE BROKEN.

EVERY ONE BASTES THE FAT HOG, WHILE THE LEAN ONE BURNS.

Thames, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, originally and magnificently built by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The only remains of the old palace are some of the domestic offices, the principal part having been taken down in 1690, and the present palace erected by William III. The celebrated Cartoons of Raphael are kept here. —A town of Virginia, capital of Elizabeth county. —Another in New Hampshire.

Hanau, a strong city in Hessen-Nassau, Germany. It has manufactures of velvet, woollen stuffs, stockings, leather, porcelain, and snuff; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. Very near it are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. Napoleon, on his retreat from Leipsic, in 1813, gained here a decisive victory over a Bavarian army. Pop. 20,000.

Hang-chow, a city of China, of the first class, capital of Tche-kiang. It lies at the S. termination of the Grand Canal, and is famous for its trade in silks, nankeens, dyed cottons, &c. Lat. 30.20 N., lon. 119.48 E.

Hanley, a town in Staffordshire, within the tract called the Potteries. Pop. (with Shelton, which it adjoins) 39,976.

Hanover, a prov. of Prussian Germany, and formerly a distinct kingdom, the history of which, from its connexion with the House of Brunswick, it may be desirable to notice. The reigning family derived its origin from the union of the Marquis d'Este, in the 11th century, with a wealthy princess of Bavaria, the issue of which received the surname *Guelph*, from his maternal ancestors, and inherited the dukedom of Bavaria. Henry the Lion, born in 1129, and well known in the history of the Crusades, was the first *Guelph* duke of Brunswick. He married a daughter of Henry II., king of England; and from this marriage both the houses of Brunswick and Luneburg are descended. But the claim of the elder branch of the house of Brunswick to the crown of England was derived from the union of Ernest Augustus with Sophia, grand-daughter of James I. of England; the issue of which marriage was George Louis, who became king of England in 1714. Hanover was an *electorate*, containing the duchies of Zell, Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and the principalities of Verden and Grubenhagen. In 1803, the French obtained possession of all these states, and, soon afterwards, they were given as a province to Prussia; but, in 1813, His Britannic Majesty's government was reestablished. In 1815, the duchy of Lauenburg was ceded to Denmark, and some small territories to Prussia and Oldenburg. The remaining states, with Osnaburg, Hildesheim, East Friesland, Lower Munster, and some petty districts, were formed into the kingdom of Hanover, of which George III. of Britain was the first king, in 1815. On the death of William IV., by virtue of the Salic law, which prohibits female succession, it passed to Ernest, duke of Cumberland, as next male heir. The separate existence of Hanover was terminated by its incorporation with Prussia, after the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. The Harz and other elevated

tracts occupy the southern portion of the province; the rest is a level plain, diversified by a few sand hills. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Weser, Ems, Aller, and Leine. —The capital is a fortified city of the same name, on the Leine; well built, and has manufactures of lace, stockings, cotton goods, ribands, leather, and snuff. Lat. 52.22 N., lon. 9.44 E. Pop. 87,000. —A town of New Hampshire, U. S. —Another in Pennsylvania. —Another in Virginia.

Hanover, New, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, to the NE. of New Guinea, covered with trees.

Hanse Towns, once a powerful association of commercial towns in Germany, which flourished from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and are known under the name of the Hanseatic League, of which Lubeck was considered the capital. Since 1630, it has become limited to Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which retain the name of Hanse Towns to this day, and have, as such, a voice in the imperial chamber of Germany.

Han-chong, a city of China, Shen-see prov., of the first class, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. Lat. 32.53 N., lon. 106.35 E.

Han-yang, a first-rate city of China, in Hou-pih prov. Lat. 30.36 N., lon. 113.44 E.

Hapae, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Hapsburg, an ancient castle of Switzerland, now nearly destroyed, but at one time the cradle of the House of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria, A.D. 1273.

Harborough, Market, a town in Leicestershire. Pop. 2362.

Harburg, a town of N. Germany, on the S. bank of the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, Pop. 5000.

Harcourt, a town in Eure. —Another in Calvados, France.

Harderwick, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, on the shore of the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 4500.

Harfleur, a small sea-port town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, on the estuary of the Seine, 4 m. E. of Havre. Pop. 1600.

Harlech, a decayed market-town of Merionethshire, N. Wales, on the shore of Cardigan Bay.

Harling, a market-town in Norfolk, with 1109 inh.

Harlingen, a large and populous fortified sea-port of Holland, in Friesland province. Pop. 8500.

Harlow, a town in Essex. Pop. 2377.

Haro, a town in Old Castile, Spain.

Harrar (or *Hurrur*), a city of Eastern Africa, the capital of a state of the same name, and the ruler of which bears the title of Emir. Lat. 9.19 N., lon. 42.18 E.

Harrington, a town in Cumberland, six miles north of Whitehaven. Pop. 1788. —Another in Lincoln county, Maine, U. S.

Harristown, a bor. in Kildare, Ireland.

A WORD AND A STONE, THROWN AWAY, DO NOT RETURN.

"EVERY ONE TO HIS TRADE," QUOTH THE BOY TO THE BISHOP.

Harrowgate, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; famous for six medicinal springs, both chalybeate and sulphureous, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water in Britain. Pop. 6843.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, a village in Middlesex; noted for its grammar-school, which was founded in 1571, by Mr John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of the neighbouring hamlet of Preston. Among the many public characters educated at this school may be mentioned Sir W. Jones, Lord Byron, Marquis of Hastings, Dr Parr, and Sir Robert Peel. Pop. 4997.

Hartford, a city of Connecticut, United States, situate 50 miles from the mouth of the Connecticut river, up to which point it is navigable for sloops. It has manufactures of leather, shoes, woollen and cotton goods, saddlery, carriages, &c.; a large inland trade, and daily communication with New York. Pop. 29,000.—A town of North Carolina.—Another in Kentucky.

Hartland, a market-town in Devonshire. Pop. 1916.

Hartlepool, a town on the coast of Durham, a place of great resort for company in the bathing season. Pop. 13,166.

Hartley, a town in Northumberland; in which are salt, copperas, and glass works. It is 10 m. NE. of Newcastle.

Hartwell, a village in Buckinghamshire, for some years the residence of Louis XVIII. of France, during his period of exile.

Hartz, or *Harz*, a mountain-tract in Germany, lying chiefly in the south of Hanover, and extending thence from Goslar to Hartzgerode, occupying a space of 70 miles in length by 20 in breadth. It is covered by great forests, which afford an ample store of valuable wood; and has mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and coal. The inhabitants of this secluded district are chiefly employed as woodmen and miners; and are exempt from taxes and military service. The highest mountain, called the Brocken, rises 3658 feet above the level of the sea.

Harwich, a sea-port town and borough in Essex, at the confluence of the Stour and the Orwell, formerly the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. Harwich harbour is at once capacious, safe, and commodious, but the sea has made great encroachments on the peninsula on which the town is built. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 6979.

Haslemere, a disfranchised borough in Surrey. Pop. 952.

Haslingden, a town in Lancashire; with considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton, but principally cotton. Pop. 7693.

Hasselt, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Limburg. Pop. 8200.

Hastings, a town and fashionable watering-place in Sussex. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a large castle, now in ruins. The drives and walks in the neighbourhood are very beautiful; adjoining it on the W. is St Leonard's, itself a handsome and commodious town,

in the modern architectural taste. The chief trade is in the fishery, and the building of boats and small coasting-vessels. Pop. 29,291.

Hatfield, a town in Hertfordshire, on the Lea. Pop. 3860.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Hatherleigh, a town in Devonshire. Pop. 1645.

Hatras, a town and fort of Hindoostan, 90 m. SE. of Delhi.

Hattem, a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, 36 m. N. by E. of Arnhem. Pop. 2400.

Hatteras, a dangerous and remarkable cape of North America, which extends far into the ocean, from the coast of North Carolina, U. S.

Hattia, an island at the mouth of the Brahmapootra river, Hindoostan, productive in grain.

Hattingen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, seated on the river Ruhr, an affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 4300.

Hatzfeld, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, 15 m. NW. of Marburg.

Havannah, a city and sea-port on the NW. coast of Cuba, and the capital of the island. The harbour is capable of containing upwards of 1000 vessels of the largest size; and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and wax. From its position, which commands both inlets to the Gulf of Mexico, its great strength, and excellent harbour, Havannah is, in a political point of view, by far the most important maritime station in the West Indies. Pop. 200,000.

Havant, a market-town in Hampshire. Pop. 2634.

Haverford-west, a borough of Wales, and the largest town in Pembrokeshire. Pop. 6622.

Haverhill, a town in Suffolk; with a manufacture of checks, cottons, &c. Pop. 2434.—A town in New Hampshire, U. S., chief of Grafton county.—Another in Essex county, Massachusetts.

Havre, Le, formerly *Havre-de-Grace*, a maritime town of France, at the mouth of the Seine, and in the dep. Seine Inférieure, a commercial port of considerable importance, well fortified, and having a good trade; in fact, from its being, as it were, the port of Paris, most of the colonial and other foreign products destined for its consumption are here imported. It has a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. Pop. 74,000.

Hawaii. See *Owhyhee*.

Hawarden, a town in Flintshire, Wales, which has a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a foundry for cannon. Pop. 7044.

Hawes Water, a lake in Westmoreland, south of Penrith.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, noted for its stocking manufactures: also for flannels, blankets, tartans, druggets, and cloths of various descriptions. Pop. 11,355.

Hawkshead, a market-town in Lancashire. Pop. 2081.

A MAD BULL IS NOT TO BE TIED UP WITH A PACKTHREAD.

BLOW THE WIND NEVER SO FAST. IT WILL LOWER AT LAST.

Hay, a town in Brecknockshire, Wales, on the Wye. Pop. 1777.

Hayti (known also as *St Domingo*), the largest, next to Cuba, of the West India islands. It formerly belonged jointly to Spain and France; the greater portion subsequently to France alone. In 1803, the negro population, after a series of bloodshed and atrocities almost unparalleled, expelled the French and effected their own independence. But the island was not wholly in the hands of the blacks till 1821, when the Spanish portion placed itself under the government of Boyer, who then became master of the whole of Hayti. More recently, the island has become divided into two distinct states—the Republic of Hayti, which embraces the western portion, and the Dominican Republic, which includes the eastern and former Spanish portion. The town of Port au Prince is the capital of the former; St Domingo, of the latter territory. The total pop. of the island is estimated at 760,000, of whom 560,000 are subjects of the Haytian Empire, and 200,000 of the Dominican republic. The soil of Hayti is fertile, and the climate extremely hot; the mountains abound in excellent timber, and in mines of lead, iron, copper, silver, &c.; but the land is ill cultivated, and the export trade in sugar, coffee, and other productions is in a depressed condition. Besides St Domingo and Port au Prince, the other chief towns on the island are Cape Haytien, Cayes, Jaquemel, and Gonaives.

Haytien (Cape), a sea-port town of Hayti, on the north side of the island, and one of the principal cities within the late empire (now republic) of Hayti. During the former period of French dominion, it bore the name of Cape Francois, and was accounted one of the finest and most flourishing cities in the W. Indies. Half the town is now in ruins, and the trade (chiefly with the U. S.) is much less than formerly. Pop. 9000.

Headford a town in Galway, Ireland. Pop. 993.

Heap, a township in Lancashire, 2 m. E. of Bury, with extensive manufactures.

Heaton Norris, a township in Lancashire, on the Mersey. Pop. 16,333.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands lying off the west coast of Scotland, and included within the counties of Ross, Inverness, and Argyle. Gaelic or Celtic is the language spoken throughout the whole extent of the Hebrides. The climate is more humid and variable than in any other part of the British dominions, and in the winter season the islands are often visited with destructive storms and tempests. The rearing of black cattle and sheep is the most extensive and profitable employment of the inhabitants.

Hebrides, New, islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14.29 and 20.4 S. lat., and 116.41 and 170.21 E. lon. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour. Their ca-

noes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture.

Hebron (or *El-Khulil*), a town of Syria, 17 m. S. of Jerusalem, and in which is a mosque, said to contain the tombs of Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, &c.—A town in Cumberland county, Maine, U. S.

Hechingen, a town of Southern Germany, formerly the cap. of an independent principality. It lies 30 m. SSW. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3500. See *Hohenzollern*.

Hecla, a famous volcano of Iceland, 5095 feet in height.

Hejaz (or *El-Hejaz*), a province of Arabia, on the western side of that country, and embracing the tract in which the cities of Mecca and Medina are situated. It is the Holy Land of the Moslem, the scene of annual pilgrimage to the sacred places connected with the career of the Arabian prophet.

Hedon, a disl. bor. in East Yorkshire. Pop. 993.

Heidelberg, a city in Baden, Germany, on the river Neckar, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. Pop. 17,000.

Helder, a town of North Holland, with a strong fort, that defends the entrance of the Texel. Lat. 53.0 N., lon. 4.34 E.

Helen's, St, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, 11 m. SE. of Liverpool, with extensive glass-works, and also chemical works. Copper-smelting is likewise carried on. Pop. 45,134.

Helena, St, a lofty island in the Atlantic Ocean, 27 miles in circuit, belonging to Great Britain. It has some mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. The chief inconvenience to which this island is subject is want of rain; but it is far from being barren: the interior valleys and little hills are covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, filled with cattle and sheep; goats, hogs, and poultry are likewise numerous. Rupert Bay, Jamestown, and Lemon Valley, are the landing-places; and they are so strongly defended by nature and art, that it seems impossible to force a descent. To this island Buonaparte was exiled by the allied powers of Europe in 1815; and here he died in 1821. Lat. 15.55 S., lon. 5.43 W. Pop. 7000.

Helensburgh, a watering-place in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, situated on the N. side of the Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock. Pop. 4613.

Helier's, St, capital of the Island of Jersey, with a tide harbour and a strong pier. Pop. 30,900.

Heligoland, or *Helgoland*, an island belonging to Great Britain, in the German Ocean. It is a long and narrow rock, nine miles in circuit, rising in the centre to a round elevation. On the north end is a light-house, and on the south a haven for fishing-boats. Lat. 54.3 N., lon. 8.25 E. Pop. 2300.

Hellgate, a strait near the west end of Long Island Sound, eight miles north-north-east of New York. It is narrow and

crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across, which cause whirlpools, and a tremendous roaring at low water.

Helmershausen, a town of Hessen-Nassau, with 2000 inhab.

Helmont, a town of N. Brabant, Holland.

Helmsdale, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over a rocky bottom to the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German Ocean is a good salmon fishery.

Helmsley, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 3429.

Helmsstadt, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, originally built by Charlemagne, in 782. Lat. 51.13 N., lon. 11.1 E. Pop. 6500.

Helmund, a river of Afghanistan. It rises to the north-west of Caubool, and flows with a SW. course into the Lake of Zurrah.

Helsingborg, a town of Sweden, on the E. side of the Sound, opposite Elsinore. Pop. 2800.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland; protected, to seaward, by the fortified works of Sveaborg. Pop. 25,000.

Helsingland, a former province of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and the Gulf of Bothnia. It has extensive forests and many iron mines.

Helstone, a borough in Cornwall, on the river Looe. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin. Pop. 3797.

Helvellyn, a high mountain in Cumberland, to the south of Keswick, 3055 feet above the level of the sea.

Helvoetsluys, a strong sea-port of S. Holland. Its excellent harbour is capable of accommodating the whole Dutch navy. It was from this port that William III. embarked for England in 1688. Lat. 51.42 N., lon. 4.0 E. Pop. 2500.

Hempstead, or *Hemel Hempstead*, a corporate town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 2974. In the neighbourhood are several excellent paper-mills; but the chief employment of the female part of the population is straw-plaiting.

Hems (or *Homs*), a city of Syria, surrounded by walls, a short distance E. of the river Orontes. It represents the ancient Emesa. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 34.28 N., lon. 37.20 E.

Henley, or *Henley-on-Thames*, a market-town in Oxfordshire, on the Thames. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech-wood. Pop. 3419.

Henley, or *Henley-in-Arden*, a town in Warwickshire, on the Alne.

Henlopen, Cape, a cape of the State of Delaware, which is the south point of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and upon it there is a light-house. Lat. 38.48 N., lon. 75.9 W.

Henry, Cape, a cape of Virginia, which is the south point of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37.1 N., lon. 76.0 W.

Herat (or *Heraut*), a city of Afghanistan, and the seat of an independent principality, which adjoins the Persian province of Khorassan. It is encompassed by a lofty mud wall and wet ditch, and has a strong citadel. The staple commodities are silk, saffron, and assafoetida; and it is

the emporium of the trade carried on between Caubool, Bokhara, Hindoostan, and Persia. An effort made by Persia, in 1855, 56, to annex Herat to her territory, was defeated by the armed intervention of Britain. Pop. about 50,000.

Hérault, an extensive dep. of France, including the north-east part of the old prov. of Languedoc. The production of wine, silk, honey, and wax are the chief branches of industry; but the pilchard and other fisheries afford employment for many of the inhabitants. Pop. 400,420.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mt Vesuvius in the year 79. After a concealment of sixteen centuries, accidentally, in 1713, to the discovery of its ruins. Since that period many excavations have been made, and numerous relics found, which throw great light on the state of the arts and the domestic customs of the Romans.

Herefordshire, a county of England, 40 miles long and 35 broad, is divided into 11 hundreds and 220 parishes, and has one city and seven market-towns. The soil of this county is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit; apples, from which cider in great quantities is made, grow in abundance. The cattle of Herefordshire are deservedly held in high estimation, being excellent workers, remarkably quiet and docile, and fattening easily; but as respects the dairy, they are of little value. The sheep are small, but afford a fine silky wool. The chief rivers are the Wye, Monnow, and Lug. Total pop. 125,370.

Hereford, a city of England, and the cap. of the above county, was repeatedly the seat of hostilities during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, but it is a place of no great trade or interest at the present day. It is seated on the Wye, over which is an ancient stone bridge. Its principal manufacture is gloves. Pop. 18,347.

Hermanstadt, a strong city of Transylvania. Lat. 45.43 N., lon. 24.56 E. Pop. 21,500.

Hernösand, a sea-port of Sweden, cap. of the län of that name. Lat. 62.38 N., lon. 17.53 E. Pop. 2100.

Hertford, a borough, and the capital of Hertfordshire, on the Lea. Here is a public school belonging to Christ's Hospital in London, also a shire-hall, and a large county gaol. About two miles from the town is Hailybury College, established in 1806 by the E. I. Company, for preparing its civil officers for their duty in India. About a mile to the east is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head-spring of the New River. Pop. 7169.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, 36 miles in length and 28 in breadth, divided into eight hundreds and 134 parishes, and having 19 market-towns. The north part is hilly, forming a scattered portion of the chalky ridge that extends across the kingdom in this direction; the soil, however, produces excellent wheat and barley. The west part is, in general, a tolerably rich surface, and under capital cultivation. The most noted rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River. Total pop. 192,226.

Herve, a town of Belgium, prov. Liège. Pop. 3400.

Herzegovina, a country of Turkey in Europe, adjoining Bosnia, and extending south-east to the borders of Albania and Montenegro. Mostar is its chief city.

Hesdin, a town of France, dep. Pas de Calais. Pop. 3200.

Hessen-Cassel, or *Electoral Hesse*, a member of the former Germanic Confederation, but incorporated within the Prussian dominions in 1866, and now included within the prov. of Hessen-Nassau. It embraced a central territory and several detached portions, the whole lying between lon. 8° and 11° E., and lat. 50° and 53° N. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, but in general only the valleys and the lower portion of the hill slopes are cultivated. Mining is pursued more or less throughout, and considerable quantities of iron, copper, cobalt, and coal are produced; there are manufactories of various kinds of cloth, also hardware, fire-arms, porcelain, musical instruments, &c.; but the great article of export is linen cloth.

Hessen-Darmstadt, or the *Grand Duchy of Hesse*, a state of Germany, lying between lon. 7° and 10° E., and lat. 49° and 51° N., divided into the provinces of Starkenberg, Upper Hessen, and Rhenish Hessen. It is extremely fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and fruit in abundance. Mining is next in importance; the manufactures being inconsiderable. Pop. 854,000.

Hessen-Homburg, a small territory in Germany, formerly a sovereign landgraviate, but since 1866 incorporated within the Prussian territory.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, on the Tyne, with a trade in tanned leather, hats, shoes, and gloves. Pop. 5331.

Heytesbury, a dis. bor. in Wiltshire. Pop. 1214.

Hidjellee, a maritime town in Bengal. Lat. 21.50 N., lon. 38.10 E.

Hielmer, a lake of Sweden, lying between those of Wener and Maelar.

Hieres, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France.

Hidres, or *Hyerres*, a town of France, dep. Var, near the Mediterranean coast. It is the birth-place of Massillon; and has manufactures of orange-flower water and other perfumes. Pop. 10,000.

Higham Ferrers, a dis. bor. in Northamptonshire, on the Nen. Pop. 1152.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, five miles from London.

Highlands, a natural division of Scotland; comprising the mountainous part in the north and west of the country, as well as the western islands, from Perthshire, inclusively, to the Orkneys.

Highworth, a market-town in Wiltshire. Pop. 3629.

Hildesheim, a city of Germany, on the Innerste. Lat. 52 N., lon. 10 E. Pop. 15,000.

Hillah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the river Euphrates, and in the neighbourhood of the remains of ancient Babylon. Pop. 10,000.

Hillsborough, a town of North Carolina, capital of Orange county. Lat. 36.2 N., lon. 79.15 W.—A borough in Down coun-

ty, Ireland, with a manufacture of muslins.

Himalaya or *Himaleh* (Mountains), a stupendous chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Caubool along the N. of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from Caubool to China. The average height of the Himalaya chain is estimated at 15,700 ft, but numerous peaks exceed 25,000 ft in altitude. The highest measured summit is Mt Everest, which is 29,002 ft above the sea. Kunchinjinga is 28,156 ft, and Dhawalagiri 26,826 ft.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire; in which is a considerable manufacture of stockings. Pop. 6902.

Hindia, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lat. 22.28 N., lon. 77.5 E.

Hindon, a borough in Wiltshire. Pop. 604.

Hindoo-Koosh, a mountain-system of Central Asia, adjoining the W. extremity of the Himalaya chain, and traversing the NE. portion of Afghanistan, with the adjoining regions of Turkestan. The snow-covered mountain called Hindoo-Koh, one of its most conspicuous summits, is to the N. of the city of Caubool, and is conjectured to exceed 20,000 ft in height.

Hindoostan (or *India proper*), a vast region of southern Asia, extending from the Himalaya Mountains southward to Cape Comorin, and comprising, in its wider portion, the countries lying between Assam and Burmah on the east, with Afghanistan and Beloochistan on the west. Its more southward division forms a peninsular region, bounded on two sides by the waters of the Indian Ocean. In all, Hindoostan comprises 1,300,000 sq. miles of territory, with a pop. numbering above 200 millions,—little less than two-thirds that of Europe, and exceeding that of Britain, France, Austria, and Russia, united. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Brahmapootra, Indus, Nerbudda, Taptee, Mahanuddy, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cauvery. The chief mountains are the Himalaya, Vindhya, and the Ghauts. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hindoos, and are followers of the Brahminical religion: there are, however, about ten millions of Mohammedans. Though commonly spoken of as one people, the Hindoos really comprise many distinct tribes and nations, amongst whom are diversities of language, custom, and religious observance. In general, the Hindoos are of dark complexion, of slender figure, and of pleasing countenance and manner. They are, socially, divided into numerous castes; the four principal of which are the Brahmins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. The people of different castes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers; and they are forbidden to intermarry, to eat, or even to drink out of the same vessel, with one of another caste. The arts in which the Hindoos have made the greatest progress are, agriculture, weaving, dyeing, and architecture, more especially weaving and dyeing. Hindoostan, towards the N., is pret-

AT WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS, FRIENDS ARE DISCERNED FROM KINSFOLK.

YOUR LOOKING-GLASS WILL TELL YOU WHAT NONE OF YOUR FRIENDS WILL.

MANY ARE BETTER KNOWN THAN TRUSTED.

ty temperate, but sultry in the S.; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds, and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are cotton goods, muslins, and calicos. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, elsewhere described. The political condition of Hindoostan is anomalous. A native population of above 200 millions is held in subjection by a few thousand settlers from a distant island in the Western Ocean. The whole of India, from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, is virtually subject to the sway of Britain, though in some of its provinces the forms of native government are allowed to remain. British India (as the countries under the direct rule of Britain are termed) is divided into the great provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjaub, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Bombay, and Madras. These together embrace an area of 930,599 sq. m., and a population of above 190 millions. British Burmah, however, lies beyond the limits of Hindoostan or India proper, and comprehends an extensive tract of country on the western side of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The Native States (which stand in various degrees of relationship to the British power, and to many of which the designation of Protected or Tributary States is applied) include an area of 596,790 sq. m., and a population which is little short of 50 millions. The town and territory of Goa, on the west coast, belong to Portugal, and a few tracts, of insignificant extent, are under the rule of France: with these exceptions, British power is throughout supreme. The prestige of military success which has hitherto served in no small degree to maintain this power, is the more easily intelligible from the fact that the vast mass of the Hindoo population has in all ages been the ready prey of the conqueror. Devoid of self-sustaining energy, the Hindoos have never raised themselves to a foremost place among nations, even of Asiatic blood. It has been under their Mohammedan rulers that their most consolidated display of power has been at different times displayed. The foreign commerce of India, long a monopoly in the hands of the East India Company, was partially opened in 1814, and in 1834 the exclusive restrictions hitherto imposed on it for the advantage of the Company were altogether abrogated. The commercial privileges of the E. I. Company were, in fact, then taken away, and only its political functions allowed to remain. It continued in the administration of these, which involved (with the partial check afforded by the Board of Control) the actual government of the immense territory above described, down to 1857. The widely-spread sepooy insurrection which broke out in that year, and which shook, for a time, the supremacy of British power in the East, rendered a further change necessary, and the expediency of bringing the government of India under the direct control of the Crown became

generally admitted. A bill for the purpose of accomplishing this transference of power was accordingly submitted to parliament in 1858.

Hingham, a market-town in Norfolk, 14 m. W. by S. of Norwich. Pop. 1605. — A small sea-port of Massachusetts, U. S., 15 m. SE. of Boston. Pop. 3600.

Hirschberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, and a considerable emporium for the linen manufactures of that province. Pop. 11,700.

Hit, a town in Irak, Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates.

Hitchin, a market-town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 7630.

Hoai-king, a city of China, of the first class. Lat. 35.6 N., lon. 112.34 E.

Hoai-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 53.30 N., lon. 118.47 E.

Hoang-ho, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, with a course estimated at 2000 m. The lower portion of its channel, which had formerly an eastwardly direction, has become changed within a recent period, and it now runs north-eastwardly into the Gulf of Pechelelee.

Hobart-town, a sea-port, and the cap. of Tasmania. It stands on the west bank of the Derwent, at the foot of Mt. Wellington; and was founded in 1804. The chief exports are sheep, wool, flour, potatoes, corned meats, dried fish, hides, tallow, barilla, bark, seal-skins, whale-oil, and spars. Pop. 20,000.

Hochst, a town in Hessen-Nassau, Germany, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Hochstadt, a small town of Bavaria, two miles from Blenheim, where the celebrated victory was gained by the Duke of Marlborough; and which is called by the French and Germans the battle of Hochstadt.

Hoddesdon, a market-town in Hertfordshire, four miles from Hertford. Pop. 1898.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank; famous for tea, varnish, and japaned work. Lat. 29.57 N., lon. 118.5 E.

Hof, a town of Bavaria, with manufactures of muslins, cotton yarn, woollen stuffs, leather, paper, &c. Pop. 16,000.

Hogue, La, a small maritime town of France, dep. La Manche (lat. 49.35 N., lon. 1.17 W.). The naval victory gained by the English in 1692, over a powerful French squadron, derives its name from this place.

Hohenlinden, a village of Bavaria, memorable for one of the most desperate conflicts of the revolutionary war, between a French and Bavarian army under Moreau, and the Austrians under the Archduke John, A.D. 1800.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, once a principality of Franconia, but now only a part of the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Hohenzollern, a small territory in the SW. of Germany (divided into Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), formerly ranking among the independent states of the Germanic Confederation, but annexed to the Prussian monarchy in 1849.

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 38.40 N., lon. 116.23 E.

Holbeach, a market-town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 5332.

Holbeck, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—Another in Zealand, Denmark, with a good harbour. Lat. 55.42 N., lon. 11.44 E.

Holland, or *The Netherlands*, a kingdom of Europe, extending 150 miles from north to south, and 100 from west to east. It comprehends ten provinces—North and South Holland, Guelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, Drenthe, Groningen, and Dutch Brabant; besides a portion of Limburg and Luxemburg. Among the most valuable natural productions of this country may be reckoned its excellent cattle; and great quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. This country contains thousands of windmills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c.; and the number of its manufactures is astonishing. The chief rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheld, and Vecht. The Calvinist religion is the most prevalent, but all other sects are tolerated. The Dutch are strongly attached to their government, and few countries possess a population in which the domestic and social duties are discharged with such constancy. A scrupulous economy and cautious foresight seem to be the characteristic virtues of every class; but though they are frugal, they live well and substantially. In 1795 Holland was rapidly overrun by the French; the Stadtholder fled, and it was named the Batavian republic; this form of government continued till 1806, when Napoleon erected it into a kingdom in favour of his brother Louis; but on his abdication in 1810, it was united to France. In 1813, a counter-revolution took place, and the Prince of Orange was proclaimed sovereign under the title of William I. In 1830, the severance of the Belgian provinces from Holland occurred. Pop. (in 1870), 3,688,000. See *Belgium*.

Holland, the most considerable province of the kingdom of Holland, divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the east side of the Zuyder Zee. This province is not above 180 miles in circuit; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such small extent, can equal it. The land is almost everywhere lower than the sea, and the water is kept out by dikes. The pastures are rich; there is plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese; and the seas and rivers abound with fish. Holland has extensive linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships.

—A strong town in Oberland, Prussia.

Holland, New, the name formerly given to the western shores of the Australian continent, originally conferred by its Dutch discoverers, and often applied to the whole extent of Australia.

Hollymount, a small town in Mayo co., Ireland.

Holme, a town in Cumberland (6 m. W. by N. of Wigton), sometimes called Abbey Holme, from an abbey that formerly stood here.

Holmfirth, a manufacturing village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, a few miles S. of Huddersfield. Pop. 14,000.

Holstein, a duchy of N. Germany, long attached to the crown of Denmark, from which it became separated (along with Schleswig) in 1864. Both Schleswig and Holstein were, two years later, incorporated within the Prussian dominions, forming together the prov. of Schleswig-Holstein. Holstein is celebrated for its excellent cattle and horses: wheat, oats, barley, butter, and cheese are also exported. The chief towns are Gluckstadt, Altona, and Kiel.

Holston, a river of the U.S., which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in Virginia, and flows SSW. into Tennessee.

Holsworthy, a town in Devonshire. Pop. 1830.

Holt, a market-town in Norfolk, 21 m. NNW. of Norwich. Pop. 1635.—A town in Denbighshire, on the Dee. Pop. 1056.

Holy Cross, a village in the county of Tipperary, Ireland.

Holy Island (or Lindisfarne), an island lying adjacent to the coast of Northumberland, and connected at low water with the mainland. Various fragments of its ancient abbey (celebrated in Anglo-Saxon times) are still extant.

Holyhead, a sea-port of Wales, and the largest town in the county of Anglesea. It is the nearest port of embarkation for Dublin, distant from that city about twenty leagues. Pop. 5916.

Holywell, a town in Flintshire, Wales, remarkable for its activity in mining and manufactures. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred. This is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity; and is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. Pop. 3540.

Homburg, a town in Prussian Germany, nine miles NW. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 7000.

Homs. See *Hems*.

Ho-nan, a large prov. of China, situate almost in the centre of the empire. It contains eight cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third. Pop. 23,000,000.

Honda, a town of New Granada, on the river Magdalena. Lat. 5.13 N., lon. 74.50 W. Pop. 4500.

Hondschoote, a town in Nord, France.

Honduras, a state of Central America, extending across from the Bay of Honduras to the Pacific, and bounded inland by the states of Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua. Honduras comprises an area of about 43,700 sq. m., with a pop. of 358,000. Its surface is hilly, with watered valleys, rich in the vegetable abundance of tropical regions. The forests comprise cedar, mahogany, and other valuable woods. The mineral wealth of the country is also considerable. Lead and copper, besides the precious metals, are found; but the number of mines now worked is fewer than at a former period. The ma-

A LIAR IS A BRAVO TOWARDS GOD, AND A COWARD TOWARDS MEN.

YOU NEED NOT GET A GOLDEN PEN TO WRITE UPON DIRT.

majority of the population are either Indians or Mestizos. The form of government is republican. Comayagua is the cap. The other chief towns are Truxillo and Omoa, on the Atlantic coast, with Port San Lorenzo (upon the Bay of Conchagua), on the Pacific side.

Honduras (British), an extensive settlement belonging to Great Britain, on the E. coast of Central America. The forests abound with some of the finest timber trees, particularly mahogany and logwood; the former flourishes most in high and exposed situations, while the latter thrives best in a swampy soil. Most of the West India productions succeed well here, but they are little cultivated. The coast was discovered by Columbus in 1502; it was transferred from Spain to England in 1670, but its occupation was contested by the Spaniards at different times, down to 1798, since which it has remained quietly in our possession. Pop. 25,000. The only town in the settlement is Balize, at the mouth of a large river of the same name.

Honfleur, a sea-port in France, dep. Calvados. Lat. 49.24 N., lon. 0.15 E. Pop. 8490.

Hong-kong, an island off the coast of China, forming one of a group situated near the entrance of the Canton river. It was ceded to Britain in 1842, and has since constituted a British settlement. The population, at that time fewer than 5000, now exceeds 120,000. Hong-kong measures 10 m. in length, and comprises about 30 sq. m. in area. Great part of the interior is covered with hills, the loftiest of which reaches 1825 ft above the sea. Water is abundant, the climate (except under particular influences, dependent on the monsoons) not otherwise than healthy, and the heat seldom oppressive even to Europeans. Altogether, Hong-kong constitutes an important station for trade, and is a valuable acquisition to the empire of Britain in the Eastern Seas. The town of Victoria, founded on the N. side of the island, is its capital.

Honiton, a borough in Devonshire, with a manufacture of broad lace, and a good trade in butter. Pop. 2464.

Honolulu, the principal sea-port of the Sandwich Islands, situated on the island of Oahu. It has about 6000 inhab., among whom are several hundred foreigners, chiefly subjects of the United States.

Hoobly, a town of the Deccan, Hindoostan, Bombay pres. Lat. 15.20 N., lon. 75.15 E. Pop. 15,000.

Hooghly, a district of Hindoostan, presid. Bengal. It is a low level tract of great fertility, but on the sea-coast is very unhealthy and densely covered with jungle. The Hooghly river and many other branches and tributaries of the Ganges intersect it.—The cap. of the above district; a large, prosperous, and well-inhabited town, with a college, in which English, Persian, and Arabic are taught. Pop. 12,000.

Hooly Onore, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 127 m. NW. of Seringapatam.

Hoorn, a sea-port town of North Holland, with a good harbour, and a large trade in cattle, butter, and cheese; the

herring fishery is also considerable. Lat. 52.38 N., lon. 4.50 E. Pop. 8200.

Hope, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows north, forms a lake of its name, and enters the east side of Loch Eribol.

Horn, a town of Lower Austria.—Another, of Holland, in Dutch Limburg.

Horn, Cape, the most southern extremity of South America. It is lofty and covered with wood. Lat. 55.56 S., lon. 67.20 W.

Horncastle, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane, famous for its horse-fair. Pop. 4865.

Hornsey, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, near which is a mere, two miles long and a mile broad, famous for its pike and eels.—A pleasant village in Middlesex, near London. The New River, which meanders through it, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery. Pop. 11,746.

Horsham, a borough in Sussex, on the Arun; noted for fine poultry. Pop. 7831.

Horta, the capital of Fayal, one of the Azores. Lat. 38.32 N., lon. 28.41 W.

Hosungabad, a town and district of Brit. India, pres. Bengal, the former situated on the left bank of the Nerbudda river. Lat. 22.44 N., lon. 77.44 E.

Hottentots, a native people of S. Africa, forming the aboriginal population of the Cape Colony. They are now greatly reduced in numbers, and the few that remain within the limits of the Colony no longer exhibit the pure Hottentot blood, but are principally of mixed breed—or *Bastards*, as they are called by the colonists. The Hottentots are in general as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is the smallness of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue; they have high cheek-bones; and the finest set of teeth imaginable. The females as well as the males are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer and inward in winter; and they besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which soot is mixed. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. Their habitations are merely huts, resembling a round bee-hive, and very low. Another tribe of Hottentots are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the interior part of the country, and live by hunting and plunder. They are of short stature, and remarkably lean; their eyes are more wild and animated than those of the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape; and their whole countenance exhibits strong symptoms of suspicion and apprehension. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, shot from a small bow; and they will hit a wild animal with a tolerable degree of certainty at a distance of 100 paces. To kill it entirely, to cut out the poisoned part, and to begin devouring the prey, are acts that follow each other with the utmost rapidity. Many of these savages go entirely naked, and chiefly reside in bushes, holes made in the ground, or clefts in rocks. To the north of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the other side of the Orange River, is another tribe, called Koranas, who rank higher than any other of the

Hottentot nations. They are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils. The Koranas appear to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre; a tribe of the latter are their nearest neighbours, with whom they live on very good terms; but a perpetual warfare subsists between them and the Bosjesmans.

Houat, an island of France, between Belleisle and the continent. It is defended by a fort. Lat. 47.26 N., lon. 3.10 W.

Hounslow, a town of Middlesex, situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are some gunpowder mills. Pop. 9294.

Hou-quang, a former province of China, containing 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. It now forms the two distinct provinces of Hoo-nan and Hou-pih, the former with 18,600,000, the latter 37,000,000 inhab.

Hourn, Loch, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, Inverness-shire.

Houssa, or *Haoussa*, a kingdom of Central Africa, lying to the W. of Bornou, and limited on the N. by the desert. It contains the two considerable towns of Kashna and Saccatoo.

Howakil, an island in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia, in the middle of a bay to which it gives name. Lat. 15.8 N., lon. 40.30 E.

Howden, a market-town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, but what remains of it is now occupied as a farmhouse. Pop. 2315.

Howe, Cape, the promontory at the south-east end of New South Wales. Lat. 37.32 S., Lon. 150.2 E.

Howth, a town in Dublin county, Ireland, at the foot of a lofty promontory called the Hill of Howth. Pop. 809.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, between Pomona and the coast of Caithness. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Beary; and on the west coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a sea-mark. Lat. 58.46 N., lon. 3.9 W.

Hoya, a town of Hanover, situated on the left bank of the Weser. Pop. 2130.

Hoyerswerda, a town and castle of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 2170.

Hubert, St, a town of Belgian Luxembourg, with a celebrated abbey. Pop. 1840.

Huddersfield, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Colne. Huddersfield is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture; it is abundantly supplied with coals and water, and enjoys great facility of intercourse with other large towns, by means of canals and railways. It has several good public buildings, among which is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c., manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. Pop. 70,253.

Hudiksvall, a sea-port of Sweden. Lat. 61.44 N., lon. 17.24 E.

Hudson, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 325 miles in the State of New York. The chief towns on it are New York, Albany, Troy,

Newbury, Hudson, and Catskill.—A city in Columbia county, New York, the trade of which is considerable. Lat. 42.16 N., lon. 73.58 W.

Hudson Bay, in North America, lying between 51° and 69° N. lat.; discovered in 1610 by Captain Henry Hudson. It communicates with the Atlantic by Hudson Strait, a channel about 500 miles in length, and generally upwards of 100 miles in breadth. Hudson Bay is full of sandbanks, reefs, and islands, and is navigable for only a few months in the year, being at other times frozen over, or obstructed by drift ice. On its west coast are several settlements of the Hudson Bay Company.

Hué-fo, the capital city of the empire of Anam, remarkable for its fortifications, which are in the European style, and, as it is said, upon the model of Strasburg. The city is completely insulated, having the river Hué on two sides of it, and a very spacious canal on the other two. The palace is situated within a strong inner citadel, surrounded by barracks; the arsenal is capacious and well stored, and the public granaries are of enormous extent, and kept full of corn. The neighbourhood of the city is everywhere in a high state of cultivation, with rice, mulberry-trees, cotton, fruit, &c., and thickly interspersed with villages. Pop. 60,000.

Huelva, a town in Andalusia, Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name. It lies 50 m. W. by S. of Seville, on the estuary formed at the mouth of the river Tinto. Pop. 7400.

Huesca, a city in Arragon, Spain, and the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Large flocks of sheep graze on the surrounding hills, and the vine is cultivated to a considerable extent; but the industry of the town is confined to tanning and the weaving of coarse linens. Pop. 10,000.

Hull, or *Kingston-upon-Hull*, a borough and sea-port in the East R. of Yorkshire. It was built by Edward I., and stands on the west side of the river Hull (over which is a modern stone bridge), near its entrance into the Humber. The Greenland whale fishery carried on from this port is by no means so considerable as formerly. Here are two wet docks, with spacious quays, and several dry docks for building and repairing vessels. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse, a customhouse, and an exchange. The trade and commerce of Hull are very extensive; and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. The natural facilities for internal communication which it possesses have, indeed, been greatly extended by artificial means: by rivers and canals it is united with Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c.; so that it has become not merely the principal port for the W. R. of Yorkshire, but also for a considerable portion of the trade carried on with the N. of Europe. Pop. 121,892.

Hulst, a strong town in Holland, prov. Zeeland. Pop. 2400.

Humber, a river of England, formed by

TO PROMISE, AND GIVE NOTHING, IS COMFORT FOR A FOOL.

TO LATHER AN ASS'S HEAD IS ONLY WASTING SOAP.

the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and enters the German Ocean at Spurn Head.

Hundsruok, a range of heights in Western Germany, partly within Rhenish Prussia and partly in the portion of Bavaria lying to the W. of the Rhine. Its highest summit reaches 2263 ft.

Hungary, a large country of Central Europe, formerly a separate kingdom, now an independent portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The crown of Hungary has been attached to the reigning house of Austria since the early part of the 16th century; but the country was allowed to retain its own constitutional privileges. The repeated infractions of these on the part of the Austrian government led to an ill-fated insurrection on the part of the Hungarian nation in 1848-9, which resulted for a time in rivetting more firmly the chains of Austrian despotism. Hungary consists of a large and fertile plain, through which the broad stream of the Danube flows. To the N. and E. this plain is limited by the Carpathian Mountains; on the W. it adjoins the provinces of Lower Austria, Moravia, and Styria. To the S. the course of the Danube, and its tributary, the Save, mark the line of the Turkish frontier. The superficial area of Hungary is 69,504 Eng. square miles, and its population is above 11,000,000. Hungary contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and there is such abundance of game that hunting is allowed to all. It also produces all the necessaries of life; the wines, especially that called Tokay, are excellent; and tobacco is cultivated in immense quantities. The most noted rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theiss, Maros, Raab, and Waag; the chief manufactures are glass and earthenware, coarse linen, and some fabrics of cotton and wool. The people of Hungary consist of seven distinct races; Magyars, Slovacks, Croatians, Germans, Wallachians, Rusniacks, and Jews.

Hungerford, a market-town in Berkshire, on the Kennet. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle-horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer. Pop. 2309.

Huningue, a fortified town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. Pop. 1400.

Hunmanby, a town in E. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 1387.

Huntingdon, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, seated on a rising ground, on the Ouse. It has a great trade in corn, and was once a large place, with 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. Oliver Cromwell was born here, in 1599. Pop. 4243.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles in length and 20 in breadth, containing 36,800 acres, divided into four hundreds and 106 parishes, and having six market-towns. The south-east part of this county consists of beautiful meadows; the middle and western divisions are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods;

and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. In the north-east quarter are some fens, which join those of Ely; and in the midst of them are several shallow pools, or meres, abounding with fish. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen; and the staple commodities corn, malt, and cheese. Total pop. 63,708.

Huntington, a township of New York, U. S., with 7000 inhab.—Also, a town of Pennsylvania.

Huntley, a town in Aberdeenshire; which has a considerable manufacture of linen cloth. Pop. 3100.

Huntsville, a town of North Carolina.—Another, in Alabama, capital of Madison county, U. States.

Hurdwar, or *Heri-Dewar*, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, situated on the Ganges, and famous from its being one of the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and the seat of the greatest fair in India. Lat. 29.57 N., lon. 78.2 E.

Huron, a lake of North America, 800 miles in circuit; bordered on the W. and SW. by the State of Michigan, and on other sides by Upper Canada. The Chipeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and its navigation is rendered dangerous by sudden and violent tempests.—A county of the United States, in Ohio, of which Avery is the capital.

Hurrur. See *Harrar*.

Hurst Castle, a fortress in Hampshire, which stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, two miles into the sea, between Lymington and the Isle of Wight; in which Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial. Lat. 50.42 N., lon. 1.33 W.

Husum, a sea-port of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel. Lat. 54.36 N., lon. 9.20 E.

Huy, a fortified town of Liege, Belgium. Pop. 8000.

Hydra, an island in the Archipelago; the residence of a numerous Greek colony, who carry on an extensive trade. The Hydriots have the character of being the most efficient and intrepid sailors in the Greek navy. Lat. 37.21 N., lon. 23.15 E. Pop. 20,000.

Hyderabad, an extensive territory of Southern India, under the rule of a native sovereign called the Nizam. It forms part of the table-land of the Deccan, and is hence colder than the surrounding provinces. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and tolerably well watered. The area of the entire territory is 95,337 sq. m., and its population exceeds ten and a half millions.—The capital of this province has the same name, and is the metropolis of the Deccan. Lat. 17.15 N., lon. 78.35 E. Pop. 200,000.—A city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Sindh. Lat. 25.22 N., lon. 68.41 E. Pop. 24,000.

Hypolyte, St., a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs.

Hythe, a cinque port and borough of England, situated near the E. extremity of Romney Marsh, in Kent. Pop. 2289.

IAMBURG, a small town of Russia, gov. Petersburg; with manufactures of

cloth, silk stockings, and cambric. Lat. 59.22 N., lon. 29 E.

Ibarra, a town of Ecuador, S. America, 50 m. NE. of Quito; the capital of a district producing sugar, cotton, and wheat. It has manufactures of cotton and other fabrics. Pop. 10,000.

Ibrahîl, or *Brahilow*. See *Brahilow*.

Iceland, a large island to the west of Norway, under the dominion of Denmark; 340 miles long and 180 broad, and comprising an area little short of 40,000 sq. miles. The climate of this island is very severe, and it is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. On all parts of the coast the bays and harbours are both numerous and safe; and there are several rivers and fresh-water lakes. The loftiest mountains are called *yokuls*, and of these, *Oraefa* is esteemed the highest, being computed at 6409 ft. Mount *Hecla*, 5095 ft, is a noted volcano; and there are several sulphurous and hot springs, called *geysers*. The principal one has a basin 51 feet in diameter, and in the centre an orifice 17 feet over, in which the water rises and falls; and from this pipe, in violent eruptions, a column of boiling water is frequently shot up 100 feet perpendicularly, or thrown out diagonally to a great distance. In 1783, one of the most tremendous volcanic eruptions on record, accompanied by violent wind and rain, took place in this island. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount *Skapta*, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava, that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of about 12 miles; by which 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 very materially injured. Of the inhabitants 220 perished by fire, and 21 by water; numberless cattle were also destroyed, and the fish driven from the coasts. The Icelanders are rather tall, of a frank, open countenance, a florid complexion, and yellow flaxen hair; the women are shorter in proportion, and more inclined to corpulency. Their predominant characteristics are unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect, rarely to be met with in other parts. The chief exports are dried fish, mutton, beef, butter, tallow, train oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, wool, sheep and fox-skins, eider-down, and feathers; the imports, timber, fishing-tackle, implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirits, wine, salt, linen, and other necessities of life. Pop. about 60,000.

Icolmkill, or *Iona*, a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the southwest point of the Isle of Mull. This island was the retreat of learning during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire. It contains the remains of several monastic and Druidical edifices, and produces beautiful white marble.

Ida, a lofty and pointed mountain, 7801 feet high, in the island of Candia; famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where

there was a temple dedicated to Cybele; also, for a remarkable cavern, at its foot, called the Labyrinth of Crete.

Idaho, a territory of the U. S., N. America, lying W. of the Rocky Mountains, and including the upper valley of the Lewis or Snake River, an affluent of the Columbia. Area, 86,294 sq. m. Pop. 150,000.

Iddah, a town of W. Africa, on the left bank of the Niger, below the junction of the Chadda. Pop. 9000.

Idria, a town of the Austrian empire, k. Illyria, 28 m. NE. of Trieste, noted for rich quicksilver mines. The mercury is chiefly sent to Vienna, partly for plating of mirrors, but principally for the use of the gold and silver mines of Hungary and Transylvania.

Iglau, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle, with two convents and a college. Pop. 16,500.

Iglo, a town of Hungary; in which are rich and extensive copper mines. Pop. 5000.

Igualada, a town of Spain, prov. Catalonia, 36 m. WNW. of Barcelona, standing in a fertile plain. The chief manufactures are cotton and woollen yarns and cloths, hats, and excellent fire-arms. Pop. 10,000.

Ikery (or *Eekairee*), a decayed town in Mysore, Hindoostan.

Ilay, or *Islay*, a sea-port of Peru, W. coast of S. America. It forms the port of Arequipa, from which city it is 50 m. SSW. Pop. 1500.

Ilchester, or *Ivelchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, on the Ivel. This place is of great antiquity, and was the birth-place of Roger Bacon, in 1214. It is now greatly decayed. Pop. 781.

Ildefonso, St., a town in New Castile, Spain, noted for its fine palace built by Philip V., and for a large manufacture of glass.—A town of Mexico, in the prov. of Oaxaca. Lat. 17.5 N., lon. 96.20 W.

Ilfracombe, a sea-port in Devonshire, which has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the British Channel. It has some fishing and export trade, and is a place of resort for sea-bathing. Pop. 4721.

Ilheos, or *St George*, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia. Lat. 14.55 S., lon. 40.15 W.

Iliyants, a wandering people of Persia, comprising numerous tribes, whose habits and mode of life are pastoral. Their encampments generally consist of from 20 to 30 tents.

Ilkeston, a town in Derbyshire, 8 m. ENE. of Derby. Pop. 4662.

Ilkley, a village in Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, much frequented by visitors during the summer. It is 31 m. W. by S. of York. Pop. 2511.

Ille-et-Vilaine, a maritime department of France; which takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the cap. of the department. Pop. 580,900.

Iller, a river rising in Tyrol, Germany, which joins the Danube near Ulm.

Illimani, a mountain of S. America, one of the loftiest summits of the Bolivian Andes. It reaches 21,149 ft above the sea. Lat. 16.37 S., lon. 67.49 W.

Illinois, one of the U. S. of America, 360 miles long and 180 broad, divided into 19 counties. It consists mostly of vast un-

TO BELIEVE A BUSINESS IMPOSSIBLE, IS THE WAY TO MAKE IT SO.

THAT MAN IS CHEAPLY BOUGHT WHO COSTS BUT A SITUATION.

dulating prairies, or rich plains, called by the settlers "barrens;" but it is, nevertheless, supposed to contain a larger proportion of first-rate cultivable land than any other state in the Union. All the grains, roots, and fruits of temperate regions grow luxuriantly; and in none of the W. states is corn raised with greater facility and in more abundance. Many large and flourishing settlements have been formed in its western part since the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi. Grain, cattle, butter, cheese, and other agricultural products form the chief articles of export; and sugar, tea, coffee, wines, and manufactured goods are the chief imports. Among its minerals are iron, copper, and coal, and salt springs are numerous. Pop. 2,539,000. A river in the above state, which has a southerly course, and joins the Mississippi.

Illyria (*Kingdom of*), a portion of the Austrian empire, comprising the provinces of Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria. Its N. part is covered by the central chain of the Alps, and is, in general, far from fertile; but the S. part differs both in its productions and cultivation; the fields being covered with rows of mulberries, or with elms and poplars, around which the vines cluster; the whole bearing an aspect equal to central Italy. The principal wild animals of the northern districts are the chamois, red-deer, and roebuck: in the southern provinces ortolans, partridges, quails, &c. are common; but the chief wealth of Illyria consists in its mines of iron, lead, quicksilver, and coal. Pop. 1,465,000.

Ilmen, a lake in Novgorod, Russia, 40 m. long and 18 broad.

Ilmenau, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and in the heart of the Thuringian Forest. It is much frequented as a summer residence. Pop. 2360.

Ilminster, a town in Somersetshire; in which is a manufacture of narrow cloths, and a free-school founded by Edward IV. Pop. 2431.

Ilstley (*East*) a market-town in Berkshire. Pop. 746.

Ilz, a small river of Bavaria, which joins the left bank of the Danube, opposite to the town of Passau.

Imbro, an island in the Archipelago; it is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lat. 40.10 N., lon. 25.44 E.

Imeritia, or *Imerithi*, a country of Asia; which, with Mingrelia, comprehends the ancient Colchis. It forms part of the Trans-Caucasian territory of Russia. Pop. 81,000.

Imola, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 25 m. W. by S. of Ravenna. Pop. 8000.

Imoscha, a town of Dalmatia, Austrian Emp., situated near the Turkish frontier, at 1378 ft above the sea. Pop. 950.

Imperiale, a town of Chili; formerly a fine city, but destroyed by the Indians.

Imst, a town of Austria, prov. of Tyrol, 30 m. W. of Innsbruck. It was formerly noted for a great trade in canary-birds, reared there in great numbers. Pop. 2600.

Inca, a town of Majorea, surrounded by vineyards and almond-trees. Pop. 4500.

Inchbrayock, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire, adjoining the harbour of Montrose.

Inchcolm, a small island in the Firth of Forth, Scotland; in which are the ruins of a famous monastery founded by Alexander I., who was driven to this island in a tempest, and hospitably treated by a hermit.

Inchgarvie, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, Linlithgowshire.

Inchkeith, a small island in the Firth of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn.

Inchmarnock, a small island of Scotland, on the south-west side of the Isle of Bute.

Indals, a river of Sweden, flowing SE. into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Inden Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, prov. Leaotong. Lat. 41.40 N., lon. 124.36 E.

India. See *Hindoostan*.

Indiana, one of the United States of America, 240 miles in length and 150 in breadth, divided into 91 counties. It borders on the S. shore of Lake Michigan. The chief productions of this country are wheat, maize, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco. Extensive tracts are still covered with forest. Both iron and coal are abundant, and there are numerous salt-springs. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, and White River. Pop. 1,655,000. *Indianapolis*, its cap., has 48,000.

Indians, the name by which the original natives of America are generally called. A concise detail of the manners, customs, &c. of the different tribes, will be found under the heads of the countries they inhabit.

Indies, East, the name given by Europeans to a vast tract of country belonging to southern and south-eastern Asia, from the borders of Afghanistan and the shore of the Arabian Sea eastward to China; as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from Southern Hindoostan as far east as New Guinea, and from the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far south as the shores of Australia. The most western of the islands are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; besides many others of considerable importance in wealth of natural produce, though inferior in extent.

Indies, West. The numerous islands which come under this term lie between lon. 60° and 85° W., and lat. 10° and 27° N., comprising the larger and smaller Antilles; the former consisting of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the latter, of the Virgin, Leeward, and Windward groups, with the Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago, and a few other islands. Of these, Cuba and Porto Rico belong to Spain; Hayti is independent; Jamaica, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, &c. belong to Great Britain; Guadaloupe, Martinique, Marie Galante, &c. to France; St Eustatius, Saba, and Curaçoa, to the Dutch; St Croix, St Thomas, and St John to the Danes; and St

Bartholomew to the Swedes. They were formerly likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is named the Caribbean Sea. The name of Caribbee should, however, be confined to the smaller islands, lying in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of Indians, in no wise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands.

Indigirka, a river of Siberia, which flows with a N. course into the Arctic Ocean, nearly under the meridian of 150 E. of Greenwich.

Indore, a city and territory of Hindoostan, the latter forming a native state ruled by the successor of the house of Holkar, and dependent on the Bengal Presidency. The territory extends across the river Nerbudda and the chain of the Vindhya Mountains, including part of the tableland of Malwa. It includes an area of 15,680 sq. m., with 1,415,000 inhab. The city of Indore stands on a plain to the N. of the Vindhya Mountains (350 m. SSW. of Agra), and has 15,000 inhab.

Indrapoora, a town on the west coast of Sumatra. Lat. 1.56 S., lon. 100.45 E.

Indre, a department of France, including the western part of the old province of Berry.

Indre-et-Loire, a department of France, including the old province of Touraine.

Indus, a great river of India, which has its origin on the N. side of the Himalaya, flowing at first in a NW. direction, and afterwards turning S., discharges itself into the Indian Ocean, after a course of 1700 m. It enters the plain of Hindoostan at Bazaar, and 20 m. below receives the Caubool River. Proceeding S. by W. along the Afghanistan frontier, it is joined, below Mooltaun, by the Punjnud (or united stream of the Punjaub rivers). Passing through the prov. of Sinde, and flowing by the towns of Hyderabad and Tattah, the Indus then enters the Indian Ocean.

Ingleborough, a mountain in Yorkshire, W. R., 2361 feet above the sea. The top is a plain, nearly a mile in circuit, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c., from which some imagine it has been a Roman station.

Ingolstadt, a fortified town of Bavaria, and one of the strongest places in Germany. Its university was transferred to Munich in 1800. Pop. 9200.

Ingria, a former province of Russia, which now forms the government of St Petersburg.

Inhambane, a country on the coast of Caffraria, with a river and port of the same name, subject to Portugal. Lat. 23.28 S., lon. 35.50 E.

Inishannon, a town in Cork county, Ireland, which has a large linen manufacture. Pop. 426.

Inistiogue, a borough in Kilkenny county, Ireland, on the Nore. Pop. 650.

Inkermann, a ruined city of the Crimea, to the E. of Sevastopol. It gives name to a battle fought, Nov. 5, 1854, between the Russian and allied Anglo-French armies, when the latter successfully resisted the attempt made by the Russians to storm a line of adjacent heights.

Inn, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons, and joins the Danube at Passau.

Innaconda, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Circars.

Innsbruck, a city of Austria, the cap. of the Tyrol, picturesquely seated on the Inn, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, from which point a magnificent prospect is obtained. The bridge is also memorable as the scene of one of the severest actions that took place during the war of the Tyrolese, under Hofer, against the French. Innsbruck contains a palace, several churches, a university, &c.; and it has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, &c. Pop. 16,800.

Insch, a town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Pop. 411.

Inverary, a borough of Scotland, capital of Argyleshire. It has several manufactures, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Pop. 902.

Inverkeithing, a borough and sea-port in Fifeshire, Scotland; which has a commodious harbour, with excellent quays, and a good trade in coal and salt. Lat. 55.57 N., lon. 3.12 W. Pop. 1755.

Inverleithen (or *Innerleithen*), a town in Peebleshire, Scotland. Here is an extensive woollen-manufacture, and a famous sulphurous spring. Pop. 1130.

Inverness-shire, the most extensive county of Scotland. It includes several of the Hebrides; and, independent of them, is 80 m. in length and 50 in breadth. This county is divided into two equal parts by the Caledonian Canal; and has several considerable lakes, particularly those of Ness, Oich, Lochie, and Linnhe. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and beeves, and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, 4370 feet above the level of the sea, is situated in Lochaber, near Fort William. The mountains and forests contain immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints. The most noted rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beauley. Total pop. 87,480. —The borough of *Inverness* is the capital; it is situate on both sides of the Ness, and has a commodious harbour for vessels of 200 tons. Here is a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvass, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. Pop. 14,463.

Inverury, a borough in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Pop. 2856.

Iona. See *Icolmkill*.

Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, on the south-west coast of European Turkey. They are seven in number; viz. Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo. In 1815, by the treaty of Paris, they were put under the protection of Britain, and continued a dependency of Britain down to 1864, in which year—at the instance of their

THE HIGHER THE PLUM-TREE, THE RIPER THE PLUM.

THE RICHER THE COBBLER, THE BLACKER HIS THUMB.

inhabitants, who are entirely of Greek race—they were transferred to the kingdom of Greece.

Iowa, one of the United States of N. America, admitted into the Union in 1846. It embraces a fine tract of country situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, chiefly consisting, in its natural state, of alternate woodland and prairie. Iowa possesses lead mines of great value, together with zinc, iron, and other mineral wealth. Tobacco is grown to some extent, and hogs are largely reared. Area, 50,914 sq. m.; pop. 1,191,000. The cap. of the state is *Iowa City*, situated on the river Iowa, which joins the Mississippi.

Ipsara (or *Psara*), a small island in the Greek Archipelago. Lat. 38.35 N., lon. 25.36 E.

Ipswich, a borough and the principal town of Suffolk, on the Orwell; in which are twelve parish churches, a guildhall, and a custom-house, with a good quay. Ipswich has a considerable coasting-trade, and much corn and malt are sent hence to London, and timber to the different dockyards. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. 42,947.—A town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Lat. 42.39 N., lon. 70.50 W.

Irak, or *Irak Ajemi*, a province of Persia. It includes the greater part of the ancient Media, and is a large mountainous country, with valleys that seldom exceed 12 m. in breadth. Irak contains Teheraun and Ispahaun, the two modern capitals of Persia.

Irak, or *Irak Arabi*, a province of Turkey in Asia. This country is the ancient Chaldaea; it is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, which in many parts form extensive marshes. It is thinly inhabited, but possesses a soil capable of being made highly productive, as in past ages.

Ireby, a market-town in Cumberland, with only 465 inhab.

Ireland, an island of Europe, lying to the west of Great Britain. It is 280 m. in length and 160 in breadth; containing about 19,436,000 acres, divided into four provinces—Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil in most parts is very good and fertile. It produces corn, potatoes, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and cattle, hogs, beef, and butter are exported in very considerable quantities. Ireland is, in fact, much better adapted for a grazing than for an agricultural country; and such, in this respect, is the excellence of the soil, that in most parts it never fails, when laid down to grass, to clothe itself with a rich and luxuriant cover of herbage. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. There are also quarries of marble and fine slate, and mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, and silver. Every habitable part of the island abounds in the ruins of castles, churches, and religious houses; and of many others which once existed the site is now unknown. The principal manufacture is fine

linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection; and the trade in it is very considerable. This country is well situated for foreign commerce, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. The coasts teem with fish. The lakes, more usually called Loughs, are numerous; the most noted are those of Erne, Mask, Corrib, Neagh, Killarney, Rec, Derg, and Allen; the chief rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Suir, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. Whether attributable to the soil or climate, or both, it is certain that in Ireland there are no moles, toads, or serpents. The laws differ but little from those of England, and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman Catholics, and retain their nominal hierarchy. Formerly Ireland enjoyed a distinct Parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient that its legislature should be united to that of England. The two Parliaments passed acts for that purpose; and the two kingdoms, in 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The government is administered by a Lord Lieutenant, who is appointed by the sovereign. During the period between 1841 and '51, the pop. of Ireland underwent a remarkable diminution. In the former year, it had 8,175,238 inhabitants: in the latter, only 6,550,319, a decrease in the ratio of nearly 20 per cent. This result is accounted for by the famine which occurred in the years 1846-8, combined with the continuous stream of emigration directed across the Atlantic. Within recent years, the social condition of Ireland has undergone considerable improvement, and its varied industrial resources are in fuller process of development than was previously the case. Pop. (in 1871) 5,402,759.

Ireland, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, to the E. of New Guinea. It is 200 m. long, by 12 broad. Its inhabitants, who are savages, belong to the Papuan (or Austral negro) race.

Irkutsk, a city and government of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia. The city of Irkutsk stands on the river Angara, which issues from Lake Baikal. It is the seat of government for Eastern Siberia, and is a well-built place, with wide and spacious streets, a cathedral, &c. Pop. 23,000.

Irrawadi, a river that rises in Tibet, flows south through the kingdom of Burmah and the British province of Pegu, and enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths. Near the Irrawady, in the prov. Sarawadi, are celebrated teak forests, covering the hill ranges bounding the valley.

Irtysk, a river of Siberia, which issues from the Lake Saisan, in Chinese Tartary, and, flowing in a general NW. course past the cities of Omsk, and Tobolsk, joins the Ob.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmar-nock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the Firth of Clyde.—A borough in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Irvine; which has a commodious harbour,

THE HEAD AND FEET KEEP WARM, AND THE REST WILL TAKE NO HARM.

HE WHO HATH GOOD HEALTH IS YOUNG, AND HE IS RICH WHO OWES NOTHING.

a dock-yard, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, lawns, &c. Pop. 6866.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence south-east to Manchester, and then south-west to the Mersey, seven miles above Warrington.

Isaktchi, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; noted as the spot that in all ages has been selected by invading armies for crossing the Danube.

Isar, a river of Germany, which flows through the SE. portion of Bavaria, and joins the Danube. The city of Munich is on its banks.

Ischia, the ancient Pithecusa, an island of Naples, lying off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruit, and excellent wine.

Ischim, a circle in the Siberian government of Tobolsk.

Iser, a river of Bohemia, which joins the right bank of the Elbe.

Isère, a department in the east of France, including the north part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is one of the richest depts. of France in respect of minerals, and mining is one of the chief occupations of its inhabitants.

Isernia, a town in Molise, Naples; which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, and upwards of 1500 persons perished.

Isigny, a town in Calvados, France.

Isis, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Torleton, five miles south-west of Cirencester. It immediately enters Wiltshire, and is joined by the Churn, two miles west of Cricklade, where their junction forms the Thames.

Isla, or *Ilay*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; in which are mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and blacklead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. It forms part of Argyleshire.

Islamabad, a town in Bengal, cap. of the district of Chittagong. It is the emporium of a great extent of country, and the resort of numerous merchants. Lat. 22.22 N., lon. 91.42 E. Pop. 12,000.—A town in Cashmere, situated 35 m. SE. of the city of Srinagar (or Cashmere). It has an extensive manufacture of shawls.

Islands, Bay of, in New Zealand, on the E. coast of the North Island.

Isle, a town of Vaucluse, France.

Isle Adam, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise.

Isle of Beeves, a fertile island in the Bay of Campeachy, abounding in cattle and fruit.

Isle Bouchard, a town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France.

Isle Dieu, a small island of France, 18 miles south-south-west of Noirmoutier. Lat. 46.45 N., lon. 2.15 W.

Isle of France, an old prov. of France; which now forms the rich departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Oise.

Isle Jourdain, a town in Gers, France.

Isle of Rhe, an island of France, opposite La Rochelle. Salt-works are its only riches; and the principal place is St Martin, which is defended by three forts. Lat. 46.10 N., lon. 1.21 W.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames; in which are many elegant villas, and a magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, called Sion House. Pop. 8437.

Islington, a populous parish of Middlesex, now forming a part of the N. suburbs of London.

Islip, a village near Oxford, noted for being the birth-place of Edward the Confessor, whose father had a palace near the church, not a trace of which is now remaining.

Ismail, a strongly-fortified town on the Danube, 55 m. above its mouth. It was taken from Turkey by Russia in 1790, but became restored to the latter power (in virtue of the treaty of Paris), in 1856, on the conclusion of the Anglo-French and Russian war. It falls within the territory ceded by Russia to the Turkish principality of Moldavia. Pop. 22,000.

Ismid (the ancient Nicomedia), a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, 50 m. ESE. of Constantinople, at the head of an arm of the Sea of Marmora.

Isnik, a city of Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, 65 m. SE. of Constantinople. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council, held here in 325. Silk is the principal article of trade.

Ispahan, the principal city, and the southern cap., of Persia, in the province of Irak. It contains a vast number of palaces, mosques, bazaars, caravansaries, public baths, &c., and its chief manufactures are gold brocades, silks, and fine cotton cloths. Ispahan was at the height of its glory in the 17th century, during the reign of Shah Abbas; but since the removal of the court to Teheran it has gradually declined; and although its commercial character is still respectable, its former grandeur is departed. Pop. 100,000.

Issoire, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Creuze. Pop. 5741.

Issoudun, a town of France, dep. Indre. It has linen and woollen factories, and was formerly a place of considerable commercial antiquity. Pop. 10,180.

Istakhr, a ruined site in the province of Fars, Persia, 25 m. NE. of Shiraz. It represents the ancient Persepolis, one of the former capitals of the Persian kings.

Istib (or *Istip*), a town of European Turkey, prov. Roumelia, 93 m. SW. of Sophia. Pop. 8000.

Istria, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, on the north-east part of the Gulf of Venice. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble; also forests that yield abundance of timber and game.

Italy, one of the most fertile and celebrated countries of Europe, 670 miles in length, and 350 in breadth. Down to a recent date, Italy was politically divided into several distinct states, and had no recognised place in the family of European nations. The revolutionary movements of 1859-60 resulted in the establishment of the present Kingdom of Italy, at the head of which is the former royal house of Sardinia. By the acquisition of Venice in 1866, and of Rome in 1871, the unification of Italy, under one sovereign, is complete.

GIVE A NEW SERVANT BREAD AND EGGS, BUT AFTER A YEAR BREAD AND A CUDGEL.

IF ALL FOOLS WORE WHITE CAPS, WE SHOULD LOOK LIKE A FLOCK OF GEESE.

Though for the most part mountainous Italy has some plains, of which the most extensive and richest is that of Lombardy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, and Adige; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. Italy produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe: excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts; and all kinds of fruits. It also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffalos, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stocked with game; and the mountains afford iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors, alike in modern and in ancient times. The Italians are generally well proportioned, and are affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, and often superstitious. The women are majestic in figure, possessed of the most lively sensibility, voluptuous, earnest, and enthusiastic; with black hair, black sparkling eyes, and dark olive complexions. Masquerades, gaming, and conversazioni, are among the diversions of the Italians. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all sects are tolerated. The Italian language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is spoken in its greatest purity within Tuscany. Florence was for a time the cap. of the kingdom, but Rome became the seat of government in 1871. Pop. 26,717,000.

Itata, a river of Chili, which enters the Pacific in lat. 36° S.

Itchen, or *Alre*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Winchester, and enters the estuary of Southampton Water, at the town of that name.

Ithaca (or *Thiaka*), one of the Ionian Islands, celebrated in history as the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses. It is 12 m. long by 3½ broad, and has about 10,000 inh.

Itzehoe, a town in Holstein, Denmark.

Ives, St., a borough in Cornwall; seated on a bay of the same name, resorted to by those engaged in the pilchard fishery, which is here carried on to a great extent. Pop. 6965. — A market-town in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse. Pop. 3291.

Ivica, or *Iviza*, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, but rich in corn and fruit. Lat. 38.52 N., lon. 1.25 E. Pop. 20,000.

Ivinghoe, a town in Buckinghamshire, with 1849 inhab.

Ivory Coast, a country of Guinea, between the Grain Coast and Gold Coast, inhabited by various negro nations. Elephants' teeth are here found in abundance.

Ivrea, a city of Piedmont, with a fort, citadel, and castle. Here are manufactures of silk fabrics, with markets for cheese, cattle, and other Alpine productions. Pop. 8500.

Ivry, a town of Eure, France, celebrated as the scene of the victory gained by Henri Quatre, known as the "Battle of the League."

Ivry-sur-Seine, a town of France, dep.

Seine, on the left bank of the riv. Seine. 3 m. above Paris. Pop. 5900.

Ixworth, a market-town in Suffolk. Pop. 1074.

Izquintinango, a town of Mexico, in Chiapa. Lat. 16.10 N., lon. 93.45 W.

JABEA, a town of Spain, 48 m. NE. of Alicante, on the river Jalon. Silk-worms are extensively reared in its vicinity. Pop. 3600.

Jablunka, a town of Austrian Silesia, situated in the Carpathian Mountains, near a pass to which its name is given. Pop. 2100.

Jaca, a fortified city of Spain, and the former cap. of Aragon. It stands on the stream of the Aragon, not far from the S. base of the Pyrenees. Pop. 3100.

Jacatra, a country in the west part of Java, with a town and fortress of the same name.

Jacksonborough, a town of Georgia, cap. of Scriven county, U. States. — Another in South Carolina.

Jaquemel, a sea-port of the Empire of Hayti, on the S. coast of the island of that name, W. Indies. It has considerable trade. Pop. 6000.

Jaen, a province of Andalusia, Spain. It is an alternation of hills and valleys, producing the vine, olive, and other fruits; but it is chiefly noted for an excellent breed of horses, little inferior to the Arabian. There are mines of iron, lead, and copper; but its manufactures are quite insignificant. — The chief city of this province, which has never recovered its former consequence since the struggles between the Spaniards and Moors in the 15th century. Pop. 18,700.

Jaffa, or *Yaffa*, a town of Syria, in Palestine; formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, and the chief port of Judea, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. Lat. 32.2 N., lon. 34.55 E. Pop. 5000.

Jaffnapatam, a sea-port of Ceylon, with a small fort. Lat. 9.35 N., lon. 79.50 E.

Jagerndorf, a town and castle of Austrian Silesia, 13 m. NW. of Troppau. P. 4860.

Jago, St. See *Santiago*.

Jahde, a river and estuary of N. Germany, the latter forming an extensive gulf of the North Sea. A naval port has been recently formed by Prussia on its shores, which are elsewhere enclosed by the duchy of Oldenburg.

Jalawan, a province in the eastern part of Beloochistan; full of mountains, but intermixed with some fertile plains and valleys.

Jallinder, a town in Lahore, Hindoostan, cap. of a rich district. Lat. 31.18 N., lon. 74.40 E.

Jallor, a town in Rajpootana, Hindoostan. Lat. 25.23 N., lon. 72.40 E.

Jaloffs, or *Oualoffs*, a nation of Africa, between the lower part of the Gambia and the Senegal. They are the handsomest negroes in these parts, of a fine bright black, with graceful regular features.

Jalon, a river of Spain, which joins the right bank of the Ebro, above Saragossa.

Jaloun, a town of Brit. India, near the right bank of the Jumna, and 28 m. W. of Calpee.

HE THAT HAS ONE SHEEP IN THE FLOCK WILL LIKE ALL THE REST THE BETTER FOR IT.

BETTER BE THE HEAD OF THE YEOMANRY THAN THE TAIL OF THE GENTRY.

HE THAT LICKS HONEY FROM THORNS PAYS TOO DEAR FOR IT.

Jamaica, the largest and most valuable of the West Indian islands belonging to Great Britain, was discovered by Columbus in 1494. It lies 30 leagues west of Hayti, and is of an oval form, 170 miles long and 60 broad, divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and comprises an area of 4300 sq. miles. The mountains are covered with many kinds of trees; and in the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to give the country a most fertile and pleasing aspect. But there are alligators in the rivers, guanoes and galliwaspas in the fens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry; the months of July, August, and September are called the hurricane months; and there is lightning almost every night. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs, but the exports have greatly diminished in amount since the emancipation of the negroes. Maize, guinea corn, and rice are the principal grains cultivated; the plaintain, banana, yam, cassava, and sweet potato are indigenous; and few countries offer so fine an assortment of tropical fruits. The European pop. consists chiefly of English, Scotch, and Irish settlers; the coloured races are divided, according to their share of negro blood, into *sambos*, *mulattos*, *quadroons*, and *mestizos*. Total pop. 506,000. —A town of New York, chief of Queen county.

Jamba, the cap. of a small kingdom on the east coast of Sumatra.

James, a river of Virginia, U. States, which commences on the west side of the Blue ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and enters Chesapeake Bay, near Hampton.

James, St., a town of S. Carolina, U. S.

Jamestown, a borough in Leitrim county, Ireland. —A town of Virginia, U. S.

Janina, or *Joannina*, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Albania. It stands on the W. shore of an extensive lake, to which its name is given. This place was long the residence of the celebrated Ali Pacha, and here he was shot. Pop. 10,000.

Janville, a town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loire.

Japan, an insular empire of the most eastern part of Asia, separated from Corea and China by the Strait of Corea and the Sea of Japan. It consists of the large island of Nippon (upwards of 800 miles in length), and the smaller islands of Sikokf and Kiusiu; together with the island of Jesso, situated to the northward of Japan proper. The mineral wealth of Japan is very great. There are valuable mines both of gold and silver; and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. Rice is the principal grain cultivated; ginger, black pepper, sugar, cotton, and indigo are raised in great quantities; and the tea-shrub grows wild in the hedges. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits,

plants, and roots; the woods, forests, and mountains afford good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffalos, hogs, and horses. Here are also large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, and red pearls, which are not in less repute than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion, and their hair is black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables; tea is extensively used. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death. Their language is so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. The Japanese carry on some trade with China, but manifest an extreme aversion to intercourse with strangers in general. The only European people allowed, until a recent date, to carry on commercial intercourse, were the Dutch. Since 1854, however (and owing in the first instance to the active interference of the United States), relations of commerce have been established with various nations, and several ports are now open to foreign trade. Amongst these are Yokohama (near Jedo), Hiogo, Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and others. The population of Japan is supposed, on good grounds, to be not less than 25 millions.

Japara, a town and fort of Java, situated on the N. coast, 36 m. NNE. of Samarang. It is the cap. of a prov. of the same name.

Japura, a large river of America, that has its source on the eastern declivity of the Andes, within New Granada, and flows south-east and east 1100 miles to its junction with the Amazon.

Jargeau, a town in Loiret, France.

Jarnac, a town in Charente, France.

Jaron, a town in Fars, Persia; famous for abundance of palm trees and their excellent fruit. Lat. 28.15 N., lon. 53.10 E.

Jaroslavl, or *Yaroslav*, a government of Russia in Europe. —The capital of the above government, seated on the Volga; with manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk, tanneries, &c. Pop. 25,000.

Jaroslavl, a town of the Austrian Empire, in Galicia. Pop. 3500.

Jarrow, a manuf. town of Durham, on S. bank of Tyne, near S. Shields. Pop. 18,179.

Jassy, a fortified city of European Turkey, princip. Roumania. Pop. 20,000.

Jasz-Bereny, a town of Hungary, cap. of distr. Jazygia. Pop. 18,000.

Jauer, a town of the Prussian dominions, prov. Silesia. Pop. 7100.

Jauru, a river of Brazil, that rises in the district of Matto Grosso, and flows through a flat and woody country to the Paraguay.

Java, an island of the East Indies, lying to the S. of Borneo, and separated from Sumatra by the Strait of Sunda. In the interior, through its whole length, is an uninterrupted range of mountains, varying in their elevation above the sea from 5000 to 11,000 feet. The air, except towards the west end of the island, is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East Indies. Java has numerous rivers, of which

HE WAS SHORT OF NEWS THAT TOLD HIS FATHER WAS HANGED.

the Solo and the Kediri are the chief. It produces abundance of rice, maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, salt, and tobacco. The Javanese are of a brown complexion, with black hair; they live in mean huts of bamboo, and their food consists principally of rice and vegetables. The island is under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javanese, is inhabited by Chinese, Bugese, and other eastern Mohammedans. The pop. is upwards of 13,000,000. Batavia is the seat of government.

Jean d'Angely, St., a town in Lower Charente, France; famous for its brandy.

Jean de Losne, St., a town in Cote d'Or, France, on the Saone.

Jean de Luz, St., a town of France, in Lower Pyrenees, with a harbour.

Jean de Maurienne, St., a town of Savoy.

Jean Pied de Port, St., a town of Lower Pyrenees, France, with a citadel.

Jebail (or Gebail), a small sea-port town of Syria, 20 m. S. of Tripoli. It represents the ancient Byblus—the Gebal of Scripture.

Jed, a river in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot below Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, a borough of Scotland, cap. of Roxburghshire, seated in the valley of the river Jed: it has manufactures of cloth, flannel, and hose. In the vicinity are fine orchards. Pop. 3322.

Jedo, or Jeddo, the capital of the empire of Japan. Lat. 36.10 N., lon. 139.30 E. Pop. about 1,000,000.

Jefferson, the name given to many counties in the United States of North America:—In New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, East Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, and Arkansas.

Jelalpoor, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Punjab, on the right bank of the Jhelum riv. Lat. 32.40 N., lon. 73.26 E.

Jellalabad, a town of Afghanistan, between Caubool and Peshawur (75 m. E. of the former city), rendered memorable by the gallantry of Sir Robert Sale and the troops under his command in the Afghan war, 1842.

Jeloum (or Jhelum), one of the five rivers of the Punjab, in north-western India. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, and flows in its upper course through the beautiful valley of Cashmere, afterwards joining the Chenaub, which conveys its waters to the Indus.

Jemappe, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainault, where the French, in 1792, obtained a great victory over the Austrians.

Jemaulabad, a town in Canara, Hindoostan, with a fort on an immense rock.

Jemlah, a town and fort in Nepaul, Hindoostan, which gives name to a district.

Jena, a town in the grand-duchy of Sachsen-Weimar, Germany, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, the French defeated the Prussians, who suffered immense loss. Pop. 7200.

Jeremie, a town and cape near the W. extremity of the island of Hayti, W. Indies, lying on the northern side of a considerable peninsula.

Jericho, once a famous city of Palestine,

now represented by some ruins near the village of Riecha, not far distant from the head of the Dead Sea. Among its ruins are a few wretched huts, in which some poor Arabs reside.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy, in France, and 84 south from Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but still governed by the ancient Norman laws: and it is difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It produces excellent butter and honey; and the south part is nearly covered with apple trees, from the fruit of which great quantities of cider are made. The oyster, cod, conger-eel, and herring-fisheries afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants; and its commercial relations, formerly confined to England and France, now extend to the chief countries of Europe, the W. Indies, and S. America. The manufacturing industry of the island is almost confined to ship-building, shoe-making, and hosiery. Pop. 57,000. The chief town is St Helier.

Jersey, New, one of the United States of America, divided into 13 counties; two of which are mountainous, and three of the others sandy and barren. The chief rivers are the Hackinsac, Passiac, and Rariton. Total pop. 903,000; of *Jersey City*, 82,500.

Jerusalem, a famous city of Palestine, with the name of which are associated subjects of profound interest for every reflecting mind. It has steep ascents on every side except the north; and presents, at first view, an imposing assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries. The brook Kedron flows in the valley on its east side, along the foot of Mount Olivet. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which monkish tradition claims as including the site of Calvary and the tomb of our Lord, is a large edifice, situated nearly in the centre of the city. The mosque of Omar occupies the site of the temple of Solomon, and is the most splendid pile of architecture in the Turkish empire. The chief manufactures of Jerusalem are beads, rosaries, amulets, crosses, shells, &c.; which are sold by the Jews and Armenians. Numerous were the changes that Jerusalem underwent from the time of its destruction by the Romans, A.D. 70, until it finally came into the hands of Selim in 1519, since which the Turkish flag has always floated over its sacred places. "For more than three centuries its fortunes have been stationary: crowds of pilgrims fill its streets at one season of the year, creating a temporary activity, and increasing the revenues of the Turkish officers; but at all other times its condition recalls forcibly the complaint of Jeremiah:—'The city sits solitary that was full of people: she is become as a widow: she that was great among the provinces has become tributary. Her gates are desolate; all her beauty is departed.'" Pop. 11,500.

Jesi (or Iesi), a town of the Papal States, 14 m. WSW. of Ancona. Pop. 14,000.

Jesso, a large island of Asia, lying between those of Nippon and the Kuriles. It is subject to Japan, and is full of mountains and woods. The shores swarm with

seals and sea-otters, and the bays with fish. The natives consist, in the N. part of the island, of a people called Ainos, and live by fishing and hunting; they are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly. Matsmai is the principal city.

Jessore, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. The soil is very fertile, and although there is much jungle, a good deal of rice is grown; also indigo, tobacco, mulberry, betel-nut, and black pepper.

Jessulmere, or *Jeysulmeer*, a state of NW. Hindoostan, prov. Rajpootana. — The capital of the above rajahship. Lat. 26.56 N., lon. 70.54 E. Pop. about 35,000.

Jeypoor, a handsome and regularly built city of Hindoostan, prov. Rajpootana, with battlemented walls and a magnificent palace constructed by an Italian architect in the 15th century, for the rajah Jey Singh, under whose reign Jeypoor was one of the principal seats of Hindoo learning. Lat. 26.55 N., lon. 75.37 E. Pop. 60,000.

Jhansi, a town and fort in Bundelcund, Hindoostan. Lat. 25.32 N., lon. 78.34 E.

Jhelum. See *Jeloum*.

Jiddah, a sea-port of Arabia, on the Red Sea, and the port of Mecca, from which it is 60 m. distant. It is the emporium of trade between Egypt and India. Pop. 2500.

Jillifree, a town of Senegambia, and a British establishment, on the right bank of the Gambia, 30 miles from its mouth. Lat. 13.17 N., lon. 16.9 W.

Jingee, a town of S. India, in the prov. of the Carnatic, 40 m. NW. of Pondicherry.

Jitomir. See *Zytomir*.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia; noted for its mines. Pop. 4500. — A town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 49 m. NE. of Potsdam.

Johannisberg, or *Mount St John*, a hill famous for its vineyards, with a castle, in the duchy of Nassau, Germany.

John, St, the capital of Antigua, and the chief residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has a very commodious harbour, well fortified. Pop. 16,000. — One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; it has a town and a spacious harbour. Lat. 18.10 N., lon. 65.10 W. — A lake of Lower Canada. — A river that rises in Maine, U. S., flows north-east through New Brunswick, and afterwards enters the Bay of Fundy, at the city of St John's.

John's, St, a city and sea-port of New Brunswick, N. America, and the largest and most important town, though not the cap. of the colony. It lies at the mouth of the river St John. Pop. 29,000. — A town of Newfoundland, of which island it is the capital. In time of war St John's is a place of great importance, and it derives permanent prosperity from the extensive fishery carried on in the neighbouring seas. Pop. 22,500.

Johnston, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Renfrew. The rise of this town has been exceedingly rapid, and is due to the cotton-manufacture, which is extensively carried on there. Pop. 6404.

Johnstown, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county. — Another in Upper Canada. Lat. 44.42 N., lon. 75.10 W.

Johore, a town in Malacca, the cap. of a native state and territory of the same name, which forms the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula. The town is an insignificant place.

Joigny, a town in France, dep. Yonne, and situated on the river Yonne, 78 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 5700.

Joinville, a town in Upper Marne, France, with a magnificent castle. Pop. 3100.

Jonkoping, a town of Sweden, capital of the län or county of the same name, and situated at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter. Pop. 4700.

Joonaghur, a town in Hindoostan, prov. of Guzerat, within the dominions of the Guicowar.

Joonere, a town and fortress of British India, within the Bombay Presid., 50 m. N. of Poonah.

Jorat, a hill-range in Switzerland, in the E. part of the cant. of Vaud, and N. of the Lake of Geneva. Its highest point, Mount Pelerin, reaches 4087 feet.

Jordan, a celebrated river of Palestine, which takes its rise in Mount Libanus, and flows south through the lake of Tiberias and Valley of Jordan to the Dead Sea.

Jorullo, an active volcano in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, the origin of which was one of the most extraordinary phenomena ever witnessed; it having on the night of the 28th of Sept., 1759, risen from the earth 1600 ft. high, when flames were seen to issue forth, and fragments of rocks were thrown up to a prodigious height, and the rivers of Cuitamba and San Pedro precipitated themselves into the burning chasms.

José, San, a city of Central America, the cap. of the republic of Costa Rica. It lies about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Pop. 10,000. — A town of Bolivia (S. America), prov. of Chiquitos. Pop. 2000. — A town in California, U. S., 30 m. SE. of San Francisco. — A town of Brazil, prov. of Minas Geraes. — Also a town of Brazil, prov. of Sao Paulo, and 60 miles NE. of the town of Sao Paulo. Pop. 4000.

José, San (del Parayal), a populous mining village of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, on the E. side of the Sierra Madre.

Joseph, St., a river and fort of the United States, on the south border of the Michigan territory. Lat. 42.2 N., lon. 85.8 W. — The capital of the Island of Trinidad. Lat. 10.0 N., lon. 61.44 W.

Joudpore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Rajpootana, and the cap. of the state of Joudpore, or Marwar. Lat. 26.27 N., lon. 73.0 E.

Joux, a lake of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, situated in a valley of the Jura Mountains.

Jowaur, a town of Western India, the cap. of a district of the same name, within the Bombay Presidency. Lat. 19.51 N., lon. 73.14 E.

Joyeuse, a town in Ardeche, France.

Juan, San, a river of Central America, which issues from the south-east corner of Lake Nicaragua, and flows between the states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean Sea.

SOME SPARE AT THE SPIGOT AND LET OUT AT THE BUNGHOLE.

PAY WHAT YOU OWE, AND WHAT YOU ARE WORTH YOU'LL KNOW.

Juan, San (de Nicaragua). See *Greytown*.
Juan Baptista, San, a town of Venezuela. Lat. 9.23 N., lon. 68.20 W.
Juan de la Frontera, San, a town of La Plata, the cap. of the republic of San Juan. Lat. 31.4 S., lon. 68.57 W. Pop. of town, 8000: of entire territory, 40,000.
Juan de Fuca, Strait of, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of North America. Lat. 48.25 N., lon. 125.3 W.
Juan de los Llanos, San, a town of New Granada, capital of the province of Llanos. Lat. 3.12 N., lon. 73.34 W.
Juan de Porto Rico, San, the capital of the Island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. Lat. 18.29 N., lon. 66.12 W. Pop. 10,000.
Juan del Rio, San, a town of Mexico. Lat. 20.25 N., lon. 99.50 W. Pop. 10,000.
Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying 110 leagues west of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on it by his captain, and lived there five years, until he was discovered, in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings on this desolate island gave rise to the well-known *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. The island belongs to the republic of Chili, and is inhabited by a few settlers engaged in the fisheries.
Juanpore, a town in Allahabad, Hindoostan, cap. of a district. Lat. 25.45 N., lon. 82.39 E.
Juba, a country on the E. coast of Africa, with a town of the same name. Lat. 0.10 S., lon. 43.20 E.
Jubulpore, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana. Lat. 23.11 N., lon. 80.16 E.
Judenburg, a town of Austria, province Styria, with a handsome castle. Pop. 3000.
Juggernaut, or Pooree, a town of British India, in the prov. of Orissa, at the mouth of one of the arms of the Mahanuddy river. Here is a famous pagoda, the first object of Hindoo veneration, and it is attended by about 500 priests. The number of pilgrims that used to visit this temple was not less than 1,200,000 annually, of whom a great number never returned. That excess of fanaticism, however, which, we are told, formerly prompted the pilgrims to court death, by throwing themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, has long ceased to actuate the worshippers of the idol, though many who set out on their pilgrimage perish by the way-side for want of sustenance. Pop. 30,000.
Jujuy, a city of La Plata, prov. Salta. Lat. 23.25 S., lon. 63.40 W.
Julalpoor, a town of British India, prov. Allahabad, 19 m. S. of Calpee. Pop. 100,000.
Julfar, a town in Omaun, Arabia. Lat. 25.55 N., lon. 56.14 E.
Julien, St, a town in Jura, France.
Julien de Sault, St, a town of France, in the department of Yonne.
Juliers, a town of Rhenish Prussia, the former capital of an independent duchy. It stands on the river Roer (an affluent of the Meuse), 15 m. W. of Cologne. P. 4200.
Jumbooseer, a town of Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, 60 m. N. of Surat. P. 10,000.
Jumiege, a town in Lower Seine, France; in which is a Benedictine abbey.

Jumilla, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia; with a castle. Pop. 8267.
Jummoo, or Jammo, a town in Lahore, Hindoostan, which has a considerable trade. Lat. 31.52 N., lon. 73.40 E.
Jumna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Himalaya Mountains, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad. Its course is estimated at 780 miles.
Junagar, a town and fortress in Gujerat, Hindoostan. Lat. 21.49 N., lon. 70.38 E.
Jungeypoor, a town in Bengal, 22 miles NW. of Moorshedabad.
Jungfrau, a lofty mountain of the Bernese Alps, in the Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Its height is 13,718 feet above the sea.
Junkseylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the south-west coast of Siam. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a great trade in ivory and tin. Lat. 8.10 N., lon. 98.0 E.
Jura, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides; separated from the main land of the county of Argyle by a strait, called the Sound of Jura. Lat. 56.8 N., lon. 5.44 W.—A frontier dep. of France: it contains mines of iron, copper, and lead, and quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster.
Jura, Mount, a chain of mountains on the border of France and Switzerland, extending in the general direction of NE. and SW., from the bend of the Rhine, at Bâle, to the valley of the river Rhone, below the lake of Geneva. Several of its summits exceed 5000 ft.
Jussey, a town in Upper Saone, France.
Juterbogk, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 37 m. S. by W. of Berlin. Pop. 5300.
Jutland, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark; divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland, which are again subdivided into dioceses. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England.
Jyenagur, or Jeypoor. See *Jeypoor*.
Jyhoon, or Jaihoon (the ancient Pyramus), a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the SE. part of Asia Minor. It flows into the Mediterranean, on the W. side of the Gulf of Scanderoon.
Jynteah, a territory of British India, lying to the S. of Assam, and formerly belonging to Burmah. It is a hilly country, for the most part covered with forest and jungle. Its chief town is a place called Jynteahpore.
KABARDAH, a district of Russia in Europe, situated to the N. of Mount Caucasus, and within the gov. of Caucasus.
Kabes. See *Cabes*.
Kabyles, a people of North Africa, dwelling among the valleys and declivities of Mount Atlas. They are of warlike habits, but are partially cultivators of the soil, and followers of the Mohammedan religion.
Kachao, or Ke-sho. See *Cachao*.
Kaffa, or Theodosia, a sea-port town of the Crimea, European Russia, situated on a fine bay of the SE. coast. It represents the ancient Theodosia, originally founded by a body of Greek settlers. Pop. 7000.

Kafiristan, or *Kaffristan*, a region of Central Asia, occupying a part of the Hindoo Koosh and Bolor Tagh—a lofty Alpine tract of snow-capped mountains, with pine forests, interspersed with small populous valleys and plains. The natives are remarkable for the fairness and beauty of their complexions, are social and hospitable, but indulge an unceasing hatred against Mohammedans, by whom they are stigmatized as Kafirs (i. e. *infidels*), whence the name given to their country. They adore a supreme being, whom they call Doghan, and use fire in every religious ceremony, though they are not fire-worshippers. The Kafirs lay claim to the being descended from the Greek followers of Alexander the Great, who penetrated into this wild region.

Kahoolawe, one of the Sandwich Islands (Pacific Ocean), lying W. of Mowee. It is inhabited only by a few fishermen.

Kaifa, or *Haiifa*, a small sea-port of Syria, on the S. side of the Bay of Acre. It is protected by two forts, of recent erection.

Kaipara, a harbour of New Zealand, on the W. coast of the North Island.

Kaira, a town and district of British India, presid. Bombay, situated a short distance from the head of the Gulf of Cambay.

Kairwan, or *Cairwan*, a city of Tunis; the second in the kingdom for trade and population, and containing the most magnificent mosque in Barbary. Kairwan is famous for its yellow Morocco boots and slippers, the delicate dye of which it has hitherto been found impossible to equal. It was formerly a place of great literary eminence. Pop. about 50,000.

Kaisarieh, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 38.41 N., lon. 35.15 E. Pop. about 30,000.

Kakunda, a town of Western Africa, on the right bank of the Niger, below Egga. It is the cap. of a native state of the same name.

Kalamata, a sea-port town of Greece, near the head of the Gulf of Kalamata, on the S. coast of the Morea. The silk-worm is extensively reared there.

Kalau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, which has a great trade in wool. Pop. 2200.

Kalisz, or *Kalisch*, a city of Poland, belonging to Russia, and one of the finest in the kingdom. Pop. 15,000.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mongol Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They are a nomadic race, and live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal of which is called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c., come to pay their devotions at his place of abode.

Kallinburg, a sea-port of Denmark, in Zealand; which has an excellent harbour. Lat. 55.47 N., lon. 11.11 E.

Kalmar. See *Calmar*.

Kalmucks, or *Eluths*, a people of Mongol Tartars, found dispersed throughout an extensive range of country between the banks of the Hoang-ho and the Volga. They live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasture for their

horses, camels, cows, and sheep. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses), fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have plenty of butter, milk, and cheese. The Kalmucks are of an olive complexion, of low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horse-back, or sitting with their legs underneath them. Their weapons are the cimeter, lance, bow, and fire-arms.

Kalouga, a government of the Russian empire. Its capital is a city of the same name, which has considerable trade, and may be regarded as one of the most important manufacturing and commercial towns in the empire. In short, the whole district being little favourable for agricultural pursuits, the inhabitants are very generally employed in manufactures. The city of Kalouga stands on the river Oka, 100 m. SW. of Moscow. Pop. 35,000.

Kalpee, or *Calpee*, a large and populous town and fort in Agra, Hindoostan, on the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. 26.10 N., lon. 79.48 E. Pop. 18,700.

Kama, a river of European Russia, which joins the Volga on its left bank, after a course of 900 miles.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, on the coast of Nippon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

Kamalia, an inland town of Africa, situated about midway between the Senegal and Joliba rivers.

Kaminietz, or *Kaminiec*, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, of which it is the capital. Lat. 48.40 N., lon. 27.1 E.

Kammin (or *Cammin*), a maritime town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 40 m. N. by E. of Stettin. Pop. 3200.

Kamouraska, a river, county, and village, of Lower Canada, the latter much resorted to as a summer bathing-place. The Kamouraska river joins the St Lawrence on its right bank, 90 m. below Quebec: opposite its mouth is a cluster of islets, the inhabitants of which carry on an extensive fishery.

Kamschatka, a peninsula on the east coast of Siberia, extending from 51° to 61° N. lat. The severity of the climate here is equal to the sterility of the soil. The inhabitants consist of Kamschadales, Russians, and Cossacks, and of a mixture produced by their intermarriages. They are subject to Russia; and their trade consists in furs and skins. In travelling they use dogs harnessed to a sledge, instead of horses. A chain of volcanic mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course to the sea. Several of the volcanoes are in occasional activity.

Kan-chow, a city of China, of the first rank. The soil produces a great number of trees, from which distils a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China. Lat. 25.52 N., lon. 115.2 E.

Kandy. See *Candy*.

Kanem, a country of Central Africa, extending along the NE. borders of Lake Chad.

Kangaroo Island, 95 m. long, by 25 broad, lies off the coast of S. Australia, at the entrance of the Gulf of St Vincent. It is

HE KEEPS HIS ROAD WELL ENOUGH WHO GETS RID OF BAD COMPANY.

COMPLIMENTS COST NOTHING, YET MANY PEOPLE PAY DEARLY FOR THEM.

principally occupied as sheep-runs. There is a small settlement at Nepean Bay, on the NE. coast.

Kangra, a town in the Punjaub, Hindoostan; in which is a famous Hindoo temple.

Kanisa, or *Canischa*, a strong town of Hungary. Lat. 46.27 N., lon. 17.8 E.

Kankari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia, 70 m. NE. of Angora, and not far from the left bank of the Kizil-Irmac. Pop. 18,000.

Kannagherry, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor.

Kano, a commercial town of Central Africa, the cap. of a province of the same name. Lat. 12.0 N., lon. 8.40 E. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Kanoge. See *Canouge*.

Kansas, one of the United States of N. America, admitted a member of the Union in 1861. It lies between the parallels of 37° and 40° N., and the meridians of 94° and 107° W., including an area of 78,000 sq. m., which consist for the most part of fertile prairie-land. The river Kansas, whence the name of the territory is derived, joins the right bank of the Missouri. Pop. 364,000. Topcka is the capital.

Kan-suh, an inland province of China, stretching from the provinces of Shen-see and Sze-chuen (by which it is limited on the E. and S.) into the desert region of the Gobi. Lan-chow is the capital.

Kanturk, a town in co. Cork, Ireland: pop. 2226.

Kao-chow, a first-rate city of China; in which is found a kind of marble that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees. It is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Lat. 21.40 N., lon. 145.36 E.

Kara, a river which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, flowing from the northern extremity of the Ural Mountains and falling into the Sea of Kara, an arm of the Arctic Ocean.

Karak, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying off the coast of Fars, to the NW. of Bushire.

Karaklissa, a town and fort of Asiatic Georgia, on the Bambek.

Karakoram Mountains, a mountain-chain in Central Asia, to the NW. of Tibet, and connected with the range of the Kuen-lun. The Karakoram Pass, between the towns of Leh and Yarkand, crosses the mountains at an elevation of 18,200 ft above the sea.

Karaman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania. Lat. 37.10 N., lon. 33.5 E. Pop. about 15,000.

Karamania, a province and pashalick of Asiatic Turkey, embracing part of the S. coast of Asia Minor, with a large portion of the interior, in the eastern half of the peninsula. The city of Koniye is the cap. of the pashalick.

Karansebes, a town in the Banat, Hungary, 50 m. SE. of Temeswar. Pop. 3400.

Karasu-bazar, a town of Russia, in the Crimea; famous for the manufacture of red and yellow morocco.

Kardszag, a town of Hungary, situated in the plain to the E. of the Theiss, and 35 m. SW. of Debreczin. Pop. 11,400.

Karikai, a sea-port town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, 8 m. S. of Tranquebar. It is a French possession.

Karleby, *Gamla*, a sea-port of Finland. Lat. 64.56 N., lon. 22.20 E.

Karlsburg, a fortified city of Transylvania, on the right bank of the river Maros. Pop. 12,300.

Kars, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, situated within the Turkish portion of Armenia, 110 m. NE. of Erzeroom. It sustained a memorable siege by a Russian army in 1855, when its gallant defenders were finally compelled (from want of provisions) to capitulate. Pop. 12,000.

Kasan, one of the eastern governments of Russia in Europe. Its surface is half covered with forests, and the climate in winter is very severe.—The capital of the above government, on the Kasanka; with a university, the principal object of which is to supply instruction in the Oriental languages; also several cathedrals and other churches. There are manufactories of woollen and cotton, tanneries, soap-works, distilleries, &c., besides extensive trade. Lat. 55.47 N., lon. 49.21. Pop. 57,000.

Kasankaia, a town of the Don Cossacks. Lat. 49.44 N., lon. 41.20 E.

Kaschau, a royal free city of Hungary. Pop. 13,600.

Kaskaskia, a town of Illinois, U. S. Lat. 37.50 N., lon. 89.10 W.

Katrine, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, surrounded by the beautiful scenery of the Trosachs.

Katunga, or *Eyeo*. See *Eyeo*.

Katzbgch, a river of Silesia, which falls into the Oder, south of Steinau.

Kaufbeuern, a town of Bavaria, situated on the river Wertach, 48 m. WSW. of Augsburg. Pop. 4000.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which produces large quantities of timber. Lat. 50.0 N., lon. 14.59 E.

Kaye Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 59.56 N., lon. 144.48 W.

Kazeroon, a town in Fars, Persia; 60 m. W. of Shiraz. Pop. 5000.

Kazimirz, a town of Russian Poland, 25 m. WNW. of Lublin.

Keban-Maden, a town of Asiatic Turkey; in which are mines of copper and silver. Lat. 38.45 N., lon. 38.40 E.

Kedge, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran. Lat. 26.24 N., lon. 62.28 E.

Kedgerie, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, near the mouth of the Hooghly.

Kediri, a town of Java, capital of a province. Lat. 7.52 S., lon. 111.52 E.

Kedleston, a village in Derbyshire; noted for its medicinal spring.

Kehl, a town of Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg.

Keighley, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire; in which are manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, and linseys. Pop. 19,775.

Keith, a town in Banffshire, Scotland, with manufactures of flax. Pop. 2648.

Kelat, the capital of Beloochistan, surrounded by a mud wall, with bastions. Lat. 29.6 N., lon. 65.48 E.

THE DOG WAGS HIS TAIL, NOT FOR YOU, BUT FOR THE BREAD.

AN OLD GOAT IS NEVER THE MORE REVEREND FOR HIS BEARD.

Kells, a town in Meath county, Ireland. Pop. 3225.

Kelso, a town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, which has several manufactures. It has the remains of a venerable abbey founded in 1128 by David I. Pop. 4309.

Kempton, a town of Bavarian Suabia, 65 m. WSW. of Munich; in which is a splendid Benedictine abbey. Pop. 7800.

Ken, a river in Westmoreland, which flows by Kendal, and enters Morecambe Bay.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the north-west part of Kirkeudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, four miles long and a mile broad, and then joins the Dee.

Kendal, a market-town of Westmoreland, on the Ken; which has a considerable trade, and numerous manufactures. Pop. 13,446.

Kenilworth, a town in Warwickshire, near Warwick, with the remains of a famous castle, in which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court. Pop. 2335.

Kenmare, a town in Kerry county, Ireland, at the head of a bay of the same name. Pop. 1460.

Kennebec, a river in Maine, U. S., which enters the Atlantic Ocean between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

Kennet, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable. It is then augmented by the stream of the Lambourn, and afterwards joins the Thames, at Reading.

Kensington, a populous parish of Middlesex, now forming a western suburb of London. It has a royal palace and extensive public gardens.

Kent, a maritime county in the SE. part of England, 58 miles in length and 36 in breadth; it contains 983,680 acres, divided into five lathes, which are subdivided into 62 hundreds and 405 parishes, having two cities and 28 market-towns. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences. This kind of hard chalky soil extends to the north-east extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The south part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of pleasant hill and dale, arable and pasture. This county produces large quantities of hops, cherries, apples, madder, and birch twigs for brooms. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. Paper of every description is manufactured in this county, and there are several gunpowder-mills. Property is much divided in this county, and there are no very large estates. All lands in Kent, unless especially exempted by an act of the legislature, are held by the tenure of *gavelkind*; descend-

ing, in the event of the father dying intestate, to all the sons alike in equal portions; and if there be no sons, they divide equally among the daughters. The principal rivers are the Thames, Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Total pop. 843,294.

Kentucky, one of the United States of America, 380 miles long, and from 40 to 150 broad, divided into 67 counties. The soil is very fertile in the central parts; to the east and west it is mountainous, and the south-west is called the Barrens, though it is not a sterile country. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, maize, and wheat are cultivated; and the country, in general, is well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds. The mountainous parts yield a great quantity of ginseng; iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and much nitre is procured in caves. The superiority of the Kentucky horses is universally acknowledged throughout the Union, and the mules are also large and excellent. Cattle, wheat, hemp, and tobacco are the principal articles of export. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Licking, Green, and Cumberland. Pop. 1,321,000.—A river of this State, which rises in the Laurel Mountains, and, after a general north-west course of 200 miles, enters the Ohio in lat. 38.20 N. Its banks in some places exhibit precipices of limestone rock, 300 ft. high.

Kerbela, or *Meshed Hossein*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi. It is a place of pilgrimage to the Persians, who venerate it as containing the tomb of Hossein, the son of Ali.

Kerek, a town of Syria, capital of a district on the east side of the Dead Sea, rich in corn, beeves, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, Turks and Greeks, are famed for their hospitality to strangers. Lat. 31.12 N., lon. 36.8 E.

Keresoun, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 40.57 N., lon. 38.24 E.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Southern Ocean. It is sterile and desolate. Lat. 48.41 S., lon. 69.4 E.

Kerkenah Islands, a group of Islands in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tunis, at the entrance of the Gulf of Gabes.

Kerkook, a city of Koordistan, the capital of a district. Lat. 35.29 N., lon. 44.33 E. Pop. 13,000.

Kerman, a large province of Persia; the northern part of which is a salt and barren desert, but in the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here; and their fine wool is an article of great trade. Cotton, tobacco, saffron, and madder are raised with facility, and in the greatest perfection; so are fruits of almost every description, and many valuable gums. The manufactures comprise fine woollen fabrics, carpets, goats' and camels' hair shawls, &c.—The capital of this province is a city of the same name, and it is celebrated for its beautiful shawls, carpets, and stuffs. Pop. 30,000.

Kermanshah, a fortified city of Persia, situated on the great caravan road between Persia, Caubool, and Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 34.26 N., lon. 47.15 E. Pop. about 30,000.

IT IS HARD TO LIVE IN ROME AND STRIVE AGAINST THE POPE.

WHEN WISE MEN PLAY THE FOOL, THEY DO IT WITH A VENGEANCE.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP BETWEEN THE CUP AND THE LIP.

Kerowlee, a town in Rajpootana, Hindoostan, the cap. of a small native state of the same name. Lat. 26.28 N., lon. 77.10 E.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 45 broad, divided into 34 parishes. It contains some rare plants, celebrated mineral waters, and the famous Lake of Killarney. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Feale, Gale, and Cuslin. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported from its excellent harbours. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the rest of the county is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for grazing. Total pop. 196,014.

Kertsch, a sea-port town of the Crimea, on the strait which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Azov. It was taken by the allied forces during the Anglo-French campaigns against Russia in 1854-5, when its fortifications were destroyed.

Keshin, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut. Lat. 15.25 N., lon. 50.50 E.

Kesmark, a royal free town of Hungary, situated near the E. foot of Mount Tatra. It has 5000 inhabitants.

Kesselsdorf, a village of Saxony, 6 m. W. of Dresden, the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians in 1745.

Keswick, a town in Cumberland, beautifully situated in a well-cultivated valley at the foot of Skiddaw, and contiguous to Derwent-water, or Keswick lake. It has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. Pop. 2777.

Keszdi-Vasarhely, a town of Transylvania, with 2700 inhabitants.

Keszthely, a town of Lower Hungary, near the lake of Balaton. Pop. 7400.

Ketskemet, or *Kuzkemet*, a town of Hungary. Lat. 46.54 N., lon. 19.43 E. P. 40,000.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, with several manufactures. Pop. 7187.

Kew, a village in Surrey, connected by a stone bridge over the Thames with Brentford, on the opposite bank of the river. It is noted for its fine botanic gardens and observatory. Kew formerly possessed a royal palace, the favourite residence of George III.

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire; which has a good trade in malt. Pop. 2190.

Khabour, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which flows through Al-Jezireh and joins the left bank of the Euphrates. It represents the ancient Chaboras.—Another river, also in Asiatic Turkey, which flows from the mountains of Koordistan, and joins the Tigris on its left bank, above Mosoul.

Khandeish. See *Candeish*.

Khanpore, a town in the NW. of India, 70 miles SW. of Bahawalpoor, and within the native principality of that name. It has some trade, and 20,000 inhab.

Kharjeh (El), a town of Egypt, situated in the greater Oasis, to the W. of the Nile. It possesses the remains of an ancient temple. Pop. 3000.

Kharkoff, a gov. of European Russia. The surface is flat and monotonous, but large quantities of corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c. are raised, and many cattle reared.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Lopan river. It is the seat of a uni-

versity, founded in 1804. Lat. 49.59 N., lon. 36.26 E. Pop. 30,000.

Kharpoot, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 m. NW. of Diarbekir. It is inhabited by Turks and Armenians.

Khartoom, a town in Upper Nubia, situated on the Blue Nile, a short distance above its junction with the White Nile. It is the largest town in Nubia in the present day, and the seat of government for those portions of the Belad-es-Soudan (or "country of the blacks") that are subject to Egypt. Khartoom has a great caravan traffic, and a pop. of 60,000.

Khatmandoo. See *Catmandoo*.

Khemlasa, a walled town of Hindoostan in Malwah, with a fort adjoining.

Kherson, or *Cherson*, a gov. in the S. part of Russia in Europe, on the N. shore of the Black Sea.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Dnieper. It was here that John Howard, the celebrated English philanthropist, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity, Jan. 20th, 1790. Lat. 46.37 N., lon. 32.26 E. Pop. 46,000.

Khiva, a city of Western Turkestan, on the river Oxus, until lately the cap. of an independent khanat, but subjugated by Russia in 1873. Pop. about 20,000.

Khoi, a city in Aderbijan, Persia. It is a well-built town. Pop. about 30,000.

Khofend, a town of Turkestan, in Central Asia, on river Syr or Jaxartes, and within Russian territory.

Khokan, or *Ferghana*, formerly an indep. khanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia, but for some time past under Russian dominion. It is in general extremely fertile, producing corn and fruit in great perfection. Silk, cotton, and wool are also produced. Among the mineral productions are coal, iron, copper, jasper, lapis lazuli, &c.—The capital of the above khanat is also named Khokan, and is a town with 50,000 inhabitants. It stands on the river Syr.

Khonsar, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi. The situation is highly romantic, the houses occupying the declivities of two ranges of mountains running in a parallel direction, with a narrow valley at the base. Pop. 12,000.

Khooloom, or *Khulm*, a town of Central Asia, khanat of Koondooz. It is a place of considerable traffic. Pop. 10,000.

Khoondooz. See *Koondooz*.

Khorassan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Turkestan, and on the E. by the ind. principality of Herat. Its limits on the S. and W. fall within Persia. Its surface is much diversified by plains and mountains, and a large portion consists of arid rocks, a salt soil, and sandy deserts. There are, however, some fertile and well-watered valleys, but the insecurity of property in this region prevents their being kept in a state of cultivation; while in the deserts the simoon is as fatal as in those of Arabia.

Khorramabad, a town and fortress of Persia, prov. Irak, 100 m. S. by W. of Hamadan.

Khoten, a town of Eastern Turkestan, said to be celebrated for its musk and the beauty of its inhabitants.

Khozdar, a city of Beloochistan, capital

IT IS GOOD GOING ON FOOT WHEN A MAN HAS A HORSE IN HIS HAND.

IT IS NOT THE BURDEN, BUT THE OVER-BURDEN, THAT KILLS THE BEAST.

IT IS A BAD HORSE INDEED THAT WILL NOT CARRY HIS OWN PROVENDER.

of Jalawan. It is chiefly inhabited by Hindoos, who have a pagoda here. Lat. 27.54 N., lon. 66.45 E.

Khuzistan (the ancient Susiana), a prov. of Persia, extending from the mouth of the Euphrates and the head of the Persian Gulf inland to the chain of mountains that border the table-land of interior Persia. It is well watered, and contains some extensive and fertile plains, which ascend towards the interior by successive terraces. In the lower grounds the heat of summer is intense. The inhabitants are principally Arabs (who roam over the plains) and Iliyats, the latter dwelling amongst the recesses of the mountains. Khuzistan contains the considerable cities of Dizfool, Shooster, and Hawizah, together with the port of Mohammerah.

Khyber, a mountain-pass on the E. frontier of Afghanistan, and one of the two principal routes (the Bolan Pass, to the S., being the other) leading from that country to India. It is 50 miles in length. This pass was the scene of sanguinary conflicts during the British campaigns in Afghanistan, in 1841-42.

Khyrabad, a town of Brit. India, prov. of Oude, 50 m. NW. of Lucknow.

Khyrpore, a town of British India, in the prov. of Sind, 15 m. distant from the E. bank of the Indus, and the chief place in an extensive district of the same name. Pop. 15,000.—A town of NW. India, near the left bank of the Sutlej, 40 m. NNE. of Bahawalpoor. It is on the immediate border of the desert, by the sands of which portions of the town have been overwhelmed.

Kiakhta, a town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Irkutsk, immediately within the Siberian frontier. It is the centre of the trade and political intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires. Pop. 5000.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 30.50 N., lon. 120.14 E.

Kiang-see, an inland province of China, containing 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent, and its porcelain is the finest and the most valuable in the empire. Pop. 7,300,000.

Kiang-su, a maritime province of China. It is of vast extent, containing 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third; and is full of lakes, rivers, and canals. Its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper are in high esteem. Pop. 38,000,000.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcestershire, on the Stour. It has a great mart for beautiful carpets, and has manufactures of poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. Pop. 19,473.

Kidwelly, a town in Caermarthenshire, in which is an iron foundery and a tin-mill. Pop. 1652.

Kiel, a maritime town of N. Germany, prov. Holstein, on an inlet of the Baltic: it is the seat of a university. Pop. 18,000.

Kielce, a town of Russian Poland, 105 m. S. by W. of Warsaw. Pop. 5000.

Kien-ning, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 27.5 N., lon. 117.2 E.

Kien-tchang, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 27.35 N., lon. 116.35 E.

Kiev, or *Kief*, a large government of European Russia, with a capital of the same name. The city of Kiev stands on the right bank of the Dnieper. Lat. 50.26 N., lon. 30.27 E. Pop. 70,000.

Kilbeggan, a borough in Westmeath, Ireland. Pop. 1283.

Kilbride, a town in Lanark, Scotland, with 3760 inh.

Kilcalmonil, a village in Buteshire, Scotland.

Kilcock, a town in Kildare, co., Ireland.

Kilcool, a town in Wicklow co., Ireland.

Kilcullen-Bridge, a town in Kildare county, Ireland, on the river Liffey. P. 965.

Kilda, St, an island of Scotland, the most western of the Hebrides. Lat. 57.50 N., lon. 8.28 W.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 37 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 113 parishes. It is a very fertile and arable country. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and Boyne. Total pop. 84,198.—Its cap. is a borough of the same name, near which is the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, occupying nearly 5000 acres, which feed a vast quantity of sheep. Pop. 1300.

Kilsenora, a town in Clare co., Ireland.

Kilgerran, a town in Pembrokeshire, Wales. Pop. 1236.

Kilham, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1252.

Kilia, a fortified town of European Turkey, on the principal channel of entrance to the Danube. Pop. 7000.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 40 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 147 parishes. The surface is in general level, and the soil is fertile. Wool is a considerable article of trade; and it is particularly noted for its coal, which makes no smoke in burning. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Suir, and Nore. Total pop. 109,302.—The cap. is a city of the same name, on the Nore, and one of the most populous and commercial cities in Ireland. The chief manufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets; and in the vicinity are large quarries of black and white marble. Pop. 12,664.

Killala, a town in Mayo county, Ireland. In 1798, a number of French landed here, and were joined by some infatuated rebels. Pop. 1021.

Killane Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the east coast of the island of Illanmore, in the county of Galway. Lat. 53.7 N., lon. 9.40 W.

Killarney, a town in Kerry county, Ireland, with an extensive linen manufacture. Pop. 5187.—Near the town are the beautiful lakes of Killarney, 3 in number—an Upper, Middle, and Lower Lake; the last-named of which is the largest, and measures 6 m. in length by 3 broad. On the W. side of these lakes rise the highest mountains in Ireland, and the scenery amidst which they lie is distinguished for its romantic beauties.

Killenaule, a town in Tipperary, Ireland. Pop. 1065.

Killeshandra, a town of Cavan, Ireland.

Killiecrankie, a pass in the Highlands of Scotland, 15 m. NW. of Dunkeld. Here was fought, on the banks of the Garry,

THERE IS MUCH LESS ART IN PLAYING, THAN KNOWING WHEN TO LEAVE OFF.

the battle in which Dundee lost his life, in the moment of victory, A.D. 1689.

Killingley, a town of the U. States, in Windham, Connecticut.

Killingworth, a town of the U. States, in Middlesex, Connecticut.

Killough, or *Port St Ann*, a sea-port in Down county, Ireland. Pop. 811.

Killybegs, a borough and sea-port in Donegal county, Ireland, with a spacious harbour. Lat. 54.40 N., lon. 8.52 W. Pop. 734.

Killyleagh, a borough in Down county, Ireland; the birth-place of Sir Hans Sloane. Here is a linen and thread manufacture. Pop. 1330.

Kilmacduagh, a village in Galway, Ireland. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c., denote the former consequence of this now wretched place.

Kilmacthomas, a town in Waterford, Ireland. Pop. 572.

Kilmainhain, a village in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, of which it forms a suburb. It contains a military hospital and county-jail.

Kilmallock, a bor. in Limerick, Ireland; formerly a place of great splendour. Pop. 1393.

Kilmarnock, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland; in which are manufactures of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods; and it has a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. Pop. 22,952.

Kilmaurs, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, with 1174 inh.

Kilmeaden, a village of co. Waterford, Ireland, near S. bank of riv. Suir; noted for a spa of a chalybeate quality.

Kilmore, a village in Cavan county, Ireland; with an episcopal palace adjoining.

Kilrea, a town in Londonderry, Ireland, with 924 inh.

Kilrush, a sea-port town in Clare county, Ireland. Pop. 4565.

Kilsyth, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland. The vicinity abounds with coal and iron-stone; of the latter about 5000 tons are annually sent to Carron. Pop. 4692.

Kilwinning, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Pop. 3921.

Kilworth, a town in Cork co., Ireland. Pop. 621.

Kimberworth, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, noted for its woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 10,610.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, near St. Neot's. Here is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, in which Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII., died in 1535. Pop. 1661.

Kinburn, a fortress at the mouth of the river Dnieper (European Russia), at its entrance into the Black Sea. It was captured by the allied Anglo-French fleet in 1855.

Kincardine, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable. Pop. 2186.—A village in Ross-shire, with a small harbour.

Kincardineshire, or *The Mearns*, a county of Scotland, extending 30 miles along the coast, and 20 in its greatest breadth. The north-west part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the

south of the Grampians the surface is, in general, fertile. Total pop. 34,651.

Kin-gan, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 27.16 N., lon. 115.10 E.

King-chow, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 30.28 N., lon. 111.37 E.

King's County, a county of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, divided into 52 parishes. This county is not so well cultivated as some of the others, nor the soil so naturally fertile; but limestone everywhere abounds. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Boyne, and Barrow. Total pop. 75,781.

King George III. Archipelago. See *Sitka*.

King George's Sound, an inlet on the SW. coast of Australia, within the colony of Western Australia (lon. 118° E.). The town of Albany is on its shores, which are arid and uninviting in aspect.

Kinghorn, a bor. in Fifeshire, Scotland, with two harbours. Pop. 1748.

King's Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, in which was a royal palace, built by Henry III., the ruins of which are still visible. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, but removed by Henry V. to Westminster. Pop. 1509.

Kingsbridge a market-town in Devonshire. Pop. 1589.—Another in New York, U. S.

Kingsclere, a market-town in Hampshire, with a great trade in malt. P. 2774.

Kingscliffe a town in Northamptonshire, with 1360 inh.

Kingston, or *Kingston-on-Thames*, a corporate town in Surrey, on the Thames, across which there is an elegant stone bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. Pop. 15,263.—*Kingston*, the cap. of St Vincent, in the West Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name. Lat. 13.11 N., lon. 61.18 W.—The capital of Jamaica, on the north side of Port-Royal Bay. It has an extensive trade, and is deemed as healthy a place as any in Europe. Pop. 35,000.—A town on Lake Ontario, Upper Canada, and one of the principal places in the province. Pop. 12,000.

Kingston, South, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Washington county.

Kingston-upon-Hull. See *Hull*.

Kingstown, a sea-port town in Dublin co., Ireland, 6 m. SE. of Dublin, and on the S. side of Dublin Bay. It has a magnificent harbour, enclosed by extensive piers of masonry, and is the chief emporium for the shipping-trade of the Irish metropolis. Kingstown received its present name on the occasion of George IV.'s visit to Ireland in 1821, previous to which it was called Dunleary. Pop. 11,584.

Kington, or *Kinton*, a town in Warwickshire. King John built a castle here, in which he kept his court. Pop. 1305.—A town in Herefordshire. Pop. 3076.

Kin-hoa, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 29.16 N., lon. 129.10 E.

Kinnaird Head, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the north coast of Aberdeenshire. Lat. 57.39 N., lon. 1.46 W.

Kinnoul, a village in Perthshire, on the Tay. Pop. (of parish) 3219.

Kinrosshire, a small county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is almost circular, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains four parishes. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. Total pop. 1208. — *Kinross*, a bor., is the cap., in which is a manufacture of cotton goods. Pop. 2083.

Kinsale, a sea-port and borough in Cork county, Ireland. It is a maritime arsenal, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. The principal dependence of the town is on its fisheries, which supply Cork and the surrounding country. Pop. 4000.

Kin-tong, a first rate city of China. Lat. 24.30 N., lon. 100.40 E.

Kintore, an ancient borough in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 659.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first class. Lat. 36.6 N., lon. 107.30 E.

Kin-yuen, a city of China. Lat. 24.28 N., lon. 108.15 E.

Kioge, a sea-port in Zealand, Denmark. Lat. 55.30 N., lon. 12.15 E.

Kippen, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, with 403 inhabitants.

Kirghis (Steppe of the), an extensive country of Asia, adjoining Siberia on the SW., and now included within the limits of the Russian empire. The climate is remarkable for its extremes of heat and cold. Immense flocks of sheep (with enormous tails, some weighing 30 lbs.) are kept, and not less than 1,000,000 sheep are every year sold in Russia, Bukharia, and China. Goats, camels, and horses are also reared in great numbers; but all their domestic animals are subject to great privations and long abstinence from food and water. The Kirghis, physically considered, are closely allied to the Mongol Turkmans; their small black eyes, small mouths, prominent cheek-bones, and almost beardless chins, being almost identical; they are strong, healthy, long-lived, and capable of enduring, to an extraordinary extent, both cold and hunger; but they take violent exercise, and are often on horseback for days together in the height of summer, and during the severity of winter they spend their time in listless indolence. The women perform all kinds of domestic labour. The food of the people consists almost wholly of the flesh and milk of their flocks and herds; bread is not known, but porridge made of millet, rye, or wheat, is in common use.

Kirin, a prov. of Manchouria, or Eastern Tartary, with a town of the same name. The Emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirkby-Lonsdale, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 1766.

Kirkby-Moorside, a town in N. R., Yorkshire. Pop. 2659.

Kirkby-Stephen, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 3531.

Kirkcaldy, a bor. in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbour. The staple manufacture of the town is that of coarse linen fabrics. Pop. 12,422.

Kirkcudbright, a maritime county of Scotland, 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, divided into 28 parishes. The chief rivers in this co. are the Dee, Ken,

and Orr. The northern part is mountainous and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. Total pop. 41,852. — *Kirkcudbright*, a bor. and sea-port, is the cap., which has a castle. Considerable quantities of corn are exported, and coal is the principal article imported. Lat. 54.54 N., lon. 4.5 W. Pop. 3328.

Kirkham, a market-town in Lancashire, with an extensive manufacture of canvass. Pop. 3593.

Kirkoswald, a town in Cumberland, on the Eden; in which is the famous Druidical monument, called Long Meg and her Daughters. Pop. 944.

Kirkstall, a village in Yorkshire, near Leeds; noted for the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded in the reign of Stephen.

Kirkwall, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, cap. of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. Its chief manufacture consists in the plaiting of straw, and the fishery is extensively pursued. Pop. 3434.

Kirriemuir, a town in Forfarshire, Scotland; with a considerable manufacture of coarse linen fabrics. Pop. 3275.

Kirton in Lindsey, a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 2058.

Kishenagur, a town of Hindoostan, the capital of a fertile district in the presid. of Bengal. Lat. 23.26 N., lon. 88.35 E.

Kishm, a fertile island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. It measures 60 m. long by 12 broad, and has 5000 inhabitants.

Kisser, a small island in the E. Indian Archipelago, near the island of Timor. Lat. 8.6 S., lon. 127.7 E. It has about 8000 inh.

Kissingen, a watering-place of Bavaria, Germany, situated on the river Saale, 30 m. N. of Würzburg. Half a million bottles of its waters (which are saline, and chalybeate) are exported annually.

Kistnaghery, a town of Hindoostan, in the district of Salem (Madras pres.), and formerly a fortress of prodigious strength. Lat. 12.30 N., lon. 78.18 E.

Kitts, St. See *Christopher's, St.*

Kiung-tcheou, a city of China, cap. of the island of Hainan. Lat. 20.0 N., lon. 109.38 E.

Kizil Irmak, the ancient Halys, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which takes a meandering course of above 300 miles through Asia Minor, and enters the Black Sea.

Kizil Ozan, a river of Persia, which rises in Irak, flows north into Azerbaijan, and, separating Gilan from Mazanderan, enters the Caspian Sea.

Kizhar, a town of European Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the left bank of the river Terek. Its merchants, chiefly Armenians, carry on some trade with Persia. Pop. 10,000.

Klagenfurth. See *Clagenfurth*.

Klamath, a river of the United States, to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It flows into the Pacific Ocean in lat. 41.30 N.

Klar, a river which rises on the E. side of the Dovrefield mountains, Norway, and afterwards, entering Sweden, flows into Lake Wenner.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, 73 m. SW. of Prague. Pop. 5500.

Klausenburg, a city of Austria, the capital of the province of Transylvania. It stands in a fertile valley, on one of the

affluents of the Szamos river, 210 m. ESE. of Pesth. Pop. 25,500.

Klin, a town in the gov. of Moscow.

Kloster-neuberg, a town of Lower Austria, 6 m. NW. of Vienna, on the S. bank of the Danube. Pop. 3800.

Knarborough, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Near it is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. Pop. 5265.

Knighton, a town in Radnorshire, Wales. Pop. 1743.

Knin, a town of Austria, prov. of Dalmatia, 50 m. E. by S. of Zara. Pop. 1000.

Kniphausen, a small lordship of Germany, formerly a subordinate member of the Germanic Confederation, but not represented in the Diet. It derives its name from a castle situated on the W. shore of the Iahde, within the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Knisteneaux, a tribe of Indians, residing chiefly in the British possessions north of Lake Superior. They are of a middle size, well made, and active; of a copper colour, with black hair and eyes, and agreeable countenances. The women are the most comely among the American Indians.

Knittelfeld, a town of Austria, prov. of Styria, 32 m. NW. of Gratz. Pop. 2000.

Knocktopher, a bor. in Kilkenny, Ireland.

Knottingley, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire. Pop. 4379.

Knutsford, a market-town in Cheshire, with a manufacture of shag velvets. Pop. 3597.

Koang-sin, a city in China of the first rank. Lat. 28.30 N., lon. 118.20 E.

Koben, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 38 m. NW. of Breslau.

Koei-choo (or *Kwei-choo*), a province of China. It has a rugged surface, but produces the best horses in the kingdom. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form almost a separate nation. Pop. 5,000,000.

Koethen, an inland town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt: 30 m. SE. of Magdeburg. Pop. 12,000.

Kohistan, a province of Beloochistan; little cultivated, and but thinly inhabited.

Koj-hissar (or *Koch-hissar*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the central table-land of Asia Minor, and within the pashalick of Koniye. Near it is the large salt lake of Koj-hissar, or Touz-gheic.

Kokan. See *Khokan*.

Koko-nor. See *Koukoo-nor*.

Kolapore, a town and native state of India, situated in the western part of the Deccan, and near the E. foot of the Ghauts. The territory has an area of 3445 sq. m., with a pop. of 500,000. It is under the government of a native rajah, dependent on the Bombay Presidency.

Kolguev, an island in the Arctic Sea, to the northward of Russia in Europe. The greater portion of its surface is covered with mosses and swamps. It belongs to the government of Archangel.

Kolm, a town of Bohemia, with a castle.

Kolomna, a town of European Russia, gov. Moscow, on the Oka. Pop. 5800.

Kolyma, a river of Siberia, towards the eastern extremity of the Asiatic continent.

It flows into the Arctic Ocean, after a rapid course of about 800 miles.

Kolyvan, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk. In its neighbourhood are very productive silver mines.

Komorn, a fortified town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of a county. Pop. 20,000.

Kong-chang, a first-rate city in China. Lat. 34.56 N., lon. 104.20 E.

Kongsberg, a town in Aggerhuus, Norway, celebrated for having in its vicinity the richest silver-mines in Europe.

Konieh (the ancient *Iconium*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania. Lat. 37.54 N., lon. 32.30 E. Pop. 30,000.

Königgratz, a town of Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Adler and the Elbe, 64 m. ENE. of Prague. Pop. 8500.

Königsberg, an important fortified city of Prussia, situated on the river Pregel, 76 m. ENE. of Dantzic. It has an extensive trade, and contains several elegant buildings. Pop. 112,000.—A town in the New Mark, Brandenburg.

König-see, a small and beautiful lake in the SE. of Bavaria, lying a few miles S. of Salzburg.

Königsegg, a town of Bohemia, 31 m. SE. of Tabor, with 3000 inhabitants.

Königshofen, a town of Bavaria, 40 m. NE. of Würzburg. Pop. 1700.—A town of Baden.

Königstein, a town and fort of Saxony. Lat. 50.54 N., lon. 14.14 E.—A town of Nassau, Germany.

Koom, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi. It was formerly a place of great importance, as its numerous ruins testify. It contains the celebrated mosque and mausoleum of Fatima, and is a resort of pilgrims and devotees. Pop. 8000.

Koondooz, an independent khanat of Central Asia, comprising, as tributary states, Budukshan, and many other small chiefships north of Hindoo Koosh. Koondooz Proper abounds with marshes, and the climate is very unhealthy; but in Budukshan and the surrounding country the soil is rich and the climate good. There is a considerable trade between Koondooz and the Chinese provinces, and tea is an important article of consumption. European and other foreign luxuries are derived from Bokhara, in exchange for slaves and cattle.

Koordistan. See *Kurdistan*.

Kooria-Mooria Islands, a group of islands (5 in number) lying off the SE. coast of Arabia, recently ceded to Britain by the Arab sheikh of the neighbouring mainland. They contain rich deposits of guano, but are in other respects worthless and barren, and are only inhabited by a few fishermen.

Kooringa, a township of South Australia, containing the famous Burra-Burra mine, in connexion with which its inhabitants are chiefly engaged.

Kordofan, a country of Africa, lying to the W. of Sennaar, and forming part of the dominions of the Pasha of Egypt. It has no perennial rivers, but the soil is abundantly productive under the influence of the periodical rains. Pop. 400,000. The cap. is El-Obeid.

Koriaks, a people of Siberia, divided into two classes. Those properly called Koriaks have a fixed residence; the other are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriaks. Their flocks of deer are numerous, which they conduct to those cantons that abound with moss; and when these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer. The manners of the fixed Koriaks are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; and they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the sea-wolf and whale. When a Koriak dies, his relations and neighbours erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of his wealth, and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. The Koriaks acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things.

Korn-neuburg, a town of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 8 m. N. by W. of Vienna. Pop. 2470.

Kororarika, a village of New Zealand, on the Bay of Islands (North Island).

Korcs, a river of Hungary, which joins the left bank of the Theiss.—Also an affix to the names of several towns in Hungary. See *Nagy-Koros*.

Korotcha, or *Karotcha*, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Koursk. Pop. 10,000.

Koslin. See *Coslin*.

Kossier. See *Cossier*.

Kostendil, or *Ghiustendil*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Roumelia. Pop. 8000.

Kostroma, a gov. of Russia in Europe, between 40° and 48° E. lon., and 56° and 59° N. lat. The surface is flat, and the climate severe.—The capital of the above, on the Volga. It has several manufactures, and a considerable commerce. Pop. 23,000.

Kotch, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Rajpootana, the capital of a subsidiary state of the same name, among the most flourishing in India. Pop. (of state) about 433,900.

Kouban, a river of European Russia, flowing from the N. side of Mount Caucasus, and entering a gulf of the Black Sea, near the Strait of Yenikale—first throwing off a branch which runs into the Sea of Azov. Its total course is 480 miles.

Kouché, a town of Chinese Tartary, 400 m. NE. of Yarkand, and near the S. base of the Thian-shan.

Koue-te, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 34.40 N., lon. 115.29 E.

Kouka, a town of Central Africa, near the W. border of Lake Chad, and within the state of Bornou. It is a great slave-market.

Koukoo-nor (or *Koko-nor*), an extensive prov. of the Chinese Emp., which derives its name from the large lake of Koukoo-nor, or the Blue Sea. It lies to the N. of Tibet, and is inhab. by various Mongol tribes, of unsettled and warlike habits.

Koursk, a gov. in the S. part of European Russia, with a cap. of the same name, Pop. of latter, 31,000: of gov., 1,665,000.

Krajova, a town of Wallachia, the cap.

of Little Wallachia, 37 m. distant from the N. bank of the Danube. Pop. 8000.

Krappitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a castle. Pop. 2000.

Krasnoiarsk, a city of Siberia, the chief place in the gov. of Yeneseisk. Pop. 7000.

Krasnoy, a town of Smolensk, Russia.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia; in which are considerable tin-mines.

Kremnitz, one of the principal mining towns of Hungary, situated 83 m. N. of Pesth. Pop. 7000.

Krems, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 37 m. NW. of Vienna. Pop. 6500.

Krishna, or *Kistna*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Sattarah, and pursues its sinuous course E. for about 700 m. through the provinces of Bejapoor, Beeder, Hyderabad, &c., till it reaches the ocean, by several mouths, on the Coromandel coast, near lat. 16°, lon. 81°.

Kronstadt. See *Cronstadt*.

Krook, a city of Persia, capital of a fertile district called Nurmanshur. Lat. 29.2 N., lon. 58.13 E.

Kubbees, a town of Persia, in prov. of Khorassan, 400 m. ESE. of Ispahan. It is an important station of caravan traffic.

Kufa, a town of Turkey in Asia, near the right bank of the Euphrates, and 87 m. S. by E. of Bagdah. It was a residence of the early caliphs, and the scene of the death of Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, but is now of trifling importance.

Kufstein, a strong town in the Tyrol, Germany, with a castle on a rock.

Kulu, a rajahship of NW. Hindoostan.

—**Kulu**, or *Sultanpoor*, is the capital. Lat. 31.57 N., lon. 77.10 E.

Kumaon, or *Kemaon*, a prov. of N. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal. The country is thinly peopled; and the inhabitants are partly Hindoos and partly of Tartar origin. The British took possession of the country in 1815.

Kunawur, a mountainous district of NW. India, forming part of the territory of Bussahir. It is watered by the upper course of the river Sutlej. Pop. about 10,000. Kanum is the chief town.

Kuopio, a town of Finland. Lat. 63.20 N., lon. 29.10 E.

Kupferberg, a mining town of Silesia.

Kur, the ancient Cyrus, a river which rises in Turkish Armenia, and, after flowing through Georgia, and receiving the river Aras, from the SW., divides into two streams about 50 m. above its entrance into the Caspian Sea.

Kurachee, a fortified sea-port of Hindoostan, in Sinde, and a fast-rising emporium of British commerce in the east. Pop. 22,000.

Kurdistan, a border territory of Asiatic Turkey and Persia. It comprehends the ancient Assyria, and is in general a fertile country. The Kurds are robust, hardy, and temperate, and live to a great age. They are averse to settled habits, and war and rapine are their delight. They are not subject either to the Turks or Persians, but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief, all of whom are independent. Their language and dress are different from either the Per-

ONE VICE IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN TEN VIRTUES.

ONE BEATS THE BUSH, AND ANOTHER CATCHES THE BIRD.

sians or Turks; and their religion is both Christianity and Mohammedanism.

Kurile Islands, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the southern promontory of Kamtschatka, in a south-west direction, to the Isle of Jesso. They are 22 in number, are all mountainous, and in several of them are volcanos and hot springs. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in hunting, catching birds, and taking sea-animals and whales. They carry on a traffic with the Japanese, who bring utensils of metal and wood, sabres, stuffs, tobacco, trinkets, and small wares; for which they receive whale-blubber, skins, fur, and eagles' feathers for arrows.

Kurnoul, a town of British India, presid. Madras, cap. of a subdivision of the Balaghaut ceded districts. It was taken by the British in 1815, after one day's siege.

Kurree, a town and fort of Hindoostan, Bombay Pres. Lat. 23.17 N., lon. 72.26 E.

Kusnetsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province in the government of Tomsk. Lat. 54.10 N., lon. 85.50 E.

Kussurkund, a town of Beloochistan.

Kutaiah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the prov. of Anatoli. Lat. 39.25 N., lon. 35.15 E. Pop. 55,000.

Kutais, a town of Asiatic Russia, within the prov. of Transcaucasia, and the cap. of the former principality of Imeritia. It stands on the river Rion, or Phaz. Pop. 3000.

Kutch. See *Cutch*.

Kuttenberg, a town of Bohemia, near Czaslau, in which are silver mines. Pop. 9545.

Kyraghur, a town of Brit. India, within the Nagpore Territory, and 110 m. E. of the city of Nagpore.

Kyrity, a town of Prussia, within the prov. of Brandenburg, 48 m. NW. of Berlin. Pop. 3500.

LAAS, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol; which has a trade in salt, leather, and horses. Pop. 1200.

Labes, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania. Pop. 3200.

Labiau, a town of Prussia Proper, 26 m. ENE. of Königsberg. Pop. 3600.

Labrador, a country of British North America, on the east side of Hudson's Bay. The climate here is excessively cold during winter; the ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June hot weather commences, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are frequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis. The inhabitants, not estimated to exceed 4000 in number, are principally Esquimaux. In their language, persons, and manners, they bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders. Their winter-houses consist of caves sunk in the earth, but in summer they dwell in tents of a circular form, constructed of poles, and covered with skins. An extensive fishery is carried on upon the coast of Labrador, both from the British N. American colonies and from the United States.

Labuan, an island in the East Indies, ceded to Britain in 1846, and now forming a British colony. Labuan island lies off the NW. coast of Borneo, near the entrance of the Borneo river, and 30 m. N. of the town of Bruni. It has an area of 32 sq. m., has a generally level and watered surface, and contains good coal, which is worked to a large extent for the supply of steamers visiting the adjacent seas. The climate, however, appears to be unhealthy. Victoria Harbour, on the S. side of the island, is the seat of the principal settlement.

Laccadives, a group of 32 small islands in the Indian Sea, lying west of the coast of Malabar. They are all low, and surrounded by coral shoals. The inhabitants subsist mostly on cocoa-nuts and fish; and their chief trade is in cocoa-nuts, oil, coir, jagery, and coral. Lat. 10.2 N., lon. 73.52 E.

Ladakh, an indep. country of W. Tibet, about 200 miles long by 150 broad. It consists for the most part of a succession of lateral mountain-ranges belonging to the Himalaya, the lowest range rising nearly to the limit of perpetual snow: there are some fertile valleys, but the general aspect of the country is of extreme sterility. Ladakh is the great thoroughfare for the commercial intercourse between Tibet, Turkestan, China, and even Russia, on one hand, and Cashmere, the Punjaub, and the Plains of Hindoostan on the other. The mass of the population are Buddhists.

Ladoga, a lake of Russia, between the Gulf of Finland and the Lake Onega. It is 130 miles long and 70 broad, and reckoned the largest collection of fresh water in Europe.

Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, in the government of St Petersburg.

Ladrones, or *Marianne Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, about 20 in number: Guam, or Guahan, is the largest. The natives are of a pleasing aspect, and well made. These islands belong nominally to Spain.

Lagos, a sea-port town in Algarve, Portugal. Lat. 37.14 N., lon. 8.36 W. — A port on the Gulf of Guinea (350 miles E. of C. Coast Castle). It belongs to Britain.

Laguna, a town in the NE. part of Tenerife, Canary Is. — A town of Brazil.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which rises in Hessen-Cassel, and flows into the Rhine, above Coblenz. — A town of Prussian Silesia, with 1000 inh.

Laholm, a sea-port in Halmstad, Sweden. Lat. 36.31 N., lon. 12.56 E.

Lahore, a city of British India, within the territory of the Punjaub, and formerly the capital of the Sikh monarchy, as well as, at an earlier period, a seat of the Mogul sovereignty. Lahore came into the British possession in 1849. Its present pop. is estimated at 120,000.

Lahr, a town of Baden, with 6000 inh.

Lahsa, or *El-Ahsa*, a prov. of Arabia, lying along the W. side of the Persian Gulf. El-Katiff, situated on the shore of the Gulf, is its principal town.

Lajno, a town in Calabria Citra, Naples.

Laland, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic; producing abundance of corn, pulse, hops, and flax. Pop. 47,000.

Lalita-patan, a town of Nepaul, Hin-

doostan, containing some handsome buildings. Pop. 24,000.

Lamballe, a town of France, dep. Côtes du Nord. Pop. 4446.

Lambayeque, a town on the coast of Peru. Lat. 6.45 S., lon. 79.35 W. Pop. 8500.

Lambesc, a town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone; rich in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 3865.

Lambeth, a parish and parl. borough in Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Westminster, and included within the SW. limits of London. The Archbp. of Canterbury has a palace here.

Lambourn, a market-town in Berkshire, on a river of the same name. Pop. 2529.

Lamego, a city in Beira, Portugal; which has a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Lat. 41.12 N., lon. 7.30 W. Pop. 9200.

Lamlash, an island and roadstead off the E. coast of Arran, Scotl. The island is covered with heath. Lat. 55.33 N., lon. 4.55 W.

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles, and terminates on the west of Soutra Hill, which is 1716 feet above the sea. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but a scanty pasture for sheep.

Lamo (or *Lamoo*), an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Lat. 2.0 S., lon. 41.1 E.

Lampa, a town in Peru. Lat. 14.56 S. lon. 72.0 W.

Lampedosa, a pleasant and fertile island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. Lat. 35.40 N., lon. 12.24 E.

Lampeter, a town in Cardiganshire, S. Wales, on the right bank of the Teify river. Pop. 1225.

Lampsaki, a town in Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey; celebrated for its wine.

Lanarkshire, an inland co. of Scotland, divided into three wards, the upper, middle, and lower; the last of which is the most fertile, and, having the city of Glasgow within its limits, is by far the most populous, wealthy, and important of the three. Iron and coal are both abundant; hence the extraordinary progress made by Glasgow in manufacturing industry. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, separating it into nearly equal parts. The southern part is a mountainous district, and is generally called Clydesdale. Total pop. 765,279.

—*Lanark*, the capital, unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 5099.

Lancashire, or *Lancaster*, a county of England; its greatest length (including Furness) is 74 miles, and its breadth 44; containing 1,171,840 acres, divided into six hundreds and 69 parishes, and having 27 market-towns. Its most northerly portion, called Furness, divided from the rest of the county by the estuary of Morecambe Bay, is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate. The east part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, is mountainous, and generally barren; and the southern part is flat, from the sea

to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstone Edge, which separates the county from Yorkshire. In the north-east are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill; the remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. The southern part of the county contains a rich coal-field, and is thickly studded with populous towns and villages. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is superior to any other in the kingdom. It is the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, which has grown up with a rapidity wholly unexampled, and given an importance to many of its towns which they could scarcely have attained from any other cause. But, besides that of cotton, the woollen manufacture is extensively carried on at Rochdale and other places in this county, as is that of silk, flax, paper, hats, &c.; while canals and railways traverse the county in every direction, and bring it into speedy communication with almost every other part of the empire. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne or Lune, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, and Duddon; and it has two extensive lakes, called Winander Mere and Coniston Mere. Total pop. 2,819,495.

Lancaster, a borough, and the capital of Lancashire, seated on the Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which are two stone bridges. Along the river-side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building. The church is a fine structure, built on the side of a hill; on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire-house and county gaol. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies; and has manufactures of canvass and coarse linens. Pop. 17,245.—A town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county, in which is Franklin College. Lat. 40.3 N., lon. 76.20 W.—A town of Ohio, capital of Fairfield county.—A town of Massachusetts, in Worcester co.

Lancerote, one of the Canary Isles. It is very lofty, and has a good harbour at the north-east end. Lat. 29.14 N., lon. 13.26 W.

Lanciano, a town of South Italy, prov. Abruzzo Citra. Pop. 11,880.

Landau, a strongly fortified town belonging to the German empire, within Rhenish Bavaria, the fortress of which is considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of Vauban. Pop. 7000.—Another town of Bavaria, on the riv. Isar, 37 m. SE. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1160.

Landernau, a town in Finistère, France.

Landeron, a town in Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Landes, a dep. of France, including the old prov. of Gascony. It is a sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree. The "Landes" are mostly appropriated to the rearing of sheep; the lower classes fare wretchedly, and, being almost shut out from communication with the more civilized parts of the kingdom, live in a half savage state. Pop. 309,800.

Landrecy, a strong town of France, dep. du Nord, on the Sambre.

Landriano, a town in the Milanese, Italy.

Landscrona, a fortified sea-port of Sweden, on the E. side of the Sound. Pop. 4000.

EVERY MAN BOWS TO THE BUSH HE GETS SHELTER FROM.

GO INTO THE COUNTRY TO HEAR WHAT NEWS THERE IS IN TOWN.

Land's End, a promontory in Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of granite; and on the outermost rocks, at low-water, are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lat. 50.4 N., lon. 5.42 W.

Landshut, a town of Bavaria; in which is a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Pop. 8000.—A town of Silesia, with a flourishing linen trade.—Another in Moravia, on the Morau.

Lane End, a town in Staffordshire, adjoining Longton; it has extensive potteries. Pop. (with Longton) 16,690.

Lanesborough, a borough in Longford county, Ireland; which has a fine bridge over the Shannon.

Langeac, a town in Upper Loire, France.

Langeais, a town in Indre-et-Loire, Fr.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the southern part of the Great Belt. Pop. 17,060.

Langensalza, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a castle, a college, and four churches. It has manufactures of various descriptions of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. Pop. 9400.

Langholm, a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Pop. 2990.

Langon, a town of Gironde, France; noted for its delicious white wine.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire. Pop. 1133.

Langres, a town in Upper Marne, France; noted for the manufacture of cutlery wares. Pop. 7600.

Languedoc, an old province of France, distributed among the depts. of Ardeche, Tarn, Herault, Garonne, and Aude.

Lansberg, a town of the Prussian dominions, in Brandenburg; which has a great trade in cloths and wool. Pop. 18,500.—A town of Bavaria, with a castle.

Lansinburg, a town of New York, cap. of Renselaer county.

Lao, *Laos*, or the *Shan Country*, a country of south-eastern Asia, situated beyond the Brahmapootra, surrounded by mountains covered with forests, which produce abundance of excellent timber; but the country is, in general flat, and the soil fertile. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river Mekon, which flows through the whole region; and there are mines of iron, lead, and tin. The Laos, or Shans, are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition, but very superstitious. Their principal occupations are tilling the ground and fishing; for they have little commerce, and are averse to business. Some of the most striking and venerated Buddhist temples are said to exist in this country.

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle. Pop. 8000.

Lapland, a country of northern Europe, belonging partly to Russia and partly to Sweden and Norway. Swedish Lapland occupies the southern quarter of this country, and is divided into four lapmarks, or provinces: Russian Lapland forms the eastern part, and is included in the government of Archangel: Norwegian Lapland forms the province of Finmark, and embraces the most northern portion of the European continent. The Lapland-

ers are low in stature, stout, and of a yellowish complexion; they are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, and possessed of many domestic virtues. The men are divided into fishers and mountaineers; and their chief traffic is with the Norwegians, with whom they exchange skins and furs, for flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greater part of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Towards the north, the sun remains for many weeks below the horizon in winter, and in summer is as long without setting; during the former season, however, the darkness is relieved by the brightness of the moon and stars, and the vivid coruscations of the aurora borealis. The reindeer serves the Laplanders as their principal beast of burden; its milk is highly valued: its flesh supplies them with food; its sinews are made into thread, and its horns into many kinds of domestic utensils; and its skin furnishes a great part of their dress.

Lar, a city of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock. Lat. 27.20 N., lon. 53.40 E. Pop. 12,000.

Larash, or *Al Araish*, a sea-port of Morocco, in Africa, on the Atlantic coast; with a strong castle and good harbour.

Largo, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, with 428 inhab.

Largs, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Pop. 2638.

Larissa, or *Yeni-shehr*, a town of European Turkey, and the capital of Thessaly; it has a palace, and several handsome mosques. This city was the birth-place of Achilles. Pop. 20,000.

Laristan, a small province in the S. of Persia, and bordering on the Persian Gulf. Its chief city is Lar.

Larne, a town in Antrim county, Ireland. Pop. 3560.

Larnica, a sea-port town of the island of Cyprus. Lat. 34.54 N., lon. 33.40 E. Pop. 5000.

Lassa, the capital of Thibet, and the seat of the grand lama, or pontifical sovereign. Lat. 29.30 N., lon. 91.25 E.

Lastres, a town in Asturias, Spain.

Latacunga, (or *Lactacunga*), a town of Ecuador, S. America: in the vicinity is made fine red earthenware. Lat. 0.55 S., lon. 78.20 W. Pop. 10,000.

Latakia, the ancient Laodicea, a sea-port of Syria, with a castle. Lat. 35.35 N., lon. 35.58 E. Pop. 7000.

Lauben, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz. Pop. 5640.

Lauder, a borough in Berwickshire, Scotland, with a castle. Pop. 1046.

Lauenburg, a town and duchy of Germany, formerly a Danish possession, but transferred to Prussia in 1865. The town is on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3800.—A town of Pomerania: pop. 6700.

Lauenstein, a town of Saxony, 20 m. S. by E. of Dresden; it has mines of tin and iron.

Laufen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the river Neckar, 6 m. S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 4000.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria, with a fine castle.—A town in Basil, Switzerland.

—A town in Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle. In its neighbourhood are the falls of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine.

Laughton, a village in Yorkshire, W. R., noted for its church, the neat tower and spire of which are seen at 60 miles' distance. Pop. 730.

Launceston, a borough in Cornwall, 19 m. NW. of Plymouth. It had a strong castle, now in ruins. Pop. 2935.—A seaport of Tasmania, on the riv. Tamar, which flows into Bass's Strait: pop. 10,000.

Laurencekirk, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. Pop. 1519.

Laurvig, a sea-port of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. The trade is considerable. Lat. 59.4 N., lon. 10.13 E.

Lausanne, a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the canton of Vaud, situated near the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, and 30 m. NE. of the city of Geneva. It has a fine cathedral. The historian Gibbon completed here his great work, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Pop. 20,000.

Lauterbach, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, 34 m. ENE. of Giessen. Pop. 3600.—A mining-village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau.—A mining-town of Bohemia, 9 m. SW. of Carlsbad. Pop. 1750.

Lauterberg, a town of Hanover, in the mining-district of the Harz, 13 m. SSE. of Clausthal. Pop. 3200.

Lauterbourg, a fortified town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 40 m. NNE. of Strasbourg. Pop. 3000.

Lauterbrunnen, a village and valley of Switzerland, situated amongst the grandest scenery of the Bernese Alps, a few miles to the SE. of the Lake of Thun. In its neighbourhood is the waterfall of the Staubbach, the highest in Europe.

Lauven, a river of Norway, which flows in a SE. course past the town of Konigsberg, and enters the Skager-rack.

Lauwer Zee, an inlet of the North Sea, on the coast of Holland, between Friesland and Groningen.

Lavagna, a town of the Sardinian States, 25 m. SE. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean coast. Pop. 6200.

Laval, an ancient town of France, dep. Mayenne, 67 m. NE. of Nantes. Pop. 15,400.

Lavaur, a town of France, dep. Tarn, 20 m. NE. of Toulouse. Its ancient castle played a conspicuous part in the cruel persecution of the Albigenses, in the 13th century. Pop. 4000.

Lavenham, a market-town of Suffolk, 15 m. W. by N. of Ipswich. Pop. 1823.

Lavis, a town of Austria, prov. of Tyrol, 5 m. NW. of Trent. Pop. 2200.

Lavoro, Terra di, a fertile province of Italy. It includes the NW. portion of the former Neapolitan States, extending from the shores of the Mediterranean inland to the chain of the Apennines. The olive and mulberry are the most general objects of culture, and the pastures are extensive. Caserta is the capital of the province, and Gaeta its principal seaport.

Lawrence, St, a large river of North

America, which flows into a Gulf of the same name, on the Atlantic side of the American continent. It brings down to the sea the waters of the great chain of lakes, from Superior to Ontario inclusive. From the last-named lake it has a course of 700 miles to the ocean; but if traced upwards to the further extremity of Lake Superior, the entire length of channel thence to the sea exceeds 2000 miles. Its volume of water is only inferior, among the rivers of the North American continent, to that of the Mississippi. The St Lawrence is navigable from the sea to Lake Ontario, and ships of 600 tons burden ascend as high as Montreal, 580 miles up. It varies very considerably in breadth, in the middle part of its course enclosing a great many islands, and forming numerous rapids. The most important tributary of the St Lawrence is the Ottawa river.

Laybach, a city belonging to Austria, the capital of Carniola, celebrated in diplomatic history for the congress held here in 1821. It lies 35 m. NE. of Trieste, not far from the right bank of the Save. Pop. 23,000.

Lé, or Leh, a city of Central Asia, cap. of Ladakh, and the seat of an active commerce in shawl-wool, brought thither from the surrounding country, to be transported to Cashmere. Lat. 34.10 N., lon. 77.45 E.

Lea, a river that rises in Bedfordshire, near Luton, flows to Hertford and Ware, and, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames below Blackwall.

Leadhills, a village of Scotland; situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead, and supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2000 feet above the sea. Pop. 842.

Leamington, or *Leamington Priors*, a town and frequented watering-place in Warwickshire, on the Leam, a trib. of the Avon. It has several saline springs. Pop. 20,910.

Leao-zong, or *Chin-yang*, one of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, or country of the Manchoo Tartars.

Leatherhead, a town of Surrey. It has a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole. Pop. 2079.

Leathes-water, or *Thirlmere*, a lake in Cumberland; the singular beauty of which is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge.

Lebanon, a celebrated mountain-system of W. Asia, consisting of two parallel ranges which extend along the coast of Syria, in the direction of N. and S. They coincide with the Libanus of antiquity—the more easterly or inland range being distinguished as Anti-Libanus. The highest summits of Lebanon exceed 9000 ft above the sea, and are covered with snow for a large portion of the year. The remains of the famous cedars are found on one of the higher portions of the seaward range.—A town of Ohio, cap. of Warren county.—A town of Pennsylvania, U. States.

Lebanon, New, a town in Dutchess county, New York; noted for its warm springs.

GREAT PAIN AND LITTLE GAIN MAKES A MAN SOON WEARY.

IT'S A FOOLISH SHEEP THAT MAKES THE WOLF HIS CONFESSOR.

Lebida, a town of Tripoli, N. Africa, in which are extensive ruins of the ancient city of Leptis, surrounded by a luxuriant plain.

Lebrija, a town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, situated in an extensive marshy flat, and extremely unhealthy. Pop. 6700.

Lecce, an inland city of South Italy, prov. Otranto. The surrounding country is very productive, and the town has a good trade in silk, wool, flax, cotton, oil, wine, &c. Pop. 23,000.

Lecco, a town of Italy, on the Lake Como. Pop. 4260.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, flows northwardly through Bavaria, and enters the Danube below Donaworth.

Lechlade, a town in Gloucestershire. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town, and the traffic is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal. Pop. 1328.

Leck, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine at Durstede, and enters the Meuse.

Lectoure, a strong town in France, in the department of Gers, with a castle.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordshire, the chief market of a district producing large quantities of hops, cider, and perry. Pop. 2967.

Ledesma, a strong town in Leon, Spain.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry county, flows east to Cork, and enters Cork harbour.

Leeds, a town of Yorkshire, W. R., on the Aire. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth-halls. The manufacture of machinery employs a number of hands; and there are extensive chemical works, large glass-houses and potteries, a flourishing manufacture of carpets, and some mills for the cutting of tobacco. In the vicinity are numerous collieries. Leeds owes its great and long-continued eminence as a manufacturing town, partly to its advantageous situation, and partly to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants: the natural facilities afforded by its position for procuring raw materials, and for disposing of manufactured produce, have been vastly facilitated by canals, railways, &c. Pop. 259,212. — A town in Richmond county, Virginia, U. States.

Leek, a town in Staffordshire; in which are manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, ribands, twist, and buttons. Pop. 11,331.

Leesburg, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Loudon county. — A town of North Carolina, chief of Caswell county.

Leeuwarden, a city of Holland, capital of Friesland. The chief public buildings are the palace, the arsenal, exchange, and 12 churches. Pop. 17,000.

Leeuwin, Cape, a headland forming the SW. point of Australia. Lat. 34.32 S., lon. 115.6 E.

Lefooga, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, visited by Cook in 1776.

Leftra, or *Lefka*, a village in Greece, which occupies the site of the ancient Leuctra, famous for the victory obtained

by the Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, over the Spartans, B. C. 371.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, a maritime city of Italy, forming the chief sea-port of Tuscany. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in all the commodities usually vended in the commercial towns of Italy. Pop. 97,000.

Leicestershire, a county of England, 38 miles long and 30 broad, containing 514,560 acres; it is divided into six hundreds and 196 parishes, and has 12 market-towns. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreack, Anker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The soil in general affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred each species to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the co. Total pop. 269,311.

Leicester, an important and populous town of England, cap. of the above co., on the river Soar, an affluent of the Trent. It is the principal seat of the manufacture of woollen hose, and of Berlin gloves and Lille thread. The railways and canals afford the town great facilities for the transport of its productions. Pop. 95,220. — A town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, U. S.

Leigh, a town in Essex, noted for oysters and for a good road for shipping. Pop. 1473. — A town in Lancashire, with extensive manufactures of cotton and mixed goods. Pop. 10,621.

Leighlin, or *Old Leighlin*, a borough of Ireland, in Carlow county.

Leighlin Bridge, a town of Ireland, in Carlow co., on the river Barrow. Pop. 1292.

Leighton Buzzard, a town in Bedfordshire, formerly noted for lace-making, but now for the straw plait manufacture. Pop. 4696.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, 112 miles long and 70 broad. It contains the cos. of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

Leipa, a town of Bohemia, 43 m. N. by E. of Prague. Pop. 5800.

Leipheim, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 11 m. ENE. of Ulm. Pop. 1400.

Leipsic, a celebrated commercial city of Saxony, with a famous university, and a strong citadel. It carries on a considerable trade; and has two great fairs every year, which are visited by merchants of different nations. The principal manufactures are silk, gold, and silver stuffs, velvet, cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, leather, and paper: but the distinguishing characteristic of the commerce of Leipsic is its book trade, it being, in fact, the grand emporium of the literature of Germany. The great sale of new publications takes place at the Easter fair, and it is computed that the produce of the sale of books alone at that fair amounts, on an average, to 3,000,000 dollars. In 1813, a great victory was obtained here by the allies over the French grand army. Pop. 107,000.

Leira, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura; which, in 1811, was set on fire by the French, on their retreat into Spain. Pop. 2300.

Leith, a sea-port of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth. The river Leith divides the town into North and South Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour at the mouth of the river is secured by a noble stone pier; and it has wet and dry docks, with other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, canvass, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, &c. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; a variety of goods are exported to foreign parts; and a number of vessels are engaged in the Greenland fishery. Pop. 44,277.

Leitmeritz, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, cap. of a circle; it produces excellent wines, and contains tepid springs, tin-mines, and precious stones. Lat. 50.32 N. lon. 14.17 E. Pop. 4300.

Leitomischel (or *Leutomischel*), a town of Bohemia, 88 m. E. by S. of Prague, and on the line of railway between Prague and Vienna. Pop. 6400.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, divided into 17 parishes. It is fertile, though mountainous, has some iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. The river Shannon issues from Lough Allen, in this county; it has also several smaller lakes and numerous rivulets. Total pop. 95,324. — A town of the same name in this county, on the Shannon.

Leixlip, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap. Pop. 783.

Lemberg, a fortified city of Poland, belonging to Austria, and the cap. of Galicia. Lemberg ranks high as a commercial city, and is also one of the principal corn-markets of the Austrian empire. Pop. 87,000.

Lemnos, or *Stalimene*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, anciently sacred to Vulcan. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. It contains numerous evidences of volcanic agency: the soil in parts is highly fertile and productive. The island belongs to Turkey, but the inhab., 8000 in number, are nearly all Greeks.

Lena, the principal river in Siberia, whose entire length from its source till it falls into the Arctic Ocean is above 2000 miles. This noble river rolls through vast plains, covered during many months of each year with snow and ice. Beneath the frozen soil near its mouth there have been found the carcasses of mammoths, rhinoceroses, and other fossil animals.

Langensfeld, a town of Saxony, 11 m. SW. of Zwickau. Pop. 4000. — A town of Lower Austria, near Krems. Pop. 1500. — Also several villages in different parts of Germany.

Lennepe, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 m. E. of Dusseldorf, with extensive woollen manufactures. Pop. 7200.

Lennox, a former territorial division of Scotland, which included Dumbarton-

shire, with portions of Renfrew, Perth, and Stirling.

Lentini, the ancient Leontium, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. Pop. 7270.

Leoben, a town of Styria, where a convention, which led to the treaty of Campo Formio, was signed between Buonaparte and the Austrians in 1797. Pop. 2000.

Leogane, a fortified town of Hayti, 22 m. W. of Port au Prince.

Leominster, a bor. in Herefordshire, on the Lug, which has a good trade in gloves, hats, and leather. Pop. 5863. — A town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, United States.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douro. — A city, capital of the above province; now greatly decayed from its former importance: the cathedral is admired for its elegant lightness. Pop. 7000. — A city of Central America, capital of the republic of Nicaragua. Pop. 30,000. — A town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, in a plain eminently fertile in grain.

Leon, Isla de, an island adjoining the mainland of Andalusia, Spain, and upon which the city of Cadiz is situated.

Leonard, St., a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. Pop. 3800.

Leonards, St., a watering-place on the coast of Sussex, England, adjoining Hastings. It is entirely of modern origin, and has rapidly increased within recent years. Pop. 2737.

Leonardtown, a town of Maryland, chief of St Mary county, U. S.

Leonesa, a town of the Neapolitan dominions, prov. Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 7000.

Leonforte, a town of Sicily, pleasantly situated, and having a good trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 10,700.

Leopold (Port), a harbour on the NW. coast of Prince Regent Inlet, in Arctic America. Sir James Ross was frozen up there during the winter of 1848-49. — *Leopold Island* lies on the S. side of Barrow Strait, a short distance to the northward of Port Leopold.

Leopoldstadt, a fortress of Austria, in Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag.

Lepanto, a sea-port in Livadia, Greece, on the Gulf of Lepanto. Lat. 38.20 N., lon. 21.56 E. — The *Gulf of Lepanto* (or *Corinth*) has given its name to one of the greatest conflicts of modern times. Philip II., the Pope, and the Venetians, entered, in 1570, into a league against the Turkish sultan, Selim, who threatened to invade Italy: the opposing armaments met in the Gulf of Lepanto, and after a most furious battle, which was maintained on both sides with invincible bravery, the allies gained a complete victory, the Turks having lost 25,000 men killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners.

Leper's Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15.23 S., lon. 167.58 E.

Lerici, a maritime town of North Italy, 57 m. ESE. of Genoa. Pop. 5200.

Lerida, a strong city in Catalonia, Spain. 57 m. NW. of Tarragona. Pop. 13,000.

Lerins, a name given to two small islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, opposite Cannes.

HE THAT HATH THE SPICE, MAY SEASON AS HE PLEASE.

HE THAT GAINS WELL, AND SPENDS WELL, NEEDS NO ACCOUNT-BOOK.

Lerma, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with 1200 inhab.

Lerna, or *Myli*, a village of the Morea, Greece, on the Gulf of Napoli. It was the ancient Lerna, and a little to the south is the celebrated lake of the same name.

Lero, an island of the Grecian Archipelago.

Lerwick, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland Islands. It is the rendezvous of the vessels employed in the various fisheries. Pop. 3061.

Lesghistan, a border country of Europe and Asia, embracing part of the mountain-chain of Caucasus. The Lesghis are supposed to be descended from the tribe of mountaineers known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgae or Ligyes. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. Lesghistan falls within the nominal limits of the Russian empire, but many of the mountain-tribes have hitherto succeeded in maintaining their independence.

Lesina, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes honey, and wool. —A town of S. Italy, in Capitanata, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 1100.

Leslie, a town of Fifeshire, Scotland, with a manufacture of linen and cotton checks. Pop. 3800.

Lesparre, a town of France, in the department of Gironde; near which are found transparent pebbles, called Medoc stones.

Lessines, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, famous for its linen manufacture. Pop. 5000.

Letterkenny, a town in Donegal, Ireland. Pop. 2160.

Leuk, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs (Leukerbad), which are 5 m. N. of the town.

Leutschau, a royal free town of Hungary, 125 m. NE. of Pesth. Pop. 5500.

Levant. This word properly signifies East; but it is often used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, comprehending Anatolia and Syria, and the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The Levant Sea means the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Leven, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the south extremity of Windermere, and flows into Morecambe Bay. —A river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, issuing from Loch Lomond, and entering the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. —A river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Kinross, flows by the town of Kinross, and through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo Bay. —A town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. Pop. 2723.

Leven, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland. —A lake of Scotland, in Kinrosshire, which contains four small islands; on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Queen Mary was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on an

other, named St Serf, is the ruin of a priory.

Lewes, a bor. in Sussex, formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of its ancient castle. The Ouse is navigable up to the town. Pop. 10,753. —A town in Sussex county, Delaware, U. S.

Lewis, the largest and the most northern of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland. Every part of this island exhibits monuments of antiquity; as fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, and little fitted for cultivation; and the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The crops are oats, bigg, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, trout, &c.; the numerous bays afford large quantities of shellfish; and the west coast is annually visited by millions of herrings. The promontory at the north extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis.

Lewisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Northumberland county. —A town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county. Lat. 37.52 N., lon. 81.15 W.

Lewisham, a populous village of Kent, near London. Pop. 22,808.

Lewiston, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., chief of Mifflin county; the mountains of which abound with iron-ore. —A town of Delaware, in Sussex county, in which are extensive salt works. —A town in Niagara co., N. York, on the river Niagara.

Lexington, a town of Kentucky, U. S., chief of Fayette co. It is one of the most ancient towns in the State, and for a long time was its political, as it still is its commercial, capital. Pop. 7000. —A town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county. Lat. 37.55 N., lon. 79.50 W. —A town of the state of Georgia, cap. of Oglethorpe county. —A town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in 1775.

Leyden, a celebrated city of Holland, situated on the Old Rhine, 20 m. SSW. of Amsterdam; it is famous for the long siege it sustained, in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575; Leyden, consequently, is a very desirable residence for men of learning and research. Pop. 40,000.

Leyta, one of the Philippine Islands. Lat. 11.20 N., lon. 124.16 E.

Libau, a sea-port town of Russia, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. Lat. 56.30 N., lon. 21.25 E. Pop. 5000.

Liberia, a republican state of W. Africa, founded in 1821, by free blacks from the U. States of North America, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Its population, about 250,000 in number, all negroes, are chiefly engaged in agricultural labours. Rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, bananas, &c. are raised; and palm-oil, ivory, hides, wax, and pepper are exported. Monrovia is the capital.

EVERY ONE STRETCHES HIS LEGS ACCORDING TO HIS COVERLET.

BETTER SPARE OF THINE OWN, THAN ASK OF OTHER MEN.

Liberty, a town of Kentucky, U. S. in Mason county, on the Ohio.—A town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county.

Liberty, West, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Ohio county.

Libourne, a town and river-port of France, dep. Gironde. Pop. 8850.

Lichfield, a city in Staffordshire, and an episcopal sec. It was the birth-place of Samuel Johnson, to whose memory a monument is erected in the cathedral. Pop. 7347.—A town of Connecticut, U. S., capital of a county, which is a principal seat of the iron manufacture. Lat. 41.46 N., lon. 73.12 W.

Lichtenstein, the smallest of the independent principalities of Germany. It adjoins the E. border of Switzerland. The surface is mostly mountainous; cattle-breeding, agriculture, and cotton-spinning are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; and corn, wine, and flax are their chief articles of culture. Pop. 7150.

Lichtenvoorden, a town and castle of Guelderland, in Holland. Pop. 1140.

Liddel, a river in Roxburghshire: it flows southward, and joins the Esk.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, on the Lid; once a borough with a castle.

Liebau (*Deutsch*), a town in Moravia, 25 miles NW. of Olmutz. Pop. 3200.—(*Mährisch*), another town in Moravia, 16 m. NE. of Olmutz. Pop. 1600.

Liebenstein, or *Sauerbrunn*, a watering-place of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, situated on the skirts of the Thuringian forest, 18 m. WSW. of Gotha. Pop. 800.

Liebenwalde, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 23 m. N. of Berlin. Pop. 2500.

Liebenwerda, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 70 m. S. of Berlin. Pop. 2070.

Liebenzell, a town of Würtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. Pop. 1050.

Liefkenshoek, a fortress of Belgium, on the western side of the Scheldt, below Antwerp.

Liege, a prov. of Belgium, traversed by the river Meuse, and forming the most easterly portion of that kingdom. It is fertile in corn and fruit, has mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble.—The cap. of this prov. is a city of the same name; in which a great quantity of fire-arms and nails are made: also, steam-engines and machinery, cloth, leather, glass, clocks, hardware, watches, jewellery, and earthenware; in short, Liege may be regarded as the Birmingham of the continent; and the vicinity produces great quantities of coal, iron, alum, and tobacco. Pop. 106,000.

Liegnitz, a fortified town of Silesia, cap. of a principality. It manufactures woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, stockings, lace, Prussian blue, and has an active trade. Pop. 23,000.

Lierre, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, which has an extensive trade in cattle, with manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, besides distilleries and breweries to a great extent. Pop. 15,000.

Liesse, a town of France, in the department of Aisne; famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort.

Liestal, a town of Switzerland, canton of Basle, and 8 m. SE. of the city of Basle. Pop. 3000.

Lieu-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 21.40 N., lon. 108.39 E.

Liffey, a rapid river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, flows into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then passes through the co. of Dublin, and enters the Irish Sea.

Lifford, a borough of Ireland, capital of Donegal county, situate on the Foyle. Lat. 54.48 N., lon. 7.52 W. Pop. 593.

Ligne, a town in Hainault, Belgium.

Lignieres, a town of France, Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle. Pop. 2280.

Ligny, a town in Meuse, France, with a castle.—A village of Belgium, near Fleurus, where the Prussians were defeated by Napoleon, June 16, 1815.

Ligor, a sea-port of the Malaya peninsula, cap. of a kingdom; the chief trade of which is in tin, rice, and pepper. Lat. 8.20 N., lon. 99.25 E.

Lilienthal, a small town in Hanover, 7 m. NE. of Bremen.

Lille, a strong city of France, dep. Nord, and one of the most commercial and best built in France. Its citadel is regarded as one of the strongest in Europe. This city contains several noble and elegant buildings; and its trade is extensive. Lat. 50.38 N., lon. 3.4 E. Pop. 154,000.

Lillo, a fort of Belgium, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 7 m. below Antwerp.

Lima, the capital of Peru, situated on the river Rimac, 4 miles distant from the sea. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by a brick wall, in which are seven gates; and laid out in squares of 450 feet each way, with streets of a proportional width crossing each other at right angles. The houses are generally but one story high, and covered with coarse linen cloth, or reeds, as it seldom rains here. The cathedral, churches, and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Lima is the general depôt for the produce of Peru. Earthquakes are frequent, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which Callao was destroyed. Extravagance in living, dress, and gambling are carried to a great extent among the pop. of Lima, and smoking is universal among both men and women; the latter are celebrated for beautiful features and a graceful form. The vicinity of Lima, where not covered with villas and pleasure-grounds, is very productive of maize, vegetables, fruits, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., and the climate of Lima is delightful, the extremes of heat and cold being never experienced. Pop. 70,000.

Limburg, a province of Belgium; which has good arable ground, abounds in fine cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead.—Also, a prov. of Holland, comprising that portion of the former Duchy of Limburg which is to the E. of the Meuse.—A town of Belgium, prov. Liege, and 17 m. E. of the town of Liege. Pop. 2200.—A town of Nassau, Germany, with a fine cathedral.

Limekilns, a village in Fifeshire, Scotland.

HE THAT SPEAKS SOWS, AND HE THAT IS SILENT GATHERS.

ONCE IN A YEAR A MAN MAY SAY—ON MY CONSCIENCE.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles long and 23 broad, divided into 126 parishes. It is a fertile country, though the south-west part is mountainous, and produces abundance of cider. Total pop. 191,312.—The capital is a city of the same name, and is generally considered as the capital of the province of Munster. It is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter standing on King's Island, formed by the river Shannon, which here admits vessels of 500 tons to the quays; and the two towns are united by a stately bridge. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Pop. 39,828.

Limestone, or *Maysville*, a town of Kentucky, U. S., in Mason county, on the Ohio. Lat. 38.25 N., lon. 83.28 W.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, which issues from the Lake of Zurich and joins the Rhine.

Limoeiro, a town of Brazil, in Pernambuco, with a considerable interior trade.

Limoges, a trading city of France, cap. of the dep. of Haute Vienne. It has numerous manufactures, and its brandy and liqueurs are in high repute. Being situated at the junction of several great roads, it is an entrepôt for the trade of several depts. Pop. 53,000.

Limousin, an old province of France, now included in the depts. of Haute Vienne, Correze, Creuse, and Dordogne.

Limoux, a town of France, dep. Aude: it is generally well built, has considerable manufactures, and is an entrepôt for iron goods, in which, and in wines, oil, soap, and leather, it has an active trade. The environs are highly picturesque and fertile. Pop. 7300.

Linares, a mining town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 m. NE. of Jaen. Pop. 6700.

Lincoln, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire. It is seated on the top and side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham. The cathedral stands on the brow of a hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the remains of former religious houses are numerous. Newport Gate, on the north side of the city, is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdyke canal; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Pop. 26,766.—A town in Mercer co., Kentucky, U. States.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,758,720 acres, divided into 30 hundreds and 630 parishes, having one city and 31 market-towns. The coast is flat, and, at low water, may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholme. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, and others cut by drains and canals. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch; the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teals, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies north of Lincoln, and the Fossdyke, which Henry I. cut between the Witham and the Trent. To the north-east is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The cattle of this county, and the horses and sheep, are all of the largest breed. Total pop. 436,599.

Lincolnton, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., chief of Lincoln county.

Lindau, a city of Bavaria, situated on an island in the L. of Constance; it has a castle and a wall, deemed to be Roman works. Pop. 8200.—A town of Hanover, 12 m. NE. of Gottingen. Pop. 1500.

Linde, a town of Sweden, prov. Orebro.

Lindenfels, a town of Hesse Darmstadt.

Lindesnaes, or *The Naze*, the southern promontory of Norway, on which are two light-houses. Lat. 58.2 N., lon. 7.17 E.

Lingen, an island of the E. Indian Archipelago, lying off the E. coast of Sumatra under the line of the equator. It contains both gold and tin. The inhab. are Malavs.

Lingen, a town of Hanover, near the right bank of the Ems. Pop. 2770.

Lin-kiang, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-si. Lat. 27.58 N., lon. 115.0 E.

Linköping, a town of Sweden, capital of län of same name, with a castle. Lat. 58.25 N., lon. 15.40 E. Pop. 4700.

Linlithgow, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its east end. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins. Pop. 3689.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a co. of Scotland, 20 miles long and 12 broad, divided into 13 parishes. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal iron, limestone, and lead. Total pop. 41,191.

Linnhe, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a north-east direction from the Sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, seated on the side of a chalk hill, by the river Granton. Pop. 1833.—A town of Scotland, in Peebleshire, on the river Lyne. Pop. 1630.

Linz, the cap. of Upper Austria, on the Danube. It is a handsome, well-built town, has two castles, and manufactures of gunpowder, leather, broadcloth, wool-

len stuffs and caps, gold lace, cards, looking-glasses, and tobacco. Pop. 30,000. — A town and citadel of Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2510.

Lipari Islands, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the north of Sicily. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. The climate is highly salubrious, and the air pure and refreshing; storms and earthquakes are, however, frequent. Exclusive of corn and cotton, they produce great quantities of fruit, especially grapes, with figs, prickly pears, olives, &c. Some wine is made, called Malvasia, which is much admired at Naples; but most of the grapes are converted into raisins. — *Lipari*, the cap. town of the above group of islands, situated on the E. side of Lipari, the principal isle. Lipari is the great magazine whence Europe is supplied with pumice-stone, its surface being almost wholly composed of that singular substance. Pop. 12,500.

Lipetzki, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Tambov. Pop. 6000.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, district of Banat, with a castle, and 8000 inh.

Lippe, a river of Germany, which flows west by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

Lippe-Deimold, a small duchy of North Germany, enclosed within the Prussian territory. It has an area of 438 sq. m., and a pop. of 111,000. Its chief town is Detmold, which has 5200 inhab.

Lippe-Schaumburg, a duchy of Germany, to the northward of the above, near the right bank of the Weser. Area, 171 sq. m. Pop. 31,000. Buckeburg, with 4200 inh., is its chief town.

Lippstadt, a strong town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia. Lat. 51.41 N., lon. 8.28 E. Pop. 4330.

Liria, a considerable town of Spain, in Valencia, with manufactures of linen, soap, &c., and noted for fine white marble. Pop. 8500.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, seated on the north side of the Tagus. The city is open on all sides; and the only military defence is a small castle on the highest ground, in the centre, and some batteries on the banks of the river. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, and will contain 1000 ships in the greatest safety; the entrance is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a magnificent aqueduct, 2400 feet in length, which conveys water across a deep valley to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. This city was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755; but the ruined part has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, including numerous churches and convents; also, several scientific academies, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The trade is very considerable, this city being the emporium of all goods brought from Brazil, and the colonies belonging to Portugal. Pop. 250,000.

Lisbon, New, a town of Ohio, on the

Little Beaver, capital of Columbiana co., U. S.

Lisburn, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with considerable manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric. Pop. 7484.

Lisieuz, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It was formerly a fortress of some consequence, and was frequently besieged and captured during the middle ages. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, flannel, leather, &c., brandy distilleries, bleaching factories, and dyeing houses. Pop. 11,400.

Liskeard, a town and borough of Cornwall, England. Pop. 4700.

L'Isle, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse. It has manufactures of woollen, silk, and leather. Pop. 4689.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, on the coast of Argyshire. It is a fertile island, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle. — A borough of Ireland, in Waterford county, on the Blackwater, with a castle, in which the celebrated Robert Boyle was born. Pop. 2089.

Lisonzo, a river that rises in the duchy of Carniola, and enters the Gulf of Venice.

Lissa, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine. — A town of Prussia, prov. Posen, with a good trade. Pop. 9930.

Listowel, a town in Kerry, Ireland. Pop. 2273.

Lithuania, the former name of a country of Europe, united to Poland in 1569, and now forming part of the Russian dominions. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripet, and Beresina. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and great quantities of wool; also, excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c.; and eagles and vultures are common. Lithuania contains a great number of Jews, who seem to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground.

Littlehampton, a sea-port town and bathing-place of England, on the coast of Sussex, 18 m. W. of Brighton. Pop. 3272.

Littorale, a province of Austria, forming part of the former kingdom of Illyria, and including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Ré.

Livadia, that portion of the kingdom of Greece lying N. of the Gulf of Lepanto, divided into three nomes, which are further divided into 9 eparchies. Many parts are mountainous, but the soil is generally productive; and from its extent of sea-coast and its numerous good harbours, it is well situated for commerce. The principal places are Athens, Livadia, Negropont, Lepanto, Salona, Thebes, and Voinitza. — The cap. of Livadia, above described, built on the side of a hill, on the site of the ancient Lebadea. On the top of a rock is an old castle, part of which serves as a fortress; and at the bottom is

IN A HUNDRED EELS OF CONTENTION THERE IS NOT AN INCH OF LOVE.

HE THAT HATH A HEAD OF WAX MUST NOT WALK IN THE SUN.

the cave of Trophonius, the last oracle that was heard to utter the decrees of fate. Livadia was burned by the Turks in 1821, and subsequently destroyed in part by the Greeks in an attack upon the Turkish garrison, but it has recovered much of its former prosperity.

Liverpool, a borough and sea-port of England, seated on the river Mersey, and in the county of Lancashire. In the amount of its foreign trade Liverpool ranks first among the sea-ports of Britain, and a magnificent line of docks, along the banks of the Mersey, furnishes accommodation to its shipping. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the American and West Indian trade. The African, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the East Indies, and the coasting trade employs a number of vessels. By inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. Its facility of intercourse with Manchester, &c. by railway is also of the highest importance. The principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthenware, watches, and stockings; glass, iron, soap, salt, sugar, and copperas works, &c. Besides quintupling its population during the first half of the present century, Liverpool has been more improved, during that period, than any other town in England, and now possesses numerous public buildings worthy of its opulence and commercial importance. Pop. 493,405.—A sea-port of Brit. N. America, prov. Nova Scotia, 65 m. SW. of Halifax.—A town of New South Wales, Australia, 20 m. W. by S. of Sydney.

Livonia, a government of European Russia, so fertile in corn that it is called the granary of the north. In the forests, which supply an abundance of excellent timber, are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares; and domestic animals are also numerous. There are sugar refineries, and tobacco, woollen cloth, cotton, linen, glass, and other factories; but rural industry, and the distillation of spirits, are by far the most important occupations. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash. Pop. 821,500.

Lizard Point, a bold headland on the south coast of Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. Lat. 49.58 N., lon. 5.11 W.

Lizier, St, a town in Arriege, France.

Llampeter, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which has a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. The chief ornament of the place is the college of St David's, a handsome Gothic structure erected in 1825. Pop. 989.

Llanarth, a village in Cardiganshire.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near Cardiff. It is now a very small place; and the cathedral is in part a ruin, but serves as the parish church. Great quantities of vegetables are sent hence to Merthyr Tydvil, and other places. Pop. of par. 6585.

Llanddewi, a village of Wales, in Cardi-

ganshire; famous for the synod held here, in 519, where St David preached against the Pelagian heresy.

Llandilo, or *Llandeilo-Fawr*, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire; with a manufacture of flannel. Near it is the picturesque remain of Dynevor Castle, celebrated as the habitation of the native princes of Wales. Pop. 1470.

Llandovery, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, near the Towy. Pop. 1861.

Llandudno, a town and watering-place in Caernarvonshire, N. Wales. Pop. 2762.

Llandysfel, a village in Cardiganshire, Wales. Pop. of par. 2788.

Llanelly, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with a trade in coal, and tinned iron plates. Pop. 15,281.

Llanerchymedd, a parish in Anglesey, Wales. Pop. 67.

Llanfair, a town in Montgomeryshire, Wales. Pop. 2584.

Llanfyllin, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire. Pop. 1132.

Llangadoc, or *Llangadoc-Fawr*, a town in Caermarthenshire, Wales. Pop. 2789.

Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire; near which is Vale Crucis abbey, one of the finest pieces of antiquity in the country. Pop. 2798.

Llanidloes, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the river Severn. Pop. 3428.

Llantrisant, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Pop. 1493.

Llanwrst, a town in Denbighshire, Wales. Pop. 3993.

Llaugharn, a corporate town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy. Pop. 1868.

Llerena, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura. Pop. 5000.

Lloughor, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a trade in coal. Pop. 1238.

Lo, St., a town of France, dep. La Manche, on the Vire. Pop. 8820.

Loanda, a sea-port town of W. Africa, within the territory of Angola, and the cap. of the Portuguese settlements upon that portion of the African coast. It exports ivory and bees-wax. Lat. 8.52 S. Pop. 8000.

Loango, a country of W. Africa, to the S. of the equator. It possesses a fertile soil, and is inhabited by various negro nations. The principal town bears the same name; and its chief trade consists in elephants' teeth, palm oil, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Lat. 4.15 S., lon. 11.45 E.

Lobau, a town of East Prussia, with 3200 inhab.—A town of Saxony, 11 m. SE. of Bautzen. Pop. 3650.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Estremadura.

Locarno, a town in Tessin, Switzerland, on the NW. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2670.

Lochaber, a district of Invernessh., Scot.

Lochcarron, a town in Rosshire, Scot.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Firth. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c., have been dug up.

Loches, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. Pop. 3450.

Lochmaben, a borough in Dumfriesshire, with 1242 inhab.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the Black Cart. Cotton is the staple manufacture. Pop. 1910.

Lochy, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the south-west part of Invernesshire. Its outlet is the river Lochy, which receives the Spean, and then flows by the ancient castle of Inverlochy, into the head of Loch Linnhe, near Fort William.

Lockerbie, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth. Pop. 1709.

Loddon, a market-town in Norfolk, with 1153 inhab.

Lodève, a town of France, dep. Herault; with a manufacture of woollen cloth for the army. Pop. 10,400.

Lodi, a city of Lombardy, on the Adda; with a fortress. It has manufactures of silk and porcelain; and the best Parmesan cheese is made in its vicinity. Lodi is famous for the victory achieved over the Austrians, by Napoleon, in 1796. Pop. 15,700.

Loffoden Isles, a chain of islands on the north-west coast of Norway. They are visited by innumerable boats in the fishing season, and immense quantities of cod are taken and cured. At the south end of this chain is the dangerous whirlpool called Maelstrom.

Loghur, a strong hill-fort of British India, 26 m. NW. of Poonah.

Logrono, a town in Old Castile, Spain. Lat. 42.22 N., lon. 2.20 W. Pop. 8210.

Loir-et-Cher, a department of France, including the old province of Blaisois. It is crossed by three considerable rivers; the Loir, the Loire, and the Cher. The Loir rises in the department of Eure-et-Loir, and joins the Sarthe, above Angers, and the Cher enters the Loire, below Tours.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of Ardèche; flows 120 miles by Puy to Roanne, where it begins to be navigable; then passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, to Paimbœuf, where it enters the Bay of Biscay. Its course is 600 miles. —A department of France, containing the old province of Forez. It has mines of coal and iron, and receives its name from the river Loire, which flows north through its whole length. Pop. 505,260.

Loire, Lower (Loire-Inférieure), a maritime department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Bretagne. Pop. 556,000.

Loire, Upper (Loire-Haute), an inland department of France, containing the old province of Velay. It includes many mountains, which are covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abound in cattle. Pop. 301,000.

Loiret, a department of France, including the old province of Orléanois. The soil is very rich. It takes its name from a river, which rises in this department, and runs into the Loire. Pop. 345,000.

Lokeren, a town of Belgium, celebrated for its linen fabrics, and which has also manufactures of cotton goods, flannels,

and lace, with oil mills, &c. Pop. 17,000.

Lombardy, a province of N. Italy, formerly part of the Austrian empire, but constituting since 1860 a portion of the kingdom of Italy. It includes a portion of the rich plain watered by the river Po and its tributaries. It is one of the most fertile, productive, and populous portions of Italy. Milan is the capital.

Lombez, a town of France, dep. Gers.

Lombok, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Bally and Sumbawa. It is populous, well cultivated, and abounds in rice. Lat. 8.34 S., lon. 116.34 E.

Lomond, Ben, a mountain of Scotland, 3195 ft above the level of the sea. From its position between Lochs Lomond and Katrine, and its vicinity to Glasgow, it is the best known and most frequently visited of any of the Highland mountains.

Lomond, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which contains 33 islands, several of them inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews: others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. Lock Lomond measures 24 m. in length, by 7 in its broadest part. The river Leven issues from its lower extremity, and joins the Clyde.

Lonato, a town of Austrian Italy, near the S.W. shore of the lake of Garda, and 14 m. ESE. of Brescia. Pop. 6500.

London, the metropolis of the British empire, and the most important commercial city in the world. London is situated within the valley of the Thames, and chiefly within the county of Middlesex: a large portion of it, however, lies to the south of the river, within Surrey, and the suburban districts extend in part into the adjoining counties of Kent and Essex. The city of London, properly so called, is wholly on the north (or Middlesex) side of the river; as also are the city of Westminster, and the metropolitan boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets. The boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth are to the S. of the Thames, and within Surrey. Including its suburban districts, as now comprised within the Returns of the registrar-general, London comprehends an area of 115 sq. m., within which were included (in 1871) the enormous population of 3,266,987. The more densely inhabited portions of the metropolis, however, are comprised within a smaller space, of nearly 8 m. in the direction of east and west, and measuring between 5 and 6 m. from north to south. Within this area, the streets, squares, warehouses, and various buildings, occur in continuous succession. Seven bridges, which cross the Thames, connect the northern and southern portions of the British metropolis. The lowest of these, London Bridge, marks the inland limit of the port of London, which embraces the river thence downward to Blackwall, a distance of between 6 and 7 miles. Upon either side of the river are commodious docks for the reception of shipping; the more extensive and important being on the N. or Middlesex side. The "West End" of London constitutes its fashionable quarter, as the "City" (properly so called) is the chief seat of its mer-

HE THAT WILL "CONSIDER OF IT" TAKES TIME TO DENY YOU HANDSOMELY.

THE GOOD MOTHER SAYS NOT "WILL YOU?" BUT GIVES AT ONCE.

cantile transactions, while the eastern portions of the metropolis are chiefly occupied by a population engaged in, or connected with, its shipping and sea-faring pursuits. To attempt any enumeration of the chief public buildings of London would be out of place here; and, indeed, its prominent characteristic is to be found, not so much in particular examples of architectural display, as in the general diffusion of wealth and industry over so large a space. Besides its immense seaward commerce, reaching to every quarter of the globe, and the vast internal traffic of which it is the seat, London is also a great manufacturing city. The silk and watch-making trades may be mentioned as prominent examples of this. To describe, however, the trades and manufactures that are carried on in London, would be to enumerate all that other places in the kingdom are separately noted for, and would include nearly every article of utility or luxury; for such are the facilities which the metropolis affords for the performance of all operations on an extensive scale, and such is the spirit of competition that exists among its industrious and enterprising inhabitants, that whatever speculation in art, manufactures, or commerce, holds out a fair promise for the advantageous employment of capital or talent, is sure to be embarked in and prosecuted with the most unremitting energy. The City of London is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen the Lord Mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-sergeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex), a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. The W. end of the town is beautified and rendered healthy by four extensive parks, all affording ample scope for healthy amusement and exercise to those resident in their vicinity: viz. Hyde Park, lying W. of the roads leading from Piccadilly and Oxford Street, with Kensington Gardens adjoining its W. boundary; St James's Park, extending from Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, with the Green Park attached, on the S. side of Piccadilly; and the Regent's Park, situated to the N. of Portland Place, beautifully laid out, and surrounded by splendid buildings, with the gardens of the Zoological Society on its N. side. To these has been added, within recent years, Victoria Park, situated within the more easterly portion of the metropolis. The city is represented in parliament by four members; there are, besides, two for the city of Westminster, and two each for the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Chelsea, Southwark, and Lambeth.—A town in Upper Canada, 120 m. SW. of Toronto, and on the line of railway thence to Detroit.

London, New, a city and sea-port of Connecticut, U. S., capital of New London co. It has the best harbour in the State, defended by two forts, and a considerable trade to the West Indies.—A town of Ohio, chief of Madison co.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30

broad, divided into 31 parishes. It is a fruitful champaign country, and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorporated company of London merchants. The chief rivers are the Foyle and Bann, which form its west and east boundaries. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county. Total pop. 173,932.

Londonderry, or *Derry*, a city and sea-port, cap. of the above co. It stands on the Foyle, over which is a flat wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length. Five miles below is Culmore Fort, at the head of Lough Foyle; and there are four castles by the side of the river. The trade of Londonderry is very extensive, and is rapidly increasing. Its exports consist of linen, with agricultural produce. This city is celebrated for the long siege it sustained against James II., in 1689. Pop. 25,242.—A town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, U. States.

Long, Loch, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which from the Firth of Clyde extends 20 miles between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle, and is nearly two miles broad.

Longford, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, 25 miles long and 16 broad, divided into 23 parishes. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but mountainous towards the north. The chief rivers are the Shannon, Inny, Camlin, and Fallen; and it has many small lakes. Tot. pop. 64,408.—A borough, and the capital of the county. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. Pop. 4535.

Longforgan, a village in Perthshire, Scotland.

Long Island, an island of the State of New York, U. S., separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. Brooklyn, an extensive suburb of New York, is situated at its western extremity.

Longobucco, a town of Naples. Pop. 5000.

Longport, a village in Shropshire, near Newport; famous for its pottery and glass works.

Longton, a town in Staffordshire, England, forming one of the group known as "the Pottery" towns. Pop. (including Lane End, which it adjoins) 19,748.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with manufactures of muslin. Pop. 1946.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

Longuion, a town in Moselle, France.

Longwood, a village in Meath, Ireland.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle. Pop. 2420.

Lons-le-Saulnier, a town of France, dep. Jura, of which it is the capital, and is the entrepôt of the agricultural and manufacturing produce of the department. It derives its name from the salt springs in the vicinity. Pop. 8450.

Loo, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, with a fine palace.—A village in Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 27 m. SW. of Bruges.

Loo-choo (or *Lieu-kieou*) Islands, a group of 36 islands situated in the Pacific Ocean,

eastward of the coast of China, of which country, though governed by a native ruler, they form a political dependency. The town of Napakiang, situated on Great Loo-choo, the largest island of the group, is the capital.

Loodiana, a town and military station of British India, near the S. bank of the Sutlej, and 115 m. ESE. of Lahore.

Looe, *East* and *West*, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery. Pop. (united) 1924.

Lopatka, Cape, the southern extremity of Kamschatka. Lat. 51.0 N., lon. 156.45 E.

Lopez, Cape, a headland of Western Africa, nearly on the line of the equator. Lat. 0.36 S.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 m. ENE. of Seville. Pop. 4630.

Lorca, a city of Spain, in Murcia. A great quantity of barilla is produced in the vicinity, and there are potteries and saltpetre works. The chief resources of the town consist in its great September fair, its markets, and the produce of its neighbourhood, both in flocks and corn. The vale of Lorca is remarkable for picturesque beauty and fertility. Pop. 48,000.

Lord Howe's Islands, a small group in the S. Pacific; lat. 5.30 S., lon. 159.31 E.

—Another group in the same ocean, to the E. of Australia, lat. 31.37 S., lon. 159.14 E.—Also, an island in the S. Pacific, to the westward of the Society Islands, lat. 16.50 S., lon. 151.21 W.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, 12 m. S. of Ancona, near the coast of the Adriatic. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa [Holy House], in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth: the said dwelling having been conveyed by angels, first to Tersatto in Dalmatia, and thence, by the same agency, in 1294, to its present site! This miraculous edifice is a mean-looking hovel, about 30 feet long, and 18 in height, apparently built of limestone, but encased in marble, sculptured with bas-reliefs representing the history of the Virgin. The famous "Lady of Loretto," adorned with jewels, stands upon the altar, in a niche of silver, surrounded by numerous gold and silver lamps. Great numbers go in pilgrimage to Loretto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present! so that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. Lat. 43.27 N., lon. 13.38 E.—A small town in Lower California, near the E. coast of the peninsula.

Lorgues, a town in Var, France. Pop. 3340.

L'Orient. See *Orient, L'*.

Lorraine, an old province of France, the greater portion of which is embraced within the present territ. of Alsace-Lorr., and forms a member of the new Ger. Emp.

Lostwithiel, a dis. bor. in Cornwall, on the Fowey; in which is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin-coinage towns. Pop. 1017.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of Lozère, passes by Mende and Cahors, and enters the Garonne below Agen.—A dep. of France, including the old

prov. of Quercy. Its chief rivers are the Lot and Dordogne. Pop. 293,700.

Lot-et-Garonne, a department of France, including the eastern part of the old prov. of Guienne. Pop. 340,040.

Lothian, a dist. of Scotland, now divided into the counties of East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, Mid Lothian or Edinburghshire, and West Lothian or Linlithgowshire. East Lothian is one of the best cultivated districts of the empire; and is remarkable for the intelligence and skill of its farmers, and their superior husbandry. Mid Lothian is in general well cultivated, but in some parts it is rugged and even mountainous. West Lothian, which is the smallest of the three, has some morasses, but is elsewhere comparatively fertile.

Loudon, a town of France, dep. Vienne. Pop. 4428.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, near the Soar. It has a large church with a handsome tower. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c., by means of a canal from the Trent. Pop. 11,588.

Loughbrickland, a town in Down, Ireland. Pop. 470.

Loughrea, a town in Galway, Ireland. Pop. 3063.

Louis Fort, or *Fort Vauban*, a town and fortress of France, dep. Lower Rhine.

Louis, St., a town of Western Africa, situated on an island at the mouth of the river Senegal, and the cap. of the French possessions in Senegambia; its chief trade is in gum, wax, hides, and elephants' teeth. Lat. 15.53 N., lon. 16.31 W.—A sea-port and fortress of Hayti, at the head of a bay of its name. The chief exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. Lat. 18.15 N., lon. 73.31 W.—The largest town of Missouri, U. S., and the capital of a county; situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, by means of which it possesses an immense transit trade. Pop. 310,000.

Louisburg, a decayed sea-port town on the island of Cape Breton, with an excellent harbour. Lat. 45.57 N., lon. 59.54 W.—A town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Franklin county.

Louisiana, one of the U. S. of America, 240 miles long and 160 broad, exclusive of the dist. of New Orleans, which forms the SE. part. The S. coast, to upwards of 20 miles from the sea, is a level morass, without trees or shrubs; the land then becomes more elevated and fertile, and favourable to the growth of maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and sugar. It contains many lakes and rivers; the chief of the latter are the Mississippi and the Red River. Pop. 726,900.

Louisville, a commercial and manufacturing town of Kentucky, U. States. Pop. 100,000.—A town of the state of Georgia, capital of Jefferson county.

Louth, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad. It is the least co. in Ireland, but very fertile. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Louth, and Dee. Pop. 84,198.—A town in the same county, anciently considerable, but now a poor place.—A corporate town in

Lincolnshire, with a manufacture of blankets and carpets. Pop. 10,560.

Louvain, a city of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 15 m. E. by N. of Brussels; in former times one of the great seats of the woollen and linen manufacture. But though it still possesses some manufactures of woollen, cotton, lace, &c., besides tanneries, glass works, and distilleries, Louvain is now principally celebrated for its beer, said to be the best in Belgium. Pop. 32,500.

Louviers, a fortified town of France, on the Eure, 55 miles north-west of Paris. It ranks as one of the first seats of the woollen manufacture in France, and is noted for its fine broad cloths. Pop. 9500.

Louvres, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 21 miles north of Paris.

Lowell, a rapidly increasing town of Massachusetts, U. S., with a flourishing manufacture of cottons, yarns, &c. Pop. 32,000.

Lowenstein, a town of Würtemberg, cap. of a county.—A fort and ancient castle of Holland, prov. South Holland, at the west end of the Island of Bommelwert.

Lowestoff, or *Lowestoft*, a town in Suffolk. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 15,246.

Lowes-Water, a lake in Cumberland.

Loxa, or *Loja*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a Moorish castle. It is proverbially noted for the fertility of its gardens, olive-grounds, and orchards. Pop. 15,000.—A town in Ecuador, S. America, celebrated for its trade in cinchona-bark, which is abundantly furnished by the forests in its neighbourhood. Pop. 10,000.

Loyne, or *Lune*, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, flows S. by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish Sea.

Lozère, a department of France, including the old province of Gévaudan. The climate is cold, and the surface mountainous. Pop. 140,800.

Luban, a town of Livonia, Russia. Lat. 56.55 N., lon. 26.36 E.

Lubben, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 40 m. SW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 4700.

Lubeck, a free city of Germany, situated on river Trave, 12 m. above its entrance into the Baltic, and 38 m. NE. of Hamburg. Pop. 39,000.

Luben, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 14 m. NNE. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3850.

Lublin, a city of Russian Poland, with a citadel. Pop. 12,500.

Luc, a town of France, dep. Var.—A town of France, dep. Drome.

Lucar de Barameda, San, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Guadalquivir. Pop. 17,000.

Lucar-la-Mayor, San, an inland town of Spain, 11 m. W. of Seville. Pop. 2240.

Lucas, Cape St, the south-east end of the peninsula of California. Lat. 22.53 N., lon. 109.51 W.

Lucca, a territory of Italy, lying on the E. coast of the Gulf of Genoa: formerly a sovereign duchy, but incorporated with Tuscany since 1847, and forming part of

the present kingdom of Italy. It is generally mountainous; but produces cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts. Lucca was erected into a duchy in 1815, and given as an indemnity to the infanta of Spain, Maria Louisa.—The capital of the above; in which are some elaborately constructed churches and other curious buildings. Its manufactures mostly consist of silk and woollen fabrics. Pop. 69,000.

Luce, a spacious bay on the S. coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying east of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway.

Lucera, a small but populous city of Naples, capital of Capitanata. Lat. 41.28 N., lon. 15.34 E. Pop. 12,000.

Lucerne, a canton of Switzerland, ranking third in the confederation. The climate is mild, and the soil favourable to agriculture; but the chief occupations of the people are cattle-breeding and dairy husbandry. Pop. 132,840.—The capital of the above canton, on the Reuss. The situation is highly picturesque, and the town is surrounded by a circle of watch-towers. Lat. 47.3 N., lon. 8.18 E. Pop. 11,500.

Lucerne, Lake of (or *Waldstätter See*), the largest and finest lake in the interior of Switzerland, and one of the most picturesque in Europe. Its banks exhibit every gradation of scenery, and its shores abound in localities memorable in early Swiss history. It is of a singular cruciform shape, and subject to violent tempests.

Luchow, a town of Hanover, prov. Lüneburg, situate on the Jetze. Pop. 1340.

Lucia, St, one of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to Britain. It consists chiefly of hills covered with timber, which descend into well-watered plains along the coast; and has several good bays and commodious harbours. Lat. 14.5 N., lon. 60.59 W. Castries is the chief town.—One of the Cape Verd Islands, to the W. of St Nicholas. Lat. 16.45 N., lon. 24.32 W.—A town of Sicily, on a river of the same name, 15 m. WSW. of Messina.

Luckau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. It lies in a swampy country. Lat. 51.52 N., lon. 14.5 E. Pop. 4340.

Luckipoor, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, near the mouth of the Brahmapootra.

Lucknow, a populous city of Hindoostan, capital of the province (and formerly of the native kingdom) of Oude. Lucknow presents to the distant view a confusion of gilded cupolas and pinnacles, turrets, minarets, and arches, bounded by the winding Goomty, and so thickly interspersed with the richest tropical foliage, as apparently to realise the most fantastic visions of Oriental splendour; but a nearer inspection does not fulfil the traveller's expectations. There are, however, many palaces, handsome mosques, royal tombs, and pagodas. Lucknow had an important share in the transactions connected with the sepoy insurrection of 1857, when the British Residency was gallantly defended (during a siege of several months' duration) against the surrounding hosts of the insurgent army. Subsequently to the relief of the besieged, the city was abandoned for a time to the insurgents, but was retaken by

DO NOT BUY OF A HUCKSTER, NOR BE NEGLIGENT AT AN INN.

THAT SHEEP HAS HIS BELLY FULL WHICH BUTTS HIS COMPANION.

the British in the following year. Pop. about 300,000.

Luckput, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Cutch. Lat. 23.47 N., lon. 68.56 E.

Luçon, a town in Vendée, France. Pop. 4140.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, on the Teme. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, which was held for the Empress Maud against King Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V. resided here at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., held a court and died here. Pop. 5087.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Wurtemberg, with manufactures of cloth, damask, linen, &c. Pop. 30,000.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Petersburg, on a river of the same name.

Lugano, a lake of Italy, lying between the lakes Como and Maggiore. The bay of Lugano on its W. side, with its surrounding amphitheatre of hills, is particularly fine. Its waters are quite transparent, and very deep.—A town in the canton of Tessin, Switzerland, situated on the N. shore of the above lake. Pop. 5100.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia; celebrated for hot medicinal springs. Lat. 43.4 N., lon. 7.32 W. Pop. 7270.

Luis, St., a town of Tucuman. Lat. 32.10 S., lon. 67.52 W.—A town of Mexico, prov. Guanajuato.

Luis Potosi, San, a city of Mexico, cap. of the prov. of the same name. Lat. 22.4 N., lon. 100.0 W.

Lui-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 20.58 N., lon. 109.25 E.

Lulea, a sea-port of Sweden, with a good harbour. Lat. 65.32 N. lon. 22.12 E.

Lumello, a town of Italy, Piedmontese prov., on the river Agogna, 26 m. SSE. of Novara. Pop. 2150.

Lunawara, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, on the Mahee. Lat. 23.8 N., lon. 73.43 E.

Luncarty, a village of Scotland, 3½ m. N. of Perth, historically noteworthy for a victory gained over the Danes, in the 10th century.

Lund, a town in the S. of Sweden, 24 m. to the E. of Copenhagen. It is the seat of a university, which dates from 1479. Pop. 5200.

Lundy, an island at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, about 12 miles from the Devonshire coast. It supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. Lat. 51.18 N., lon. 4.38 W.

Luneburg, a division of Prussian Germany, near the Elbe. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

—A fortified town, its capital. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of that article; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. Lat. 53.1 N., lon., 10.39 E. Pop. 16,200.

Lunel, a town of France, dep. Hérault, which produces excellent muscadine wine. Pop. 6020.

Luneville, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on the Vezouze. Pop. 12,000.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in Armagh

county, with an extensive linen manufacture. Pop. 7766.

Luristan, a province of Persia, lying S. of Irak, and including the mountain-region which extended thence to the borders of Khuzistan and Fars. Its inhabitants are chiefly Iliyauts, of the Bakhtiyari tribe. They live in villages, of 20 or 30 houses each, dispersed among the mountains. It contains no towns of any magnitude.

Lus, a province of Beloochistan, lying on the sea-coast east of Mekran. It is the smallest prov. in that country, but the most level, and rich in grain, sheep, and goats.

Lusatia, formerly a margravate of Germany, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorland tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. Upper Lusatia belongs to Saxony, and Lower Lusatia to Prussia.

Lusignan, a town in Vienne, France.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, on the Lea; with a manufacture of straw hats, &c. Pop. 15,329.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, on the Swift. It has a large church, of which Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Here is an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. Pop. 2030.

Lutzelstein, a town of Lower Rhine, France, with a strong castle.

Lutzen, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony, with a castle. Here Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Prussia and Russia in 1813. Pop. 1700.

Luxemburg, a grand duchy of Germany, not included within the German Empire, but attached to the kingdom of the Netherlands. A portion of the former territory of Luxemburg is now, however, comprehended within Belgium. The territory includes the ancient forest of Ardennes; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sure, Ourte, and Semoy. This duchy formerly belonged to the house of Austria; but, by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it was ceded to the king of the Netherlands.—The cap. of the above grand duchy. It stands on the small river Alzette (a tributary of the Moselle), and is built partly on a steep rocky height, and partly in the valley beneath; being, consequently, divided into the upper and lower towns, which communicate by flights of steps. Pop. 11,100.

Luxeuil, a town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, chiefly remarkable for its hot springs. Pop. 3400.

Luzon, the chief of the Philippine Islands. It is well watered, and contains both volcanos and hot springs. The produce is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffalos, and game. The principal part of the island is subject to the Spaniards, but the inhabitants are a mixture of several nations. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who tattoo their skins.

Luzzara, a town of Italy, prov. Reggio Emilia, 4 m. NNE. of Guastalla.

Lydd, a market-town in Kent. P. 1667.

WELCOME DEATH, QUOTH THE RAT, WHEN THE TRAP FELL DOWN.

A MERCHANT'S HAPPINESS HANGS UPON CHANCE, WINDS, AND WAVES.

Lyme, or *Lyme Regis*, a bor. and sea-port in Dorsetshire, seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme; the harbour is formed by a stone pier, called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Pop. 2318.

Lymfjord, a gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Cattegat, at Hals.

Lymington, a borough in Hampshire, on a river of its name, with a harbour for vessels of 300 tons. The chief trade is in salt; and it is frequented as a bathing-place. Pop. 2474.

Lynchburg, a town of the U. States, in Virginia. It is a flourishing commercial town, and one of the largest marts for tobacco in the Union. Pop. 6400.

Lynn, or *Lynn Regis*, a bor. and sea-port in Norfolk, situated near the mouth of the river Ouse, by means of which it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Pop. 16,562.

Lyons, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of the Rhone, on the river Saône. Many antiquities evince its Roman origin; and it is deemed the next city to Paris in beauty, size, and population, but superior to it in trade, commerce, and manufactures. In fact, Lyons is in France what Manchester is in England, except that silk, and not cotton, is the staple article. Lat. 45.46 N., lon. 4.49 E. Pop. 318,000.

Lys, a river of Belgium, which has the upper portion of its course within the French frontier, and, passing Menin and Courtray, joins the Scheldt at Ghent.

Lyth, a village of N. R. of Yorkshire, near Whitby; noted for its extensive alum works.

Lytham, an English village and watering-place on the coast of Lancashire, upon the N. side of the estuary of the Ribble. Pop. 3257.

Lyttleton, the shipping port of the Canterbury Settlement, in New Zealand. It lies on the E. coast of the Middle Island, at the NW. angle of Banks Peninsula.

MAAD, a town of Hungary, where the celebrated Tokay wine is produced in the greatest perfection. Pop. 5640.

Maassluis, a town of Holland, near Rotterdam, on a branch of the Maas. P. 4500.

Macao, a town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, on an island at the entrance of the Canton river. Near this town is the cave where the celebrated Camoens wrote the greatest part of the *Lusiad*. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese emperor in 1586. Lat. 22.12 N., lon. 113.37 E. Pop. 30,000.

Macapa, a town of S. America, in Brazilian Guiana. Lat. 0.4 N., lon. 51.0 W.

Macarsca, a sea-port town of Dalmatia (Austrian Empire), on the E. shore of the Adriatic. Pop. 1800.

Macarthy's Island, an island and British possession in the river Gambia, W. Africa. It is situated 250 m. above the mouth of the river, and has an area of 3 sq. m., with about 1600 inhab., very few of whom

are whites. Some trade in ivory, gold-dust, bees-wax, and other African produce, is carried on thence.

Macassar, the principal town of Celebes. It is a Dutch settlement, with a good harbour, defended by Fort Rotterdam. Macassar surrendered to the British in 1810, without any resistance. Lat. 5.9 S., lon. 119.36 E. Pop. 20,000.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheshire, near the Bollin. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, fustians, linen cloth, &c., the silk manufacture affording employment to the largest part of the population. Here is a grammar school founded by Edward VI. Pop. 35,450.—A town of South Australia, situated 34 m. SE. of Adelaide, amongst the hills of the Mount Barker range.

Macduff, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour.

Macedonia, a territory of Turkey in Europe, forming part of Roumelia. The soil is, for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, and oil. It includes the towns of Uskup, Monastir, and Saloniki.

Macerata, a city of Central Italy, Papal States, with a university. Lat. 43.20 N., lon. 13.27 E. Pop. 15,600.

Machias, a sea-port of Maine, the most eastern of the United States. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewed timber. It was taken by the British in 1814. Lat. 44.48 N., lon. 67.17 W.

Machynlleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, seated on the Dyfi. Pop. 2042.

Macon, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Saône-et-Loire; and chiefly dependent on its wine-trade. Pop. 12,600.—A town of Georgia, U. S., situated on the river Ocmulgee, 30 miles SW. of Milledgeville. Pop. 3900.

Macquarie, Port, a sea-port town and harbour on the E. coast of New South Wales, at the mouth of the river Hastings, about 200 m. N. of Sydney.—A river of New South Wales, flowing on the inland side of the Blue Mountains, in a NW. direction. After a course of about 230 m. its waters are lost in some extensive marshes. It was in the valleys of the upper feeders of this river that gold was first discovered in Australia, in 1851.—A harbour on the W. coast of Tasmania.

Macri, a town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Telmessus.

Macronisi, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia. Lat. 37.30 N., lon. 24.16 E.

Macroon, a town in Cork co., Ireland. Pop. 3283.

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean, 900 miles long and nearly 300 broad, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E. of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the Straits of Mozambique. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and the island into 28 provinces, all of which have their separate chiefs, though they are tributary to the Ovahs, whose head exercises sovereign rule over the island. They are in general tall, well made, and of an olive complexion; their hair is black, but not

woolly. Both men and women are fond of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. The island contains a great number of locusts, crocodiles, cameleons, and other animals common to Africa, but no elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Insects are numerous. The country yields several sorts of timber, and many articles of marine stores; also, indigo, crystals, tortoise-shell, ebony, gums, and honey; but commercial intercourse with Europeans has (until within a very recent period) been entirely suspended during the last 30 years, by the determined hostility of the native sovereign. The population of Madagascar is estimated at between four and five millions. Tananarivo, in the interior, is the chief city of the island.

Madeira, a fine and fruitful island, belonging to Portugal, in the North Atlantic Ocean, lying 250 miles N. by E. of Teneriffe, and being 46 miles long by 7 broad. The Portuguese discovered Madeira in 1419, when they found it uninhabited and covered with wood. It has long been celebrated for its abundant vine-produce, which, however, has almost entirely disappeared within recent years, owing to a disease which attacked the vines throughout the island. The cedar-tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon-tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; and the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honey-suckle. "Here," says a modern traveller, "all is sunshine; the green bananas, with their beautiful feathery tops, tell the visitor that he has bid farewell to Europe; the orange-trees hold out their branches, laden with golden fruit. Plantations of coffee-trees fill the spaces between the houses, the splendid coral-tree hangs over his head, and the snowy bells of the tulip-tree mingle with the scarlet hybiscus." Every part of Madeira, not encumbered with rocks, is extremely fertile; the hills are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the mountain-scenery of the interior is bold and highly romantic. The pop. of Madeira, 116,000 in number, were, until within a recent period, almost exclusively engaged either in the culture of the grape or in the wine-trade, and great distress has ensued from the destruction of the vineyards. The cap. of the island is Funchal.

Madera, a large river of South America, forming the chief tributary of the Amazon. It is formed by the union of the rivers Guapore and Mamore, and has a NE. course through Brazil.

Madeley Market, a town in Shropshire, celebrated for a barn, which afforded refuge to Charles II. in his flight after the battle of Worcester. Pop. 9469.

Madras (Presidency of), an extensive division of British India, being the second in rank and the most southerly of the three presidencies. It is of a triangular shape, and extends from 74° to 85° E. lon., and from 8° to 20° N. lat., its greatest length being about 950 m. The surface consists of a central table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country, gradually diminishing in eleva-

tion as it approaches the sea. The W. coast is exposed to all the fury of the monsoon, with heavy rains and thunderstorms. Rice, sugar, pepper, the cocoanut, maize, cotton, the various fruits, and other productions of Hindoostan, are all here cultivated; and teak, ebony, sandal, and other valuable timber trees grown. The Madras Presidency includes, in all, an area of 135,680 sq. m., with a population of 23,000,000.

Madras, a maritime city of Southern India, and the capital of the above Presidency. It is defended by Fort St George, which fronts the sea. The portions of Madras that are occupied by Europeans are scattered over an extensive space, to the W. and SW. of the fort. They contain many fine edifices, conspicuous amongst which are the Government House, and the Cathedral of St George. The Black Town, which is walled and fortified, stands to the north of the fort, and is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohammedans, Armenians, and Jews. Madras was settled by the English in 1639. It carries on a great and extensive commerce, notwithstanding that large vessels cannot approach within two miles of its shore. Pop. about 700,000.

Madre de Dios, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 51.0 S., lon. 42.0 W.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile; the largest and finest town in the kingdom. It stands in a sterile plain, surrounded by mountains; and contains numerous churches and convents, besides several magnificent palaces and squares, and nearly 100 towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the place. The great walks constitute another grand feature of the city. The *Prado*, or public promenade, is as fashionably attended, especially on Sunday, as Hyde Park in London; nor can any better idea of the out-of-door appearance of the population be got than by observing them on the Prado. The ladies generally wear black silk dresses, with mantillas of various colours, their head-dress consisting merely of a slight veil attached to the hair by a comb, and falling on the shoulder; the dress of the men differs scarcely at all from that of the French or English, except that they usually cover their persons with large cloaks, which they wear very gracefully. Morals in all classes, especially the higher, are in the most degraded state; the men think little of their marriage obligations; the women make dress and show the business of their lives; court admiration, and are willing victims of unprincipled gallantry. Madrid has royal manufactures of china, cards, saltpetre, &c., but it has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. about 475,000.

Madridejos, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo. Pop. 5140.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Avila.—A town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan. Lat. 0.50 N., lon. 75.45 W.

Madura, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district that exhibits many monuments of former Hindoo grandeur. Lat. 9.53 N., lon. 78.14 E.—An island in the Indian Ocean, lying to the north of the east part of Java. It belongs to the Dutch, and abounds in rice and teak timber.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, extending from Kongsoeur to Stockholm. It contains numerous islands, and has all the variety and beauty that rocks, woods, and verdant spots, without great height, can give.

Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, at the south end of the Loffoden Islands, and near that of Moskoe. It is caused by a furious current, which runs among these isles, flowing contrary to the motion of the tide, through a channel that has great and sudden inequalities of depth; and here, when its violence in calm weather is greatest, the vortex is tremendous. When the stream or whirlpool is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a strong west wind, it roars equal to the loudest cataract. The intervals of tranquillity are at the turn of the ebb and flood, which last only half an hour, its violence gradually returning.

Maestricht, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Limburg, on the left bank of the Maas (or Meuse), opposite Wyk, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. Near the city is the lofty mountain of St Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. Maestricht is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. There are manufactures of woollen cloths and flannels, fire-arms, tobacco, pins, &c., soap factories, tanneries, breweries, and dye-houses, and a considerable trade is carried on with various places on the Meuse. Pop. 28,500.

Mafra, a town in Estremadura, Portugal. Pop. 3250.

Magadoxo, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. Lat. 2.10 N., lon. 46.25 E.

Magdalen Islands, a group of seven small isles, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, lying north-east of Prince Edward Island. They belong to Britain.

Magdalena, a large river of New Granada, S. America. The cacao, or chocolate-tree, grows abundantly on its banks, and is highly esteemed.

Magdeburg, a government of Prussian Saxony. The country is in general level, and very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they can supply all Germany with salt.—A fortified city (considered one of the strongest in Europe), capital of this province, situate on the Elbe, 75 m. SW. of Berlin. It has a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manufactures of fine cloth, cotton, and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; numerous tanneries, breweries, and distilleries; and the export of corn and wool is considerable. Pop. 91,000.

Magellan, a strait of South America, which affords a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the islands of Terra del Fuego and the mainland of America.

Mageroe, an island of Norway, at the north end of Finmark, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Its northern extremity, consisting of a huge mass of perpendicular rock, forms the North Cape of Europe.

Maggiore, or *Verbanò*, a lake lying partly between Piedmont and Lombardy, and partly within the canton of Tessin, in Switzerland. In some places it is not less than 300 fathoms deep, and is well stocked with fish. The scenery is very varied; some parts are bold and mountainous; in others its immediate shores are richly fringed with wood, occasionally broken by picturesque crags, topped with castles and churches, and with numerous pretty villages.

Maghera, a town in Londonderry, Ireland. Pop. 1137.

Magherafelt, a town in Londonderry, Ireland, with a considerable linen manufacture. Pop. 1293.

Magliano, a town of Central Italy, on riv. Tiber, 19 m. W. of Rieti. Pop. 2000.

Magnavacca, a sea-port of Italy, on the Adriatic, 20 m. N. of Pavenna.

Mahabalipooram, a village and curious assemblage of rock temples in Hindoostan, on the Coromandel coast, 35 m. S. of Madras.

Mahanuddy, a river of Hindoostan, having its source in the province of Gundwana, and flowing into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of more than 500 miles.

Mahavilla-Gunga, the largest river in Ceylon.

Mahébourg (or *Grand Port*), a town in Mauritius, on the SE. coast of the island.

Mahon, *Port*, a sea-port of Minorca, at the south-east end of the island. The harbour is one of the finest in Europe.

Mahoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. Lat. 20.4 N., lon. 78.33 E.

Mahrah, an extensive tract of country on the S. coast of Arabia, forming the eastern portion of the province of Hadramant. Its interior is almost unknown. The name is derived from that of the Mahri nation, its inhabitants, who carry on some commercial intercourse with Muscat. Frankincense is a native produce of this coast.

Mahy, a small river of Hindoostan.

Maida, a town in Calabria Ultra, Naples.

Maidenhead, a town in Berkshire, on the Thames; it has a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. Pop. 6173.

Maidstone, a bor. and the county-town of Kent, on the Medway. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise many excellent paper-mills, and a manufacture of linen. Pop. 26,196.

Mailcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and a celebrated place of Hindoo worship. Lat. 12.40 N., lon. 76.42 E.

Maimatchin, a border-town of the Chinese and Russian Empires, on the frontier

of Mongolia and Siberia. It lies within the Chinese limit, and adjoins the Russian town of Kiakhta.

Main, a river of Germany, which rises in Bavaria, and, flowing past Wurzburg, Hanau, and Frankfort, joins the Rhine, a short distance above Mentz.

Maina, a mountainous district of Greece, forming part of the Morea, and including the rocky peninsula that terminates in Cape Matapan. Its inhabitants, the Mainotes, distinguished themselves during the War of Independence.

Maine, one of the United States of America, 200 miles long and 120 broad; being the most northerly and most easterly State in the Union. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Soco, Androscoggin, St John, and St Croix; and it has several small lakes. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with dense forests of fine fir, beech, &c., but many of these have been cleared; and till lately the rearing of sheep has been the most important branch of rural industry. The fisheries are inexhaustible; and ship-timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. Total pop. 628,000. — An old province of France, lying to the east of Bretagne. It now forms, with Perche, the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maine-et-Loire, a department of France, formerly comprising the greater part of the province of Anjou. Pop. 534,300.

Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Isles. It consists of black craggy hills and marshy plains, interspersed with smooth and fertile spots. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The hills are covered with beeves and sheep of a small breed; the horses are of diminutive size, but remarkably strong (known as Shetland ponies). The rivulets and lakes are rich in salmon, trout, &c.; and the seas abound with cod, turbot, haddock, and herrings. The inhabitants manufacture linen and woollen cloth and worsted stockings, but their principal occupation is fishing. — The principal of the Orkney Islands, called also Pomona.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loire. Pop. 1450.

Mainz. See *Mentz*.

Maire, Le, a strait of South America, between Staten Island and Terra del Fuego.

Maitland (East and West), two towns situated on the opposite banks of Hunter's River, New South Wales, 80 m. N. of Sydney.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, lying between Iviça and Minorca. Its coast is lined with strong towers. The north-west part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, fruit, and delicate wine. Its exports comprise oil, wine, brandy, oranges, and other fruits, capers, saffron, mules and asses, with palm-brooms, baskets, and turnery-wares. The inhabitants are good sailors.

Makariew, a town of Russia, situated on the river Unza (an affluent of the Volga), in the gov. of Kostroma. — Another town,

situated in the gov. of Nijnii-Novgorod, on the N. bank of the Volga.

Maker, a village in Cornwall, near St Germans. On the heights is a strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark.

Makian, one of the smaller Molucca Islands, and the most fertile of them all. Lat. 0.28 N., lon. 123.55 E.

Makullah (or Makallah), a sea-port town on the S. coast of Arabia, and within the province of Hadramaut, of which it forms the chief commercial emporium. It is the resort of traders from the Persian Gulf, and also from the E. coast of Africa and the ports of North-western India. Most of the dwellings are mere matted huts, but there are a few houses built of stone, and two mosques. Pop. estimated at 7000.

Malabar, a province on the west coast of Southern India, lying between Canara and Cochin; ceded to the British in 1792, on the termination of the war with Tippoo Saib. The land is well cultivated; though there are many forests. The natives are all blacks, with long black hair, and tolerable features. They are distinguished into castes, or tribes, of which the principal and most remarkable are the Nairs, who rank next to the Brahmins, and form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brahmins, and governed by rajahs. Total pop. 1,515,000. The whole range of the W. coast of India, from Bombay southward, is known as the Malabar Coast.

Malacca, a town on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, forming, with a small adjoining territory (extending 40 m. along the coast, by 30 m. inland), a British settlement and military station. The pop. of the town is about 5000; that of the entire territory 54,000. — The channel lying between the island of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula is called the *Strait of Malacca*, and forms the most frequented entrance into the China Sea.

Malaga, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the Mediterranean coast, 64 m. NE. of Gibraltar, with two castles and a good harbour. It stands in the centre of a wide bay, flanked by lofty mountains; and the picturesque ruins of its ancient fortifications and castle, which cover the hill rising immediately to the E., are of considerable extent. Its commerce is principally in figs, raisins, oil, and excellent wines; and it has manufactures of silks, velvets, shag, stockings, hats, soap, paper, &c. Pop. 113,000.

Malay Peninsula, an extensive peninsula of Asia, forming a part of India beyond the Ganges. The chief commodities for trade are tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper, and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. Buffalos, hogs, and poultry are plentiful. The sea-coast is almost wholly possessed by the Malays, who are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ankles. Their complexion is tawny, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and

COUNSEL IS TO BE GIVEN BY THE WISE, THE REMEDY BY THE RICH.

A PLEASURE IS WELL PAID FOR THAT IS LONG EXPECTED.

gallantry, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous and ferocious people on the face of the globe. The climate is remarkable for its continual moisture; and thunderstorms, whirlwinds, water-spouts, and other atmospherical phenomena are frequent, especially during the SW. monsoon. Part of the Malay peninsula is under the rule of Siam; the remainder is chiefly divided amongst several small native states.

Maldah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, famous for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Lat. 25.3 N., lon. 88.4 E.

Maldives, a chain of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying to the south-west of Cape Comorin. The Maldivians appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dried fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries—a species of shells used as money in small payments in Hindoostan, and other Asiatic countries. These islands are under the rule of a native sultan, who acknowledges a nominal dependence on the British government of Ceylon.

Maldon, a borough in Essex, seated on an eminence, by the river Blackwater. This town has a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. Pop. 5586.

Maldonado, a fortified sea-port town of the Banda Orientale, in S. America.

Malesherbes, a town in Loiret, France.

Malham, a village in W. R. of Yorkshire, near Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them is a circular lake, which is the source of the river Aire.

Malia, *Cape*, or *St Angelo*, a headland of Greece, forming the SE. termination of the Morea.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Its mountains are high, and clad with forests. The inhabitants seem to correspond with the natives of New Guinea, especially in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, and use bows and poisoned arrows as their principal weapons. Lat. 16.25 S., lon. 167.53 E.

Malligawm, a town and fortress of British India, situated on the table-land to the E. of the Ghauts, 160 m. NNE. of Bombay, and within the Bombay Presidency.

Malling, *West*, a market-town in Kent. Pop. 2020.

Mallow, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county. It is resorted to in summer on account of its mineral waters. Pop. 5400.

Malmedy, a town of Rhenish Prussia, close to the Belgian frontier. Pop. 4200.

Malmesbury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a woollen manufacture. Pop. 6879.

Malmo, a sea-port town of Sweden, on the Sound, nearly opposite Copenhagen. It has some trade, chiefly in corn and brandy, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. 10,000.

Malot, *St*, a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine. It is situated on the shore of the English Channel, due S. of Jersey. Pop. 8400.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire, near the Dee. Pop. 1037.

Malplaquet, a village of France, dep. Nord, memorable as the scene of a victory gained by Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French army, under Marshal Villars, 1709.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, belonging to Great Britain; containing two cities and 22 villages, and having several harbours on the coast opposite Sicily. The Port of St Paul is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the north point of its entrance. Malta is naturally a barren rock, but industry has overcome the sterility of the soil, and in it are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian; they are as dark as the natives of Barbary, but without the Arab features: the working classes are described as laborious and frugal; and the Maltese are celebrated all over the Mediterranean for their good and intrepid seamanship. The Emperor Charles V., in 1526, gave this island to the order of St John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Rhodes, who removed hither in 1530; and hence were called Knights of Malta. Valetta, the capital of the island, is strongly fortified. The central position, excellent port, and great strength of Malta, make it an admirable naval station for the repair and accommodation of the men-of-war and merchant ships frequenting the Mediterranean, and render its possession of material importance to Great Britain. Pop. 144,000.

Malton, *New*, a bor. in Yorkshire, N. R., 9168. inhab.

Malvasia. See *Monemvasia*.

Malvern, *Great* and *Little*, two villages in Worcestershire, delightfully situated on the Malvern Hills. Malvern has long been noted for two medicinal springs, the chief of which (St Anne's Well) is bituminous, and enjoys a good reputation for the cure of nervous and cutaneous diseases: the other is a simple chalybeate, and little frequented. Pop. (of Great M.) 5693.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in the south-west of Worcestershire, extending seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1444 feet above the sea. On the summit of one of these hills are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, an ancient fortress of supposed early British construction.

Malwah, an inland province of Hindoostan Proper, and one of the most elevated and diversified tracts in the country. The principal rivers are the Nerbudda and Chumbul, with their tributaries. The climate is usually mild and salubrious, except for about two months after the rains, when fevers are very prevalent. Wheat, rice, sugar, tobacco, opium, cotton, turmeric, ginger, &c., are raised in pretty considerable quantities, but opium is by far the most valuable product. Malwah is the chief seat of the

Bheel race, as it was of the Pindarry and Mahratta powers. It is almost wholly divided among the dominions of native princes, dependent upon British authority. *Man*, an island in the Irish Sea. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglass, Peel, and Ramsey. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and copper. The duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown; but he retained his territorial property. A further arrangement was made in 1826, and Britain now enjoys all the rights and privileges of sovereignty. Man used to be one of the principal seats of the herring-fishery; but for several years past it has been comparatively deserted by the herring shoals; since which there has fortunately been a material improvement in the habits and industry of the people. Pop. 52,469.

Manaar, a small island in the Indian Ocean, on the north-west side of Ceylon. Lat. 8.53 N., lon. 79.47 E.—The Gulf of *Manaar* divides Ceylon from the S. extremity of Hindoostan.

Managua, a town and lake of Central America, within the State of Nicaragua. The lake of Managua (or Leon, as it is also called) has an area of 430 sq. m., and lies at an elevation 156 ft above the sea: it discharges its waters into the larger lake of Nicaragua. The town of Managua stands on the SW. shore of the lake, and has 12,000 inhab.

Manan, an island in the Bay of Fundy, forming a part of Charlotte county, in New Brunswick. Its fisheries are in great esteem, and it has safe harbours.

Mancha, La, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, now included within the provinces of Ciudad Real, Toledo, Cuenca, and Albacete. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; and although it is well cultivated in corn and vines, it is the least picturesque and productive in the whole peninsula.

Mancha (Real), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 m. E. of Jaen. Pop. 4000.

Manche, La, a dep. of France, including the west part of the old prov. of Normandy. Pop. 595,200.

Manchester, a large town in Lancashire, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though not enjoying parliamentary representation until 1832. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures; and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. No town in the kingdom is more distinguished for its public charities; and it has many handsome buildings for amusement and convenience. Manchester possesses extensive communication by railway with all parts of the kingdom. From the year 1770, when machinery was first introduced into the town, till the present time, Manchester has been a scene of rapidly increasing industry: its working population supplies every quarter of the world with clothing; and wealth, the reward of successful labour, flows in

from all sides. It contains, in proportion to its size, a greater number of opulent capitalists than any other town in the empire; the result of bold enterprise and unflagging perseverance. Pop., including Salford, 475,990.—A town of Vermont, U. S.—A town of Virginia.

Manchooria, an extensive region of Eastern Asia, the original seat of the present ruling dynasty of the Chinese empire. It is traversed by the great river Amoor. Chinese Manchooria is divided into three provinces: 1. Shingking, near the borders of China; 2. Kirin, occupying the country E. of the Songari; and 3. Tsitsikar, comprising the whole country W. and NW. of that river. The portion of Manchooria lying N. of the Amoor, with the coast district as far S. as lat. 41° 30', has belonged to Russia since 1847, and forms the territories of the Amoor, and the Littoral (or coast district).

Mandavce, a town and sea-port of Hindoostan, the principal emporium of Cutch, on the S. coast of which it stands. Pop. about 50,000.

Mandelay, a city of Asia, the present capital of Burmah. It stands near the left bank of the riv. Irawady, some miles N. of Ava.

Manding, a country in the western part of Soudan, bordering on Senegambia.

Madow, a ruined city of India, situated among the Vindhya mountains, 68 m. SSW. of Oojein.

Manduria, a town of Otranto, S. Italy. Pop. 5000.

Manfredonia, a town of Italy in Capitanata, with a castle and a good harbour. Lat. 41.35 N., lon. 16.12 E. Pop. 6000.

Mangalore, a sea-port town of Hindoostan, capital of Canara; a place of great trade. Lat. 12.53 N., lon. 74.57 E. Pop. about 30,000.

Mangeea, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 41.27 S., lon. 158.16 W.

Manilla, the capital of Luzon, as also of the other Philippine Islands. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St Philip. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of the European settlements in the East; and all the necessities of life are here to be met with in great abundance. Pop. 200,000.

Manisa (an. *Magnesia*), a town of some celebrity in Asiatic Turkey. It is one of the neatest towns of Asia Minor, and is remarkable for the ruins of a theatre, stadium, and magnificent Ionic temple.

Manitoulin Is., a chain of islands in the N. part of Lake Huron, Brit. N. America.

Manjee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. Lat. 25.49 N., lon. 84.85 E.

Mannheim, a strong city in the grand duchy of Baden, surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. Pop. 30,000.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, on the S. bank of the Stour. Pop. 881.

Manosque, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle. Pop. 4700.

Manresa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents. Pop. 13,000.

Mans, Le, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe. Pop. 19,100.

Mansfield, a town in Nottinghamshire, on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, which has a trade in corn and malt, manufactures of stockings and thread, several cotton-mills, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 11,824.

Mansourah, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, and about 20 m. distant from the shore of Lake Menzaleh. Rice is grown in its neighbourhood.

Mantes, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, with a bridge over the Seine; the great arch of which is 120 feet wide. Pop. 4400.

Mantua, a strong city of North Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake, formed by the Mincio. The only way into the city is by two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. Here are many churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. In the days of her prosperity, and when governed by her own dukes, Mantua had extensive manufactures; and still produces certain quantities of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, with leather, parchment, &c. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Pop. 30,600.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, on the road between Madrid and Seville. Pop. 9100.—A river of Spain. It flows past Madrid, and falls into the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus.

Maouna, one of the Navigators' Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It produces abundance of bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, guavas, and oranges.

Maracaybo, a sea-port town and prov. of Venezuela, S. America. The town also gives its name to an extensive lake near which it is situated, and which communicates by a channel, 3 m. broad, with the Gulf of Venezuela (or Maracaybo), an arm of the Caribbean Sea. The town has some trade, chiefly in chocolate, tobacco, and skins. Pop. 14,000.

Maraga, a city of Persia, in Azerbaijan. Lat. 37.20 N., lon. 47.23 E. Pop. 15,000.

Maranhão, a large province of Brazil. It comprehends a populous island, of the same name, at the mouth of three rivers. The country is mostly uneven, and has large and numerous rivers. It produces excellent timber, various drugs, and abundance of rice and cotton.—Its capital is a city called *Maranhão*, or *St Luis*; which has three forts, and is the centre of the commerce of the northern provinces of Brazil with Europe. Pop. 30,000.

Marans, a town of France, dep. Lower Charente, with considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal. Pop. 3400.

Marash, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and the cap. of a pashalick. It stands on the right bank of the riv. Jyhoon, 98 m. N. by W. of Aleppo.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, near Penzance. Pop. 1545.

Marbella, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Malaga, with 6000 inhab.

Marblehead, a town of the United States, situated on Massachusetts Bay.

Marburg, a strong town of Prussian Ger-

many, prov. Hessen-Nassau, with a castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. Lat. 50.48 N., lon. 8.46 E. Pop. 8900.—A town of the Austrian empire, in Styria, surrounded by a beautiful country, richly planted with vines. Pop. 13,000.

Marcellin, St., a town of France, in the department of Isere. Pop. 2750.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire, on the Nen; with a good trade. Pop. 5854.

Marche, La, an old province of France, lying to the south of Berry. This province, and part of Limousin, now form the departments of Creuse and Upper Vienne.—A town of Vosges, France.

Marchiennes, a town of France, dep. du Nord. Pop. 2200.

Marco, San, a small inland town of Sicily, 48 m. WSW. of Messina.

Marcouf, St., two small islands in the English Channel, near the port of La Hague, on the coast of France.

Marze Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire; which contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, a village of North Italy, near Alessandria, memorable for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians in 1800, by which the French became masters of Italy.

Margam, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which has extensive copper-works. Pop. 5528.

Margarita, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Cumana, and belonging to the republic of Venezuela. It was formerly much celebrated for its pearl fishery; but this has greatly declined. Lat. 11.10 N., lon. 64.10 W. Pop. 15,000.

Margate, a sea-port town in Kent, at the N. extremity of the Isle of Thanet; and a popular place of resort for sea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported thence; and there are numerous regular steamboats to and from London. Pop. 11,995.

Maria Island, an island off the E. coast of Tasmania. Lat. 42.35 S., lon. 145.8 E.

Maria, Santa, an island in the Atlantic, the most southerly of the Azores. It contains the town of Porto.

Maria, Santa (di Capua), a town of South Italy, 5 m. WNW. of Caserta, with 8360 inhab. It occupies the site of the ancient Capua.—There are several smaller and unimportant places of this name in the Neapolitan provinces.

Maria-Theresianopol, a royal free town of Hungary, situated in the great plain between the Danube and Theiss. It is well built, and has several manufactures. Pop. 56,000.

Mariager, a sea-port of Denmark, in N. Jutland. The trade is in stone and lime. Lat. 56.42 N., lon. 9.35 E.

Marianna, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. Pop. about 7000.

Mariazell, a village of the Austrian empire (prov. Styria), with a celebrated shrine of the Virgin, to which, it is said, not less than 100,000 pilgrims annually resort.

Marie-aux-mines, St (Markirch), a town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, famous for silver mines. Pop. 7700.

WHEN A MAN'S COAT IS THREADBARE, IT IS EASY TO PICK A HOLE IN IT.

PUT YOUR FINGER IN THE FIRE, AND SAY IT WAS YOUR FORTUNE.

Marie-galante, one of the French West India islands, producing cotton, coffee, and sugar. Lat. 15.55 N., lon. 61.18 W.

Marienburg, a strong town of West Prussia, capital of a palatinate. Lat. 59.9 N., lon. 19.8 E. Pop. 7000.—A mining town of Saxony, 38 m. SW. of Dresden. Pop. 4500.

Marignowerder, a town of West Prussia. Pop. 5520.

Marigliano, a town of S. Italy. Pop. 5000.

Marino, San, a town and republic of Italy—the smallest state in Europe, consisting of one town and four villages; with a pop. of 7600. The town stands on the side of a craggy mountain, and is accessible by only one road.

Maritza (the ancient *Hebrus*), a river of European Turkey, which rises in the Balkan Mountains, and flows into the Archipelago.

Mark, St., a sea-port of Florida, U. S., on a river of the same name. Lat. 30.16 N., lon. 84.26 W.

Market Hill, a town in Armagh county, Ireland. Pop. 1164.

Market Rasen, a town of Lincolnshire, noted for its large cattle and sheep fairs. Pop. 2315.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire, on the Kennet. In 1267 a parliament was held in its castle, of the walls and ditch of which there are still some remains. Pop. 3660.—A town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co., U. S.—A town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county.

Marlborough, Fort, a fortress on the W. side of Sumatra, adjoining the town of Bencoolen, which it defends.

Marlow, Great, a borough in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames, over which is a handsome suspension bridge. It has some trade; and manufactures of paper, black silk lace, and wire. Pop. 6627.

Marmande, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 5200.

Marmora, Sea of, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the Dardanelles.—An island in the same sea, in which are marble quarries that supply many of the public edifices in Constantinople.

Marmorice (or *Marmaras*), a town and harbour on the SW. coast of Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, situated due N. of the island of Rhodes. The harbour is one of the finest in the world.

Marne, a dep. of France, including part of the old province of Champagne. The culture of the vine is by far the most important branch of industry in this dep., and the wines made here include all the finest varieties of Champagne. Rheims, Epernay, and Avize are the chief seats of the wine trade. Pop. 385,000.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, which includes the south-east quarter of the old province of Champagne. The culture of the vine, the growth of corn, and the rearing of livestock, chiefly engage the attention of the agriculturist; wax and honey are also valuable products. Haute

Marne is likewise one of the best wooded depts. of France. Pop. 254,000.

Maroni, a river of S. America, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, after a northerly course of 400 miles. It forms the boundary between Dutch and French Guiana.

Maros-Vasarhely, a town of Austria, prov. Transylvania. Pop. 10,000.

Marquesas, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, between 8° and 11° S. lat., and 135° and 141° W. lon. The largest of the number, *Noukahiva*, is 200 sq. m. in area. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made), casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are of large stature, well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, from being tattooed over the whole body. These islands have been, since 1842, subject to France. Pop. 20,000.

Marsala, a city and sea-port of Sicily—the ancient *Lilybæum*, famous for its secure port, but indebted for its importance in modern times to its wine trade. Pop. 34,000.

Marsa-Sousa, a small sea-port of Barca, Barbary. Lat. 32.54 N., lon. 21.56 E.

Marseilles, the ancient Massilia, a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, of which it is the cap. Marseilles is the grand emporium of the S. of France, and the centre of its commerce with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is also the principal station for the intercourse carried on by steamers with Malta, Alexandria, and Constantinople. Marseilles was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. The port is a spacious basin, of an oblong form, and is defended by a citadel and fort. Pop. 300,000.

Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on the Cotswold Hills. Pop. 1742.

Marstrand, a town of Sweden, situated on a small island in the Cattegat. Lat. 57.52 N., lon. 11.30 E.

Martaban, a town of SE. Asia, situated near the mouth of the Saluen river, in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. It belonged to Burmah prior to 1852, when the extensive territory of Pegu, within the limits of which it falls, was ceded to Britain. Martaban is the cap. of a province fertile in rice, fruit, and wine.

Martha, Santa, a sea-port town of New Granada, situated on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, 105 m. E. of Cartagena. Pop. 8000. In its vicinity is the Nevada de Sta Martha, which reaches upwards of 18,000 ft in height.

Marthas Vineyard, an island near the south coast of Massachusetts, U. S.

Martiques, Les, a marit. town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone; with an active trade in fish, olive oil, wine, and salt. Its situation, amid pools and canals, has caused it to be called the Venice of Provence. Pop. 5400.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Valencia. Lat. 38.54 N., lon. 0.36 E.

Martin, St., a town of France, in the Isle of Ré, with a harbour and strong

A WOMAN AND A CHERRY ARE PAINTED FOR THEIR OWN HARM.

A MAN MAY LOVE HIS HOUSE WELL, AND YET NOT RIDE ON THE RIDGE.

citadel.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging partly to the French and partly to the Dutch. Its tobacco is reckoned the best in these islands. Lat. 18.4 N., lon. 63.8 W.

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to France. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. Martinique has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. This island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, and has since frequently changed masters, having been by turns in the possession of the English and French, to the latter of whom it was restored in 1815. The empress Josephine, and her first husband, Viscount Beauharnais, were natives of Martinique. Pop. 123,700.

Martinsburg, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkely county, U. S.

Martinsville, a town of Virginia, chief of Henry county, U. S.—A town of N. Carolina, capital of Guilford county.

Martock, a market-town in Somersetshire. Pop. 3150.

Marwar. See *Joudpore*.

Mary, St., an island off the E. coast of Madagascar (lat. 16.40 S.), the seat of a French settlement. Pop. 5840.—A town of Maryland, on the Potomac, U. S.—A sea-port of Georgia, cap. of Camden county. Lat. 30.45 N., lon. 81.40 W.

Mary, St. River, a river of Georgia, which rises in the Okefonoke swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the State to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St Mary.

Mary, St., a strait which forms the communication between lakes Superior and Huron.

Maryborough, a town of Ireland, cap. of Queen's county, with an ancient castle. Pop. 2857.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, 120 miles long and 90 broad, divided into 19 counties. Beside the Chesapeake and Potomac, it has numerous rivers and creeks advantageous to its commerce. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this State, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. The principal town, as regards both trade and population, is Baltimore; but Annapolis is the capital. Total pop. 780,000.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Ellen, with a good harbour. Many vessels are employed in the coal or coasting trade; and there are ship-building yards. Pop. 7443.

Marsa Sirocco, a gulf on the SE. side of the Isle of Malta.

Masafuero, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles west of Juan Fernandez. Lat. 33.42 S., lon. 81.40 W.

Masbate, one of the Philippine Islands. Lat. 11.36 N., lon. 122.25 E.

Mascali, a town of Sicily, at the E. base of Mount Etna.

Mascara, an inland town of Algeria, 48 m. SE. of Oran. Pop. 5000.

Masham, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 2209.

Maskelyne Isle, a small island in the Pacific. Lat. 16.32 S., lon. 167.59 E.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, 33 m. SW. of Siena. Pop. 7300.—A town of S. Italy, 19 m. S. of the city of Naples.—*Massa Ducale* (or *di Carrara*), a city of North Italy, with 10,000 inhabitants.

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, 170 miles long and from 70 to 90 broad: divided into 14 counties. This State is watered by the Connecticut, Merrimack, and a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, rye, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen, cotton, and woollen goods, boots and shoes, hats, muskets, &c. In manufactures and commerce, indeed, the State of Massachusetts ranks second to none in the Union, unless it be New York. Total population 1,457,000.

Massaroony, a riv. of Brit. Guiana, which joins the Cuyuni, the united stream afterwards falling into the Essequibo.

Masuah, or *Massowa*, the principal sea-port of Abyssinia, on an island in the Bay of Arkeeko, W. coast of Red Sea. The exports are gold, ivory, corn, and slaves. Lat. 15.37 N., lon. 39.38 E.

Masulipatam, a fortress and sea-port town of British India, situated on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Krishna river, and within the Madras presid.: it is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 28,000.

Mata, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt it produces.

Matala, a cape on the S. coast of the Island of Candia. Lat. 34.46 N., lon. 24.58 E.

Matan, one of the Philippine Islands, on the east side of Zebu.

Matanzas, a sea-port town of Cuba, on the N. coast of the island, one of the most capacious and safe ports in the W. Indies. Lat. 23.2 N., lon. 81.37 W.

Matapan, Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the Gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia. Lat. 36.23 N.

Matarem, an inland town of Java, situated amongst hills, and to the SW. of Djokjokarta.

Matarieh, a village of Lower Egypt, situated near the outskirts of the desert, 6 m. to the NNE. of Cairo. It represents the ancient city of Heliopolis, and derives interest from a magnificent obelisk, 68 ft in height, now embedded in the sand to a depth of several feet.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 m. NE. of Barcelona, celebrated for its red wine and brandy, much of which is exported to the U. States. Pop. 13,000.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, celebrated for its mineral waters. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the slope of a hill. The scenery of Matlock-dale is diversified with rugged beetling crags, strongly contrasted with the fine verdure of the valley; the most prominent objects being the High Tor, and Masson Hill. Pop. 5220.

Matsmai, a sea-port of Japan, and the chief place on the Island of Jesso. Lat. 42.0 N., lon. 139.55 E.

Matthew, St., a small island in the Indian Ocean, lying off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 10.0 N., lon. 98.25 E.—

An island of Russian America, in Behring's Sea. Lat. 60.18 N., lon. 172.4 W.

Matto Grosso, the largest and most western prov. of Brazil, nearly 1100 miles long, and from 400 to 800 broad. It is rich in gold, precious stones, timber, and cattle; watered in the interior by numerous rivers; and capable of producing in abundance all the necessaries and luxuries of life; it is principally inhabited by various tribes of Indians. Pop. 85,000.

Matura, a town of Ceylon, with a fort, and a harbour. Lat. 5.55 N., lon. 80.37 E.

Maubeuge, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord. Pop. 3300.

Maule, a prov. of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean. Pop. 156,240.

Mauleon, a town in Vendee, France.—Another in Lower Pyrenees, France.—Another in Upper Pyrenees, France.

Maura, Santa, one of the Ionian Islands, separated from the W. coast of Greece by a narrow and shallow channel. It is intersected by a chain of mountains, running N. and S. through its whole extent, and rising in some places to the height of 3000 ft. The town of Sta Maura, its cap., is on the NE. coast of the island.

Mauriac, a town in Cantal, France, famous for excellent horses. Pop. 2100.

Maurienne, St Jean de, a town of Savoy (Sardinian States), and the cap. of a prov. of the same name. The town stands on the river Arc, 33 miles SE. of Chambéry. Pop. 3000.

Mauritius, or *Isle of France*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. It was discovered by the Portuguese, but the first settlers were the Dutch, in 1598. From 1721 to 1810, it belonged to France. It was captured by a British squadron in the latter year, and definitively ceded to Britain in 1815. The staple produce of the island is sugar, besides which are rice, coffee, cotton, and other articles. The interior of the island is hilly, and exhibits much beauty of scenery. The climate, though warm, is healthy, and the soil exuberantly fertile. The pop., 322,000 in number, consists principally of negroes, and the greater number of the whites are of French descent. The cap. of the island is the town of Port Louis, on the NW. coast.

Mawes, St, a dis. bor. in Cornwall.

Maximin, St, a town in Var, France.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth.

May, Cape, a cape of New Jersey. Lat. 38.57 N., lon. 74.54 W.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 4115.

Mayenne, a dep. of France, including the NW. part of the old prov. of Maine. Pop. 375,840.—A town in the above dep., on the riv. Mayenne. Pop. 8790.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, Kildare co., in which is a college for students intended for the Romish Church. Pop. 2091.

Mayo, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad, divided into 61 parishes. The west and north parts are mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. Total pop. 245,855.

—A village of Ireland, once a city and the cap. of this co., but now a poor place.

—One of the Cape Verd Islands. Lat. 15.10 N., lon. 23.5 W.

Mazanderan, a prov. of Persia, extending along the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. The land is for the most part low, and the climate moist and unhealthy. Saree and Balfrooshi are the principal towns.

Mazatlan, a sea-port town of Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific, near the entrance of the Gulf of California. Pop. 5000.

Mazzara, a sea-port town of Sicily, memorable in history as the place where the Saracens landed when they invaded Sicily. An extraordinary phenomenon, called the *Marobea*, being a violent agitation of the sea, is often witnessed on this part of the Sicilian coast, the approach of which is announced by the stillness in the atmosphere and a lurid sky. Pop. 8300.

Meaeo. See *Miako*.

Meadville, a town of Pennsylvania, cap. of Crawford county, U. S.

Meanee, a village of Sinde, British India, situated 6 m. N. of Hyderabad, on a branch of the river Indus, and famous for the great victory gained by Sir Charles Napier over the Beloochee army, in 1843.—There are also other places of this name in Sinde and other parts of India.

Meao, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lat. 1.12 N., lon. 127.5 E.

Meath, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles long and 35 broad; divided into 147 parishes. The county is divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Boyne; and the surface is in general flat, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Total Pop. 94,480.

Meaux, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne. It has manufactures of leather and glue, and has a trade in corn, cattle, and wool. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. Pop. 7800.

Mecca, a city of Arabia, famous for being the birth-place of Mohammed. It lies 60 miles E. of the shore of the Red Sea, within the prov. of El-Hejaz. The Kaaba, or temple of Mecca, is a most splendid and gorgeous structure, and is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims. On the top of one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is pretended Mohammed usually retired to perform his devotions; and that the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him here by the angel Gabriel. Mecca is governed by a sherif, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mohammedan sovereigns. Pop. 45,000.

Meehlin, or *Malines*, a city of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. Its houses are grotesque and antiquated; but being painted in front, they look clean and cheerful: the most remarkable public building is the cathedral. The best Brabant lace, fine linen, cashmere shawls, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Pop. 35,000.

Mechoacan, or *Michoacan*, an inland prov. of Mexico. It possesses a rich soil, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. Pop. 492,000. The chief town is Morelia, or Valladolid.

WHEN HONOUR GREW MERCENARY, MONET GREW HONOURABLE.

IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE BELLY, THE BACK MIGHT WEAR GOLD.

Mecklenburg, a territory in N. Germany, surrounded by the Prussian prov. on three sides—east, south, and west—with the Baltic Sea to the north. It consists of two grand-duchies, viz. *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, the governments of which, however, are intimately connected. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are the chief branches of industry in each duchy, and they are also both famous for the distillation of spirits. M. Schwerin has an area of 4845 sq. m., and a pop. of 552,000. M. Strelitz is only 767 sq. m., and has 99,000 inh. The towns of Schwerin and New-Strelitz are the respective capitals.

Medellin, a town in Estremadura, Spain.

Medenblick, a town of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Lat. 52.46 N., lon. 4.51 E.

Medina, a city of Arabia, situated 250 m. N. by W. of Mecca, and within the province of El-Hejaz—the “Holy Land” of the Arabs. It is famous for the tomb of Mohammed, which is in the corner of a large mosque, enclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca. The ridiculous stories, long current in Europe, as to Mohammed’s coffin being suspended in the air by a loadstone, are unknown in the East; and many of the statements put forth as to the richness and magnificence of the tombs and the great mosque have been absurdly exaggerated. Pop. 18,000.—A town in Estremadura, Spain.

Medina Celi, a town in Old Castile, Sp.

Medina de Rio-seco, a town in Leon, Spain.

Medina del Campo, a town in Leon, Sp.

Medina Sidonia, a town in Andalusia, Spain, beautifully situated on the brow of a rocky eminence. Pop. 10,500.

Mediterranean Sea, an inland sea that extends between Africa and Europe into Asia; communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is above 2200 m. in length, but has little or no tide, and a constant upper current sets in from the Atlantic, through the Strait of Gibraltar. The Mediterranean Sea was navigated, and its islands occupied, from the remotest antiquity; successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. During the middle ages, and down to the discovery of America, it was the grand centre of the commerce and navigation of the Old World; and within the present century the renewed intercourse with India by way of Alexandria, the occupation of Malta by the English, and of Algiers by the French, the independence of Greece, and the establishment of steamers between the principal ports of the sea, have prodigiously extended its commerce and navigation. The shores of the Mediterranean were the earliest seats of art, science, and civilisation. In the words of Dr. Johnson, “On those shores were the four great empires of the world; the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, have

come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean.”

Medway, a river that rises in the SE. corner of Surrey, and, entering Kent, passes Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester; immediately below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy: it has its embouchure in the estuary of the Thames.

Meerut, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, situated 35 m. NE. of Delhi, and the capital of a district of the same name.

Megna, a river of Hindoostan, forming the lower portion of the Brahmapootra.

Mehediah, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance.

Mehun, a town in Cher, France; in which are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII.; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis IX. Pop. 3270.

Meinau, an island in the middle lake of Constance, which produces excellent wine.

Meiningen, *Sachsen* (Duchy of), a state of Central Germany, embracing an area of 971 sq. m., with a pop. of 178,000.—The capital of the above duchy is the town of Meiningen, which has 7200 inh.

Meissen, a city of Saxony, with a castle, in which is a royal manufacture of porcelain, known by the name of Dresden china. Pop. 9000.

Mekon, a large river of south-eastern Asia, flowing through the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and discharging into the China Sea. The upper portion of its course is unknown, but it appears to originate on the high table-land of eastern Tibet.

Mekran, the largest province of Beloochistan, extending above 400 miles along the coast of the Indian Ocean.

Melaoui, a town of Egypt, seated on the left bank of the Nile. Lat. 27.43 N.

Melassa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble.

Melazzo. See *Milazzo*.

Melbourne, the capital city of Victoria (Australia), situated on the river Yarra, 8 m. above its entrance into the extensive basin of Port Phillip. Melbourne was founded in 1837, upon ground then tenanted only by the kangaroo and the Australian savage: its rapid increase in size and population within recent years is due to the gold-discoveries of 1851. The trade of Melbourne is very considerable, embracing all the articles that enter into the commerce of the flourishing colony of which it forms the metropolis. Its public buildings are numerous, and of substantial character, and the suburban districts already stretch far into the adjacent country on either hand. Pop. (with suburbs), 194,000.—A small market-town of England, in the co. of Derby, and situated 8 m. SE. of the city of Derby. Pop. 2500.

Melck, a town of Austria Proper, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock.

Melcombe Regis, a town in Dorsetshire. Pop. (with Weymouth, which it adjoins), 13,259.

Meldrum, a town in Aberdeensh. P. 1580.

Meleda, an island in the Adriatic, abounding in oranges, citrons, wine, and several kinds of fish.

Melegnano, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 m. SE. of Milan, with 7000 inh.

Melford, Long, a village of Suffolk.

Melilla, a fortified town on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, within the limits of Morocco, but belonging to Spain. It occupies a small peninsula, 135 miles E. of Ceuta.

Melinda, a sea-port on the coast of E. Africa (lat. 3.0 S.), with considerable trade in gold, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, &c.

Melksham, a town in Wiltshire, whose staple manufacture is woollen cloth. Pop. 2452.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, with a castle.

Melrose, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire; near which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded by David I.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, on the Eye. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is made in this neighbourhood; and it enjoys a small share of the bobbin-net trade; but its prosperity is chiefly due to its situation in the centre of a fine hunting country. Pop. 5011.

Melun, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne of which it is the cap. Pop. 6830.

Melville Island, in the Polar Sea, to the N. of the American continent; it was discovered in 1819 by Capt. Parry, who passed the ensuing winter there. Within a more recent period, it has been visited by various parties engaged in the different expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin.

Memel, a strong town of East Prussia, with a castle and a fine harbour. This place is the great depôt of timber brought down the Niemen in immense rafts. Lat. 55.46 N., lon. 21.16 E. Pop. 10,000.

Memmingen, a town of Bavaria. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, &c. P. 7000.

Memphis, a city of Tennessee, U.S., on L. bank of river Mississippi. Pop. 40,000.

Menai Strait, a channel of N. Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon; celebrated for the magnificent suspension and tubular bridges, by which it is crossed.

Menam, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the Gulf of Siam, below Bangkok.

Mende, a town of France, cap. of dep. Lozere. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. Lat. 44.31 N., lon. 5.30 E. Pop. 6000.

Mendip Hills, a lofty tract in the north-east part of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre are also found in these hills.

Mendoza, a city and province of La Plata, S. America, situated near the E. foot of the Andes. The climate is delightful and salubrious. It trades in wool, wines, fruit, &c.

Meneshould, St, a town in Marne, France, with a castle on a rock. Pop. 3565.

Menin, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders. Pop. 7600.

Mentz, Mainz, or *Mayence*, a city of Germany, within the grand-duchy of

Hessen-Darmstadt, and situated on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to the mouth of the Main. It is strongly fortified. Mentz is one of the towns that claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. Mentz was formerly the seat of a sovereign bishopric. Pop. 54,000.

Menzaleh, a town of Egypt, near a lake of the same name. Lat. 34.3 N., lon. 32.2 E.

Meppel, a town of Holland, prov. Drenthe, distant 6 m. from the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 6400.

Meppen, a fortified town of Hanover, on the river Ems. Pop. 2000.

Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle.

Mequinez, a city of Morocco, and one of the residences of the emperor. It stands in a beautiful and fruitful valley, 30 m. WSW. of Fez. Pop. 60,000.

Meran, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol. Lat. 46.39 N., lon. 11.5 E.

Mercara, a town and fort of Hindoostan, cap. of the Coorg district, above the Ghauts. Lat. 12.26 N., lon. 75.50 E.

Merdin, a city in Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 37.19 N., lon. 4.20 E.

Merc, a market-town in Wiltshire. Pop. 2929.

Merega, a town in the province of Mascara, Algiers, celebrated for its warm baths. Lat. 36.25 N., lon. 2.22 E.

Mergui, a sea-port of India beyond the Ganges, situated within the Tenasserim provinces of British India. It has an excellent harbour. Pop. 7000.

Merida, a province of Venezuela, South America. It is a mountainous country, but produces plenty of corn and fruit, has plantations of sugar, cacao, and coffee, and feeds many cattle.—A strong town in Estremadura, Spain, of Roman origin, and containing numerous vestiges of Roman power and magnificence. Pop. 4000.—The chief city of Yucatan, situated in the interior of the penin. of Yucatan, 25 m. distant from the sea. Pop. 23,000.

Merionethshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad, containing 442,240 acres, divided into five hundreds and 23 parishes. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dyfi; and it includes Cader Idris, one of the highest mountains in Wales. Total pop. 46,593.

Merrimac, a river of New Hampshire, U. S.

Merritch, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor. Lat. 16.51 N., lon. 74.47 E.

Merseburg, a town of Prussian Saxony. Lat. 51.23 N., lon. 12.13 E. Pop. 11,400.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the north extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame at Stockport, and, lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters

the Irish Sea.—An island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay.

Merthyr Tydvil, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Towards the middle of last century Merthyr was an insignificant village; but it has rapidly become the largest town in the county. It is indebted for its prosperity to its rich mines of coal, iron ore, and limestone. Pop. 51,949.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo. Pop. 2400.

Merton, a village in Surrey, on the Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III., in 1236, held a Parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta.

Merve (or *Merou*), a town of Turkestan, situated 345 m. S. E. of Khiva, in a fertile oasis of the Turcomanian desert. It was formerly more prosperous and important, but has declined since its pillage by the Usbeks, in the beginning of the present century. Pop. about 3000.

Meshid Ak, a town of Asiatic Turkey, lying not far from the W. bank of the Euphrates, to the south of Hillah, and on the skirts of the Arabian desert. It is revered as containing the tomb of Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed.

Messina, a city and sea-port of Sicily, with a strong citadel and several forts. The city has a most imposing appearance from the sea, and being built of white stone, strikingly contrasts with the dark forests that cover the mountains in the background. The harbour is one of the safest in Europe, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. Pop. 112,000.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. 950.

Methwold, a market-town in Norfolk. Pop. 1509.

Métropoli, a town of the island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortinia, of which many vestiges remain.

Metz, a fortified city of Germany, territ. Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the riv. Moselle. Its siege by the Germans, in 1870, issued in its surrender, by France, after having been in the possession of that power since 1552. Pop. 51,000.

Metzovo, a town of European Turkey, prov. Albania, 23 m. N.E. of Janina.

Meudon, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the road between Paris and Versailles. It has an extensive chateau and park. Pop. 1800.

Meurthe and Moselle, a dep. of France, part of the old province of Lorraine. A great quantity of *vins ordinaires* are made here; dried plums and preserved apricots form important articles of commerce: and the forests, which are extensive, furnish a good deal of timber.

Meuse, or *Maes*, a large river rising in France, in the department of Upper Marne, and flowing through the N.E. part of France, Belgium, and the S. of Holland.

Meuse, a dep. of France, including the west part of the old province of Lorraine. The surface is generally hilly, but the vine is cultivated with success. Iron, slates,

and good building stone are the chief mineral products. Pop. 305,700.

Mexico, an extensive country of North America, lying intermediate between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and embracing a number of distinct states, which are together united into a federal republic. The surface forms a succession of high table-lands, bordered by low plains along the coast. The highest mountains are the volcanic cones that rise above the central plateaus. Although within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; and it is singularly fertile in plants that yield balsams, gums, resins, and oils. The mines produce sulphur, alum, vitriol, cinnabar, ochre, quicksilver, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Diamonds are also found; and there are amethysts, cats'-eyes, torquoises, cornelians, &c. There are valuable quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. The silver and gold mines of Mexico have always been deemed the main sources of its wealth; but the abundant capabilities of its soil are perhaps of truer value. The domestic animals of Europe, especially horned cattle, have multiplied here abundantly; they range over the immense plains in herds of from 30 to 40,000, and are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are exported to Europe. Birds are very numerous; above 200 species are peculiar to the country. The inhabitants, estimated at 3,000,000, consist of native Spaniards, Creoles, Mulattos, and Mestizos.—The capital of the Mexican confederation, situated on a plateau elevated 7400 ft. above the sea, nearly midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is extremely well built; the streets are spacious, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is perhaps the finest city in the world. P. 200,000.

Mexico, Gulf of, an extensive arm of the Atlantic, nearly enclosed between the mainland of the American continent (by which it is bordered on the N. and W.) and the islands of the West Indies. The powerful current known as the "Gulf Stream," which traverses the North Atlantic Ocean, originates within its limits, and issues thence by the narrow channel of Florida, between the peninsula of that name and the nearest of the Bahama Islands.

Mexico, New, a territory belonging to the United States of North America, acquired by treaty with Mexico in 1848. It includes the upper portion of the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte and the southern branches of the Rocky Mountain system, embracing in all an area of 210,744 sq. m. New Mexico appears to possess considerable mineral resources; but most of the mines formerly worked by the Spanish settlers have been abandoned. The pop., only 93,000 in number, consists chiefly of Indians and mixed races. The town of Santa Fé is the cap. of the territory.

Meyenberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg. Pop. 1600.

Meyenfeld, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons. It has considerable transit trade. Pop. 1220.

Meyringen, a town of Switzerland, situated on the river Aar, 39 m. SE. of Berne, and in the canton of that name. Pop. 4160.

Mezen, a town of Russia, cap. of a prov., in the government of Archangel. It stands on the riv. Mezen, which flows into the White Sea. Pop. 2000.

Mezieres, a town of France, cap. of the department of Ardennes, with a citadel. Pop. 3500.

Mhow, a town of India, situated in the territory of Indore, and 10 m. SW. of the city of that name. It is an important military station.—Also two small places in the province of Allahabad, and one in the Bundelcund territory.

Mhye, a river of India, which rises in the Vindhya Mountains, and flows into the Gulf of Cambay.

Miako, a large city, and the ecclesiastical cap. of the Japanese empire, in the island of Nippon, near the SE. coast. It is situated in a spacious plain, enclosed on all sides by high mountains, and almost entirely formed into fine gardens, interspersed with temples, monasteries, and palaces. It contains the *Dairi*, or court of the sacred Mikado, the supreme emperor, emphatically termed "the Son of Heaven." The members of this court are chiefly engaged in the study of literature and science. This city is likewise the principal manufacturing depôt in the empire. Pop. about 600,000.

Miami, *Little* and *Great*, two rivers of the State of Ohio, both of which join the river Ohio.

Miana, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, which is the mart for a beautiful manufacture of carpets.

Miava, a town of Hungary; with a trade in woollen stuffs, bagging, hemp, flax, &c. Pop. 9500.

Michael, *St* (or *San Miguel*), the largest island of the Azores; particularly famous for its rich oranges, of which great numbers are exported.—A dis. bor. in Cornwall.

Michael's Mount, *St*, a high mass of rock on the N. side of Mounts Bay, Cornwall, insulated at high water, but connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus at the opposite state of the tide. Its summit is crowned by a castle.

Michigan, one of the U. States of North America, consisting of two extensive peninsulas, the Upper and the Lower. A great portion of it consists of sterile sand ridges and marshy tracts; while the hilly tracts are generally covered with dense pine forests. This State includes a large portion of the shores of Lake Michigan, with portions of Lakes Superior and Huron, and possesses hence great advantages for navigation and fisheries. Agriculture forms, however, the predominant pursuit of the inhabitants. Pop. 1,184,000. The chief town is Lansing.

Michigan, *Lake*, a large lake of North America, enclosed within the territory of the United States. It forms one of the great chain of lakes from which the river St Lawrence derives its waters.

Michilimakinac, a strait of North America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron.

Middelburg, a town of Holland, prov. Zealand, of which it is the cap., nearly in the centre of the island of Walcheren. It was the head-quarters of the British army in the unfortunate expedition of 1809.

—A town of Belgium, in E. Flanders.

—One of the Friendly Islands.

Middleborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, U. States.

Middlebury, a town of Vermont, U. S., chief of Addison county, with a college.

Middleham, a town in N. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 922.

Middlesborough, a sea-port town of England, N. R. of Yorkshire, situated at the entrance of the riv. Tees, on its S. bank. Pop. 39,563.

Middlesex, a county of England, 22 miles long and 17 broad, containing 180,480 acres, divided into six hundreds and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster. The air is healthy: the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; but, from its vicinity to the metropolis, many parts have been converted into richly-productive tracts, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. Property is very much divided, and in several districts it is mostly portioned out into villas and pleasure-grounds. Besides the Thames, Lea, and Colne, which are its boundaries to the SE. and W., Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Hertford to London, to supply it with water. Total pop. 2,539,765.

Middleton, a town in Lancashire, near Manchester. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, calico and silk printing, and considerable bleaching-works. Pop. 14,537. — A borough of Ireland, in Cork county. — A town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, U. S. Lat. 41.34 N., lon. 72.34 W. — A town of Delaware, in Newcastle county. — A town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Lat. 40.13 N., lon. 76.44 W. — A town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, celebrated for its brine springs, and having manufactures of salt and cotton. Pop. 2085.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, on the Rother; in which is a noted grammar-school. Pop. 6753.

Midnapore, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. A considerable portion of the land consists of jungle, but some parts are fertile, though not well cultivated.

Miednoi, an island in the N. Pacific, lying E. of the peninsula of Kamschatka, lat. 54.35 N., lon. 167.30 E. Native copper is found there.

Miguel, *Gulf of St*, a small gulf on the east side of the Bay of Panama, and that part of the Pacific Ocean which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the Isthmus of Panama.

Miguel, *San*, a town in Brazil, prov. Alagoas, with 2000 inh. — A town in Brazil, prov. Sta Catherina. Pop. 5000. — A town in Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. — A town of San Salvador, Central America. Lat. 13.25 N., lon. 88.1 W. — There are,

AN IRRITABLE AND PASSIONATE MAN IS A DOWNRIGHT DRUNKARD.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE HAS MORE REGARD TO JUSTICE THAN TO MEN.

besides, several unimportant places of this name both in Spain and Portugal.

Mihiel, St., a town of France, dep. Meuse, and on the riv. Meuse. Pop. 4870.

Milan, the chief city of Lombardy, and second in size amongst the cities of the present kingdom of Italy. It stands in a plain between the rivers Adda and Tessin. It has a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, 90 convents, with numerous religious fraternities, and hospitals. The cathedral is a noble structure, built entirely of white marble. Milan is altogether one of the finest and most pleasing cities in Europe, and is the emporium of the silk trade of Lombardy. Velvets, silks, ribands, lace, carpets, artificial flowers, paper, jewellery, glass, chocolate, tobacco, &c. are made here; it has an extensive commerce in rice and Parmesan cheese; and, next to Venice, it is the largest book mart in Italy. Pop. 196,000.

Milazzo, a sea-port town on the N. coast of Sicily, 24 m. W. of Messina. It is strongly fortified both by nature and art. Pop. 9500.

Milborne Port, a dis. bor. in Somersetshire, with manufactures of gloves, hosiery, &c. Pop. 1814.

Mildenhall, a market-town in Suffolk. Pop. 4006.

Milford, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, seated on the N. side of a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, called *Milford Haven*, which forms one of the safest asylums and most capacious harbours for shipping in the British dominions. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here on his enterprise against Richard III. Pop. 3252.—A town of Delaware, in Sussex co., U. S.—A town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county.—A town of Connecticut, in Newhaven.

Milhau, a town of France, dep. Aveyron. It was one of the strongest places held by the Calvinists in the French religious wars. Pop. 8100.

Milledgeville, a town of Georgia, U. S., and the cap. of the State. Lat. 32.53 N., lon. 83.12 E. Pop. 4100.

Millstreet, a town in Cork, Ireland.

Milltown, a town in Kerry, Ireland.

Milnthorpe, a town in Westmoreland, on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken. Pop. 1433.

Milo, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, belonging to Greece, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36.41 N., lon. 25.0 E.

Milton, or *Milton-next-Sittingbourne*, a town in Kent, on a branch of the Medway, noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets. Pop. 3463.—*Milton-next-Gravesend*, a parish incorporated with Gravesend, to which it is closely adjacent.—*Milton*, a town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U. S.—Also a town in Albemarle co., Virginia.

Milverton, a town in Somersetshire.

Milwaukie, a town of Wisconsin, U. S., on W. shore of Lake Michigan. Pop. 71,400.

Minas Geraes, a large province of Brazil, the most mountainous and best-watered portion of the country; also the rich-

est in gold, silver, and all other metals, with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. Pop. 1,300,000.

Minch, a sound or channel on the west coast of Scotland.

Minchinhampton, a town and parish in Gloucestershire, with numerous cloth-factories. Pop. 4147.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which issues from the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards flows into the Po.

Mindanao, or *Magindanao*, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luzon. It produces the bread-fruit tree, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. The natives, called *Karasoras*, are small, and of a mean low stature; their faces oval, their hair black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. Lat. 6.0 N., lon. 125.0 W.

Minden, a strongly fortified town of the Prussian states, on the Weser, prov. Westphalia. In the neighbourhood are productive coal mines and salt springs; and the town has manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen, hosiery, hats, gloves, refined sugar, and tobacco. Pop. 16,600.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine Islands, full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit.

Minehead, a dis. bor. and sea-port in Somersetshire, on the Bristol Channel; it carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. Pop. 1582.

Mingrelia, a province of Asiatic Russia, forming part of the extensive territory of Transcaucasia. It is mountainous, and the valleys fertile. The chief town is Poti, at the mouth of the river Rion—the ancient Phasis. Mingrelia corresponds to the *Colchis* of antiquity.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises in the north-east part of Galicia, and enters the Atlantic at Caminha.

Minnesota, one of the U. S. of North America. It lies chiefly within the valley of the Mississippi, and includes the sources of that river, as also the N.W. shore of Lake Superior. The chief town is St. Paul. Total pop. 439,700.

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying to the north-east of Majorca, and belonging to Spain. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated; but much corn is imported from Sardinia. The climate is less mild and agreeable than that of Majorca. The inhabitants are said to be ingenious, courageous, and make excellent sailors. Pop. about 40,000.

Minori, a town of S. Italy, Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 2200.

Minsk, a town of European Russia, cap. of the gov. of same name. Lat. 53.46 N., lon. 27.58 E. Pop. of town, 14,700; of gov. 935,340.

Miolans, a town and fortress of France, dep. Basses-Alpes.

Miquelon, a small island near the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 46.42 N., lon. 56.10 W. It belongs to France. The inhab. are chiefly employed in the fisheries.

Miramichi, a bay and riv. on the E. coast of New Brunswick, Brit. N. America.

Miranda de Ebro, a town in Old Castile, Spain, with a castle. Pop. 1740.

Mirande, a town of France, dep. Gers, with 2700 inhab.

Mirandola, a city of North Italy, prov. Modena. It has a handsome cathedral, a castle, and some other public edifices. Pop. 4600.

Miravel, a town in Estremadura, Spain, with a strong castle.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. Pop. 2450.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, noted for its manufacture of violins, guitars, and barrel-organs. Pop. 5200.

Miremont, a town in Dordogne, France.

Mirepoix, a town in Arriege, France, with 3360 inhab.

Mirfield, a village in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate on the Calder. Pop. 9263.

Mirzapore, a town of British India, situated on the Ganges, 60 miles above Benares, and the cap. of a rich and populous district. It has numerous handsome houses and Hindoo temples, and is the chief mart for silk and cotton goods in the British middle provinces.

Misitra, or *Mistra*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, with a citadel. In its vicinity are the ruins of ancient Sparta.

Miskolcz, a town of Hungary, capital of Borschod county. The vine is extensively grown in its vicinity. Pop. 30,000.

Mississippi, one of the United States of N. America, 335 miles long and 140 broad; divided into 56 counties. The southern part is swampy on the coast, then sandy and covered with pine; but above this again the surface rises, and has a soil adapted for corn, tobacco, cotton, esculent vegetables, and fruit. Tobacco and indigo were formerly the staples of Mississippi; but cotton is now the principal product. Natchez is the most important town in the State; but Jackson, on Pearl River, is the seat of government. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Mobile, Yazoo, Pearl, and Pascagoula. Pop. 823,000.

Mississippi, a great river of the U. S. of N. America, the basin of which extends N. and S. between the 29th and 48th parallels of N. lat.; and from the sources of the Alleghany, eastward, to those of the Missouri, westward, 1830 miles, including an area of more than a million sq. m. The Mississippi rises in Lake Itasca, within the State of Iowa, and flows with a southerly course of 3200 m. into the Gulf of Mexico. But the Missouri branch of the river which rises in the Rocky Mountains, exceeds the length of the main stream above the point of junction. From the source of the Missouri to the mouth of the Mississippi, the length of river channel is little short of 4000 miles. The banks of the Mississippi are in some places broken by precipitous bluffs, or intersected by deep ravines, and covered with forests of pine and cedar. This mighty river is subject to periodical inundations, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the flatness of the country in the lower part of its course. But the most dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi arises from the multitude of large trees precipitated from its banks into the water. The navigation, however, has been prodigiously facilitated by the introduction of steamers.

Missolonghi, a town of Greece, in Livadia, on the Gulf of Patras; famous for its gallant resistance against the Turks in 1826.

Missouri, a large river of the U. S., formed by the junction of three streams in lat. 45.23 N., lon. 110.5 W. It joins the Mississippi, in lat. 38.55, lon. 90.0, after a course of 2500 m.—One of the United States of America, 280 miles long and 220 broad, divided into 50 counties. The river Missouri passes through the middle of this State into the Mississippi, and it is also watered by the Maramec, Gasconade, Osage, and other rivers. The soil produces abundance of corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle, horses, and hogs are reared; and beef, pork, tallow, hides, and live stock constitute, together with lead, furs, buffalo hides, and maize, the principal articles of export. Missouri became a State of the Union in 1821. Pop. 1,721,000.

Mistassinnie, a lake of Brit. N. America, lying east of the south part of Hudson Bay.

Mitcham, a village in Surrey, near London, seated on the Wandle. Pop. 5078.

Mitcheldean, a town in Gloucestershire.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, in Cork county. Pop. 2920.

Mittau, a city and the cap. of Courland, in Russia, with a large ducal palace. Lat. 56.40 N., lon. 23.50 E. Pop. 13,000.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria, 50 m. SSW. of Munich. Pop. 2000.—A town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria, capital of a county, with a castle on a rock.

Mitylene. See *Mytilene*.

Mobile, a river of Alabama, U. States, formed by the junction of the Tombigbee and the Alabama.—The largest town of Alabama, capital of a county, situate at the mouth of the river. Within the last few years Mobile has become one of the principal ports in the Union for the shipping of cotton. Pop. 32,000.

Mocha, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red Sea. It formerly exported coffee, also dates, myrrh, gum arabic, olibanum, horns and hides of the rhinoceros, balm of Gilead, ivory, gold dust, civet, &c. Mocha, however, is now sunk into decay, and most of its trade diverted to Hodeida.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire. Pop. 1621.

Modena, a province of Italy, formerly a sovereign duchy, but since 1860 forming part of the kingdom of Italy. The N. portion of the province belongs physically to the great plain of Lombardy; the south is traversed from west to east by the Apennines. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit of different kinds. Next in importance to rural husbandry is the culture and manufacture of silk. The finest statuary marble is found at Carrara; and amber, petroleum, sulphur, &c. are met with elsewhere.—*Modena* the capital, is a fortified city, with a citadel and a magnificent college; also, a cathedral, the ducal palace, and several other handsome structures. Pop. 32,000.

Modica, a town of Sicily, situated 30 m.

BEAUTY, LIKE GLASS, IS BOTH BRITTLE AND IRREPARABLE.

HE WHO BORROWS ON USURY IS THE HERALD OF HIS OWN BEGGARY.

SW. of Syracuse. It has a castle and several churches and convents. Pop. 27,000.

Moen, a Danish island in the Baltic Sea, lying to the SE. of Zealand. It contains the small town of Stege.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan. It is noted for its mineral springs, and is encompassed on all sides, except the south, by hills. Pop. 1462.

Mogadore, a maritime city of the kingdom of Morocco, and the principal emporium of the country. It lies on the Atlantic coast, 110 m. W. by S. of the city of Morocco. Pop. 10,000.

Moghilef, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester. Pop. 7000.

Moguer, a town of Spain, in Andalusia.

Mohacz, a town of Lower Hungary, memorable for a great victory, in 1526, obtained by the Turks over the Hungarians. Pop. 10,050.

Mohawk, a river of New York, which enters Hudson River, eight miles above Albany, after a course of 135 m.

Mohilef, or *Moghilev*, a gov. of European Russia, richly wooded, but backward in manufactures, and the inhabitants wretchedly poor. Pop. 837,500.—The cap. of the above gov., on the Dnieper. It has an extensive trade with Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa. Pop. 21,000.

Mohill, a town of Ireland, in Leitrim county. Pop. 1123.

Mohilla, one of the Comoro Islands, between the north end of Madagasear and the continent of Africa. Lat. 12.25 S., lon. 43.50 E.

Moir, a town of Ireland, in Down co., with a linen manufacture, and a beautiful seat belonging to the Earl Moir. Pop. 740.

Moissac, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, containing the ruins of an ancient abbey, formerly possessing great wealth and splendour. Pop. 6190.

Mojaisk, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow. Here a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1812, between Napoleon and the Russians, in which the latter were worsted.

Mola di Bari, a sea-port town of the Neapolitan dominions, formerly a place of some importance. Pop. 6000.

Mold, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. Lat. 53.12 N., lon. 2.59 W. Pop. 3978.

Moldau, a river of Bohemia, which joins the Elbe. The city of Prague stands on its banks.

Moldavia, a principality of Turkey in Europe, 280 miles long and from 30 to 130 broad. It abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; and also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, and fruit, with plenty of game and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church. Pop. 1,464,000. The chief city is Jassy.

Mole, a river in Surrey, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows north by Dorking, Leatherhead, and Cobham, and enters the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

Molina, a strong town in New Castile, 105 m. NE. of Madrid. Pop. 3450.

Molise (now *Campo-basso*), a province of

S. Italy, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying east of Celebes. They produce abundance of sago, which grows wild; also oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. The natives are idolaters, but there are many Mohammedans. These islands belong to the Dutch, whose chief seat of government is at Amboyna, the most important of the group.

Mombas, a city on the coast of Zanzibar. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Lat. 3.55 S., lon. 40.30 E.

Mompox, a city of S. America, republic New Granada. In the day-time the heat is almost insupportable; the nights, on the contrary, are beautifully clear, and truly delicious. It is a place of some commerce, but is surrounded by swamps, and liable to inundations. Pop. 10,000.

Monaco, a town on the Mediterranean coast of France, and the cap. of an independent principality, though enclosed by French territory. It lies 7 m. to the E. of Nice. Pop. 2000.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 22 broad, containing 21 parishes. It is encumbered with bogs and mountains, but many parts are highly cultivated. The linen manufacture flourishes here in all its branches. Total pop. 112,785.—The cap. of the above county, on the main road from Dublin to Londonderry.

Monastereven, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the riv. Barrow. P. 908.

Monastir (or *Bitoglia*), a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It is the principal entrepôt for merchandise passing from Albania into Roumelia. Pop. 15,000.

Monchabo, a city of Birmah, 28 m. NW. of Ava. Pop. 4000.

Moncon, a town of Spain, in Arragon.

Moncontour, a town in Vienne, France.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and enters the Atlantic, passing the town of Coimbra on its way.

Mondonedo, a city of Spain, in Galicia, with 7600 inhab.

Mondoubleau, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle.

Mondovi, a town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, lying 50 m. W. of Genoa. It has a great number of religious houses and churches, and in the suburbs various manufactures are carried on, the principal being the spinning of silk. Pop. 15,920.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Biscay. Pop. 2110.—A town in Tarn, France.

Mondragone, a town of S. Italy, Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters. Pop. 2100.

Monemvasia, a sea-port town of Greece, situated on a small island adjacent to the E. coast of the Morea. Its name was corrupted by the Franks into Malvasia, whence that of Malmsey, the wine so

called, which is made there, is derived. Pop. 2000.

Moneygall, a town in King's county, Ireland. Pop. 630.

Monymore, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county. Pop. 780.

Monfalcone, a walled town of Austria, near the head of the Adriatic, 16 m. NW. of Trieste. Pop. 1360.

Monfia, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, E. Africa, tributary to Portugal. Lat. 7.50 N., lon. 39.40 E.

Monghir, a town of British India, prov. Bahar. Several manufactures are carried on, among which are fire-arms, cutlery, &c. Pop. 30,000.

Mongolia, a large tract of country in the NE. part of Asia, belonging to China. The central part is occupied by the great sandy desert, called Ta-Gobi, about 1200 miles in length, and averaging about 600 in breadth, though here and there intersected with patches of land comparatively fertile. The Mongols have neither towns, villages, nor houses, but lead a nomade life, passing the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cold. They are open and sincere; and pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Almost every Mongol, indeed, is a skilful warrior and huntsman; but there are very few workmen or artificers; the Chinese supplying them with their dress, arms, saddles, tobacco, brandy, &c., receiving in exchange horses, camels, and oxen. All the Mongols are governed by khans, independent of each other; but all subject to the Emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars.

Monkland (*New and Old*), two extensive parishes of Lanarkshire, Scotland, within which are numerous populous villages devoted to the iron-trade. New Monkland includes the town of Airdrie.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, 24 miles long and 20 broad, containing 318,720 acres, divided into six hundreds and 122 parishes. The chief manufacture is flannel. Beside the Wye, Monnow, and Rumney, which flow on its borders, this county is watered by the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone, coal, and iron. The western portion is mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales. Total pop. 195,448.

—The borough of *Monmouth* is the capital, seated on the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. The warlike Henry V., called Henry of Monmouth, was born here. Pop. 5879.

Monnikendam, a town of Holland, 9 m. NE. of Amsterdam, on the shore of the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 2200.

Monomotapa, a former empire of Eastern Africa, of considerable extent and im-

portance during the 16th and 17th centuries. It appears to have become broken up about the middle of the 18th century, and the name no longer finds place in African geography. The empire of Monomotapa extended over the countries watered by the Zambezi river, including Sofala and the adjoining countries now under the nominal rule of the Portuguese.

Monongahela, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, and joins the Alleghany at Pittsburg, when their united stream assumes the name of Ohio.

Monopoli, a sea-port city of Italy, on the Adriatic, prov. Bari. Pop. 15,535.

Monreale, a city of Sicily, situated on a steep hill, near Palermo. Pop. 13,000.

Mons, a town of Belgium, capital of Hainault. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of lace and woollen stuffs, and its neighbourhood abounds in coal. Pop. 27,000.

Monsaraz, a town in Alentejo, Portugal.

Mont Blanc, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, in Savoy, 15,744 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest in Europe.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France, cap. dep. Landes. Pop. 4000.

Mont St Jean, a village of Belgium, in Brabant. See *Waterloo*.

Mont St Michel, a strong town of France, dep. La Manche. Lat. 48.37 N., lon. 1.30. W.

Mont Tonnerre, or *Donnersberg*, a mountain in Bavaria, to the W. of the Rhine. Lat. 49.37 N., lon. 7.57 E.

Montagnana, a town of N. Italy, 23 m. SW. of Padua. Pop. 9800.

Montagu Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island. Lat. 17.26 S., lon. 168.31 W.

—An island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound. Lat. 60.0 N., lon. 137.30 W.

Montaigu, a town in Vendée, France. — A town of France, in dep. Puy de Dôme.

Montalban, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a strong citadel. — A town of Spain, prov. Cordova. Pop. 2520.

Montalegre, a town of Brazilian Guiana, S. America. Lat. 1.45 S., lon. 53.15 W.

Montana, a territory of the U. S., N. America, lying principally to the E. of the Rocky Mountains, and including the upper portion and sources of the river Missouri. Area, 143,766 sq. m. Pop. 20,600.

Montargis, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret. Pop. 8000.

Montauban, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, picturesquely situated on the river Tarn. It has a large trade in corn, and there are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. Pop. 26,000.

Montbeliard, a walled town of France, dep. Doubs, 40 m. NE. of Besançon. P. 5300.

Montbrison, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire; celebrated for medicinal waters. Pop. 6000.

Montdauphin, a town of France, in the dep. of Upper Alps.

Montdidier, a town in Somme, France, with 3720 inhab.

Monte Alcino, a town of Tuscany, 20 m. SSE. of Siena, famous for its wine. Pop. 3070.

Monte Christi, a town, bay, and cape on

the N. side of St Domingo. Lat. 19.51 N., lon. 71.44 W.

Monte Christo, a small island in the Mediterranean, 37 m. distant from the coast of Tuscany.

Monte Falcone, a town of South Italy, prov. Molise. Lat. 41.53 N., lon. 14.38 E. Pop. 2450.

Monte Fiascone, a town of Central Italy, 50 m. NNW. of Rome, celebrated for muscadel wines. Pop. 5500.

Monte Leone, a town of Italy, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 6500.—A town of Italy, prov. Capitanata, with 2440 inhabitants.

Monte Peloso, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, near the river Bradano. Pop. 4870.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Italy, prov. Arezzo, in a country noted for excellent wine. Pop. 1900.

Monte Santo. See *Athos*, *Mount*.

Monte Velino, a mountain of Italy, 8193 ft high; the third in height among the chain of the Apennines.

Monte Video, a city and sea-port of S. America, cap. of the repub. of Uruguay. The principal trade consists in hides, tallow, and salted beef. It stands on the N. of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, in a situation highly advantageous for commerce. The trade of Monte Video suffered greatly during its prolonged contest with the neighbouring state of Buenos Ayres, but has recovered within recent years. Pop. 45,000.

Montego, a sea-port of Jamaica, on a bay of its name, on the N. coast. Lat. 18.40 N., lon. 78.5 W.

Montelimart, a town of France, dep. Drôme. It has a manufacture of figured silks, and is the chief entrepôt of a highly productive district. Pop. 6250.

Montenegro, a mountainous territory on the borders of Albania (European Turkey) and the Austrian prov. of Dalmatia, nominally subject to Turkey, but really an independent principality. Its inhabitants are members of the Greek Church. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 125,000. The chief town is Zettinie.

Montereau, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne. Pop. 4800.

Monterey, a sea-port of California, U. S., 80 m. S. of San Francisco.—A town of Mexico, cap. of New Leon. Lat. 26.10 N., lon. 100.0 W.

Montesa, a town and fortress of Spain, prov. Valencia. Pop. 1050.

Montesquieu, a town in Upper Garonne, France.—A town in Gers, France.

Montferrat, a former duchy of Italy, now included in the kingdom of that name. The town of Casale was its capital.

Montfort, a town in Seine-et-Oise, France.—A town in Ille-et-Vilaine, France.

Montgomery, a town of Wales, the cap. of Montgomeryshire. Pop. 1276.—A town of the U. S., the cap. of Alabama, and on the riv. Alabama.

Montgomeryshire, a county of Wales, 36 miles long and 34 broad, containing 628,480 acres, divided into 9 hundreds and 53 parishes. Its riches proceed from sheep and wool, the hilly tract feeding numerous flocks during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly

lead, and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Tanat. Total pop. 67,623.

Montilla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; it has a considerable trade in horses, mules, &c. Pop. 12,800.

Montivilliers, a town of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine. Pop. 3000.

Montjoy, a town of Rhenish Prussia, with a fortified castle on a hill.

Montlouis, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a regular fortress, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees. Lat. 42.30 N., lon. 2.5 E.

Montluçon, a town in Allier, France, with 6000 inhab.

Montluel, a town in Ain, France. P. 2860.

Montmartre, a northerly suburb of Paris, by the inhabitants of which city it is much resorted to on Sundays and holidays.

Montmedy, a town in Meuse, France, with 1640 inhab.

Montmelian, a town of Savoy, Italy, on the riv. Isère. Pop. 1300.

Montmirail, a town in Marne, France.

Montmorency, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise. Pop. 1880.

Montmorillon, a town of Vienne, France, seated on the Gartempe. Pop. 3700.

Montpellier, a city of France, cap. of dep. Herault, with a citadel, and a university, in which is a school of medicine. It is beautifully situated on the declivities of a low hill, commanding views of the Alps, the Cevennes, the Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean. The Place de Peyrou is the finest public walk in Europe; and between the town and the ramparts of the citadel is a fine esplanade. Pop. 55,000.—The cap. of Vermont, and of Washington county, U. S. Pop. 4100.

Mont Perdu, the highest peak in the Pyrenees, being 10,678 feet above the sea.

Montreal, a city of Lower Canada, next in rank to Quebec, but first in commercial importance; situate on the south side of the Island of Montreal, in the channel of the St Lawrence. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, in the former of which most of the principal merchants reside. The most remarkable public building is the Rom. Cath. cathedral, a Gothic edifice, and capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. The principal English church is also a handsome building, surmounted by a high and beautiful spire. Pop. 107,000.—A town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle.—A town of France, dep. Aude. Pop. 2170.

Montreuil, a strong town in France, dep. Pas de Calais. Pop. 3680.

Montreuil, Bellay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire.

Montrichard, a town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, with a castle, and 1200 inh.

Montrose, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Montrose has been long celebrated for its schools, which are ably managed and well supported. The principal business of the place is flax-spinning and weaving; and it has a good export trade. Pop. 14,563.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, singular for its situation, form, and composition. It stands in a vast plain,

and has the appearance of an infinite number of rocks cut into conical forms, and built one above another, so as to seem like a pile of Gothic spires; the whole composing an enormous mass about 14 miles in circuit, and 3300 feet above the level of the sea. On this mountain is a large monastery, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin.

Montserrat, one of the British W. India islands, about 12 miles long by 5 broad. Lat. 16.45 N., lon. 61.6 W.

Monza, a town of North Italy, 9 m. NNE. of Milan. It was the seat of government during the time of the Lombard Kingdom, and the iron crown of Lombardy is kept, with other relics, in the cathedral. Pop. 25,000.

Mooltan, or *Moultan*, a city of British India, within the prov. of the Punjaub, 164 m. SW. of Lahore. It stands on the left bank of the river Chenaub, and is surrounded by a wall of 3 m. in circuit. Mooltan has several elegant and highly venerated tombs, and was formerly frequented by great numbers of pilgrims. Silks and cotton cloths, here woven and dyed, are largely exported into the adjacent countries. Pop. about 60,000.

Moorfields, a town of Virginia, U. S., cap. of Hardy county. Lat. 39.8 N., lon. 79.23 W.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; a place of great inland traffic. Lat. 24.11 N., lon. 88.14 E. Pop. 165,000.

Mora, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. —A town of Portugal, in Alemtejo. —A town of Spain, in Catalonia. —A town of Spain, in New Castile.

Moradabad, a town and district of Hindoostan, prov. Delhi. Sugar, cotton, and wheat are the chief products. Pop. of town, 48,880: of dist. 997,000.

Morant Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lat. 17.57 N., lon. 76.7 W.

Morat, or *Murten*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, on the shore of the lake of Morat. Pop. 1650.

Moravia, an important province of the Austrian empire. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by numerous rivers and brooks. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics are manufactured here to a considerable extent, and many other articles produced, as silk, leather, paper, glass, &c. Pop. 1,867,000.

Moray, or *Murray*, an ancient division of Scotland, comprehending the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff.

Moray Firth, a considerable inlet of the German Ocean, on the coast of Scotland, between Ross and Elgin.

Morbihan, a marit. dep. of France, including part of the old province of Brittany. Pop. 473,900.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the southern portion of Greece. The soil is fertile, and it abounds with mulberry-trees, which are cultivated for the feeding of silk-worms. The export trade of the Morea consists chiefly of wine, oil, currants, rice, fruit, and wool: its chief ports being Nauplia, Patras, Corinth, and Navarino.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 5180.

Morena, *Sierra*, a chain of mountains of Spain, separating New Castile and part of Estremadura from Andalusia.

Moreton Bay, an extensive arm of the sea on the east coast of Australia, 460 m. to the N. of Sydney. It is 60 m. long by 20 wide, and is studded with islands. The river Brisbane falls into it, and has the town of Brisbane at its mouth. Moreton Bay forms the commercial outlet for an extensive and important tract of country, included until 1859 within the limits of New South Wales, but in that year made a distinct colony, under the name of Queensland. The climate is hotter than that of the other Australian settlements, and its productions of more tropical character. The adjoining country is admirably adapted for the culture of cotton.

Moreton-Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, 10 m. WSW. of Exeter, and on the border of Dartmoor. Pop. 1468.

Moreton-in-the-Marsh, a town in Gloucestershire, 23 m. NE. of the city of Gloucester. Pop. 1420.

Morgarten, a mountain defile in Switzerland, near the E. shore of Lake Egeri, and on the confines of the cantons of Zug and Schwytz. It is memorable as the scene of a victory gained by a handful of Swiss over an Austrian army of 20,000 men, in 1315.

Morges, a town of Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Geneva, in the canton of Vaud. Pop. 3200.

Morgex, a town of N. Italy, Piedmontese prov., on the left bank of the Dora Baltea, 15 m. W. of Aosta. Pop. 1200.

Moringen, a town of Hanover, 10 m. NW. of Göttingen. Pop. 1560.

Morlaix, an ancient town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle. Pop. 7800.

Mornington Isle, an island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28° and 36° N. lat., divided into the kingdoms of Suse, Morocco, and Fez. The soil of Morocco is fertile, but the country is not well cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly Moors and Arabs, the former inhabiting the villages and cities, the latter leading a wandering life, and occupying *durwars*, or moveable villages, composed of tents. The sultan's government is a pure despotism, and the crown hereditary in the male line. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and serpents. —The capital of the above empire, beautifully situated on a plain near the river Tensift. It contains the palace of the sultan, with many sanctuaries, mosques, and fountains. The tanning of leather is the most important branch of industry in Morocco, but boots, slippers, saddles, gold and silver embroidery, are made there also, and a large market is held weekly, without the N. gate of the city, for the sale of home manufactures, as well as for camels, horses, mules, sheep, &c. Pop. about 100,000.

Moron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia,

32 m. NE. of Seville, near which is a mine of precious stones. Pop. 10,000.

Morotoi (or *Molokai*), one of the Sandwich Isles. Yams are the principal produce.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland. Pop. 4517.

Morristown, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, in which are rich iron mines.

Mortagne, a town in Nord, France.—A town in Orne, France, famous for its serges and tanneries.—A town in Lower Charente, France.—A town in Vendée, France.

Mortay, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. Lat. 3.0 N., lon. 128.0 E.

Mortimer's Cross, near the village of Kingsland, in Herefordshire; a monument erected in memory of the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, fought here in 1461.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in Baden, 30 m. ESE. of Mannheim. Pop. 2500.

Moscow, a city of European Russia, and the capital of a government of the same name. The river Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but is only navigable for rafts. Moscow was the ancient capital of Russia, and is still the residence of the old nobility, as well as the venerated seat of Russian greatness in the eyes of the people at large. The devastating effects of the fire, which happened on the French army under Buonaparte entering it, are no longer observable, and it is, as it was previous to that event, the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. Pop. 400,000.

Mosdok, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, with a fortress. Pop. 5000.

Moselle, a river that rises in the E. part of France, in the Vosges mountains, and passes through the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, till it joins the Rhine. Its entire course is estimated at nearly 300 m., for about half of which it is navigable.—A former dep. of France, the greater portion transferred to Germany in 1871, and included within the gov. of Alsace-Lorraine.

Mosquito Territory, a country of Central America, extending along the W. shore of the Caribbean Sea, and forming the easternmost portion of the republic of Nicaragua. To the northward, it borders on Honduras. It is low, wooded, and swampy along the coast. The inhabitants are partly negroes and people of mixed blood, and partly Indians—the latter laying claim to independent sovereignty, a claim in which they were for a time supported by Britain. The port of Blewfields, on the coast, is the nominal capital of the Territory, and was the residence of the Mosquito king. Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua (at the mouth of the river San Juan), is, however, a more important place. See *Greytown*.

Moss, a sea-port in Aggerhuys, Norway. Lat. 58.38 N., lon. 10.48 E.

Mossel Bay, a bay on the south coast of the Cape territory, which affords good an-

chorage, but lies open to the south-east winds. Lat. 34.16 S., lon. 21.58 E.

Mostaganem, a sea-port of Algeria, in the province of Mascara, with a castle. Lat. 36.20 N., lon. 0.30 E.

Mostar, a town of European Turkey, pach. Bosnia. It has a celebrated manufacture of swords and fire-arms, besides an extensive trade in cattle, corn, and wine. Pop. about 10,000.

Mosul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the right bank of the Tigris. It is the seat of a pashalic, and is surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. On the opposite side of the river are the remains of the splendid temples and palaces which belonged to the ancient Nineveh. Pop. 40,000.

Motala, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland.—A river of Sweden, which issues from the north-east part of the Lake Wetter, flows to Nordkoping, and soon afterward enters a bay of the Baltic.

Motir, one of the Molucca Islands, valuable for its spices. Lat. 0.10 N., lon. 127.0 E.

Motrico, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa. Pop. 3200.

Motril, a town of Spain, in Granada. It has considerable trade, and a pop. of 10,170.

Möttling, a town of Austria, prov. Carniola, 48 m. SE. of Laybach. Pop. 1000.

Moudon, a town in Vaud, Switzerland. Pop. 2350.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier. It has manufactures of cutlery, cotton, and woollen fabrics, &c., and a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, timber, &c. In the vicinity are extensive vineyards and mulberry plantations. Pop. 14,800.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. Pop. 1540.

Moulmein (or *Maulmein*), a sea-port town of Brit. India, situated on the coast of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, at the mouth of the river Saluen, and at the N. extremity of the Tenasserim district. It was founded by the British in 1825, and has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Teak-wood, rice, tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, cocoa-nuts, and live stock, are exported thence. Pop. 10,000.

Moulton, South, a town in Devonshire, anciently, with North Moulton (2 m. distant), a royal demesne. It has manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felts. Pop. 3830.

Moultonborough, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford co., U. States.

Mount-Charles, a town in Donegal, Ireland. Pop. 440.

Mount-desert, a fertile island on the coast of Maine, in Hancock county, U. S.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county. Wool-combing, malting, tanning, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching are carried on here. Pop. 3056.

Mountrath, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, having some iron-works; but the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade. Pop. 2085.

Mount's Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the south coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point.

Mount-sorrel, a decayed town in Leicestershire. Pop. 1754.

Moura, a walled town of Portugal, in Algarve. Pop. 3680.

Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, in North Africa, with a large castle, in which is the sultan's palace. Lat. 27.34 N., lon. 15.35 E. Pop. 2000.

Moush (or *Moosh*), a town of Turkish Armenia, and the capital of a pashalick. It lies 80 m. S. of Erzroum, and has 5000 inh.

Moutiers, a town of Savoy, on the river Isère. Pop. 2330.

Mouzon, a town in Ardennes, France, with a manufacture of serges. Pop. 1840.

Mowah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar.

Mowee (or *Maui*), one of the Sandwich Islands. Lat. 20.53 N., lon. 175.56 W.

Moros, an inland prov. of Bolivia, on the frontiers of Peru and Brazil. It is watered by several large rivers; and is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians.

Moyenvic, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, noted for its salt springs.

Mozambique, an island and town on the coast of E. Africa (lat. 15.3 S.) It forms the cap. of the Portuguese possessions in this region, but the town has altogether declined from the commercial importance which it once enjoyed. The total pop. of the island is perhaps about 6000. The name of Mozambique is also sometimes given to the adjacent territory on the African mainland. This territory possesses a fertile soil, and is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers and makes a part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise exchanged for European goods. — A channel of the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Africa and the Island of Madagascar.

Mozdok, a town of Russia in Europe, situated in the gov. of Caucasus, on the left bank of the river Terek. The pop., 5000 in number, consists of Armenians, Georgians, and Circassians.

Mtsensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel. Pop. 5000.

Muck, one of the Hebrides, Scotland.

Muhallitsch (or *Mualitsch*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated in the NW. part of Anatolia, near the considerable lake of Apollonia. Silk is extensively produced in the surrounding district. Pop. 11,000.

Muhlberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, with 3340 inhab.

Muhlhausen, a manufacturing town of SW. Germany, within the territ. of Alsace-Lorraine. It stands on the riv. Ill, 60 m. S. by W. of Strasburg, and is distinguished by its numerous cotton, silk, and other textile works. Pop. 53,000. — A town of Prussian Saxony, situated on the riv. Unstrut (an affluent of the Saale), 84 m. SW. of Magdeburg. Pop. 19,500.

Muiden, a town of North Holland, 7 m. E. of Amsterdam.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on the river Ayr. Pop. 2281.

Mujacar, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain. Lat. 37.7 N., lon. 1.55 W.

Mulheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia,

on the right bank of the riv. Rhine, 3 m. below Cologne. Pop. 5640. — A town of Rhenish Prussia, on the riv. Ruhr, 15 m. NNE. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 10,180.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by the Sound of Mull.

Mullingar, a borough of Ireland, capital of Westmeath county. It holds a great wool mart, and is a place of good trade. Pop. 5359.

Mulwia, a river that rises in Mount Atlas, within the empire of Morocco, and enters the Mediterranean Sea.

Muncheberg, a town of Brandenburg, with silk and woollen manufactures. Pop. 2600.

Munden, a town of Prussian Germany, prov. Hanover, on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united streams form the Weser. Pop. 5400.

Munder, a town of Prus. Germany, prov. Hanover, 16 m. SW. of city of that name.

Mundessor, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the native state of Gwalior. Lat. 24.6 N., lon. 75.8 E.

Munich, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, &c. It has many elegant buildings, streets, and squares; but the great glory of Munich consists in its exquisite galleries of paintings and sculpture. Munich also boasts of a noble university, a royal library, and various institutions devoted to science, literature, and art. Its manufactures are few and unimportant, if we except telescopes and porcelain, which are highly esteemed. Munich stands on the left bank of the river Isar. Pop. 167,000.

Munkacs, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle on an insulated rock. Lat. 48.23 N., lon. 22.49 E. Pop. 3200.

Munnepoor, a town of India beyond the Ganges, the cap. of the native state of Munnepoor or Cassay, under British protection. Lat. 24.30 N., lon. 94.40 E.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135 miles long and 120 broad. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. — A city of the Prussian States, cap. prov. Westphalia, and of a circ. of the same name, on the Aa, a tributary of the Ems. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. It has a considerable commerce in linen, hams, and other Westphalian produce. Pop. 25,000. — A town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne. — Another in the canton of Grisons. — A town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin.

Munsterberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 37 m. S. of Breslau. Pop. 4510.

Munster Eifel, a town of Rhenish Prussia, with 2000 inh.

Munster Maifeld, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 m. SW. of Coblenz.

Mur (or *Muhr*), a river of Austria, which flows through Styria, and joins the Drave.

Murano, a town of North Italy, on an island of the same name. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made. Pop. 5000.

Murat, a town of France, dep. Cantal. Pop. 2400.

Murau, a town of Styria, Austrian Empire, situated on the river Mur, 60 m. W. by N. of Gratz. Pop. 1200.

Murcia, one of the older provinces of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Murcia and Albacete. Murcia is intersected by numerous ranges of mountains, and is, on the whole, one of the most barren districts of Spain. This was the part first conquered by the Carthaginians.

—The capital of the above province, situated in a fertile vale. Its lofty cathedral formerly possessed great riches in plate and jewellery, but these were abstracted by the French during the peninsular war. Murcia has manufactures of silk and coarse cloths. Pop. 109,000.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. Pop. 2300.

Murfreesboro', a town of Tennessee, U. S., 28 miles SE. of Nashville. Pop. 1500.

Muros, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Murray, a river of Australia, and the most considerable in length of course and area of drainage that has been discovered on that continent. It rises on the inland side of the Australian Alps, and forms during the greater portion of its course the boundary between the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. Afterwards entering the province of South Australia, it makes a southerly bend, and discharges into the Southern Ocean at Encounter Bay, passing immediately above its mouth through the shallow expanse of Lake Alexandrina. The length of the Murray exceeds 1200 miles, and the area of its drainage is probably not less than 200,000 sq. m. It is navigable during several months of the year, for a thousand miles above Lake Alexandrina, but the want of any safe channel of entrance limits the commercial advantages capable of being derived from so extensive a watercourse.

Murray, or *Moray*. See *Moray*.

Murrhardt, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of Neckar. Pop. 2400.

Murrumbidgee, a river of New South Wales, Australia, forming one of the chief tributaries of the river Murray, which it joins in lon. 143.6 E. Above the junction it receives the stream of the Lachlan.

Murviedro (the ancient *Saguntum*), a town of Spain, prov. Valencia; interesting in a historical point of view, for the bravery by which it was defended against the attacks of the Carthaginian army under Hannibal (into whose hands it fell B.C. 219), and also on account of the numerous Roman antiquities still existing there. It exports oil, wine, wheat, &c. Pop. 5400.

Musa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 miles E. of Mocha.

Muscat, a city and sea-port of Arabia, prov. Omaun; a place of considerable importance as being the key to, and commanding the trade of, the Persian Gulf. The country in its immediate vicinity is extremely barren, but its appearance from the sea is rather imposing. It has a con-

siderable export and import trade. Pop. 60,000.

Mushakh Islands, a small group lying near the head of the Gulf of Aden, off the E. coast of Africa. In 1840, they were ceded to the British government by the Sultan of Tajourah, a town on the adjacent mainland.

Mushed, a city of Persia, the chief place in the prov. of Khorassan. Its walls embrace a circuit of 7 m., a large portion of which is now desolate. The inh., formerly 100,000 in number, are now reduced to 40,000.

Muskau, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia. Lat. 51.32 N., lon. 14.43 E. Pop. 2030.

Muskingum, a river of the State of Ohio.

Musselburgh, a sea-port in Edinburghshire. It has flax mills, extensive breweries, tanneries, &c. Pop. 7506.

Mutschen, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, near which are found a kind of crystals, called Mutschen diamonds.

Muttra, a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on the right bank of the Jumna. It is highly venerated by the Hindoos, as the birth-place of their deity Krislna. Pop. 50,000.

Mykoni, an island of Greece, in the dep. of the Cyclades. It has a deep and secure harbour. Lat. 37.38 N., lon. 25.21 E.

Mynpooree, a town of Brit. India, North-West provinces, the cap. of a district of the same name. It lies 70 m. E. of Agra. Pop. 2770.

Myra, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. coast of Anatolia. It represents the ancient city of Myra, visited by the Apostle Paul (Acts xxvii. 5), and has numerous remains of antiquity.

Mysol, an island, the most eastern of the Moluccas. At certain seasons it is visited by flocks of birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lat. 2.10 S., lon. 130.10 E.

Mysore, a large province of Southern Hindoostan. It is subsidiary to the British, and lies between the east and west ridges of the Ghauts, forming a high table land, near 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy. In the forests are many elephants and tigers; and oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa, and betel-nuts, sugar-cane, butter, and oil; and iron-ore abounds in every part.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on a lofty hill, 9 miles from Seringapatam. When under the rule of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib it was suffered to fall into decay, but it is now restored to its former importance. Lat. 12.19 N., lon. 76.42 E. Pop. 65,000.

Mytilene (the ancient *Lesbos*), an island of Turkey in Asia, in the Ægean Sea, about 33 m. long by 26 broad. The wines of Lesbos were amongst the most highly celebrated by the ancients, but they are no longer in such repute; corn, oil, figs, and other fruits, cotton, timber, pitch, honey, &c., are its chief products. Mytilene has two good harbours, Port Lero and Port Caloni. Its chief town, Castro, occupies the site of the ancient Mytilene.

Mzczanow, a town of Russian Poland, 30 miles SW. of Warsaw. Pop. 1050.

NAARDEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the shore of the Zuyder Zee, 12 m. E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2150.

Naas, a borough of Ireland, in Kildare county, on a branch of the Liffey. P. 2959.

Nablous (or *Nabulus*), the Shechem or Sychar of Scripture, and the Neapolis of classical geography, a city of Palestine, 33 m. N. of Jerusalem. It lies in a fertile valley, between the fine mountains of Ebal and Gerizim. The pop., 8000 in number, are chiefly Mohammedans; but there are about 500 Greek Christians, with a few descendants of the ancient Samaritans, and also a small number of Jews. Jacob's Well, where our Lord held converse with the woman of Samaria, is at the eastern entrance of the valley.

Näfels, a town in Glarus, Switzerland.

Nagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the state of Joudpore, Rajpootana. Lat. 27.8 N., lon. 73.33 E. — Another in Bengal. Lat. 23.56 N., lon. 87.18 E. — Another on the coast of Tanjore.

Nagpore, a city of Hindoostan, the former capital of the rajah of Nagpore, or Berar. The territory of Nagpore, which includes an extensive and elevated tract of country in the interior of the peninsula, was annexed to the British dominions in 1854. It embraces an area of 76,000 sq. miles, with 4,650,000 inh. The city of Nagpore has a pop. of 110,000.

Nagy-Enyed, a town of Transylvania, Austrian Empire, situated near the right bank of the Maros river, above Karlsburg. It was barbarously pillaged, and its inhabitants subjected to the most cruel outrages by a party of Wallachian soldiery, under the Austrian flag, during the Hungarian War of Independence, and, for a time, entirely deserted.

Nahe, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, above Birkfeld, and enters the Rhine at Bingen.

Nahn, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurhwal. Lat. 30.41 N., lon. 77.7 E.

Nairnshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into six parishes. The southern part is mountainous, but toward the north it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. Total pop. 10,213. — The borough of **Nairn** is the capital, which has a small harbour, and is seated at the mouth of the Nairn. Pop. 4220.

Najera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

Nakhilchevan, a town of European Russia, on the Don, of which it is one of the entrepôts. Pop. 10,000.

Namaquas, a barbarous people of South Africa, dwelling to the northward of the Cape Colony, beyond the Orange River, and in the country adjoining the Atlantic coast. They belong to the same stock as the Hottentots.

Namur, a fertile province of Belgium. It has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent. — The cap. of the above prov., a strongly fortified town situated at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre. Pop. 22,200.

Nan-chang, a city of China. Lat. 28.36 N., lon. 115.30 E.

Nancy, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, and one of the handsomest towns in France. It is divided into the Old and New Town; the former is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurthe. Pop. 59,000.

Nandidroog, a strong fortress in Mysore.

Nangasaki, a city of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, with a harbour, until 1854, the only one in the empire that foreign ships were permitted to enter. Lat. 32.45 N., lon. 130.15 E.

Nan-kang, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 29.33 N., lon. 113.58 E.

Nankin, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-su, and the capital of the empire until Kublai-Khan, at the end of the 13th century, removed the imperial residence to Peking. The well-known cotton fabric we call *nankeen* derives its name from this city; and it has extensive manufactures of satin and crape. The article we call "Indian ink" is made here, also paper of excellent quality, and artificial flowers, which are highly esteemed, and give rise to a large trade. The walls of Nankin measure 20 miles; the celebrated "Porcelain Tower" was destroyed in the course of the prolonged rebellion of recent occurrence, and most of its other monuments of grandeur have now disappeared. The commerce of Nankin is considerable, owing to its central position on the great river Yang-tse-kiang. Pop. about 400,000.

Nan-ngan, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 24.48 N., lon. 113.38 E.

Nan-ning, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 22.44 N., lon. 107.45 E.

Nantes, a large commercial city of France, cap. of the department of Loire Inférieure, with a university. It stands upon the slopes and summit of a gentle hill, and its beauty is greatly increased by the river Loire, which half encircles it. Being the emporium of the rich and extensive tract of country traversed by the Loire, Nantes has an extensive foreign commerce. It was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Bretagne. Pop. 113,000.

Nantua, a town of France, dep. Ain.

Nantucket, an island and county of Massachusetts, U. S. A considerable whale fishery is carried on here; and there are several spermaceti works. Lat. 41.20 N., lon. 70.30 W. Pop. 9000.

Nantwich, a town in Cheshire, on the Weaver. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. Pop. 6673.

Naples, a former kingdom, within which were comprehended the southern part of Italy and the adjacent island of Sicily. The well-grounded disaffection of the population towards the reigning family of Naples, and the earnest aspirations for political unity on the part of the Italian people, conspired to produce the insurgent movements which ensued upon the Franco-Sardinian and Austrian war of 1859; and the heroism of the patriot-soldier, Garibaldi, speedily accomplished (1860) the overthrow of the Neapolitan monarchy, and the transfer of this fine

territory to the then king of Sardinia—a title thenceforward exchanged for “King of Italy.” The Neapolitan provinces are one of the most favoured regions of Europe: they include many beautiful plains and valleys, which, under the influence of a genial climate, present a striking luxuriance of vegetation and beauty of scenery. The Terra di Lavoro, round Naples, was known to the ancients by the appropriate name of *Campania Felix*. The admirable situation of Naples, not less than the fertility of the soil, is highly favourable to commerce. Its exports consist principally of olive oil, silk, flax, and hemp, wool, wine, corn, linseed, &c. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but all sects are now tolerated. Pop. of former kingdom (including Sicily) 9,001,000.—The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Bay of Naples, and the country around is the most beautiful that can well be imagined. The harbour is spacious, and protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries. This city is well situated for commerce, and has all the necessities and luxuries of life in great profusion; but the inhabitants are notorious for laziness and dishonesty. The churches and convents of Naples, though inferior to those at Rome in point of architecture, surpass them in magnitude, and in the quantity of ornaments. Pop. 448,000.

Napoli di Romania, or *Nauplia*, a sea-port of Greece, on the E. side of the Morea. Nauplia has greatly improved since Greece became independent, and its trade is now considerable. Pop. 16,000.

Narberth, a town in Pembrokeshire. Pop. 1209.

Narbonne, a city of France, in the department of Aude. The cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir, and the town is famous for honey, which is said to be the finest in the world. Pop. 10,500.

Nardo, a town of South Italy, prov. Otranto. Pop. about 3500.

Nargen, an island near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 12 m. NW. of Revel.

Narni, a town of Central Italy, 40 m. N. of Rome, famous for a noble bridge across the Nera. Pop. 3000.

Narnoul, a town in Hindoostan, in Agra. Lat. 28.4 N., lon. 76.8 E.

Naro, a town of Sicily, 13 m. E. of Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. 10,700.

Narraganset Bay, an inlet on the coast of Rhode Island State, U. S. It forms a good naval station.

Narraingunge, a town in Bengal, one of the most considerable inland places of traffic in the province. Lat. 23.37 N., lon. 90.35 E. Pop. 15,000.

Narva, a strong town of Russia, gov. of Petersburg, on the Narova. It is memorable on account of a splendid victory gained by Charles XII. of Sweden over the Russians, in 1700. Pop. 5500.

Narwar, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lat. 25.41 N., lon. 78.12 E.

Nasca (or *Caballos*), a sea-port of Peru. Lat. 14.57 S., lon. 73.35 W.

Naseby, a village in Northamptonshire, memorable for a desperate battle fought near it between the royalists under Charles

I. and the parliamentary army, commanded by Cromwell and Fairfax, June 14, 1645.

Nashville, a town of Tennessee, U. S., and the cap. of the State. Pop. 25,800.

Naso, a town of Sicily, 43 m. WSW. of Messina. Pop. 8000.

Nassau, a former duchy of Germany, included since 1866 within the Prussian prov. of Hessen-Nassau, of which it forms the westwardly portion. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile. The wine we call *hock* is produced here. The chief town is Wiesbaden.—A town in this duchy, on the Lahn.—An island in the Indian Ocean, on the west side of Sumatra.

—A town in the Bahama Islands, W. Indies, on the island of New Providence, and the seat of government for the entire group.

Natal, a British colony, on the SE. coast of Africa, to the north-eastward of the Cape Colony. It comprehends an area of 22,000 sq. miles, embracing a diversified tract of country, which extends from the waters of the Indian Ocean inland to the range of the Drakenberg (or Dragon Mountains). The land along the coast is low, and almost tropical in point of temperature. At some distance inland the ground rises, and the climate is more temperate and better adapted to European constitutions. The native pop. of Natal are chiefly Zoolahs, of the Caffre race, of whom there are as many as 200,000. The colonial pop. is chiefly of British origin. Natal was first recognised as a British colony in 1845. The first settlers there were chiefly emigrant Boers (or Dutch farmers) from the Cape, who have since retired further inland to the plains that lie beyond the Orange River.—A city of Brazil, capital of Rio Grande do Norde, 17 m. N. of Pernambuco. Pop. 10,000.

Natchez, a city of Mississippi, U. S. Lat. 31.34 N., lon. 91.39 W. Pop. 5240.

Natchitoches, a town of Louisiana, U. S. Lat. 31.46 N., lon. 93.10 W.

Natividad, a sea-port town of Mexico. Lat. 19.48 N., lon. 105.53 W.

Natolia. See *Anatolia*.

Naturuz, a town of Persia, in Irak. Silk is produced here of the finest quality.

Naumburg, a town of Germany in Hessen-Nassau. Pop. 2000.

Naumburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, seated on the Saale. Lat. 51.8 N., lon. 11.54 E. Pop. 12,000.—Two small towns of Prussian Silesia.

Nautpoor, a town in Bengal. Lat. 22.52 N., lon. 84.47 E.

Navan, a town of Ireland, in Meath, which has a considerable trade. Pop. 3855.

Navarino, a fortified sea-port of Greece, on the west coast of the Morca. The bay of Navarino obtained great celebrity for a decisive victory gained (Oct. 20, 1827) by the allied fleets of England, France, and Russia, over the Turkish fleet.

Navarre, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. It possesses a great variety of mineral wealth. Pop. 280,000.

Navigators' (or Samoa) Islands, a cluster of 8 islands in the Pacific Ocean, discover-

IF YOU HAVE TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE, SOME OF THEM WILL BURN.

HE THAT WOULD EAT THE KERNEL MUST NOT COMPLAIN OF CRACKING THE NUT.

ed by Bougainville, and explored by La Perouse, in 1787. The inhabitants have been partially civilised under missionary influence.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, a fertile island in the Grecian Archipelago. It produces excellent wine; and the plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. It is famous for a mine of emery.

Nazareth, a small town of Palestine, celebrated as the residence, in his youth, of the Saviour of mankind. Here the Franciscan monks have a large convent, the church of which is said to stand on the spot formerly occupied by the house of Joseph and Mary. Pop. 3000.—A town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, U. States.

Neagh, *Lough*, the largest lake of Ireland, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The water and the soil on some parts of the Antrim shore are of a petrifying quality. The river Bann flows through this lake.

Neath, a corporate town in Glamorganshire. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. Pop. 9319.—A river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire into the Bristol Channel.

Nebraska, one of the central United States, N. America, lying to the W. of the Missouri river (by which it is divided from the State of Iowa), and extending thence to the E. base of the Rocky Mountains. It was organised as a Territory so recently as 1853, and is still only partially occupied. The river Platte, or Nebraska, flows through its southern portion, and joins the Missouri. Pop. 123,000.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which flows through portions of Würtemberg and Baden, and enters the Rhine at Mannheim.

Nedjed, an extensive province of Arabia; inhabited chiefly by the Bedouins. It embraces the central portions of the country, and forms an extensive plateau, crossed in various directions by mountain-chains. Its pastures feed large herds of camels, which are celebrated for their speed and beauty. Numerous horses are also reared. The chief town of Nedjed is Derayah, the cap. of the Wahabites.

Nedrigailow, a town of Russia, in the gov. of the Ukraine. Pop. 6400.

Needham, or *Needham Market*, a town of Suffolk, on the Orwell. Pop. 1377.

Negapatam, a sea-port town of India, on the Coromandel Coast, presid. Madras. It is much decayed, and now little resorted to.

Negombo, a sea-port town of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 24 m. N. of Columbo.

Negrais, an island on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, with an excellent harbour. Lat. 16.0 N., lon. 94.27 E.

Negril Point, the most westernly promontory of Jamaica.

Negro, *Cape*, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela. Lat. 16.15 S., lon. 11.40 E.—A river of S. America, which joins the Amazon.—Also two other rivers of S. America, one of which joins the

Uruguay, and the other enters the Atlantic, after forming the boundary between La Plata and Patagonia.

Negropont, or *Egripo*, the largest island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 67,840.

Neilgherry Hills, a group of mountains in Southern India, Madras presid., which extend 34 miles E. to W., by 15 N. to S., having numerous peaks rising to between 5000 and 8000 feet.

Neisse, a strongly-fortified city of Prussian Silesia. Lat. 50.24 N., lon. 17.20 E. Pop. 17,100.

Nejin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov. It is the entrepôt of considerable commerce, and is also famous for its liqueurs and preserves. Pop. 16,000.

Nellenburg, a town of Baden, with a citadel on a mountain.

Nellore, a town and fort of Hindoostan. Lat. 14.29 N., lon. 80.1 E. Pop. 20,000.

Nelson, a town and prov. of New Zealand, on the N. coast of the Middle Island. It was first settled in 1841, and has about 6000 inhab.

Nemea, a ruined site of Greece, in the Morea, 10 m. SW. of Corinth; anciently celebrated for its games, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter, some ruins of which still exist.

Nemi, a town of Central Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a castle, seated on the Lago di Nemi. Pop. 1100.

Nemours, a small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 3800.

Nen, a river that rises in the western part of Northamptonshire, and flows into the Wash.

Nenagh, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, with a strong castle. Pop. 6282.

Neograd, a town of Hungary, 27 m. N. of Buda. Pop. 1500.

Neot's, *St*, a town in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, with a considerable trade in coal. Pop. 3200.

Nepaul, a kingd. of Northern Hindoostan. It is mountainous and woody, with mines of lead, copper, and iron, but has many fertile and watered valleys. The natives consist partly of Hindoos, and in part of a race denominated Newars, who are seemingly of Tartar origin. Pop. 2,000,000.

Nepean, a river of New South Wales, which flows N. along the E. side of the Blue Mountains, and joins the Hawkesbury.

Nepean Bay, an inlet on the NE. shore of Kangaroo Island, S. Australia, at the entrance of the G. of St Vincent.

Nerac, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Baise. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found there. Pop. 3900.

Nerbuddah, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the north-west part of Gundwana, and enters the Gulf of Cambay.

Neresheim, a town of Würtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey on a mountain.

Nerondes, a town of France, dep. Cher.

Nertschinsk, a town of Siberia, 540 m. E. of Irkutsk, capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 2000.

Nesle, a town of France, dep. Somme.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire. The high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices.

Netherlands. See *Holland*.

Nethes, Great and Little, two rivers of Belgium, in Antwerp prov.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium.

Neuburg, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Danube. Pop. 6350.—A town of Bavaria, 27 m. NNE. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2000.

Neuenburg, a town of Würtemberg, on the river Enz, 27 m. W. by N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1600.

Neufchateau, a town of France, dep. Vosges, on the river Mouzon. Pop. 3600.

Neufchatel, a canton of Switzerland, between the Lake of Neufchatel and the borders of France. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants; and it is one of the principal manufacturing cantons in Switzerland, especially for watches, printed cottons, and lace. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers. Pop. 97,200.—The cap. of the above canton, situated on the NW. shore of the Lake of Neufchatel. Watches and clocks are largely made; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Pop. 13,000.—*Neufchatel, Lake of*, a lake of Switzerland, extending from the town of Yverdon to that of Neufchatel.

Neufchatel en Bray, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese. Pop. 3000.

Neuhaus, a town of Bohemia, with 7600 inh.—A town in Hanover, on the Elbe, 30 m. below Stade. Pop. 1500.

Neuilly, a town of France, dep. Seine, with a magnificent royal palace. P. 9450.

Neumarkt, a town of Bavaria, 20 m. SE. of Nuremberg. Pop. 3080.—A town of Prussian Silesia, 16 m. NNW. of Breslau. Pop. 4000.—A town of Austria, prov. Carniola, with 1440 inhab.

Neusatz, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. It was nearly destroyed during the Hungarian war of independence, in 1849.

Neuse, a river of North Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newburn.

Neusiedler-see, formerly a salt lake of Hungary the waters of which have disappeared within recent years. Its basin is now dry.

Neusohl, a town of Hungary, 80 m. N. of Buda. Near it are the copper mines of Herrengrunds. Pop. 12,000.

Neuss, a town of Prussia, Rhine prov., 20 m. NW. of Cologne, with extensive manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. 9600.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, 26 m. S. of Vienna. Pop. 12,340.—Another, in Moravia, 14 m. NW. of Olmutz, with extensive woollen manufactures. Pop. 3500.—A town of Bavaria. Lat. 49.38 N., lon. 10.43 E. Pop. 3060.—A town of Bavaria, on the Saale.—A town of Saxony, 22 m. E. of Dresden. Pop. 2100.—A town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 m. SE. of Weimar, with 4250 inhab.—A town of N. Germany, prov.

Schleswig-Holstein, with a castle and a spacious harbour. Lat. 54.10 N., lon. 10.57 E.—A town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle.—A town of Hanover, in the province of Calenberg, with a castle.

—A town of Prussia, in Silesia, 29 m. SW. of Oppeln, with 7000 inh.—Another, distinguished as *Neustadt-Eberswalde*, in prov. Brandenburg, 28 m. NE. of Berlin. Pop. 6000.

Neutra, a town of Hungary, 70 m. NW. of Buda, capital of a county, with a castle and a college. Pop. 4090.

Neuville, several places in France:—1. in dep. Vienne: 2. in dep. Loiret: 3. in dep. Rhone, 9 m. N. of Lyons.

Neuwied, a town of Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, below Coblenz, with silk, cotton, and linen manufactures, and a trade in iron, potash, and pipe-clay. Pop. 6330.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the Lake Ladoga, flows to Petersburg, and afterwards enters the Gulf of Finland.

Nevada, one of the U. S. of N. America, admitted into the Union in 1864. It lies W. of the Rocky Mountains, and adjoins the metalliferous range of the Sierra Nevada. Area, 45,812 sq. m.: pop. 42,500.

Nevers, a town of France, on the Loire, cap. of the dep. Nièvre. Nevers has a royal cannon foundry, iron-works, &c. It is the great entrepot for the Upper Loire. Pop. 14,300.

Nevin, a sea-port town of Caernarvonshire, with 1791 inh.

Nevis, one of the British W. India Islands, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher by a narrow channel. The inhabitants are occupied in the raising of the sugar-cane, and in the preparation of rum and sugar. Pop. 10,200.

Newark-upon-Trent, a bor. in Nottinghamshire. Here King John died; and here Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch. The ruins of the castle deserve notice. Pop. 12,195.—*Newark*, a city of New Jersey, U. S., situated on the Passaic river, 12 m. W. of New York. It is celebrated for eider, has many tanneries, and a considerable manufacture of shoes. Pop. 72,000.—A town of Upper Canada, on the west side of the river Niagara. Lat. 43.16 N., lon. 79.6 W.

New Bedford, a town and port in Massachusetts, eo. Bristol, U. S. Its inhab. are largely engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 16,400.

Newbern, a town of North Carolina, cap. of Craven county, U. States. Pop. 4700.

Newbiggen, a fishing-village in Northumberland, near Morpeth.

Newborough, a town in Anglesey, Wales.

Newborough, or *Gorey*, a bor. of Ireland, in Wexford county. Pop. 4390.

New Brunswick, a prov. of the "Dominion of Canada," in North America, bounded by Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the State of Maine, U. S. The soil is in general very fertile, but large portions of the country are still covered with dense forests. The climate is very similar to that of Canada, and though severely cold, is very healthy. The coast and rivers of New Brunswick

WHEN GOOD CHEER IS LACKING, FALSE FRIENDS WILL BE PACKING.

WHEN ALL MEN SAY YOU ARE AN ASS, IT IS HIGH TIME TO BRAY.

abound with fish, and the whale fishery has of late become of considerable importance. Pop. 285,000. The capital city is Fredericton.—A town of New Jersey, in the U. S. Pop. 13,400.

Newburgh, a town in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. The principal manufacture is linen. Pop. 2281.—A town and port of New York, U. S., on the river Hudson. Pop. 11,400.

Newbury, a town in Berkshire, on the Kennet. It was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of druggets, shalloons, and broad cloths; and has considerable traffic in malt. Pop. 6161.—A town of Vermont, U. S., chief of Orange county.—A town of South Carolina, U. S., capital of a county.

Newbury Port, a sea-port of Massachusetts, U. S. Pop. 9570.

Newcastle, a borough of Ireland, in Dublin co.—A town of Ireland, in Limerick county.—A town of Delaware, U. S., cap. of a county.—Another in Kentucky, chief of Henry county.—Another in Hanover county, Virginia.

Newcastle-Emlyn, a town in Caermarthenshire. Pop. 1980.

Newcastle-under-Lyme, a bor. in Staffordshire, on a branch of the Trent, in the neighbourhood of the Potteries. The manufacture of hats is the chief business. Pop. 15,948.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a bor. and sea-port of Northumberland, on the north side of the Tyne. The coal trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthenware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Newcastle has increased considerably in size within the last thirty years, and the general appearance of the town has become strikingly altered by the architectural improvements that have taken place. Pop. 128,443.

New England, the name usually given to the NE. portion of the U. States, which includes Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.—A district of New South Wales, in the NE. part of the prov., towards the head-waters of the Clarence river.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on a branch of the Severn. Pop. 3182.

Newera Ellia, a town in the interior of Ceylon, 47 m. S. of Candy. It lies on a table-land that is 6300 ft above the sea level, and, from the cool temperature that it enjoys, is greatly resorted to as a sanitary station. Newera Ellia is of recent origin: a few years since, its site was a secluded plain upon the mountain-top, only visited by the elk and the wild-boar.

New Forest, in Hampshire, lying between Southampton Water and the Salisbury Avon. It was afforested by William I. His son, William II., when hunting in this forest, was shot by an arrow that accidentally glanced against a tree; and the site is now pointed out by a triangular stone.

Newfoundland, an island and British colony on the east coast of N. America, lying between 47° and 52° N. lat. It has numer-

ous bays and harbours, with hilly and wooded tracts in the interior. The climate is severe in winter, but healthy. The native inhabitants have altogether disappeared, and have been replaced by a colonial population of British descent, whose chief employments are in connexion with the fisheries. In the fishing season for cod, which begins in May and ends in September, many of its bays and harbours are resorted to by at least 10,000 people; for here they cure and pack the fish, which are sent not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the West Indies, in immense quantities. The salmon and seal fisheries are also very productive. There is great plenty of game, but very little corn, poultry, and cattle. Pop. 146,000. St. John's is the principal town.

New Granada (or United States of Columbia), a federal republic, within which are embraced the N.W. portions of the S. American continent, with the Isthmus of Panama. It borders both upon the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and includes a total area of 380,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,791,000. It exhibits extraordinary diversity of surface, from the snow-covered cordilleras of the Andes to the low plains that adjoin the coasts. Of its rivers, the Magdalena, with its tributary the Cauca, are the most important. New Granada is rich in minerals, and its abundance of vegetable produce is of still higher importance. Rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, and numerous tropical fruits, are amongst its produce, and its forests supply the inestimable cinchona (or Peruvian bark), besides a vast variety of hard-woods, medicinal herbs and drugs, &c. The white population of New Granada is almost wholly of Spanish descent, but the great majority of the inhab. are either Indians or people of mixed blood. This country, like all the adjacent portions of the New World, was for some centuries a colonial possession of Spain. Upon the assertion of their independence by the provinces of Spanish America, in the early part of the present century, it formed, with Equador and Venezuela, the republic of Columbia. Subsequently, in 1832, it became an independent republic, and has formed since 1857 a federal union composed of eight distinct states, under the title of the U. S. of Columbia. The federal cap. is Santa Fé de Bogotá.

Newhaven, a town in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour.—A village on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, Scotland, 1 m. W. of Leith.—A city and sea-port of Connecticut, U. States, capital of a county, and the semi-capital of the State. Newhaven contains Yale College, one of the most distinguished literary institutions of America; and it has a considerable foreign and coasting trade. Pop. 50,000.

Newmarket, a town in Suffolk, celebrated for horse-races. Pop. 4534.—A town in Cork county, Ireland.—A town of Virginia, in Amherst county, U. S.

Newmilns, a manufacturing village in Ayrshire, Scotland, 7 m. E. of Kilmar-nock. Pop. 2313.

A WISE MAN GETS LEARNING FROM THOSE WHO HAVE NONE THEMSELVES.

WHEN EVERY ONE TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF, CARE IS TAKEN OF ALL.

Newnham, a town in Gloucestershire, seated on the Severn. Pop. 1483.

New Orleans, a flourishing city and seaport of the U. S., situated in the State of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 100 m. above its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. From the lowness of its site, the climate is unhealthy, especially during the autumn months, when yellow fever is of almost universal prevalence. The commerce of New Orleans is, however, very extensive, as it forms the seaward outlet for the extensive valley of the Mississippi. Cotton, grain, and bacon, are its most considerable articles of export. In the total amount of its export trade, New Orleans ranks second only to New York. Pop. 191,000.

New Plymouth, the chief town of the prov. of Taranaki, New Zealand. The previous prosperity of this province has been seriously checked by the war between the colonists and the native population. It has about 4000 inhab. The town lies on the W. coast of the North Island, at the base of Mount Egmont.

Newport, the chief town in the Isle of Wight. Pop. 7934. — A market-town in Shropshire, with 3202 inhabitants. — A town in Monmouthshire, on the Usk; extensively engaged in the iron and tin trade, and in the export of coals. Pop. 27,069. — A town in Pembrokeshire, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Nefer. — A town of Ireland, in Mayo county. — A town in Tipperary county, Ireland. — A sea-port town of the State of Rhode Island, U. S. Pop. 12,000. There are also several other places of this name in the U. S.

Newport Pagnell, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse. Pop. 3676.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, in Down county, situated in the valley of the Newry River, a short distance above the head of Lough Carlingford, with a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. Pop. 11,426.

New South Wales, a British colony, situated on the E. side of the Australian continent, and the earliest-settled of the possessions of Britain in that part of the world. New South Wales extends along the shore of the Pacific from the parallel of 29° S. to Cape Howe (at the SE. extremity of Australia), and stretches inland as far as the meridian of 141°, which divides it from the colony of South Australia. To the southward, it adjoins the province of Victoria, the course of the river Murray forming the line of division between the two; on the north, it is bounded by the province of Moreton Bay (until recently comprehended within its limits). The area of the entire colony is probably not less than 300,000 sq. m. The most prominent natural feature of New South Wales is the extended chain of heights that stretches along its seaward portion (at a distance of about 60 miles inland), under the names of the Blue Mountains, the Liverpool Range, and other appellations. Between these mountains and the ocean are numerous rivers, flowing through districts well adapted for the operations of agriculture. Upon the in-

land side of the mountain-cordillera, the country spreads out in wide open plains, better suited for pastoral purposes; and the vast flocks of sheep reared there furnish the wool which constitutes the most important item in the produce of the colony. Gold is found in several parts of New South Wales, within the valleys that descend from the inland face of the mountain-region (especially within the basin of the Macquarie River), but in much smaller quantity than in the neighbouring province of Victoria. The coasts of New South Wales were surveyed by Captain Cook in 1770, and the first settlement was made upon its shores in 1788, when the foundations of Sydney were laid upon the shores of Port Jackson, the most magnificent of natural harbours. Originally used as a convict settlement, the progress of the colony was slow during the first 30 years of its existence. Even as late as 1833, nearly half the colonial population consisted of actual convicts, while of the remainder a large portion had originally proceeded thither as such. But the influx of free emigrants had already commenced, and the discovery of its golden wealth eighteen years later (in 1851) gave a vast impetus to emigration to the Australian shores. In 1871, New South Wales had a colonial population numbering upwards of 500,000, almost entirely of British descent. A considerable portion of the interior of the colony is yet unexplored, but the surveyed portions have been divided into 46 counties. An act of the imperial parliament, passed in 1850, bestowed upon the different Australian colonies the power of self-government, exercised through the medium of a local legislature, and under the direction of a governor appointed by the crown; and the abolition of the practice of sending convicts from the mother-country thither had already removed the chief impediment to the continued progress (social as well as commercial) of this flourishing province. The capital of the colony is Sydney.

Newstead, a village of Nottinghamshire, near which is Newstead Abbey, memorable as the former seat of the Byron family.

Newton-Abbot, a market-town in Devonshire (England), situated on the river Teign, 14 m. SSW. of Exeter. Pop. 5221. — There are also several places of the name of Newton, in various counties of England. Among the most important are **Newton-Heath**, a chapelry in Lancashire, 3 m. NE. of Manchester, with extensive cotton manufactures; pop. 18,103; and **Newton in Mackerfield**, also in Lancashire, on the line of railway between Liverpool and Manchester. Pop. 8244.

Newton Ards, a town in Down co., Ireland, with an extensive diaper manufacture. Pop. 9521.

Newton Limavady, a rapidly increasing town in Londonderry, Ireland, with a linen manufacture. Pop. 2734.

Newton Stewart, a town in Tyrone county, Ireland, on the river Mourne. — A town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, on the

river Cree. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several tan-works. Pop. 2535.

Newtown, a thriving town in Montgomeryshire, with a number of flannel manufactories. Pop. 5744.—A decayed borough in the Isle of Wight.—There are numerous places in the United States of this name, but none of them of any more than local importance.

New York, one of the United States of North America, and, in point of population and wealth, the most important member of the Union. The State of New York embraces an area of 46,085 sq. miles, with a pop. of 4,371,000. From the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, it stretches inland to the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St Lawrence, including the northerly portion of the Alleghany mountain-system. It has numerous rivers, of which the Hudson constitutes the most important channel for commerce, and is extensively navigated by steamers. Iron, lead, and other metallic ores, are extensively distributed throughout the State, but agricultural and commercial pursuits employ the industry of the greater number of the population.—The city of *New York*, the largest place in the State, and the commercial metropolis of the New World, is situated at the mouth of the river Hudson, occupying a narrow tongue of land between that stream and the neighbouring channel of Long Island Sound (or the East River, as it is locally termed). New York was originally founded by the Dutch, and bore the name of Fort Amsterdam. The amount of its foreign commerce is equal to a third of that enjoyed by the entire Union, and its increase in trade, population, and wealth, is very rapid. New York is a well-built and beautiful city, laid out (for the most part) with great regularity. The enormous scale of its hotels attract strikingly the notice of visitors from European lands. Its public buildings, of every description, are numerous and extensive. Brooklyn, situated at the western extremity of Long Island, forms a kind of suburb of New York, constant communication between the two being maintained by steamers. Pop. (including Brooklyn) 1,238,000.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, forming one of the colonies of Great Britain. New Zealand consists of two large islands (divided by the channel of Cook Strait), and one of smaller size, besides numerous adjacent islands. The two large islands are best distinguished as the North and South Islands: the third in point of size is called Stewart Island. New Zealand is one-fifth larger than Great Britain in point of area—its superficial dimensions being about 99,500 sq. Engl. m. Its climate bears considerable resemblance to that of Britain, being temperate, and perfectly healthy, though perhaps somewhat moister than the climate of most parts of England. Its interior exhibits great diversity of surface and scenery. The mountains in the S. Island reach above 13,000 ft. in height, and some of

those in the North Island are upwards of 8000 ft. From these high grounds, numerous streams descend to the sea on either hand. The forests of New Zealand include several valuable kinds of timber, but few of the native fruits are of much value as food-plants. All the grains and fruits that are capable of culture in Britain will, however, flourish, and large portions of either island are well adapted for the operations of agriculture. The discovery of valuable gold-fields in the S. Island (chiefly within the prov. of Otago) has greatly stimulated the advancing prosperity of the colony as a whole, and added largely to the numbers of the colonial population; but the northern provinces have suffered severely from hostilities between the colonists and the natives. The numbers of the latter (who are known as Maories, and are a fine race) have undergone a great decline since the period of New Zealand colonisation, and they are now fewer than 45,000—mostly located within the N. Island. The colonial pop. is upwards of 300,000. New Zealand includes nine provinces—Wellington, Auckland, Taranaki, and Hawke Bay, on the N. Island: Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, on the S. Island. The town of Auckland was until 1865 the seat of general gov. for the colony, but Wellington is now the colonial cap. New Zealand was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and afterwards more fully examined by Capt. Cook.

Neyland, a town of Suffolk, on the Stour, with a manufacture of baize. Pop. 1061.

Neyva, a river and bay of St Domingo.—A town of Colombia, chief of the province of the same name, situate on the Magdalena. This province produces chiefly cocoa, but there are also mines of gold.

Ngami, a large fresh-water lake of South Africa, situated in S. lat. 20.30, above 500 miles distant from the northern frontier of the Cape Colony. It was first reached by Europeans in 1849. The river Tioghè enters the NW. extremity of Lake Ngami: a stream called the Zouga issues from its lower end, and is lost in the sand of the adjacent deserts.

Ngan-chan, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 26.12 N., lon. 105.37 E.

Ngan-king, a city of China, capital of the west part of Kiang-nan. Lat. 30.37 N., lon. 116.45 E.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, which has a considerable trade. Lat. 31.14 N., lon. 112.3 E.

Niagara, a river of North America, which forms the communication between the lakes of Erie and Ontario. The stupendous Falls of Niagara, 164 ft in perpendicular depth, occur in its mid-course.

Nicaragua, a republic of Central America, the south-western border of which is formed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whence it extends across the isthmus to the waters of the Caribbean Sea, the former Mosquito territory being now included within its limits. Nicaragua includes not less than 58,000 sq. m. of surface, and has a population of 400,000—chiefly located along the line of the

HE THAT PUTS ON A PUBLIC GOWN, MUST PUT OFF THE PRIVATE PERSON.

HE THAT KNOWS NOT WHEN TO BE SILENT, KNOWS NOT WHEN TO SPEAK.

Pacific coast. It includes within its limits the large lake of Nicaragua, with the smaller lake of Managua, or Leon. Nicaragua shares in the rich vegetable produce which distinguishes the intratropical regions of the New World, but frequent political convulsions have hitherto operated as a bar to the peaceful pursuits of industry, and retarded the development of its abundant resources. The majority of the pop. are Indians and mixed races, the whites being principally of Spanish descent. Managua is the present capital.—The town of *Nicaragua* lies 4 m. distant from the lake of that name, on the narrow neck of land that intervenes between its waters and the Pacific.—*Lake Nicaragua* has an area of 3500 sq. m., and, through the channel of the river San Juan, which issues from its lower extremity and enters the Caribbean Sea, affords a ready means of communication between the opposite coasts of the New World. The western shores of Lake Nicaragua are only divided from the coast of the Pacific by a neck of land 11 miles across. The lake is of considerable depth throughout, and contains numerous islands.

Nicaria, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the SW. of Samos.

Nicastro, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra II. Pop. 6000.

Nice, a city and seaport of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, formerly belonging to Sardinia, but transferred to France in 1860. It stands on the Mediterranean coast, near the mouth of the Var. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and dried fruits. Nice enjoys the reputation of a peculiarly genial climate, and is resorted to by invalids during winter. Pop. 20,500.

Nicholas, St., one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd Islands, between St Lucia and St Jago. Lat. 16.32 N., lon. 14.19 W.—A sea-port and cape of St Domingo. The cape, commonly called the Mole, is strongly fortified by nature and art, and commands the strait called the Windward Passage. Lat. 19.50 N., lon. 73.26 W.

Nicobar Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut and other tropical fruits grow spontaneously. The inhabitants are tall and well-proportioned, with dark copper-coloured skins.

Nicolaiev, a town and river-port of European Russia, in the province of Cherson, situated on the river Boug, above its entrance into the Dnieper. Pop. 63,000.

Nicolas, St., a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; with manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, hats, paper, soap, chocolate, &c., and the largest market for flax in Europe. Pop. 13,800.—A town in France, dep. Meurthe, with 3200 inh.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the S. bank of the Danube; famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and Christians, in 1396. It is surrounded by strong ramparts mounted with cannon.

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, seated in

a fine plain, bounded by lofty mountains. During the period that the island was subject to Venice many noble buildings were erected, most of which are now in ruins; but the houses are interspersed with gardens containing olive, lemon, and pomegranate trees. Pop. 12,000.—A town in Sicily, 40 m. WNW. of Catania. Pop. 13,000.

Nidau, a town in Berne, Switzerland, near the NE. extremity of Lake Bienne.

Niemen, a river of European Russia, which flows through the Lithuanian provinces and enters the Baltic Sea, passing for a short distance above its outlet through the Prussian territory.

Nienburg, a strong town of N. Germany. Lat. 52.39 N., lon. 9.15 E.—A town of Anhalt-Koethen, Germany, 18 m. S. by E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1900.

Nieuport, a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee.

Nièvre, a department of France, including the old province of Nivernois. It is watered by the Loire, Allier, Yonne, Nièvre, and other rivers; and its forests and mines of iron furnish its chief resources. Pop. 326,000.

Niger, or *Quorra*, a great river of Central and Western Africa, which rises on the inland side of the Kong Mountains, and, after a circuitous course of more than 2000 miles, enters the Gulf of Guinea. Its upper portion bears the name of Joli-ba, or Great Water. The course of the Niger was traced downward by Mungo Park, in 1795, as far as Boussa; but he was there killed, and his papers were lost. Other travellers have been unsuccessful, and some of them equally unfortunate. Lander, the servant of Captain Clapperton (who was murdered near Saccatoo), sailed from Boussa, with the stream, to the mouth of the river, previously called the Nun, in the Bight of Benin; thus tracing the river to its final outlet in the waters of the Atlantic, and solving a great problem in African geography. The lower course of the Niger has been several times ascended by steamers, and its capability of being used as a channel for the conveyance of commercial produce abundantly proved. But the unhealthiness of the climate, during certain portions of the year, constitutes a serious impediment to its utility. About 260 miles above its mouth the Niger receives the navigable stream of the Chadda.

Nigritia (that is, *Negroland*, or, as the Arabs call it, *Soudan*), a large country in the interior of Africa. Of this populous and extensive country, little more than the bare names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed was until a recent period known to Europeans. But the travels of Dr Barth have supplied much valuable information regarding the various native states comprised within its limits. These are described under their respective heads.

Nijar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 m. ENE. of Almeria. Pop. 5792.

Nijni-Novgorod, a gov. in the central part of European Russia, on both sides the Volga; a manufacturing as well as an agricultural district. Pop. 1,126,500.—

The city of *Nijni-Novgorod*, the cap. of the gov., situated at the confluence of the Oka with the Volga. It stands partly on a steep hill, the summit of which is occupied by the Kremlin, or citadel. Nijni is the grand entrepôt for the internal trade of Russia. The furs of Siberia; the teas of China; the metallic treasures of the Oural mountains; the silks, shawls, and other merchandise of Central Asia; and the produce of the S. parts of the empire, come thither, up the Kama, from Astrachan; while the manufactured goods of England, the wines of France, the cotton of America, &c., are conveyed there from Petersburg and Archangel. The great fair of Nijni has no parallel in the world. It begins on the 1st of July, and continues five or six weeks; the concourse of strangers is immense; and dealers from every civilized country on the globe may there be recognised. Pop. about 40,000; but during the fair it is frequently eight times that number.

Nikolsburg, a town of Moravia, circ. Brünn. It has manufactures of woollen and other stuffs, and some trade in wine and marble, produced in its vicinity. Pop. 8000.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which flows in a general northerly course through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, and enters the Mediterranean Sea by two channels, distinguished as the Rosetta and Damietta mouths. The most distant sources of the Nile are unknown: of the two streams which unite near the town of Khartoom, in Upper Nubia (lat. 15.30), the more easterly is distinguished as the Blue Nile, and the westerly as the White Nile. The former stream was traced upward by Bruce to its source in the Abyssinian Mountains, S. of Lake Dembea. The White Nile has been shown by the discoveries of Speke and Grant (1861-2) and more recently by those of Baker (1864), to derive a portion of its supply from the large lakes of Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza; but it appears certain that its most distant source is within the yet unexplored region to the S. of the latter. Below Khartoom, the Nile receives only one considerable tributary, the Tecazze (or Atbara), and the middle and lower portions of its course, down to the head of the Delta, lie through a narrow valley, bordered by high chains of rocks upon either hand. The so-called "cataracts" of the Nile are really rapids. The most striking characteristic of the Nile is its annual rise, by which the valley on either hand is periodically flooded with its waters; on the retreat of the river into its proper bed, a fertilizing deposit is left upon the soil, to which the abundant harvests of Egypt are due.

Nimeguen, a strong city of Holland, cap. of Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. Pop. 21,300.

Ning-koue, a city of China, of the first rank; noted for its manufacture of paper, made of a species of reed. Lat. 31.2 N., lon. 118.25 E.

Ning-po, a sea-port of China (prov. Chekiang), and a city of the first rank; famous for the manufacture of silk. It

was one of the five ports opened to foreign trade by the treaty of 1842. Pop. 400,000.

Ninguta, a city of Eastern Tartary. Lat. 34.30 N., lon. 124.40 E.

Ninian, St., a town in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, &c. Pop. 9850.

Nio, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the south of Naxia, anciently called Ios. Lat. 36.43 N., lon. 25.35 W.

Niort, a town of France, cap. of dep. Deux Sèvres, and an entrepôt for the wines and other produce of the Gironde. Pop. 17,000.

Nippon, the largest and most northern island of Japan, containing the two capitals, Jedo and Miako. See *Japan*.

Nishapoor, a city of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 m. W. by S. of Mushed. There are valuable turquoise mines in its vicinity. Nishapoor is a city of high antiquity, but large portions are now in ruins.

Nisita, a fertile island in the Gulf of Naples.

Nismes, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Gard, seated in a plain abounding in wine and oil. It has several monuments of antiquity, besides numerous large and handsome modern edifices. The chief manufactures are shawls and silk stuffs; but wine, brandy, and vinegar, essences, drugs, and colonial produce, are included in the trade of Nismes, and it is also the entrepôt for the raw silk produced in the S. of France. Pop. 47,000.

Nissa, a strong town of European Turkey. Lat. 43.32 N., lon. 22.32 E.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it flows, and enters the Solway Firth below Dumfries.

Nivelles, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant. Pop. 7850.

Noailles, a town in France, department Oise, 9 m. SE. of Beauvais. Pop. 1020.

Noakote, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, with a celebrated pagoda.

Noanagur, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, dom. of the Guicowar.

Nobber, a town in Meath county, Ireland, with 2300 inhab.

Nocera, a town of the kingdom of Italy, prov. Principato Citra; a place of great antiquity, sacked and burned by Hannibal in the second Punic war. Pop. 7000.—There are, besides, some smaller places in the Neapolitan provinces of this name.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire. Pop. 5820.

Nogent-sur-Seine, a town in Aube, France. Pop. 3050.

Noir, Cape, a promontory on the southwest coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54.30 S., lon. 73.13 W.

Noirmoutiers, an island and town on the coast of France, S. of the mouth of the river Loire. Pop. 7000.

Nola, a town of S. Italy, prov. Lavoro; in ancient times one of the principal cities of Magna Græcia. Pop. 9000.

Nootka Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, Brit. N. America.

Nora, a town of Sweden, in Orebro län. Pop. 720.

Norburg, a town on the island of Alsen, with a castle.

Norcia, a town of Italy, situated 17 miles E. by N. of Spoleto, and in prov. of that name.

Nora, a dep. of France, including the old provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. This dep. is among the best cultivated in France. Pop. 1,212,300.

Norden, a maritime town of N. Germany, 16 m. N. of Emden, with a good harbour, and 5650 inhabitants.

Nordhausen, a flourishing commercial town of Prussian Saxony. Pop. 13,800.

Nordkoping, a sea-port in East Gothland, Sweden, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 10,000.

Nordland, one of the three grand divisions of Sweden, containing four provinces.—A northerly province of Norway, which has a trade in eider-down, butter, cheese, and fish. The majority of its inhabitants are fishermen.

Nordlingen, a trading town of Bavaria, famous for its carpet manufacture. Pop. 6460.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of South Jutland. Lat. 54.40 N., lon. 9.0 E.

Nore, The, a roadstead and floating light off Sheerness, at the entrance to the estuary of the river Thames.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,295,360 acres, divided into 32 hundreds and 724 parishes, and having one city and 32 market-towns. It is in general a flat country. The products vary according to the soil and situation; but, on the whole, it is fertile, well cultivated, and produces great quantities of poultry and game. The grazing husbandry of Norfolk is not equal to the arable, but both sheep and oxen are numerous reared. Immense numbers of turkeys are sent to the London markets. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. The principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Total pop. 438,656.—A sea-port of Virginia, U. S., capital of a county. It has a large harbour, and exports tobacco, flour, corn, staves, and lumber. Pop. 14,000.

Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, discovered in 1774, by Captain Cook, who found it uninhabited. It possesses a delightful climate and a fertile soil. After having been for many years used as a receptacle for the worst class of convicts from the penal settlements of Australia, Norfolk Island became in 1856 the abode of the Pitcairn Islanders.

Normandy, an old province of France, bordering on the English Channel; forming the departments of Manche, Orne, Calvados, Eure, and Seine Inferieure. It is very fertile, and is well furnished with harbours.

Norristown, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., with 3000 inhab.

Norrtelge, a sea-port town of Sweden, prov. Stockholm. Pop. 1000.

North Cape, an enormous rock at the end of the island Mageroe, on the coast of

Norway. It is the most northern promontory of the continent of Europe. Lat. 71.12 N., lon. 25.57 E.

North Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between the coasts of Britain on one side, and those of Holland, Denmark, and Norway, on the other. The German Ocean forms a portion of the North Sea.

Northallerton, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire. It was in the immediate vicinity of this place (Standard Hill) that the famous "battle of the Standard" was fought between the Scotch, under David I., and the English, under the Earls of Albemarle and Ferrers, who, after a sanguinary conflict, came off victorious, A.D. 1138. Pop. 2663.

Northampton, a borough and the capital of the county of Northamptonshire, is seated on the Nen. The principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes; leather-carrying, saddlery, and the manufacture of light iron and brass-work are likewise rather extensively carried on: but the stocking and lace trades have greatly declined. Pop. 41,168.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., cap. of Hampshire county. Lat. 42.24 N., lon. 72.38 W.—A town of Pennsylvania.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadest, containing 650,240 acres, divided into 20 hundreds and 304 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. In the NE. part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire contains less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. It is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land: horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; besides which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. Total pop. 243,891.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, on the Thames, near Gravesend. Great quantities of lime are made there.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, seated in the centre of the Cotswold Hills. Pop. 962.

Northop, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, 3 m. SE. of Flint.

Northumberland, the most northern co. of England. It is 64 m. in its greatest length, by 50 broad, containing 1,197,440 acres, divided into six wards and 83 parishes, and having 10 market-towns. The east part is fruitful in corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the west is heathy and mountainous. The Cheviot Hills afford excellent pasture for sheep. The south-east part abounds with coal-mines, and that which lies to the south-west has rich lead mines. Pit-coal forms the staple produce of the county, and is shipped in vast quantities from the Tyne for the supply of London, &c., and for exportation. Lime-stone and iron-ore also abound. The chief rivers are the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth. Total pop. 286,646.—A county in Pennsylvania, U.

S.—A county, and a county-town, in Virginia, U. S.

Northumberland Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of Australia. Lat. 22 S., lon. 152 E.

Northumberland Strait, a channel of the Gulf of St Lawrence, between Prince Edward Island and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, on the river Dane, with considerable salt-works, the mines furnishing immense quantities of solid rock salt, which is afterwards refined, and the brine springs supplying still more. Pop. 1244.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the Pacific, on the west coast of Russian America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage.

Norway, a country of Europe, part of the ancient Scandinavia, now united to the crown of Sweden; but though united, the constitution differs from that of Sweden in many important respects. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 miles; it is divided into 17 *amts*, or provinces. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the west coast, furnish employment for the natives, and serve as a nursery for seamen. Norway has extensive forests of oak, elm, fir, and pine; and the birch not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, oxen, silver, cobalt, alum, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former of which are very large. The wild animals are the elk, bear, lynx, wolf, glutton, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the leming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen towards the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course. The religion of Norway is Lutheranism; all sects of Christians are, however, tolerated. The language is Danish, with a mixture of Swedish words. Pop. 1,753,000. The capital city is Christiania.

Norwich, a city of England, and capital of Norfolk, seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. There are, besides the cathedral, 36 parish churches, and several chapels. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-hall and the county gaol; also, a city and county hospital, a good market-house, a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and several charitable institutions. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds; in short, it has been celebrated for its manufactures from the time the Flemings first settled here (in the reign of Henry I.), and introduced the spinning and weaving of long woollen stuffs, called "worsted," from the name of the village in which the business was first established. Pop. 80,386.—A city of Connecticut, U. S., with 4200 inhab. Lat. 41.29 N., lon. 72.3 W.—A town of Vermont, in Windsor county.

Norwood, a village in Surrey, about 5½ miles S. of London, of which it has commanding views, from being situated on a wide and elevated common. It possesses a mineral spring, the well-known "Beulah-Spa."

Nos-Beh (or *Nossi Beh*), a small island off the NW. coast of Madagascar, lat. 13.20 S., lon. 48.20 E., belonging to France. Its pop. is stated to exceed 15,000. A limited amount of trade is carried on there.

Noto, a city of Sicily, producing excellent wines, and abundance of all the necessaries of life. Lat. 36.53 N., lon. 15.14 E. Pop. 11,500.

Nottingham, a borough, and the capital of Nottinghamshire, is a handsome town, with a fine Exchange, Guildhall, and other public buildings. It is celebrated as being the great centre of the bobbinet and lace trades, and as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds; the malt-ing business is likewise considerable, and in the neighbourhood are many coal-pits. Pop. 86,621.—A town of Maryland, U. S.—Another in New Hampshire.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad, containing 535,680 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 208 parishes, and having nine market-towns. This county produces a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms. The vale of the Trent is famous for its crops of oats, beans, &c.: the other commodities of the county are malt, hops, wool, liquorice, woad, and plenty of coal. Its principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework knitting, glass, and earthenware. Total pop. 319,758.

Novara, a city of N. Italy (former Sardinian States), 53 m. ENE. of Turin. It is the capital of the province of Novara, and possesses extensive markets for grain and flour. A victory gained in its vicinity by the Austrian troops over the Sardinian army, in 1849, decided the fate of the insurrectionary movements of Italy at that period. Pop. 14,000.

Nova Scotia, a British province of North America, forming one of the members of the "Dominion" of Canada. It has several lakes, and a vast number of small rivers. The climate, though healthy, is somewhat severe. The atmosphere is often clouded with fog, and for four months it is intensely cold. The forests still furnish abundance of valuable timber, and Nova Scotia possesses good coal fields, as well as iron and other ores. A valuable fishery is pursued round the extensive coasts of the peninsula. Lumber, coals, gypsum, grindstones, dried fish, and fish-oil, are the chief exports of the province. The pop., 387,000 in number, are chiefly of British origin. About 2000 of the native Indian race are still left. Halifax is the capital of the colony. Cape Breton Island, to the E. of Nova Scotia, is included within the government of that colony.

Nova Zembla, a large group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, separated from the main-

GET A NAME FOR RISING EARLY, AND YOU MAY LIE IN BED ALL DAY.

HE WHO FOLLOWS HIS OWN ADVICE MUST TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

land of Russia by the Strait of Waigatz. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no tree, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. The animals seen here are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lat. 70 to 76 N., lon. 52 to 78 E.

Novellara, a town of North Italy, prov. Reggio. Pop. 4070.

Novgorod, a gov. of Russia in Europe, between the 57th and 61st degrees of N. lat. and the 30th and 42nd of E. long. It is divided into ten districts: Novgorod, Tikhvine, and Valдай are among its chief towns. A large part of the gov. is covered with forests, and timber is consequently an important product. Pop. 934,600.—The capital of the above gov., formerly known as "the Great Novgorod," and a highly flourishing city, but now containing a pop. under 9000. Lat. 58.31 N., lon. 31.16 E.

Novgorod, Nijnii. See *Nijni-Novgorod*.

Novi, a town of North Italy, 24 m. N. by W. of Genoa, with a strong castle. Near this town an obstinate conflict took place, in 1799, between the Austro-Russian army, under Suwarrow, and the French, under Joubert, who were defeated, with the loss of their commander. Pop. 10,300.

Novi-Bazar, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Bosnia. Pop. about 8000.

Noya, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building.

Noyers, a town of France, dep. Yonne.

Noyon, a town of France, dep. Oise, which gave birth to Calvin, in 1509. Pop. 5000.

Nubia, a country of Africa, 600 m. long and 456 broad. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The Nubians are mostly well-made and strong; their women are finely formed, and are modest and chaste. The Berbers, who inhabit the most northern parts, are a comely race, of a dark red brown. They trade chiefly in slaves. The productions of the country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, dates, and sandalwood. It was formerly divided into numerous native kingdoms, but the whole country is now subject to the Pasha of Egypt, who rules it by means of a military viceroy, resident at Khartoom. The pop. of Nubia is not supposed to exceed 150,000.

Nuddya, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, lying immediately N. of Calcutta. Also the capital of the same.

Nuits, a town in Côte d'Or, France, famous for excellent wines. Pop. 3400.

Nun, or *Belad Nun*, a desert province adjoining the SW. part of Morocco, and inhabited by tribes of Arabs. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the north side of Cape Nun.

Nundidroog, a strong fortress in Mysore, on a hill 1700 ft in height, inaccessible except on one side. It was taken by the British in 1791, after an obstinate defence of three weeks.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, on the Anker, with a manufacture of ribands. Pop. 7395.

Nuremberg, a city of Bavaria, situated 95 m. N. of Munich, and formerly a free

imperial city. It is surrounded by turreted walls and massive towers, and these are enclosed by a ditch, 100 ft wide and 50 ft deep, lined throughout with masonry. Several of the churches are highly deserving of notice, as are also its public fountains. Many useful mechanical inventions owe their origin to the ingenious workmen of Nuremberg in by-gone ages; and it had also a very extensive commerce, being a principal entrepôt for the produce of both the N. and S. of Europe. Though greatly declined since that period, it still ranks as one of the principal commercial cities of Bavaria. Nuremberg can boast of being the birth-place of several distinguished men, among whom was Albert Durer, born here in 1471. Pop. 83,000.

Nurtingen, a town of Würtemberg, in which is a celebrated hospital. Pop. 4000.

Nyassa (or *Nyinyesi*), an inland lake of S. Africa, discovered and partially explored by Dr. Livingstone (1858-63). The river Shire, which joins the lower Zambesi, issues from its S. extremity. Its northern limits are unascertained.

Nyborg, a sea-port of Denmark, on the isle of Funen. Lat. 55.30 N., lon. 10.40 E.

Nyireghyaza, a town of Hungary, 30 m. N. of Debreczin. It possesses mineral springs, with soda and saltpetre works. Pop. 15,700.

Nykoping, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a good harbour. Lat. 56.52 N., lon. 8.36 E.—A town of Denmark, capital of the Isle of Falster. Lat. 54.50 N., lon. 11.58 E.—A town of Sweden, capital of the län (or county) of that name. It stands on an inlet of the Baltic, 54 m. S. of Stockholm. Pop. 3500.

Nyland, a province of Finland, forming one of the län (or counties) into which that country is divided. It is a fertile pleasant country, and better cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish. Pop. 160,800.

Nyon, a town in Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the lake of Geneva, and 13 m. NNE. of the city of Geneva. Pop. 2460.

Nyons, a fortified town of France, dep. Drôme, 35 m. NNE. of Avignon. Pop. 2600.

Nyslot, a town in Russia, in the government of Viburg, with a strong castle.

Nystadt, a maritime town in Finland, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. Lat. 61.10 N., lon. 21.31 E.

OAKHAM, the chief town of Rutlandshire, England. It stands in the centre of a fertile district, called the Vale of Catmose. Pop. 2911.

Oakhampton, a borough in Devonshire, on the river Oak, having a manufacture of serges. Pop. 1900.

Oaxaca, a town and prov. of Mexico, the former situated 200 m. SSE. of the city of Mexico, at an elevation of 4800 ft above the sea. Pop. 25,000. The province is in some parts mountainous, but comprises some of the best-cultivated districts of Mexico. Pop. 525,000.

Oban, a town of Scotland, on the coast of Argyleshire. Pop. 2413.

HE THAT WOULD KNOW WHAT SHALL BE, MUST CONSIDER WHAT HATH BEEN.

Oberland, a mountainous district of Bern, Switzerland.

Oberwesel, a picturesque town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, above Coblenz. Pop. 2300.

Obi, a large river of Siberia, 2500 miles in length. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a smooth stream, abounding in fish. The Obi rises in the mountain-region of the Altai, and flows into the Arctic Ocean.

Obydos, a town of Brazil, on the S. bank of the Amazon, noted for abundance of excellent cacao.

Ocana, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 35 m. S. by E. of Madrid. Pop. 3120.

Ochrida, a town of Albania, European Turkey, situated on the N. shore of the Lake of Ochrida, which is 18 m. long by 10 broad. Pop. 2500.

Oconee, a river of Georgia, U. S., which unites with the Ocmulgee in forming the stream of the Alatamaha.

Oczakow, or *Otchakof*, a strong sea-port and fort of Russia, in the province of Kherson. Lat. 46.38 N., lon. 31.33 E.

Odensee, a town of Denmark, cap. of the Isle of Funen. Lat. 55.30 N., lon. 10.17 E.

Odenwald, a range of hills in W. Germany, to the northward of the Schwarzwald, and within the grand-duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt. Few of its elevations exceed 2000 ft.

Oder, a large and important river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and, after an extensive course, enters the Baltic Sea by three channels.

Odessa, a city and sea-port of Russia, on the shore of the Black Sea, in the province of Kherson. Corn is the chief article of export. The rise of this emporium has been quite extraordinary. In 1792 its foundations were laid by order of the Empress Catherine; in 1817 it was made a free port, and its commerce has since rapidly increased, all the products brought down the Dniester, the Bug, and the Dnieper, being exported hence. Pop. 121,000.

Odeypore (or *Oodeypore*), a city and principality of India, within the territory of Rajpootana. The city of Odeypore lies 130 m. SW. of Ajmere, on the shore of a lake of some magnitude. The territory of which it is the cap. has an area of 2000 sq. m., and a pop. of 133,000.

Odiham, a town in Hampshire, on the Basingstoke Canal. Pop. 2633.

Oedenburg, a royal free town of Hungary, cap. co. of its own name. Pop. 14,900.

Oeiras, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Piahy. Lat. 6.50 S., lon. 42.50 W. Pop. 5000.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lat. 56.48 N., lon. 16.50 E.

Oels, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau. It contains a large ducal castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 6500.

Oesel, an island in the Baltic, forming the north side of the Gulf of Riga, and belonging to Russia.

Oettingen, a town of Bavaria, 26 m. S. of Anspach, capital of a county, with a well-endowed college. Pop. 3200.

Offenbach, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt.

It has several manufactures, and, next to Mayence, the largest general trade of any town in the grand-duchy. Pop. 9700.

Offenburg, a town of Baden, 42 m. S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3700.

Ogdensburg, a town of New York, situated on the right bank of the St Lawrence river. Lat. 44.38 N., lon. 75.25 W. Pop. 5300.

Ogeechee, a river of the State of Georgia.

Oheteroa, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 22.27 S., lon. 150.47 W.

Ohio, a large river of the United States, which has its source in the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and is called the Alleghany during its SSW. course to Pittsburg, where it receives the Monongahela, and then takes the name of Ohio. After a further course of 950 miles, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36.58 N.—One of the United States of N. America, deriving its name from the magnificent river above described, which forms the whole of its SE. and S. boundary. It is nearly square, the length and breadth being each about 200 miles. The mineral productions are iron, lead, and coal, and rich salt springs. Its coal-field is of immense extent and value. It is crossed near the middle by a chain of hills, where the waters run northward to Lake Erie, and southward to the Ohio. A larger quantity of wheat is raised in this State than in any other of the Union, and tobacco is also cultivated with success. Pigs, fat cattle, sheep, wool, and timber, are also among its chief products; and in manufacturing industry it takes a decided lead among the W. States. The greater portion of its foreign trade centres in New Orleans; and the number of excellent canals in Ohio renders it in internal communication a rival to New York. Columbus is the capital, but Cincinnati is by far its most important town. Total pop. 2,665,000.

Ohlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle. Pop. 6000.

Oich, Loch, a lake in Inverness, Scotland.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the dep. of Ardennes. Pop. 396,000.

Oka, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod.

Okhotsk, a sea-port town of Asiatic Russia, situated in the gov. of the same name, and on the shore of the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 59.20 N., lon. 143.42 E.

Oland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea. Borgholm is the principal town.

Oldbury, a manufacturing town of Worcestershire, 4 miles W. by N. of Birmingham. Pop. 16,410.

Oldcastle, a town in Meath, Ireland.

Oldenburg, a grand-duchy of Germany, bordering on the North Sea, and enclosed by Prussia on its inland frontiers. Pop. 302,000.—Its capital is a fortified town of the same name, with a citadel. Pop. 7800.—A town of N. Germany, prov. Holstein, with 2400 inhabitants.

Oldham, a town in Lancashire, seated on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk. It is one of the great centres of the

HE THAT WAITS FOR DEAD MEN'S SHOES MAY GO A LONG TIME BAREFOOT.

cotton-manufacture. Hat-making is also carried on to a great extent, and the coal mines afford employment to a great number of men. Pop. 82,629.

Oleron, an island of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It produces wine and corn, and has some profitable salt-works. This island was formerly in the possession of the English; and here Richard I. compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron.—A town in Lower Charente, France, with a castle. Lat. 45.48 N., lon. 1.15 W.—Another in Lower Pyrenees; with an active trade in Spanish wool, sheepskins, timber, &c., and manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 5460.

Olette, a town of France, dep. Pyrenées Orient., with warm springs. Pop. 1200.

Olinda, a decayed city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, and forming a suburb of the sea-port of that name. Pop. 8000.

Olite, a town of Spain, prov. of Navarre, 27 m. S. of Pampeluna. Pop. 2000.

Oliva, a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia. Pop. 5600.—Another town of Spain (distinguished as Oliva de Jerez), prov. of Estremadura. Pop. 3400.—A town of Prussia, 6 m. NW. of Dantzie. Pop. 1500.

Oliveira, the name of several unimportant places in Portugal.—A town of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes. Pop. 1600.

Olivenza, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura, close to the frontiers of Portugal, to which country it belonged till the year 1801. Pop. 6300.

Ollerton, a market-town in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 982.

Ollioules, a town of France, dep. Var.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Leon, 25 m. S. of Valladolid. Pop. 2020.

Olmütz, a town of Austria, formerly the cap. of Moravia, with a university and a strong castle. Pop. 12,500.

Olney, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, with a manufacture of bone-lace. It was during many years the residence of the poet Cowper. Pop. 2547.

Olonetz, a government of European Russia, in which are mines of copper and iron. The chief rivers are the Onega and the Svir; great part of the country is covered with swamps and forests. Pop. 263,400.—The chief town of the above gov., near the E. side of Lake Ladoga. Pop. 2800.

Olot, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. In the neighbourhood are several extinct volcanos, the crater of one of them (St Margarita) being 445 ft deep, and about a mile in circumference. Pop. 2200.

Olympus, a celebrated mountain of European Turkey, now called Mt Lacha, height 9754 ft.—Another mountain (now Cheshish-dagh) in Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, in the vicinity of the city of Brusa, 9000 ft high.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne. Pop. 3448.

Omaha, a town of Nebraska, U. S., on r. bank of Missouri river. Pop. 16,000.

Oman, a province of Arabia, adjoining the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Some fertile plains and valleys are found among the mountain-region which extends in a direction paral-

lel to the coast, at a distance of 30 or 40 m. inland. It has no perennial streams of any magnitude, but numerous winter-torrents, caused by the rain. The date-palm flourishes wherever water is found, and there are numerous other fruits in the occasional oases. The chief city of Omaun is Muscat, from the name of which its ruler—the Sultan of Muscat—derives his appellation.

Ombay, an island of the East Indies, adjacent to the NW. coast of the larger island of Timor. It is numerously inhabited by a savage race.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.

Ombro, a river of Tuscany.

Omer, St., a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. Its ramparts are now planted with elms, and form pleasant promenades. Pop. 19,000.

Omoa, a sea-port town of Central America, in Honduras. Lat. 15.40 N., lon. 88.8 W.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia. Lat. 54.14 N., lon. 74.54 E.

Onate, a town of Spain, in Biscay, prov. Guipuscoa, with 4600 inhabitants.

Oneehow, one of the Sandwich Islands. It produces yams, and a sweet root called tee. Lat. 21.50 N., lon. 160.20 W.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz; 130 m. long by about 35 m. broad.—A town in Archangel, Russia. Lat. 63.35 N., lon. 37.24 E.

Oneglia, a sea-port of North Italy, 57 m. SW. of Genoa, the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. 5500.

Onegna, a town of North Italy, at the head of the Lago d'Orta. Lat. 45.53 N., lon. 8.24 E. Pop. 1460.

Oneida, a narrow lake and town of New York, in the county of the same name.

Ongar, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 840.

Onondaga, a town and lake of New York, in the county of the same name.

Onore, a sea-port of Hindoostan, in Canara, on an extensive inlet of the sea. Lat. 14.16 N., lon. 74.32 E.

Onrust, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia.

Ontario, a lake of North America, situate between 75° and 79° W. lon., and 43° and 44° N. lat., and comprising an area of 6300 sq. m. It abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The river St Lawrence issues from its lower extremity.

Onteniente, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia. It is well built, and is a place of considerable trade in woollen and linen fabrics, &c. Pop. 9500.

Ooch, a town of NW. Hindoostan, prov. Punjaub, 128 m. WSW. of Lahore. It is a place of great antiquity. Pop. about 20,000.

Oojein, an ancient and sacred city of India, in the territory of Gwalior. Lat. 23.10 N., lon. 75.47 E.

Oomenak, an island of the Aleutian chain. Lat. 53.30 N., lon. 168.42 W.

Oonalaska, the largest of the islands of the Aleutian chain. Lat. 53.40 N., lon. 166.30 W.

THERE IS NOTHING SO LIKE AN HONEST MAN AS AN ABRANT KNAVE.

Oosterhout, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. 6350.

Oporto, or *Porto*, an important city and sea-port of Portugal, situated 3 m. above the mouth of the riv. Douro, and in the prov. of Entre Douro e Minho. It is noted for its wines, of which large quantities are exported to England. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c., and linen-cloth to Brazil. Oporto suffered greatly during the Peninsular war, having, in 1805, been taken and sacked by the French, who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British compelled them to retreat. Pop. incl. the suburb of Villanova de Gaya, on the S. bank of the riv., above 86,000.

Oppeln, a city of Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the Oder. Pop. 7700.

Oppido, a town of S. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra I. Pop. 6000.

Oran, a city and sea-port of Algeria, situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, 200 m. W. of the city of Algiers. Pop. 25,000.

Orange, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It is the ancient Arausio, and was an important place in the time of the Romans. Pop. 5800.

Orange (or *Gariép*), a river of S. Africa, forming the north boundary of the Cape Colony. It is formed by the union of two branches—the Ky Gariép and Nu Gariép—and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean. The country through which it flows is chiefly desert.

Orangeburg, a town of South Carolina, U. S. capital of Orange county. Lat. 33.23 N., lon. 80.42 W.

Orange-River Sovereignty, an inland district of S. Africa, inhabited chiefly by emigrant boers (or Dutch farmers) from the British colony of the Cape, and claiming to rank as an independent state. It comprises the tract of country enclosed between the two arms of the Orange River, and adjoins the British colony of Natal, as well as the NE. frontier of the Cape Colony. A large portion of the territory is stated to consist of barren plains, but there are fertile tracts among the highlands that constitute its eastern border.

Orangetown, a town of New York, U. S. —Another in Maine, Washington county.

Oranienburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 19 m. NNW. of Berlin. Pop. 3370. —A town of Russia, in the gov. of Riazan, with 2500 inh.

Oranmore, a town of Ireland, in Galway.

Orbe, a town of Vaud, Switzerland, with a bold single-arched bridge over the Orbe.

Orbitello, a sea-port of Tuscany, with a good harbour, protected by several forts. Lat. 42.28 N., lon. 11.6 E. Pop. 3000.

Orcha, a town of Russia, on the Dnieper, gov. Mohilev. Lat. 54.29 N., lon. 31.26 E.

Orchies, a town in Nord, France. Pop. 3280.

Orchilla, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela. Lat. 12.0 N., lon. 65.20 E.

Orduna, a city of Spain, in Biscay. Lat. 42.55 N., lon. 2.50 W.

Orebro, an inland town of Sweden, cap. of a län of the same name. Lat. 59.18 N., lon. 15.12 E. Pop. 4230.

Oregon, one of the United States, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and embracing an area of 80,000 sq. m. Oregon was admitted as a State in 1859. Upon the south, it borders on California. The river Columbia, or Oregon, which forms its northern boundary, divides it from the Washington Territory. Oregon exhibits a diversified surface, with a soil that promises great fertility; but the larger portion of the country is as yet either natural forest or prairie land, chiefly tenanted by the hunter. The town of Salem (on the Willamette river, which joins the Oregon) is the capital. Prior to 1848, when the frontier-line was settled by treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the name of Oregon Territory was extended to a much larger tract of country, including the region lying west of the Rocky Mountains as far north as the parallel of 54.40. Pop. 90,900.

Oregrund, a sea-port of Sweden, in Stockholm län. Lat. 60.20 N., lon. 18.15 E.

Orel, or *Orlof*, a gov. of Russia. Pop. 1,486,570. —The town of Orel, cap. of the above, lies on both banks of the Oka and Orlyk, which there unite. Pop. 36,000.

Orellana, a town in Estremadura, Spain. 60 m. E. of Badajos, with 2000 inh.

Orenburg, an extensive gov. of Russia, partly in Asia, but mostly in Europe, the river Ural flowing through it. Soil and climate very various, and the forests immensely large. Horses, cattle, and sheep form the chief wealth of the inhabitants. Pop. 1,712,760. —The principal city of the above gov., on the Ural. Pop. about 18,000.

Orense, a city of Spain, in Galicia, in which are some tepid and hot springs, Lat. 42.24 N., lon. 7.43 W. Pop. 4840.

Orfah, or *Roha*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and the seat of a pashalik. It lies 80 m. SW. of Diarbekir, and is a great thoroughfare from Syria into Persia.

Orford, a town of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Connecticut. —A dis. bor. in Suffolk, on the Ore.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the coast of Suffolk.

Oria, a town of Italy, prov. Otranto, romantically situated upon three hills, in the middle of the plains. Pop. 5000.

Orient, L', a strongly fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Morbihan, at the mouth of the Scorff. It is bordered by fine quays, on which are some extensive buildings and establishments connected with the government dockyard which it possesses. The principal exports are salt and wine. Pop. 19,100.

Orihuela, a city of Spain, in Valencia. It is situated on the riv. Segura, within a valley remarkable for its fertility. The inhabitants are represented as being remarkable for their demoralization, idleness, and poverty. Pop. 17,400.

Orinoco, a large river of S. America, which rises in the region of the Parime Mountains, in Venezuela, and, after a circuitous course of nearly 1400 miles, enters the Atlantic by an extensive delta. In September it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent plains. It abounds

BE SURE YOU RAISE NO MORE SPIRITS THAN YOU CAN CONJURE DOWN.

in various kinds of fish; and amphibious animals, particularly caymans, or round-mouthed crocodiles, are in such abundance, that they are objects of perpetual dread to the dwellers on its banks.

Orissa, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, now included in the British presid. of Bengal and Madras. The interior part consists of rugged hills, uninhabited jungles, and deep water-courses, surrounded by pathless deserts, forests, or valleys; other parts are possessed by tributary hill-chiefs, who mostly pay a fixed rent, and are under British protection.

Oristano, a fortified sea-port of Sardinia, with a good harbour, situated 30 m. NW. of Cagliari. Pop. 6000.

Orizaba, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz. It has manufactures of cloth, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. Pop. 9000. The volcanic peak of Orizaba, in the neighbourhood of the town, rises to 17,373 ft above the sea.

Orkney Islands, the ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the north of Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland Firth. They are upwards of 30 in number: the principal, which is called Pomona, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small Isle of Swinna are two small whirlpools. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese, ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, &c. The heath on the mountains shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c.; and there are great numbers of small sheep and beeves. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries, which are extensively pursued; and there are some manufactures of straw-plait and hosiery. The inhabitants, who are of Scandinavian descent, are frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable. Of old, Norse was the prevalent language, but all of them now speak English. The Islands of Orkney and Shetland constitute one of the counties of Scotland. Pop. (of Orkney only) 31,272.

Orleanois, an old province of France, now forming the department of Loiret.

Orleans, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and seated on the river Loire. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France; but its trade is less flourishing at present than it was before the Revolution. Pop. about 50,000.—An island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

Orleans, New. See *New Orleans*.

Ormskirk, a market town in Lancashire. Pop. 6127.

Ormuz, a celebrated island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. It was at one time the centre of the trade of the Persian Gulf; but its wealth and importance have long since greatly declined.

Orne, a department of France, including the S.E. part of the old province of Nor-

mandy and the territory of Perche. Pop. 430,000.

Oronsay, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides.

Orontes (or *Nahr el-Ahsy*), a river of Syria, which rises in the mountains to the north of Damascus, and enters the Mediterranean, below Antioch, after a course of 240 miles.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lat. 40.8 N., lon. 0.5 E.—A city of Bolivia, S. America, better known as Cochabamba, and the cap. of the prov. of Cochabamba. Pop. 30,400.

Orotava, a town on the W. side of the island of Teneriffe. Pop. 8300.

Orsk, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg. The hill on which this place stands is composed of beds of jasper, some green, others grey, red, or mottled.

Orsova, a town and fort of Hungary, on the Danube, immediately above the passage of the "Iron Gate."

Orta, a small town of North Italy, 25 m. NNW. of Novara. It is on the shore of a lake of the same name.

Orte, a small town of Central Italy, on the W. bank of the Tiber.

Ortegal, a cape and castle of Spain, on the north coast of Galicia. Lat. 43.46 N., lon. 7.39 W.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria, 10 m. W. of Passau.

Orthez, or *Orthes*, a town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées. In February 1814, the Anglo-Spanish army, under the Duke of Wellington, here defeated the French, commanded by Marshal Soult.

Orton, a market-town in Westmoreland.

Ortona, a sea-port town of Italy, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, on the Adriatic. Pop. 5700.

Oruro, a city and department of Bolivia, S. America. There are numerous mines within the district, but the population has diminished. Pop. of town, 5000.

Orvieto, a fortified town of Italy, 60 m. NNW. of Rome. Pop. 6200.

Orwell, a river in Suffolk, which flows south-east by Ipswich, and, uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich.

Osaca, a city of Japan, in the island of Nippon, intersected by canals. Lat. 35.5 N., lon. 136.5 E. Pop. 373,000.

Osimo, a town of Central Italy, 8 m. SW. of Ancona. Pop. 7000.

Osma, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, a bishop's see, with a university. Lat. 41.30 N., lon. 3.3 W.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, a division of N. Germany, prov. Hanover, producing corn and flax, with turf, coal, and marble.—The capital is a fortified town of the same name, which has a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the Protestant religion. Pop. 18,000.

Ossory, the western division of Queen's county, in Ireland.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lat. 37.22 N., lon. 5.8 W. Pop. 16,000.

Ostachkof, a town of Russia, gov. Tver. Lat. 56.40 N., lon. 34.30 E. Pop. 7000.

Ostend, a fortified sea-port of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the coast of the

North Sea. Its commerce is very considerable. Ostend is also a favourite watering-place of the Belgians. Pop. 17,000.

Oster, a town of Russia, gov. Tchernigof.

Osterby, a town of Sweden, in Upsala län, near the mines of Danemora.

Osterode, a town of Hanover. Pop. 5200. —Another, in West Prussia, with 3000 inhab.

Ostersund, an inland town of Sweden, on the border of Lake Stor, about 300 m. NNW. of Stockholm. It has a trade in iron ware, steel, leather, and leathern jackets.

Ostia, a town and sea-port of Central Italy, in ancient times a flourishing emporium, and long the sea-port of Rome; but, owing to the gradual accumulation of mud and other deposits brought down by the river Tiber, the harbour was ultimately so choked up as to be inaccessible to ships of considerable burden, and the port of Ostia was consequently ruined.

Ostiglia, a town of North Italy, on the Po. Pop. 5500.

Ostrog, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia. The word *ostrog* is applied to places or forts enclosed with strong palisades.

Ostrogosk, or *Rybna*, a town of Russia, gov. Voronej. Lat. 51.40 N., lon. 39.3 E. Pop. 12,000.

Ostuni, a town of S. Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto. Pop. 6000.

Oswald, St., a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, near Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cedwall, a British usurper, and set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Osvego, a river, town, and fort of N. York. Pop. 20,900.

Oswestry, a market-town in Shropshire, with a considerable trade and some manufactures. Pop. 7306.

Otago, a province of New Zealand, originally settled in 1847. It embraces the southward portion of the S. Island, across the breadth of which it stretches, from sea to sea. The shores of Port Otago, on the E. coast-line, were the nucleus of the settlement. The inland and westerly portions of the province include the extensive basin of the Clutha or Molyneux river and its lakes, together with part of the snow-covered range of the Southern Alps. The whole of this lake and mountain district is one vast gold-field, the attractions of which have within recent years added largely to the population of the province, which now exceeds 50,000. Dunedin is the capital.

Otaheite (or *Tahiti*), an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1767, by Captain Wallis. It is the largest of the Society Islands, and consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low neck of land, two miles across, and is about 30 leagues in circuit. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, &c. The birds most common are paroquets, kingfishers, large cuckoos, several sorts of pigeons or doves, and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have been for the most part converted to

Christianity. Their native ruler was some years since forcibly deposed, and the island placed under the protection of France.

Olley, a manufacturing and market-town in Yorkshire. Pop. 5855.

Otoque, an island in the Bay of Panama. Lat. 8.10 N., lon. 80.10 W.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a province of Italy, forming the SE. extremity of the Italian peninsula.—A sea-port town in the above prov., with 4000 inhabitants, lying at the entrance of the Adriatic.

Otsego, a lake of New York, in the county of its name.

Ottajano, a town of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 6000.

Ottawa, a river of Canada, British N. America. It joins the St Lawrence above Montreal, and forms the boundary between the Eastern and Western divisions of Canada. The Ottawa is a deep and rapid stream.

Ottawa City, the cap. of "Dominion" of Canada, situated on river Ottawa, 75 m. above its junction with the St Lawrence, and at terminus of Rideau Canal. Pop. 21,500.

Ottendorf, a town in Prussian Germany.

Ottery, St Mary, a town in Devonshire, with manufactures of flannel, serges, &c. Pop. 4110.

Otumoia, a city of Mexico, once a large place, but now wretched and deserted.

Ouby (or *Oby*), one of the Molucca Islands. Lat. 1.30 S., lon. 126.50 E.

Oude, a fertile province of British India, embracing an area of 240,000 square m. situated within the valley of the Ganges, and containing a pop. of 11,000,000. The Ganges flows along its western border: the streams of the Goomtee and Gogra, both affluents of that river, water its central and easterly portions. The country is throughout level, and produces abundance of rice and other grain, with sugar, indigo, and opium. Prior to 1855, when it was annexed to the British possessions, Oude formed a native kingdom, in dependence upon Britain.—An ancient city, the former cap. of the kingdom of Oude, but now chiefly in ruins. It lies on the Gogra, 77 m. E. of Lucknow, the modern cap. of the province.

Oudenard, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders. Pop. 5670.

Oufa, a city of European Russia, cap. of the government of Orenburg. Lat. 54.42 N., lon. 56.18 E. Pop. 10,000.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which are two bridges. Pop. 2829.

Ural Mountains, &c. See *Ural*.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, over five Moorish kings, in 1139.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale. The Ouse is augmented by the Nidd and other streams in its course to York, where it becomes navigable for coasting vessels; it afterwards receives the Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, and meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.—A river of Sussex, formed of two branches, one of

PUT OFF YOUR ARMOUR, AND THEN TALK OF YOUR COURAGE.

SAY NOTHING OF MY DEBTS UNLESS YOU MEAN TO PAY THEM.

which rises in St Leonard Forest, the other in the Forest of Worth. It flows past Lewes to Newhaven, and enters the English Channel.

Ouse, Great, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St Neot, Huntingdon, St Ives, Ely, Downham, and Lynn, below which it enters the Wash.

Ouse, Little, a river in the S. part of Norfolk, which, dividing that co. from Suffolk, becomes navigable at Thetford, and joins the Great Ouse, on the border of Cambridgeshire.

Over-Darwen, a manufac. town of Lancashire, 4 m. S. of Blackburn. Pop. 21,278.

Overyssehe, a town of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. SE. of Brussels. Pop. 4600.

Overysse, a province of Holland, on the E. side of the kingdom. Pop. 233,700.

Ovidiopol, a town and fort of Russia, gov. Kherson, and on the river Dniester, 15 m. above its mouth. Pop. 1400.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Asturias, with a university. Lat. 43.20 N., lon. 5.53 W. Pop. 10,500.

Owhyhee, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Here Captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Pop. 27,000.

Owram, North and South, two townships of Yorkshire, W. R., adjoining Halifax, with woollen manufactures.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, seated on the Thames, at the influx of the Cherwell. It stands on a plain, in the midst of meadows thickly planted with trees, and has an imposing appearance from whatever side it may be viewed. The High Street is one of the finest in England, not only for its width and regular arrangement, but for the beauty and magnificence of the churches and collegiate edifices lining it on both sides. The great glory of Oxford, indeed, consists in its colleges and collegiate halls, which surpass those of Cambridge in number, as well as in extent and beauty. There are 20 colleges and five halls: among the former, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII., belongs the Cathedral. There are also 13 parish churches, several dissenting places of worship, the Bodleian and Radcliffe libraries, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing Office, and various other public buildings. This city was distinguished for its attachment to Charles I., who here held his court during the whole civil war. Pop. 31,404. —A town in Talbot county, Maryland, U. S. —A town in Butler county, Ohio.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, containing 483,840 acres, divided into 14 hundreds and 219 parishes, and having one city and 12 market-towns. The south-east part is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it; the north-west is also

elevated and stony; and the middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N. to S., and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thame. Total pop. 177,975.

Oxus (or *Amoo*), a great river of Turkestan, Asia, 1200 miles in length, which falls into Lake Aral.

Oyapok, a river of S. America, which forms the E. boundary of French Guiana; and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Oystermouth, a village and summer bathing-place of S. Wales, on the W. side of Swansea Bay, in Glamorganshire. Pop. 1900.

Ozieri, an interior town of the island of Sardinia, 15 m. ESE. of Sassari. Pop. 8400.

PACARAIMA (*Sierra de*), a mountain-range of S. America, forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela.

Pachuca, a town in Mexico, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. Lat. 20.42 N., lon. 100.14 W.

Pacific Ocean, a vast expanse of water, extending between Asia and America, and upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. At the first discovery of this ocean by the Spaniards it was called the South Sea, and the part extending south of the isthmus is yet sometimes so called. When Magellan first passed through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the north-west, without discovering land, enjoying such uninterrupted fine weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Pacific is remarkable for the numerous groups of small coralline and volcanic islands with which it is studded, and which constitute that portion of the world to which the name of *Polynesia* is now given.

Padang, a town and river on the W. side of the island of Sumatra, E. Indies, belonging to the Dutch. The town has considerable trade, and forms the cap. of a small prov. of the same name. Pop. 10,000.

Paddington, a parish of Middlesex, now included within the western suburbs of London.

Paderborn, a town of Prussian Westphalia. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, who made it his headquarters during his wars with the Saxons. Pop. 9100.

Padiham, a town and chapelry in Lancashire, 4 m. W. of Burnley, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop. 6675.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, on the mouth of the Camel, with a convenient harbour (the only one between the Land's End and Hartland Point), and some coasting trade. Pop. 1971.

Padua, a city of Italy, Venetian prov., in which is one of the richest cathedrals in the country. The university of Padua enjoyed an extraordinary degree of reputation from the 13th to the 16th century. Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso are numbered among its pupils: and in medical science it was long unrivalled. Pop. 50,000.

THE BURDEN WHICH WAS THOUGHTLESSLY GOT MUST BE PATIENTLY BORNE.

WHEN THE BARN IS FULL YOU MAY THRASH BEFORE THE DOOR.

Pagahm, a decayed city of Burmah. Lat. 21.10 N., lon. 94.34 E.

Pahang, a sea-port on the eastern coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom; famous for a great number of elephants and for plenty of pepper. Lat. 3.55 N., lon. 103.30 E.

Paimbœuf, a sea-port of France, in the dep. of Lower Loire. Lat. 47.17 N., lon. 1.59 W. Pop. 3850.

Painswick, a town in Gloucestershire, in which the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymeres is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 3229.

Paisley, a large town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c., but one of its staple branches is that of shawls, in the variety and beauty of which Paisley may be said to be without a rival. There are also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works. Pop. 48,257.

Palats, a town of France, capital of the Island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel. Lat. 47.19 N., lon. 3.9 W.

Palais, St., a town of France, dep. Lower Pyrenees, 25 m. SE. of Bayonne.

Palamcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, which gives name to a district. Lat. 8.43 N., lon. 77.48 E.

Palamos, a sea-port in Catalonia, Spain. Lat. 41.50 N., lon. 3.4 E. Pop. 1700.

Palamow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a hilly and woody territory. Lat. 23.52 N., lon. 84.26 E.

Palar, a river in Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, and enters the sea 47 m. S. of Madras.

Palatinate, Lower, a former province of Germany, on the west side of the Rhine, adjoining France. The north portion, since 1814, belongs to Hessen-Darmstadt, and the south to Bavaria.

Palatinate, Upper, the former name of a prov. of Germany bordering on Bohemia, and which now belongs to Bavaria.

Palawan, an island of the E. Archipelago, forming the most westerly of the Philippines. It produces cowries, wax, ebony, tortoise-shell, &c.

Palembang, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the south-east part of Sumatra. The inhabitants are principally Malays; and it is the emporium of the inland commerce of the island. Lat. 2.56 S., lon. 104.54 E.

Palencia, a city of Spain, in Leon, situated 117 m. N. by W. of Madrid. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges. Pop. 11,500.

Palenque, a village of Mexico, in the State of Chiapas, and near which are the extensive ruins of an ancient Indian city.

Palermo, the capital of Sicily, situated on the north coast of the island, upon a bay of the same name, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The plain between the city and the mountains is naturally a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. Palermo has about 100 churches, many of them rich and magnificent; also 70 convents, with superb chapels to each. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure. There are several

handsome squares and streets. Pop. 219,000.

Palestine (or *The Holy Land*), a country of Turkey in Asia, forming the SW. portion of Syria. No precise limits can be assigned in marking its extent, which, however, may be assumed as measuring about 200 miles from N. to S. (i. e. from Mt Hermon to the borders of Arabia Petræa), and about 75 in the direction of E. and W.—the total area which it embraces being about 15,000 sq. miles. The valley of the river Jordan—a long and narrow depression in the general level of the country—forms the most characteristic feature in the physical geography of the Holy Land; and the Dead Sea, into which the Jordan runs, is one of the most remarkable bodies of water in the world. The greater part of Palestine exhibits a succession of hills and valleys, with plains of moderate extent in particular localities. The parallel chains of Mount Lebanon, to the northward, reach upwards of 9000 ft in elevation, but the hills that diversify the general surface of the Holy Land are of greatly inferior altitude. In the valleys and watered plains the soil is fertile, and even in some places abundantly productive. The climate is warm, but it is only during the summer months that the heat is felt as oppressive. The name of Palestine is derived from that of the Philistines, who in ancient times occupied a portion of its south-western shores. In the present day, Palestine is comprised within the Turkish pashalicks of Damascus and Acre—chiefly the former. The inhabitants embrace a motley variety of Turks, Syrian Christians, Jews, Arabs, and other races. Jerusalem, Gaza, and Nablous, are the principal cities.

Palestrina, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 23 m. SE. of Rome. It is the ancient Præneste, noted for a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen.

Palhanpoor, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, chief of a district. Lat. 24.11 N., lon. 72.20 E. Pop. 30,000.

Paligaul, a town and district of Hindoostan, in Malabar. Lat. 10.45 N., lon. 76.38 E.

Palk Strait, at the north end of Ceylon, in the Bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore.

Pallee, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore (or Jodhpore), with considerable trade and 50,000 inh. Lat. 25.48 N., lon. 73.24 E.

Palliser Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; the largest about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lat. 15.38 S., lon. 146.30 W.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, to the north of Ferro. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wine and safe harbour. Lat. 28.37 N., lon. 17.50 W.—A strong city, capital of the Island of Majorea; in which, besides the cathedral, are several splendid palaces, a university, and many churches and convents.—A town of Andalusia, Spain.—A town of Portugal, in Estremadura.—A town of Sicily, 14 m. SE. of Girgenti, near which is a rich sulphur-mine.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of North Italy, 56 m. NE. of Venice. Pop. 2800.

Palma di Solo, a sea-port of Sardinia. Lat. 39.5 N., lon. 8.56 E.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Guinea, which affords a spacious and secure harbour. Lat. 4.26 N., lon. 5.34 W.

Palmella, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. SE. of Lisbon.

Palmerston Isle, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It has no inhabitants. Lat. 18.0 S., lon. 162.57 W.

Palmi, a town of South Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra I. In 1783 it was partially destroyed by an earthquake, but has been since restored. Pop. 7000.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, the Tadmor of King Solomon; the ruins of which are seen in an oasis in the midst of a sandy desert. Its present inhabitants consist of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once splendid temple. Zenobia, Syria's beautiful and warlike queen, after being defeated in two great battles with the Roman army, was carried to Rome to grace the triumph of Aurelian. Lat. 34.18 N., lon. 38.14 E.

Palomar, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 4 m. N. of Barcelona. Pop. 4300.

Palooshah, a town and fort of Hindoostan, prov. Hyderabad, situate in a rich valley. Lat. 17.36 N., lon. 80.44 E.

Palos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage. Lat. 37.10 N., lon. 6.52 W.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain. Lat. 37.37 N., lon. 0.40 W.

Palpah, a town of Nepaul, India. Lat. 27.54 N., lon. 83.30 E.

Palte, a singular lake of Tibet, lying to the south-west of Lassa. It is of circular form, enclosing a considerable island.

Pamiers, a town in Arriege, France. Pop. 6000.

Pamlico Sound, an inlet on the coast of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by a narrow beach of sand.

Pampas, the name given to numerous plains in South America, for the most part consisting of extensive grassy levels, though in some localities (as in the Pampas del Sacramento, in the NE. portion of Peru) they are covered with forests. The most extensive (and those to which the appellation of "the pampas" is most commonly applied) are the plains that stretch from the river Parana and the estuary of the La Plata across to the eastern base of the Andes. Immense portions of these plains exhibit a dead level, covered either with tall grass, or (at certain seasons) with gigantic thistles, and tenanted only by wild animals.

Pampeluna, or *Pamplona*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel and a university. Towards the close of the Peninsular war the vicinity of this town witnessed some obstinate conflicts between the French and English armies. Pop. 15,700.

Pamplona, a town and prov. of New Granada, abounding in corn, cochineal, olives, cotton, indigo, amber, and rich copper mines. Pop. of town, 32,000.

Panagur, a town of Hindoostan, prov. of Gundwana, celebrated for numerous Hindoo temples.

Panama, a city of S. America, situated on the Pacific coast of the Isthmus to which its name is given, at the head of the Bay of Panama, and at the southward termination of the Panama railway. Prior to 1855, Panama was included within the republic of New Granada, but was in that year declared the capital of an independent republic. The state thus formed has subsequently (1863) become one of the confederated states which form the New Granadian or Columbian federation. The pop. of the state of Panama exceeds 173,000. The city of Panama has a good harbour, and carries on some export trade, but its chief importance consists in its position on the most frequented line of transit between the opposite shores of the New World. Pop. 10,000.

Panama, Isthmus of, the narrow neck of land which connects the North and South divisions of the American continent. At its narrowest limits, the Isthmus measures only 28 m. across, from the waters of the Atlantic Ocean on one side to those of the Pacific on the other; and throughout a range of more than 200 miles, the average breadth of land between the oceans on either side scarcely exceeds 50 miles. No complete survey of the entire Isthmus has hitherto been made, but it has been ascertained that its surface nowhere exhibits any considerable elevation—the hills for the most part not rising to more than 2000 ft. In some places, indeed, a nearly level plain—covered with a dense forest—extends across from sea to sea. Hence the often-discussed project of a ship-canal, to connect the waters of the two oceans, would not appear to be attended by any insuperable obstacles, in so far as the physical aspect of the region is concerned. Traffic across the isthmus has been greatly facilitated by the recent formation of the Panama railway, about 50 m. in length, between the towns of Aspinwall and Panama—the former on the Atlantic side, the latter at the head of the Gulf of Panama, on the Pacific coast.

Panaria, one of the Lipari Islands.

Panay, one of the Philippine Islands. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. Iloilo is the chief town.

Pancsova, a town of Hungary, in the district of the Banat, on the river Temes, near its confluence with the Danube. Pop. 11,700.

Pangbourn, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, near Reading.

Paniany (or *Ponany*), a commercial town and sea-port of British India, presid. Madras, on the Malabar coast, 36 m. S. of Calicut.

Paniput, a town of Hindoostan, 50 m. N. by W. of Delhi.

Pannah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund, celebrated for the rich diamond mines in its vicinity.

Pantelaria, an island in the Mediterra-

nean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis. Lat. 36.53 N., lon. 12.31 E.

Panuco, a town of Mexico, N. America, on a river of the same name. Lat. 22.18 N., lon. 97.56 W.

Pao-ting, a city of China, Pe-che-lee prov. Lat. 38.34 N., lon. 115.25 E.

Papa, a town of Hungary, 27 m. NW. of Veszprim. Pop. 13,000.

Papal States, or *States of the Church*. See *Italy*.

Papantla, a town of Mexico, in the State of Vera Cruz, near which is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity.

Papenburg, a town of Prussian Germany, prov. Hanover. It stands on a canal, communicating with the Ems, and has several yards for ship-building. Pop. 3200.

Pappenheim, a town of Bavaria, prov. Rezat. Pop. 2160.

Para, a province of Brazil, at the NW. extremity of that empire. The country is generally flat, covered with valuable woods and a soil of great fertility. Pop. 207,400.

Para, or *Belem*, a city of Brazil, cap. of the above prov. It has a strong citadel and a castle, and is adorned with beautiful edifices. The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, rice, cotton, sarsaparilla, hides, gum, molasses, and timber. Lat. 1.30 S., lon. 48.33 W. Pop. 20,000.

Paracatu, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. Lat. 3.50 S., lon. 46.20 W.

Paracels, a multitude of small islands and rocks in the China Sea, lying off the coast of Cochin China, and extending 300 miles in length, by 60 in breadth.

Paraclete, a hamlet in the dep. of Aube, France, where are the ruins of an abbey founded by Peter Abelard in 1131, of which Heloise was abbess 32 years.

Paraguay, a large river, formed by the union of seven small lakes in Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso, and flowing in a southerly course of about 1260 miles, till it joins the Parana.—An indep. republic of S. America, lying east of the river Paraguay, of which Assumption is the capital. This fertile country was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526. It has, peculiar to itself, the valuable herb called maté, whose leaves furnish the celebrated Paraguay tea, an infusion of which is drunk in most countries of S. America. Paraguay includes 80,000 sq. m. of fertile territory, with a pop. of 1,200,000.

Parahiba, a maritime prov. of Brazil, which produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, dyeing-woods, and drugs. The country is well-watered by rivers, of which the Parahiba is the chief. Pop. 209,300. The chief town is also called Parahiba, and has 15,000 inhab.

Paramaribo, the capital of Dutch Guiana, situated on the river Surinam, a short distance above its mouth. Pop. 15,000.

Parana, a large river of S. America, which has its source in Brazil, whence it flows in a general southerly course (receiving the Paraguay on its way) to its junction with the Uruguay, the two together forming the estuary called the Rio de la Plata.—A prov. of Brazil, divided by the river Parana into two parts, northern and southern. The soil is adapted to

the productions of the torrid and temperate zones, and feeds abundance of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules.

Parga, a fortified sea-port in Albania, European Turkey, with two harbours, formed by a small island, and defended by a strong fortress. Lat. 29.26 N., lon. 20.50 E.

Paria, *Gulf of*, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the coast of S. America, near the mouth of the Orinoco river. The north entrance into the gulf is called Boca del Draco [Dragon's Mouth], on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here by Columbus in 1498.

Parilla, or *Santa*, a town of Peru. Lat. 9.0 S., lon. 78.30 W.

Paris, the metropolis of France, is situated on the river Seine, and, including the suburbs, is about fifteen miles in circumference. In its external aspect, Paris is a splendid city, and contains probably a greater number of striking edifices and localities of public resort than any other European capital. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches and abbeys. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg. In the Louvre is the central museum of the arts, with a choice collection of paintings and statues. Paris is legally divided into 12 arrondissements, each comprising certain *quartiers*. It is divided, besides, "into quarters as well by its manners as its laws, and these different districts differ as widely one from the other in the ideas, habits, and appearance of their inhabitants, as in the height and size of their buildings, or the width and cleanliness of their streets. The *Chausée d'Antin* breathes the atmosphere of the Bourse, and the Palais Royal is the district of bankers, stockbrokers, generals of the empire, and rich tradespeople; and it is the quarter fullest of life, most animated, most rife with the spirit of progress, change, luxury, and elegance. How different is the quartier *St Germain*," &c. Paris, besides being the political capital of France, is one of the chief seats of its industry and commerce; the articles produced being chiefly those of virtù, jewellery, and the fine arts, or such as more immediately minister to the luxurious wants of a great capital. The retail trade of Paris is on a very extensive scale; and its exports have of late years greatly increased. The public libraries, museums, picture-galleries, and literary institutions are numerous and excellent. Paris is the seat of a university; and has, besides, colleges and other educational institutions, conducted on the most liberal scale; and as for theatricals, Paris may properly be regarded as the dramatic capital of Europe. The hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous, and supported by the government. Without the *Barriere d'Enfer* is the entrance to the Catacombs, which consist of many caverns and excavations that extend several miles in every direction. The principal cavern contains upwards of 2,850,000 skulls, with a proportionable number of the other bones; these are ranged along the various avenues, and

HE DIES LIKE A BEAST WHO HAS DONE NO GOOD WHILE HE LIVED.

LIFE IS HALF SPENT BEFORE WE KNOW ITS USE AND VALUE.

THE KING GOES AS FAR AS HE CAN, BUT NOT SO FAR AS HE WOULD.

so closely packed as to form solid walls; the outer surface consisting of the ends of thigh bones, with skulls so intermixed as to form crosses, squares, waving lines, &c. During the later years of Louis Philippe's reign, Paris was surrounded on all sides with a continuous chain of fortifications. Pop. above 1,800,000.—A town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county, U. S.

Parma, a former duchy of Italy, comprehended within the present kingdom of Italy. It included the existent provinces of Parma and Piacenza. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasture; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. This duchy anciently formed part of Cisalpine Gaul; Charlemagne gave it to the Holy See: it afterwards fell successively under the dukes of Milan, the Popes, the Farnese family, and the Spaniards. In 1801 Parma was ceded to the French; and in 1814 it was assigned to the Empress Maria Louisa. Pop. 495,800.—The capital is a fortified city of its name, which has a cathedral, a university, and several churches, adorned with paintings by Corregio. The inhabitants trade in silk and silk stockings. Pop. 47,000.

Parnahyba, a trading town of Brazil, prov. Piahy. Lat. 2.50 S., lon. 42.10 W.

Parnassus, a mountain of Greece, famous in poetry and mythology as the favourite resort of Apollo and the Muses. The south side, to a considerable height, is covered with rich vineyards; and several villages, monasteries, and ruins are spread among the cultivated parts. The summit is a plain, with a crater containing a pool of water frozen over. This mountain gives source to several streams, among which is the famous Castalian Spring.

Paro, or *Porrogong*, a town of Bootan, Hindoostan, with a strong castle; famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and is famous for its quarries of white marble. The famous "Arundelian Chronicle," at Oxford, was brought from this place. This is a chronological account, cut in marble, of the principal events in the history of Greece during the period of 1318 years, from the time of Cecrops to 264 B.C. Parecchia (the ancient Paros) is the cap. of the island.

Parras, a town of Mexico, in Durango.

Parret, a river that rises in the south part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Tone, and enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

Parsonstown. See *Birr*.

Parthenay, a town of France, department of Deux-Sevres, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn. Pop. 4000.

Partoncraig, a ferry-town in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the Firth of Tay.

Parys, a mountain of Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, famous for a copper mine, wrought like a stone quarry, open to the surface. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

Pasco, a mining town of Peru. It lies at an elevation of 12,000 ft above the sea.

The neighbouring mines furnish silver and lead. Pop. 12,000.

Pasa, a town of Persia, in Farsistan.

Pas-de-Calais, a department of France, formerly comprised in the old provinces of Artois and Picardy. Pop. 712,800.

Paso del Norte, a town of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte, and on the frontier-line between Mexico and the United States.

Passage, a sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle, and the best harbour on the Bay of Biscay for large ships.—A town of Jamaica, with a fort, at the mouth of the Cobre.

Passaro Cape, anciently called Pachynum, the south-east point of Sicily.

Passau, a fortified city of Bavaria, at the junction of the riv. Inn with the Danube. Lat. 48.34 N., lon. 13.32 E. Pop. 10,000.

Passy, a village adjoining Paris, and forming a SW. suburb of that capital.

Patagonia, a large country in the most southern part of South America. The natives are tall, stout, and well made, their average height being above six feet; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their colour is a kind of bronze; and they have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inwards. The Abipones, who inhabit the north-east part, are an uncommon race of warlike Indians, being mounted on horses, and armed with lances and arrows. This country is now dependent on Buenos Ayres; but the only considerable settlement is on the Rio Negro.

Patani, a town on the coast of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 7.5 N., lon. 100.50 E.

Patay, a town in Loiret, France, where the English were defeated, in 1429, by Joan of Arc.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles west of Catania.

Patgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 38 m. north-north-west of Rungpoor.

Pathhead, a town in Fifeshire, famous for a manufacture of nails. Pop. 3980.

Patmos, or *Patimo*, a small and unfertile island of the Grecian Archipelago; famous for being the place where St John composed the book of Revelations. The monastery of St John's, on a mountain close to the town of Patmos, built in the 12th century, is a fortress, and commands a noble and extensive view of the sea and surrounding islands.

Patna, a large and populous city of Hindoostan, on the right bank of the Ganges. Chintzes, dimities, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen are made here; and a large quantity of saltpetre is annually sent to Calcutta. Pop. 284,000.

Patras, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea. It lies near the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, and has a trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, grain, and various fruits. Pop. 7000.

Patrington, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1724.

Patta, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, inhabited chiefly by Arabians, who trade in ivory and slaves. Lat. 1.56 S., lon. 43.0 E.

Patti, a sea-port of Sicily, on the N.

THE BEST WAY TO SEE DIVINE LIGHT, IS TO PUT OUT THINE OWN CANDLE.

side of the island, 33 m. W. of Messina. Pop. 5000.

Pattialah, a town of Hindoostan, in the native state of Sirhind, with a citadel, in which the rajah resides. Lat. 30.18 N., lon. 75.55 E.

Patuxent, a navigable river of Maryland.

Pau, an interesting city of the south of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, where Henry IV. was born, in 1553. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre, and the capital of Bearn. Pau was the birth-place of Bernadotte, the late king of Sweden. Pop. 14,500.

Paul, St., a town in Pas-de-Calais; another, in Upper Vienne; and another, in Var, France.—A town of the United States, the cap. of the Minnesota Territory, on the left bank of the Mississippi.

Paul de Fenouillet, St., a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France. Pop. 1920.

Paul de Leon, St., a town in the department of Finisterre, France. Pop. 2000.

Paul Trois Chateaux, St., a town in the department of Drôme, France. Pop. 2000.

Paulo, St., a large province of Brazil; in which are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones. The chief products are corn, rice, coffee, sugar, rum, and tobacco; and these, with hides, cattle, horses, mules, poultry, wax, precious stones, and drugs, are exported. Pop. 500,000.—The capital is a city of the same name: it has a cathedral and several other religious buildings, and three hospitals.

Pausilippo, a mountain near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountains near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and the north and east sides are covered with villas and gardens.

Pavia, a city of Italy, situated on the river Ticino, with a celebrated university and citadel, a cathedral, and numerous churches and convents. From its numerous public edifices, Pavia was formerly designated the "City of a hundred Towers;" but they are now greatly diminished. Its university was founded by Charlemagne, but it owes its present form and institutions to the empress Maria Theresa. Pop. 28,000.

Pavlovsk, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronej. Under the auspices of Peter the Great it attained considerable eminence, but it has since severely suffered by floods, pestilence, and fire. Pop. 2000.

Pawtuxet, a town of Rhode Island, U. S.

Paxo, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent wine and oil. Lat. 39.12 N., lon. 20.0 E.

Payta, a sea-port of Peru, prov. Truxillo, with a good harbour and considerable trade. Lat. 5.5 S. Pop. 5000.

Paz, La, a city of Bolivia, situated on the E. declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of 12,170 ft above the sea. It ranks as a city of some wealth and importance, and is the centre of considerable trade. Pop. 45,000.

Peak, a mountainous district in the north-west part of Derbyshire, England,

which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns and other curiosities.

Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, has its source near the centre of the country, and flows south above 200 miles to the Gulf of Mexico.

Pederneira, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Alcoa.

Pedro, San, a commercial city of Brazil, situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande do Sul, which forms the outlet of Lake Patos. Pop. 12,000.

Peeblesshire, a county of Scotland, 30 m. long and 12 broad; divided into 16 parishes. In this county there is not much arable land. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and oxen. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lync; the former divides the county nearly into two equal parts, and hence it is sometimes called Tweedale. Total pop. 12,314.—

Peebles, the capital of the above county, is seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. Its situation is somewhat romantic, and it is much resorted to in summer as a favourite country residence. Pop. 2045.

Peekskill, a town of New York, U. S., on the left bank of the Hudson.

Peel, a town on the west coast of the Isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the south extremity of the bay is Peel Isle, on the summit of which are the remains of an ancient castle and cathedral.

Pegau, a town of Saxony, 14 m. W. by S. of Leipzig, on the river Elster. Pop. 3600.

Pegnitz, a town of Bavaria, on the river Pegnitz, 30 m. NE. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1200.

Pegu, a province of British India, forming part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. It was acquired by Britain in 1852, prior to which it had constituted part of the Burmese dominion. The province of Pegu measures 240 miles in the direction of N. and S. and 170 in that of E. and W., and includes the extensive and fertile delta of the Irawady river. It formed, in fact, the most populous and valuable of the provinces of Burmah. The chief towns in the prov. are Rangoon and Pegu, the latter situated on a stream of the same name, which joins the Irawady.

Peina, a town of Hanover, in Hildesheim prov. Pop. 3000.

Peipous, or *Tchudskoe*, a lake of European Russia, 55 m. long by 30 broad. The river Narova issues from it, and enters the Gulf of Finland.

Peking, or *Pekin*, the capital of the empire of China. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nanking, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, standing in a fertile plain, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities are nearly 14 miles in circuit; the walls are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates

HE CANNOT BE VERY WISE WHO WILL BRAY AGAINST ANOTHER ASS.

SUCCESS IS THE CHILD OF CONFIDENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.

are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; they are nine in number, three in the south wall, and two in each of the other sides. The middle gate, on the south side, opens into the Tartar, or imperial city, which is surrounded by a wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, and contains the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. The streets are amazingly thronged, and to a European it is a curious sight, for not one Chinese female is to be seen among them. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The temples and towers of Peking are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

Pelago, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circuit. Lat. 39.30 N., lon. 24.12 E.

Pelegriño, a mountain on the coast of Sicily, near Palermo.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 6° and 8° N. lat., and 134° and 136° E. lon. They are well covered with tall palm and other trees of various kinds and sizes. The natives are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper colour. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth blackened, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored. They display considerable ingenuity in making their ornaments, from tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, &c., and subsist chiefly on yams and cocoa-nuts: the milk of the latter is their general beverage.

Pemba, an island near the Zanguebar coast, tributary to the Portuguese. Lat. 5.0 S., lon. 40.50 E.

Pembina, a settlement on the banks of the Red River of Lake Winnipeg, N. America, adjacent to the British territory, but within the United States frontier, and in the territory of Minnesota.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, seated on the Arrow. Pop. 1500.

Pembroke, the chief town of Pembroke-shire, Wales; and the birth-place of Henry VII. There is a good dock-yard, occupying about 60 acres of land, accessible to ships of any tonnage, through the fine estuary of Milford Haven. P. 13,704. —A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Plymouth county, situate on North River.

Pembrokeshire, a county of Wales, 37 miles long and 28 broad, containing 368,000 acres, divided into seven hundreds and 142 parishes, and having one city and seven market-towns. A great part of the country is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The north-east part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle. Total pop. 91,998.

Penafiel, a town of Spain, prov. of Leon,

30 m. E. by S. of Valladolid. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, with dye-works. Pop. 3450. —A town in Portugal, prov. of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, 19 m. E. by N. of Oporto. Pop. 2500.

Penafior, a town of Spain, prov. of Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 30 m. NE. of Seville. Pop. 1780.

Penamacor, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. of Beira, 110 m. SE. of Oporto. It stands on a lofty rock, and hence possesses considerable strength. Pop. 1830.

Penang, or *Prince of Wales Island*, a British settlement in the E. Indies, lying off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Penang has an area of 160 sq. m., and is a beautiful and fertile island, clad in the rich vegetation of the tropics. The climate is healthy. Rice is extensively grown, and the various spices of the eastern world—nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and ginger—flourish luxuriantly. The trade of Penang is chiefly with Singapore and the coasts of the Malay peninsula. The pop. amounts to about 40,000. This island was acquired by the E. India Company in 1785. It formed, prior to 1851, a dependency of the Bengal Presidency, but has since constituted, with Malacca and Singapore, a separate prov., under the title of the Eastern Straits Settlements.

Pendennis, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, in Falmouth Bay.

Pendleton, a manufacturing village in Lancashire, forming a suburb of Manchester.

Peniche, a strong sea-port in Portugal, with a good harbour and a citadel. Lat. 39.22 N., lon. 9.20 W. Pop. 2600.

Penig, a town and castle of Saxony, 35 m. SE. of Leipzig. Pop. 3900.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an old castle and a fort. Pop. 2000.

Peniston, a market-town in Yorkshire, seated on the Don. Pop. 1549.

Penkridge, a market-town in Staffordshire, on the Penk, near Stafford. P. 2510.

Penmaenmawr, a mountain of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is 1540 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit are the ruins of extensive fortifications, constructed of unhewn stones, without mortar.

Pennar, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, in the hills near Nundydroog, and enters the Bay of Bengal in lat. 14.38 N. —Another river, which rises not far from the above, and, flowing in a more southerly course, discharges into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 11.45 N.

Pennsylvania, one of the largest and most important of the United States of America, 288 miles long and 156 broad. It is watered by the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Monongahela, Allegany, and other navigable rivers. The climate is agreeable and temperate, though changeable and, near the sea-coast, severe. Agriculture is in an advanced state; and wheat is largely cultivated. The chief products are corn, cattle, potash, iron, coal, wax, skins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Pennsylvania has a very extensive system of internal communication by

GIVE A CLOWN YOUR FINGER, AND HE'LL TAKE YOUR WHOLE HAND.

CROWS ARE NEVER THE WHITER FOR WASHING THEMSELVES.

canals and railroads. Its population is very mixed, both as to nations and religious creeds. Philadelphia is the chief city, but Harrisburg is the seat of the legislature: the other principal places are Lancaster, Pittsburg, and Reading. Total pop. 3,521,000.

Penobscot, a bay of Maine, U. S., at the mouth of the river Penobscot.

Penon de Velez, an insular sea-port and fortress off the Mediterranean coast of Africa, adjacent to the territory of Morocco, but belonging to Spain.

Penrice, a village in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol Channel, with the ruins of a Norman castle; three miles to the north, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's Stone.

Penrith, a town of considerable antiquity in Cumberland, near the river Eamont. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the church-yard is a singular monument, called the Giant's Tomb. Penrith often suffered in the border wars. P. 8317.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, near Falmouth. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain, and several breweries which supply the shipping at Falmouth; it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. Pop. 3,799.

Pensacola, a sea-port of Florida, U. S. Lat. 30.24 N., lon. 87.14 W. Pop. 2800.

Pentland Firth, a strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithness, in Scotland. It is very dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Island of Stroma and the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the east end of the Firth. Lat. 58.35 N., lon. 2.42 W.

Penza, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly one of the provinces of Kasan. Pop. 1,058,400.—The capital of the above government. Lat. 53.20 N., lon. 45.53 E. Pop. 12,000.

Penzance, a market-town in Cornwall, on a creek of Mount Bay. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1598, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. The produce of the neighbouring mines and fisheries is exported hence in considerable quantities. Pop. 10,414.

Pequigny, a town of France, dep. Somme, memorable for an interview and treaty between Louis XI. of France and Edward IV. of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose.

Perak, a river and territory on the W. side of the Malay peninsula. The latter possesses rich veins of tin, and is estimated to have 35,000 inhab.

Peralta, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine. Pop. 3200.

Perche, an old territory of France, in Orleans, which now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Perekop, a town and fortress of European Russia, gov. Tauridaon, the isthmus which connects the Crimea with the mainland, and to which its name is given. The isthmus of Perekop is 5 miles across.

Pergamo. See *Bergamo*.

Periapatam, a town in Mysore, the country around which produces abundance of teak and the best sandal-wood. Lat. 12.22 N., lon. 76.11 E.

Perigord, an old province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne; in which are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. The old ramparts are now laid out in public walks, which give the town a prepossessing appearance from without, though its narrow streets render its interior gloomy. It has some manufactures, and a considerable trade in cattle, poultry, game, *patés à la Perigord*, &c. Pop. 12,000.

Perim, a small island in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It was in 1857 occupied by Britain as a convenient station for the accommodation of the increasing steam-traffic of the Red Sea, having previously been without inhabitants.

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan, rich in mineral productions found in the Ural mountains, which run through and divide it into two unequal portions. Pop. 1,741,700.—The chief town of the above gov., situated on the Kama. Pop. 10,000.

Pernambuco, a maritime province of Brazil, which lies between 7.30 and 13.20 S. latitude, and has 11 degrees of longitude, but is of a very irregular figure. The principal river is the San Francisco. This province produces gold, excellent cotton, sugar, and Brazil wood; and its immense plains feed a great number of cattle. Pop. 950,000.—The capital is a city of the same name, which is composed of the adjoining towns of Recife, Boa Vista, and San Antonio. Olinda, in the immediate vicinity, forms a suburb of Pernambuco. This city has considerable trade, and exports much cotton to England. Pop. 12,000.

Pernau, a sea-port town of Russia, in Livonia. It has a considerable export trade, especially in corn, hemp and flax, linseed, &c. Pop. 9000.

Peronne, a strong town of France, dep. Somme. Pop. 4029.

Perosa, a town and fort of Piedmont, Italy, 25 m. WSW. of Turin. Pop. 1500.

Perote, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, with a strong fortress. Twelve miles to the south-east is the Coffre de Perote, which is 13,414 feet above the level of the sea.

Perpignan, a strongly fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. Pop. 17,600.

Persopolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire, and, in the time of Cyrus, superior to any other city of the East. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who consigned its palace to the flames; and the city afterwards became desolate. It is generally regarded as identical with the *Istakhar* of Persian historians, the foundation of which is ascribed to Cyrus the Great, the *Jemsheed* of Oriental writers. A great quantity of colossal ruins still exist, as the remains of vast portals, columns, sphinxes, tombs, &c.

Pershore, a town in Worcestershire, on the Avon, with a manufacture of stockings. Pop. 2826.

HE IS WISE, OR WILL SOON BE SO, WHO KEEPS WISE COMPANY.

VIRTUE, LIKE A RICH STONE, IS EVER BEST WHEN PLAIN SET.

HE THAT ENTERTAINS A DANGEROUS DESIGN PUTS HIS HEAD INTO A HALTER.

Persia, a large country of Western Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have been independent governments. Persia may be considered as an elevated plateau, diversified by rocky mountains, extensive plains, and barren deserts: in the north part it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and south-east parts, sandy and desert; in the south-west, along the shores of the Persian Gulf, level, and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Kizil-Uzen (or Sefeed-Rood) in the north, with the Kerkhhah and Kuran in the SW. But the arid plateaus of the interior are destitute of perennial streams. Within the watered districts, the soil produces not only pulse and corn, but affords oil in abundance, senna, rhubarb, and the finest drugs; and there are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, and salt. Here are also dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium; cotton, indigo, and tobacco are raised; and no country can exceed this in the variety of its flowers and flavour of its fruits. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are each among the best of their kind, and large flocks of sheep and goats are kept by the wandering tribes. The principal manufactures are satins, taffetas, broads, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, and fire-arms. The principal trade of Persia is with India, Turkey, Russia, Bokhara, Afghanistan, and of late years also direct with England. The Persians are generally Mohammedans, of the sect of Ali. They are rather inclined to corpulence, have black hair, a high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin. The men are strong, robust, and fond of martial exercises; they shave the head, but the beard is held sacred, and almost universally dyed black. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are reckoned treacherous and cruel. They are passionately fond of tobacco, which they smoke almost incessantly; but never drink wine before company, though in private they indulge to excess. The females cover the head with a large black turban, over which a Cashmerian shawl is thrown; their robes are rather shorter than those of the men, and fastened in front by large gold buttons. The wives of the rich pass their time in visiting their friends, and amusing themselves; but the bath is the principal scene of their enjoyment and relaxation. Like the Mohammedans, the Persians are restricted to four legitimate wives, but they may have as many concubines as they please. The Persian language is celebrated for its strength, beauty, and melody; and they write it from the right to the left with great expedition. The pop. of Persia is estimated at between 9 and 10 millions.

Persian Gulf, an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Persia and Arabia. Owing to the number of small islands, and the extent of its reefs, the navigation of this sea is in most parts difficult and tedious.

Perth Amboy, a city and sea-port of New Jersey, United States. Pop. 1300.

Perthes, a town in the dep. of Seine-et-

Marne, and another in Upper Marne, France.

Perthshire, one of the largest and most important counties of Scotland, 76 miles long and 68 broad, divided into 68 parishes. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful marks of cultivation. The Grampian Mountains cross it from south-west to north-east. "Its lakes and rivers are also on a grand and varied scale; and its climate is as different as its surface, being severe in the more elevated, and mild and early in the lower districts. The contrast in the inhabitants is equally great; the Celt being found on the mountains and the Saxon on the plains, and each differing from the other in language, dress, and manners." The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Total pop. 127,741.

Perth, the capital of the above county, was once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland. In this borough the reformed religion was first publicly avowed, after John Knox had preached a sermon against idolatry. Perth has extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods, particularly ginghams for umbrellas, imitation India shawls, and handkerchiefs; there are also several tanneries, breweries, corn and flax mills; and the salmon-fishery is a great source of trade. Pop. 25,580. — The cap. of Western Australia, situated on the Swan River, a few miles above its mouth.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, near the Durance.

Peru, a republic of S. America, formerly the richest and most extensive kingdom in that country, and long celebrated for its gold and silver mines, from which immense wealth has been drawn. Its extreme length is about 1500 miles, the breadth varying from 40 to 600. It is remarkable for the lofty and magnificent mountain-ranges of the Andes, parts of which are covered with all but interminable forests, while other parts are clothed with short fine grass, and the valleys, which are very extensive, enjoy all the advantages of the best climates of the temperate zone. Peru, however, is more subject, perhaps, than any other country, to the tremendous visitation of earthquakes. The lama is native to this country, and its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Indians, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestizos. When the Spaniards first landed in Peru, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were looked up to by their subjects with awe and veneration; and the inhabitants were distinguished for their mild and polished manners. But the avarice of their European conquerors led to scenes of blood and desolation, and the Peruvians became the victims of the most unheard-of cruelties. The present pop. of Peru numbers 2,500,000, the larger proportion of whom are of mixed Indian and white origin. The cap. is Lima.

Perugia, a city of central Italy, cap. prov. of same name (the former Umbria), with a strong citadel, a university, and several academies. Lat. 43.6 N., lon. 12.23

THE KNOT THAT IS TIED IN TREACHERY. WILL BE LOOSED BY JEALOUSY.

E. Pop. 49,000.—The ancient Thrasimenus, a lake of Italy, which includes three islands. On its N. border was fought a battle between Hannibal and Flaminius (B.C. 217), in which the consul and 15,000 Romans were slain.

Pesaro, a fortified sea-port of Central Italy, in the province of Urbino e Pesaro. The environs abound in olives, vines, and excellent figs. Pop. 17,500.

Pescadores, a group of islets in the China Sea, lying between Formosa and the mainland. Their inhabitants, about 8000 in number, are chiefly engaged in fishing.

Pescara, a strong town of S. Italy, prov. Abruzzo Citra. Pop. 2260.

Peschiera, a strong town of North Italy, seated on the river Mincio.

Pescia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its fine oil. Pop. 6500.

Peshawur, a city of British India, within the former limits of Afghanistan, but since 1849 included within the territory of the Punjab. It stands on a tributary of the Caubool river, 36 m. W. of the Indus, and a few miles distant from the E. entrance of the famous Khyber Pass. Peshawur has fallen from its former importance, and now numbers fewer than 50,000 inhab., less than half the amount it once possessed.

Pesth, a city of Hungary, cap. of a county, containing many fine edifices, among which are a royal palace, a national museum, and a rich university. Pesth stands on the left bank of the Danube, and is connected with Buda (on the opposite side of the stream) by a magnificent suspension bridge. It has extensive manufactures of silk, woollen, leather, hats, oil, tobacco, &c. Pesth is a thriving town, and its growth of late years has been most rapid. Pop. 200,000.

Pe-tche-lee, the metropolitan prov. of China. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice, but it abounds in other grain, and the greater part of the fruit-trees common in Europe.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, on the Nen. It has a cathedral, which was formerly a monastery; a spacious market-place, a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. Pop. 11,264.

Peterhead, a sea-port in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, which forms the most eastern point of Scotland. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Pop. 8535.

Petersburg, or **St Petersburg**, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a gov. of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent. It owes its existence to the genius of Peter the Great, who first began the city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703, and in less than nine years the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The river Neva, by which the city is intersected, is deep,

clear, and rapid; and the main stream is broader than the Thames at London. In several parts wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but the mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style, and the public edifices are magnificent. Among the ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of colossal size; the pedestal of which is a gigantic block of rough granite. There is also a splendid column erected in honour of the emperor Alexander, 150 ft in height; the pedestal is of granite and bronze; the shaft of the column consists of a single piece of red granite, 84 ft in length, and 14 ft in diameter. Within the walls of the citadel is the church of St Peter, in which are deposited the remains of several of the sovereigns, but the principal church is that of the Holy Virgin of Kasan, named after the province of Kasan, the first in the empire that embraced Christianity. There are upwards of 40 other churches, appropriated to the national religion and those of different sects, which are tolerated without any restrictions. Petersburg has a considerable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and also a communication by canals and rivers with many of the southern provinces as far as Astrakhan, on the borders of the Caspian Sea. Pop. 674,000.

Petersburg, a town of New Hampshire, U. S.—Another in Pennsylvania.—Another in Virginia, with a great trade in tobacco and flour. Pop. 14,600.—Another in the state of Georgia, America.

Petersfield, a town in Hampshire, seated on the Loddon. Pop. 6104.

Petersham, a town of Worcester county, U. S., in Massachusetts.—A small parish in Surrey, joining Kew and Richmond.

Peterwardein, a town of Slavonia, on the S. bank of the Danube, and one of the strongest frontier places that Austria has against the Turks. Pop. 5000.

Petherton, *South*, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of dowlas, and 2065 inhabitants.—**Petherton**, *North*, a town in Somersetshire. Pop. 3943.

Petoune, a city of Chinese Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. Lat. 45.10 N., lon. 125.55 E.

Petra, an ancient city of Arabia Petraea, the metropolis of the Idumeans (or Edomites), now represented by the remains found in Wady Mousa, a valley enclosed amidst the rocky declivities of Mount Seir, about midway between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea. The traveller Burckhardt, in modern times, was the first to visit (in 1811) this singular locality.

Petrella, a town of Italy, prov. Molise, with 3300 inhabitants.

Petrikow, a town of Russian Poland, 82 m. SW. of Warsaw. Pop. 1700.

Petrinia, a town of Austrian Croatia, 30 m. SSE. of Agram. Pop. 5000.

Petropavlovski (or Town of St Peter and St Paul), a sea-port of Asiatic Russia, on the E. side of the peninsula of Kamschat-

ENTERTAIN NO THOUGHTS WHICH YOU WOULD BLUSH AT IN WORDS.

FORTUNE IS LIKE THE MARKET: IF YOU CAN WAIT A LITTLE, THE PRICE WILL FALL.

ka. It was unsuccessfully attacked by a British squadron in 1854.

Petschora, a river of European Russia, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

Pettau, a town of Styria, Austrian Emp., on the Drave. Pop. 2000.

Pettycur, a harbour in Fifeshire, the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith.

Petworth, a market-town in Sussex, near the Arun. Pop. 2214.

Pevensey, a village in Sussex, situate on the English Channel. Here are the remains of an ancient castle of Roman origin. William of Normandy landed at this place, when he invaded England, A. D. 1066.

Peyrac, a town of France, dep. Lot.

Peytahn, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, cap. of a hilly and woody district.

Pezenas, a town in Herault, France, with a great trade in wine, brandy, and dried fruits, and manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and silk stockings. Pop. 7500.

Pfalzdorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 43 m. NW. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2700.

Pfeffers, a village of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, celebrated for its baths. Lat. 46.58 N., lon. 9.29 E.

Pfullingen, a town of Württemberg, 4 m. S. of Reutlingen. Pop. 1700.

Phalsbourg, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Pop. 2000.

Pharsala (or *Satalje*), anciently Pharsalia, a town in Thessaly, famous for the victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompey.

Philadelphia, the cap. of Pennsylvania, founded by William Penn, in 1683, and for a short time the metropolis of the United States of America, situate on the river Delaware, which is here a mile broad. There are nearly 100 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, and two synagogues; also, many literary and humane societies, with other useful institutions. The city has numerous manufactures, and a considerable inland and foreign trade. Pop. 674,000.

Philadelphia, New, a town of Ohio, U. S., capital of Tuscarawas county.

Philip Islands, two islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791. They are covered with shrubs, have a few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lat. 8.6 S., lon. 140.52 E.

Philippeville, a fortified town of Belgium, 23 m. SSW. of Namur. Pop. 1160.

Philippi, a ruined town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. On the plain near this place Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, 42 years before Christ. Lat. 41.4 N., lon. 24.22 E.

Philippine Islands, a large group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterwards taken possession of by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They are said to be 1100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small; and they are all nominally subject to the Spanish government at Manilla. This extensive group presents many volcanic appearances, and is subject to earthquakes, hurricanes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil fertile in corn, rice, bread-

fruit, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. Cotton, tobacco, the sugarcane, and cocoa-nut trees, are objects of particular culture; and gold, copper, iron, and lead are found. Here are many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; and many noxious and venomous creatures. The natives are affable, hospitable, and honest, cultivate the land with abundant skill, and subsist chiefly on rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish.

Philippoli (or *Filibi*), a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. It stands on the river Maritza, 90 m. WNW. of Adrianople. Pop. 32,000.

Philipsburg, a town and fortress of the grand duchy of Baden, seated on the Rhine. Pop. 1800. — A town in Suffolk county, New Jersey, U. S. — Another in Dutchess co., New York.

Philipstad, a town of Sweden, in Carlstad län, abounding in iron mines.

Philipstown, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's county. Pop. 918.

Piacenza or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, situated within the former duchy of Parma, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. There are many churches and convents; the squares, streets, and fountains are beautiful. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs and silk twist. Pop. 39,000.

Piave, a river of North Italy, which flows into the head of the Adriatic.

Piazza, a town of Sicily, near its centre, built upon an isolated eminence. Pop. about 13,000.

Picardy, an old province of France, now forming the dep. of Somme, the north of Aisne, and the west part of Pas de Calais.

Pic du Midi, one of the highest of the Pyrenees on the side of France; it is 9500 feet above the level of the sea.

Pickering, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, with the remains of a castle, in which Richard II. was confined after his deposition, and prior to his final removal to Pontefract. Pop. 3689.

Pico, one of the Azores. This island produces several thousand pipes of wine annually, which are sent to Fayal for exportation. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 9000 ft above the sea; and its summit is generally capped with snow. Lat. 38.29 N., lon. 28.26 W.

Pictou, a sea-port town on the N. coast of Nova Scotia, with a good harbour.

Picts' Wall, a barrier erected by the Romans, to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, of which some remains are still left. It began at the entrance of Solway Firth in Cumberland, and passed across the island by Carlisle and Newcastle to Tynemouth.

Pidauro, a town of the Morea (the ancient Epidaurus), on the coast of the Gulf of Egina. Lat. 37.40 N., lon. 23.22 E.

Piedmont, a division of North Italy, forming part of the territory embraced within the former kingdom of Sardinia. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and populous valleys. Piedmont has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the chief city.

Pierre d'Eglise, a town of France, dep. La Manche. Pop. 2280.

Pierre d'Oleron, a town of France, dep. Charente Inférieure. Pop. 1480.

Pierre, St., a town of Martinico. Lat. 14.44 N., lon. 61.20 W.

Pierre le Moutier, St., a town of France, in the department of Nièvre.

Pilkington, a township of Lancashire, 6 m. N. by W. from Manchester, with considerable manufactures. Pop. 12,303.

Pillau, a sea-port of Prussia, on the Baltic, 25 m. W. of Königsberg. Pop. 4500.

Pilnitz, a town of Saxony, with a palace, 7 m. SE. of Dresden.

Pilsen, a fortified town of Bohemia, cap. of a circle. It is one of the best built towns in the kingdom; has a fine Gothic church, a gymnasium, military schools, and other institutions; with manufactures of Morocco leather, woollen goods, iron wares, &c.; and has a large annual fair, which is attended by traders from every part of Bohemia. Pop. 10,000.

Pimble-mere. See *Bala*, lake of.

Pinchinca, a lofty mountain and volcano of the Andes, in Colombia, near Quito.

Pinerolo, a town of NW. Italy, Piedmontese prov., and formerly a place of great strength. Pop. 13,500.

Pines, Isle of, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the south end of New Caledonia. Lat. 22.38 S., lon. 167.38 E.

Ping-king, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koci-tchou. Lat. 26.38 N., lon. 142.28 E.

Pinhel, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a district. Pop. 2000.

Pinos, an island of the West Indies, on the south side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a channel 20 miles wide. Lat. 22.2 N., lon. 82.33 W.

Piombino, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which is annexed the chief part of the island of Elba. — A town and sea-port of Italy, cap. of the above princip. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel. Pop. 1600.

Pirmasens, a town of Bavaria, 22 m. WSW. of Landau. Pop. 5600.

Pirna, a town of Saxony, 10 m. SE. of Dresden. Pop. 6200.

Pisa, a city of Tuscany, on the river Arno, with a famous university, and three forts. It has a cathedral, and a number of handsome churches, &c.; but has greatly fallen off from its former splendour. Among other curious buildings is the celebrated *Campanile*, or Leaning Tower, which is 180 feet in height, with outside galleries projecting seven feet, and the topmost story overhanging the base on one side 15 feet. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvets, taffeta, and calico. Pisa was the birth-place of Galileo. Pop. 50,000.

Pisania, a town of Africa, on the right bank of the Gambia. Lat. 14.22 N., lon. 14.17 W.

Piscataqua, a river of New Hampshire, U. States, which separates that province from Maine. Lat. 43.4 N., lon. 70.41 W.

Pistoja, a city of Tuscany, with a citadel. Here are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but

like many other Italian towns, it is dull, monotonous, and silent. Pop. 11,000.

Pitcairn Island, a small solitary island in the Pacific Ocean (lat. 25.4 S., lon. 130.16 W.), seen by Cook in 1773, and noted for being colonized by 10 mutineers from the Bounty, Captain Bligh, in 1789, from which time, till 1814, they (or rather their descendants) remained here unknown. In 1856, the inhabitants of Pitcairn were removed thence to Norfolk Island, their former place of abode having become too small, in consequence of their increased numbers.

Pitea, a sea-port of Sweden, in West Bothnia, with a fortress. The chief commerce is the exportation of tar. Lat. 65.15 N., lon. 20.58 E.

Pittenweem, a sea-port and borough in Fifeshire, Scotland, with 1760 inhabitants.

Pittsburg, a city of Pennsylvania, U. S., famous for its extensive coal mines and iron-works. It may be justly called the Birmingham of the United States; being the workshop and principal emporium of the iron trade for that country. Pop., with suburbs, above 86,000.

Pittsfield, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Pittstown, a town of New Jersey, and another in New York, U. S.

Piura, a town of Peru, on a small river of the same name, about 40 m. distant from the coast of the Pacific. Lat. 5.12 S.

Pizzighettone, a fortified town of North Italy, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. of France was kept prisoner.

Pizzo, a town of S. Italy, on the Gulf of St Eufemia. Here, in 1815, Murat landed some time after his dethronement; but, failing in his measures, he was taken by the inhabitants and shot.

Placentia, a port of Newfoundland, on Placentia Bay. Lat. 47.15 N., lon. 53.43 W.

Plasencia, a fortified city of Spain, in Estremadura, standing on a fertile plain surrounded on the N. and E. by high mountains. Pop. 6000.

Plassey, a village of Hindoostan, on the Hooghly river. It was here, on the 23rd of June, 1757, that Clive obtained a most splendid victory over Suraja Dowlah, soubahdar of Bengal. Clive's army consisted of only 3100 men; Suraja Dowlah had 50,000 foot, 18,000 horse, and a large train of artillery. This victory gave the English possession of Bengal, and was the first great step towards the preponderance of British power in India.

Plata, a town of New Granada, S. America, 55 m. E. of Popayan.

Plata, La (*United Provinces of*), or *Argentine Republic*, a confederation of states in South America, originally embracing 15 distinct provinces. Two of the number, however, — Paraguay and Uruguay, — subsequently separated themselves from the union, of which Buenos Ayres is the present head. This country was first discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1553. It was long dependent on Peru; but, in 1778, was erected into a viceroyalty. In 1806 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to establish themselves in Buenos Ayres; in 1810 the revolutionary movements began; and in 1816 the united provinces

GREAT TALKERS ARE LIKE BROKEN PITCHERS: EVERYTHING RUNS OUT OF THEM.

KNOWLEDGE IS THE TREASURE OF THE MIND, AND DISCRETION THE KEY TO IT.

threw off their dependence on Spain, and the federal capital was transferred to Buenos Ayres. Since that time La Plata has been several times involved in disputes with Brazil, France, and Bolivia; so that its prosperity has been retarded; but the natural resources are great, and there is every prospect of its becoming a flourishing country. The greater part of La Plata is a level plain; vegetation is very rapid; cattle, horses, and mules are reared in prodigious numbers; and the vegetable products include both those of Southern Europe and the tropical climes.

Plata, or *Rio de la Plata*, a great river of South America, formed by the union of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It was first discovered, in 1514, by a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. In 1526 it was visited by Sebastian Cabot, then in the Spanish service, who landed and built a fort; and, having procured much silver from the natives, he supposed that mines existed in the country; and accordingly gave the name of Rio de la Plata [River of Silver] to the great stream he had sailed up.

Platte, a river of the United States, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Missouri, after a course of 1200 m.

Plattsburg, a town of New York, chief of Clinton county, with a fort. Lat. 44.40 N., lon. 73.50 W.

Plau, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a castle, and 2600 inhab.

Plauen, a town of Saxony, with a castle, and considerable cotton manufactures, on the Elster. Pop. 11,800.

Plettenberg Bay, an inlet on the south coast of Africa, within the Cape Colony. Lon. 23.30 E.

Ploen, a town of Prussian Germany, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, with a castle.

Plymouth, a bor. and sea-port in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable naval port in England for men-of-war. Here are three harbours, Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. These unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St Nicholas Island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and blockhouses on different points of the harbour. Plymouth is well supplied with fresh water, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. Pop. 68,758.—A sea-port of Massachusetts, U. S., capital of a county. It is the oldest settlement in New England; and the principal business of the place is the cod fishery. Pop. 6000.—A town of New Hampshire.—A town of North Carolina, capital of Washington county.

Plymouth, New. See *New Plymouth*.

Plympton, a dis. bor. in Devonshire, near the Plym. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the stannary towns for tin.

Plynlimmon, a vast mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The loftiest summit is 2463 feet above the level of the sea. The Severn,

the Wye, and three other rivers have their source in Plynlimmon.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source on Mont Viso, in the chain of the Alps, and enters the Gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it formerly did great damage by inundations; to prevent which, strong dikes have been raised, so that the level of its water is sometimes several feet above the country.

Pocklington, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 2622.

Podolia, a province of European Russia, formerly a part of Poland. The face of the country is generally flat, the soil stony but fertile, and the climate mild enough for the vine and mulberry to flourish in the open air. Corn is produced in abundance, and large quantities of cattle are reared. The manufactures are inconsiderable. Pop. 1,578,000.

Podolsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, between two hills.

Podor, a fortress on the river Senegal. Lat. 17.1 N., lon. 14.20 W.

Poggy, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the west side of Sumatra.

Point de Galle. See *Galle*.

Poitiers, or *Poitiers*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Vienne. Here, in 1356, Edward the Black Prince gained a great victory over the French. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Pop. 25,000.

Poitou, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, and Vienne.

Pol, St, a town in Pas de Calais, France, noted for mineral waters. Pop. 3100.

Pola, a decayed sea-port town of the Austrian empire, gov. Trieste, at the bottom of the bay of Istria, having an excellent harbour. In ancient times it was a splendid place, as is attested by the noble amphitheatre and other existing remains of its former grandeur.

Poland, formerly an independent and extensive country of Europe; but the existing kingdom, or rather province, of Poland, now an integral part of Russia, is of comparatively limited dimensions. After many ineffectual struggles on the part of the Poles to maintain their independence, against the aggrandizing views of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, who had severally planned its conquest from the year 1772, Poland was at length, in 1798, divided among its enemies: Austria had a part of Little Poland, and the greater part of Red Russia, which is now the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Podlachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. In 1794 the Poles rose in rebellion under Kosciusko, who, after displaying prodigies of valour, was defeated and taken prisoner; and a dismemberment of the remaining territories thereupon took place. The present kingdom of Poland originated in the grand duchy of Warsaw, established by Napoleon in 1807. It was assigned to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, and obtained from the emperor Alexander a representative constitution. In 1830, however, the

Poles again raised their national standard, and made the most heroic efforts to re-establish their former independence; but in this they eventually failed, and the arrangements made at the congress of Vienna were again confirmed. The Poles are a remarkably fine race of people, and their fate has deserved the commiseration of the friends of liberty in every part of the globe, while the iniquitous treatment they have experienced at the hands of the despotic sovereignties of continental Europe will always meet with the indignant denunciation of the historian.

Policandro, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 36.32 N., lon. 25.31 E.

Poligny, a town in France, dep. Jura, amid forests and mountains. Pop. 5660.

Pollockshaws, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 2½ m. SW. of Glasgow. It has numerous print-fields and bleach-fields. Pop. 7648.

Polotsk, a town of European Russia, gov. Vitebsk, on the river Dwina. Pop. 6000.

Poltava. See *Pultowa*.

Polynesia, the name applied by modern geographers to the circuit that includes those numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean extending eastward from the Philippine Islands and New Guinea to the coast of America. The whole of Polynesia may be considered as a series of submarine mountain ranges, and in many of them are distinct traces of volcanic action: a large number of the islands, however (including nearly all those of smaller size), are of coral formation. The Polynesian islands afford an extremely diversified vegetation; and among the many plants covering their surface are some of high utility for human support, especially the bread-fruit tree, the cocoa-nut, the banana, plantain, and sugar-cane. The habits of the natives are gross and sensual; in some of the islands cannibalism still exists, and the practice of tattooing the body prevails more or less in all of them.

Polzin, a town of Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths.

Pombal, a town in Estremadura, Portugal. Pop. 3600.

Pomerania, a large prov. of Prussia, bordering on the Baltic. The soil is very fertile, and abounds in pasture and corn, of which last a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours.

Pomeroon, a river of British Guiana. It enters the Atlantic Ocean, to the W. of the Essequibo.

Pomfret, a town of Connecticut, U. S. — Another of New York.

Pomfret. See *Pontefract*.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See *Orkneys*.

Pompeii, an ancient city of Italy, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius A. D. 79. Though not buried so deep under ashes and lava as Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed at the same time, it remained hidden till 1750, when it was discovered by some peasants digging in a vineyard near the river Sarno; since when, temples, theatres, shops, and houses, with paintings, statues, arms, utensils, &c.,

have been found, and the ground-plan of the entire city exposed to view. The impression it gives of the actual presence of a Roman town, in all the circumstantial reality of its existence 2000 years ago, is so vivid and intense, that it requires but a small effort of imagination on the part of the visitor to place himself among the multitudes which once thronged its streets and theatres, and occupied its now voiceless chambers.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic; and the most important of the few remaining possessions of France upon the Asiatic continent. Pop. 40,000.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon, with 4200 inhabitants.

Pons, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring. Pop. 2700.

Pons, St., a town of France, dep. Herault. Pop. 3780.

Pont Audemer, a town in Eure, France. Pop. 6300.

Pont-a-Mousson, a town of France, dep. Meurthe. Pop. 6800.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France, dep. Eure, on the Seine.

Pont de Camares, a town of France, dep. Aveyron; noted for mineral waters.

Pont de Vaux, a town in Ain, France. Pop. 2900.

Pont de Vesle, a town in Ain, France, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry.

Pont Gibaud, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dome.

Pont l'Eveque, a town in Calvados, France. Pop. 1900.

Pont St Esprit, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 4100.

Pont St Maxence, a town of France, dep. Oise. Pop. 2280.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France, dep. Aube, with a castle.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Yonne. Pop. 1800.

Pontarlier, a town of France, dep. Doubs, with a strong castle. Pop. 4500.

Ponte Delgarda, a city, and the cap. of St Michael, one of the Azores. Pop. 22,000.

Pontchartrain, a lake in the State of Mississippi, U. S. It receives several rivers, and communicates east with the Gulf of Mexico, and west with the river Mississippi, through the lake Maurepas and river Iberville.

Pontecorvo, an inland town of Italy, prov. Caserta, 53 m. NW. of Naples. Pop. 5200.

Pontefract, a borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, noted for its gardens, nurseries, and plantations of licorice. The castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. in 1399. Pop. 5346.

Ponteland, a village in Northumberland, near Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Ælii.

Pontevedra, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Galicia, with 4140 inhab.

Pontiana, a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Borneo, formerly a native kingdom. The town of Pontiana lies nearly under the line of the equator. It has

A WISE MAN IS LIKE A SPRING LOCK, ALWAYS MORE READY TO SHUT THAN OPEN.

HE THAT TELLS ALL HE KNOWS WILL ALSO TELL WHAT HE DOES NOT KNOW.

some trade, chiefly in gold-dust and edible birds' nests.

Pontine Marshes (The), a vast marshy tract in the S. of the Campagna di Roma, but much improved by Pope Pius VI.

Pontivy, a town in Morbihan, France, with a linen manufacture. Pop. 4580.

Pontoise, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a castle. Pop. 4500.

Pontypool, a town in Monmouthshire, between two hills, on the Avon. Here are iron and tin works, and a manufacture of japanned ware. Pop. 4834.

Ponza, a small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Gaeta, in Naples; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. Lat. 40.53 N., lon. 13.10 E.

Poole, a borough and sea-port of Dorsetshire, on the English Channel. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only, but is very secure. The principal branch of trade is the Newfoundland fishery. It has a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and considerable coasting trade in corn and coal; but more particularly with "The Potteries," in Staffordshire, where it sends Purbeck clay in exchange for coal. Pop. 10,097.

Pooloway (or Pulo Ay), one of the Banda Islands, belonging to the Dutch.

Poonah, a city of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad, formerly capital of the Western Mahrattas, and now of a district of British India, presid. Bombay. It lies 80 m. ESE. of Bombay, on the high plateau to the eastward of the Ghauts. Pop. 75,000.

Poorbunder, a town and port of Hindoostan, on the west coast of the Gujerat peninsula. It is an emporium for Gujerat and Malwah, with Persia, Arabia, and Bombay; the chief exports are cotton, thread, wheat, oil, and bajeree.

Poorunder, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, 20 m. SE. of Poonah, seated on a mountain, which reaches 4472 ft above the sea.

Popayan, a city of New Granada, S. America, formerly the entrepôt of the trade between Bogota and Quito, and, though less important now than formerly, still the seat of considerable trade. In 1827 a considerable portion of the city was destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. 8000.

Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain of Mexico. It is a volcano, and continually burning. This mountain is 17,875 feet above the level of the sea; and is frequently called the Volcano of Puebla.

Pora (N. and S.), two islands in the Indian Ocean, on the west coast of Sumatra.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, near Portsmouth. It has an ancient castle, which serves for the reception of prisoners of war and ordnance stores.

Porco, a town of Bolivia, S. America, near a mountain of the same name, rich in silver.

Porlock, a market-town in Somersetshire, with a trade in corn and lime.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with a linen manufacture. Pop. 5524.

Portalegre, a city of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. Pop. 5600.

Portarlinton, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's but chiefly in Queen's county. Pop. 2389.

Port-aux-Prince, a city and sea-port of the republic of Hayti, on the W. coast of the island of that name. The harbour is excellent, and it has a considerable trade, particularly in sugar. It was nearly burnt, in 1791, by the revolting negroes, and was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Pop. about 30,000.

Port Dalrymple, a fine bay and harbour of Van Diemen's Land, at the mouth of the Tamar, in Bass Strait.

Port Desire, a harbour on the east coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47.46 S., lon. 67.56 W.

Port Egmont, a fine harbour on the north-west coast of Falkland Islands, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765.

Port Glasgow, a sea-port in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay. Pop. 10,805.

Portici, a village near the city of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, near Mount Vesuvius. It has a royal palace, in which is a museum, enriched with numerous remains of antiquity, [taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii].

Port Jackson, a noble bay and harbour on the east coast of New South Wales, upon the S. shores of which the city of Sydney is situated.

Portland, a peninsula near Weymouth, Dorset, connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, and noted for its quarries of freestone. Portland Isle is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the north-west end, where stands Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII.—The capital of Maine, U. S. It has a capacious harbour, and a large and increasing trade. Pop. 31,000.

Portland Bay, an inlet on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia. The town of Belfast stands on its shores, and forms the outport of a highly flourishing district.

Port Lincoln, a harbour on the SW. shore of Spencer's Gulf, in the colony of South Australia.

Port Louis, a sea-port of France, in the department of Morbihan. Lat. 47.42 N., lon. 3.18 W.—A sea-port town of Mauritius, and the cap. of the island, situated on the NW. coast. Pop. 35,000.

Port Macquarie, a capacious harbour on the east coast of N. S. Wales, at the mouth of Hastings River.

Port Mahon, a sea-port, with an excellent harbour, I. of Minorca. Pop. 7000.

Port Montt, a settlement on W. coast of S. America. Lat. 41.32 S., lon. 73.5 W.

Port Said, a town and harbour on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, at the northern terminus of the Suez Canal.

Porto Alegre, a sea-port of Brazil, situated near the NW. extremity of Lake Patos, in the prov. of San Pedro do Rio Grande. It has considerable trade, and 12,000 inhabitants.—There are two other places of this name in Brazil, one in the prov. Bahia, the other in Rio Grande do Norte.

Porto-bello, a sea-port of New Granada,

EVERY ONE'S CENSURE IS FIRST MOULDED IN HIS OWN NATURE.

DO WELL, AND DOUBT NO MAN; DO ILL, AND DOUBT ALL MEN.

S. America, on the shore of the Caribbean Sea. It was founded in 1584, and was long the general rendezvous of the galleons freighted with merchandise from Spain; but for a century past the commercial importance of Porto-bello has declined, and it is now a poor place.—A sea-port town of Scotland, co. Mid Lothian, on the Firth of Forth, 2 miles E. of Edinburgh.

Porto Cabello, a strong sea-port of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea.

Porto Ferrajo, a sea-port on the north side of the Isle of Elba. Lat. 42.43 N., lon. 10.22 E.

Porto Fino, a small sea-port of North Italy, 18 m. SE. of Genoa, with a fort.

Port of Spain, a sea-port on the I. of Trinidad, W. Indies, and the cap. of the island. Pop. 7000.

Porto Longone, a sea-port at the east end of the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. Lat. 42.50 N., lon. 10.20 E.

Porto Maurizio, a sea-port of North Italy, prov. Oneglia, on the Mediterranean coast, 40 m. ENE. of Nice. Pop. 6500.

Porto Novo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St Jago, one of the Cape-Verd Islands. Lat. 14.54 N., lon. 23.29 W.

Porto Ré, a sea-port of Austria, 12 m. SE. of Fiume, on the Hungarian Littorale. Pop. 1100.

Porto Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the harbour of Cadiz. It is seven miles east of Cadiz.

Porto Rico, an island of the West Indies, belonging to the Spaniards. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there is a vast abundance of cattle. Porto Rico, however, is singularly destitute of wild animals and birds; neither are there any snakes or noxious reptiles; but rats of an enormous size infest the country, and commit dreadful ravages on the sugar-canes. Pop. 500,000.

Porto Rico (San Juan de), the principal city and sea-port of the above island, has an excellent harbour, and the town is considered one of the best and healthiest in the West Indies. Pop. 30,000.

Porto Santo, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of wild rabbits. The most valuable productions are dragon's blood, honey, and wax. Lat. 32.58 N., lon. 16.25 W.

Porto Seguro, a sea-port of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and 250 m. SSW. of the city of Bahia.

Porto Vecchio, a sea-port of Corsica. Lat. 41.40 N., lon. 9.10 E.

Porto Venere, a sea-port of North Italy, 4 m. S. of Spezzia.

Port Paix, a sea-port on the north coast of St Domingo, with a good harbour. Lat. 19.54 N., lon. 72.52 W.

Port Patrick, a sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. The chief trade consists in the importation of beeves and horses from Ireland; and it is a place of resort for sea-bathing. Pop. 1206.

Port Phillip, a fine bay on the S. coast

of the province of Victoria, Australia. The city of Melbourne stands near its north-eastern extremity.

Portree, a town of Scotland, on the east side of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in cattle, sheep, and kelp. Lat. 57.33 N., lon. 6.16 W.

Port Royal, a sea-port of Jamaica, once a considerable town, but visited at various times with the direst calamities, having been destroyed by earthquake, inundation, hurricane, and fire. The harbour is deep, and admirably sheltered. Lat. 18.0 N., lon. 76.45 W.—A town of Virginia, U. S.

Port St Julian, a harbour on the east coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49.10 S., lon. 68.44 W.

Portsea, an island between Portsmouth harbour and Langstone harbour, in Hampshire; separated from the mainland on the N. by a creek, over which are two bridges. The adjoining towns of Portsea and Portsmouth are situated at its SW. extremity.

Portsmouth, including its suburb of Portsea, a parliamentary borough, and a celebrated sea-port town in Hampshire, being the principal naval arsenal of Great Britain, and the grand station for the fleet. It is defended, at numerous points, by strong military works, including, together with the fortifications of Portsmouth itself, Fort Cumberland, Southsea Castle, a long line of intrenched works at Hilsea, &c. The harbour is made by a bay running up between the Island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Within the harbour there is water sufficient to float the largest men-of-war at any time of the tide. To the south of it is the roadstead of Spithead. Pop. (including Portsea) 113,569.—The largest town and only sea-port of New Hampshire, U. S. The harbour is one of the best on the continent, well defended by nature and art both against storms and an enemy. Pop. 9700.—A town of Virginia, U. S., in Norfolk-county.—A town of Ohio, U. S., Lat. 38.22 N., lon. 83.8 W.

Portsoy, a town in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Granite, serpentine, and asbestos occur in its neighbourhood. Pop. 1903.

Portugal, a kingdom situate at the most western point of Europe, and divided into the provinces of Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Alemtejo, and Algarve. The agricultural capabilities of this fine country are equal to any part of Europe; but they remain in great measure undeveloped. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat; but there is abundance of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. The foreign trade consists in sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. There are mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones.

THE CHURCH IS OUT OF TEMPER, WHEN CHARITY GROWS COLD AND ZEAL HOT.

SUPERSTITION RENDERS A MAN A FOOL, AND SCEPTICISM MAKES HIM MAD.

The principal rivers are the Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign luxuries. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. Pop. 3,995,000. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, a town of Ireland in Galway county, with a noble castle. Pop. 1160.

Port Vendres, a town in Eastern Pyrenees, France, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts.

Port William, a town of Kentucky, U. S.

Posen, a province of the Prussian monarchy, comprising the portion of Poland assigned to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. Pop. 1,583,000.—The cap. of the above prov., at the confluence of the Głowna with the Warta. Since the peace of 1815 its fortifications have been vastly improved, and it is now one of the bulwarks of the kingdom on the side of Russia. Pop. 45,000.

Posneck, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, with 4000 inhabitants.

Potenza, a town of S. Italy, in Basilicata prov. Pop. 12,300.

Potomac, a river of the U. States, which enters the Atlantic, forming through great part of its course the boundary between Virginia and Maryland.

Potosi, a city of Bolivia, S. America, the capital of a department of the same name. Near it is the Cerro do Potosi, 16,037 ft high, formerly celebrated for its rich silver-mines, which are now nearly exhausted. Pop. 13,000.

Potosi, San Luis, a province of Mexico, stretching inland from the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico.—The capital of the above prov., near the source of the river Santander. The town is well built, and presents a fine appearance; and it is the natural depôt of the trade of Tampico with the northern and western Mexican States.

Potsdam, a town of the Prussian states, province Brandenburg. It is a favourite royal residence. Pop. 40,000.

Potton, a market-town in Bedfordshire.

Poughkeepsie, a town of New York, U. S., on the left bank of the Hudson, 65 m. above the city of New York. Pop. 14,000.

Pouillon, a town of France, dep. Landes.

Pouilly-sur-Loire, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, noted for its white wines. P. 2000.

Poulton, a market-town in Lancashire, near the mouth of the Wyre. Pop. 3005.

Prades, a town of France, in Eastern Pyrenees. Pop. 2680.

Prague, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia, situated on the river Moldau, the chief affluent of the Elbe. It is 15 miles in circuit, built upon seven hills, and contains numerous churches and palaces. Owing to the number of its palaces, churches, public buildings, and other splendid remains of its ancient grandeur, Prague presents an imposing appearance. The university of Prague, founded by Charles IV. in 1343, is remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany. Prague can boast of several manufactures, and is the centre of an extensive and rapidly increasing transit trade. Pop. 157,000.

Praia Grande (or *Nitherohi*), a town on the E. side of the harbour of Rio Janeiro, Brazil. It is the seat of assembly for the local legislature of the prov. of Rio.

Prastøe, a sea-port of Denmark, on the SE. coast of the isle of Zealand. Pop. 850.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, famous for the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets. It has also manufactories of woollen stuffs, caps, &c. Pop. 11,000.

Prats de Molo, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Prausnitz, a town and castle of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 2500.

Pregel, a river of East Prussia, which enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff, passing Königsberg on its way.

Prenzlau, a thriving and well-built town of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg. It contains various churches, schools, and hospitals; and has manufactures of linen, woollens, tobacco, &c. After a conflict in the suburbs of this place, in 1806, 20,000 Prussians, who had escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered to the French. Pop. 12,700.

Presburg, a royal free town, and capital of Upper Hungary, on the Danube. The manufactures are chiefly oil, snuff, and woollen goods. Pop. 40,000.

Prescot, a market-town in Lancashire, celebrated for its manufactures of watch-movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthenware. Around it are many coal mines. Pop. 5990.

Presteign, a corporate town in Radnorshire, near the source of the Lug. Pop. 1910.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, on the Ribble. From its vicinity to an important coal district, and its extensive means of communication by canals and railways, it has of late years rapidly increased in wealth and population, and is now one of the great seats of the cotton manufacture. It has also numerous iron foundries and other establishments for making machinery, &c. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715. Pop. 85,427.

Prestonpans, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour. It was here, in 1745, that the royal army, under Sir John Cope, was totally defeated and dispersed by the Highlanders commanded by the Pretender. Pop. 1577.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire. Pop. 2060.

Previsa, a fortified town of European Turkey, in the province of Epirus, on the shore of the Gulf of Arta. Pop. 4000.

Priaman, a town on the west coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 1.0 S., lon. 98.0 E.

Priego, a town of Spain, 34 m. SE. of Cordova, formerly noted for silk-manufactures. Pop. 13,500.

Primkenau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 27 m. NW. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1500.

Prince Edward Island, an island and British colony in the Gulf of St Lawrence. It measures 140 miles in length by 34 in breadth, and comprises an area of 2130 sq. m., possessing a fertile soil, and a climate that is free from the extremes of temperature which distinguish the provinces on

the neighbouring mainland. The pop. numbers 94,000. Charlotte Town is the capital.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the westernmost extremity of North America, only 57 m. distant from the extreme E. point of Asia, the channel of Behring Strait lying between the two.

Prince of Wales Island. See *Penang*.

Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to Portugal. It is elevated and fertile, and has bees, goats, and hogs, in abundance. Lat. 1.40 N., lon. 7.40 E.—Another in the Indian Ocean, at the west entrance of the Strait of Sunda. Lat. 6.30 S., lon. 104.30 E.

Prince's Islands, four small islands in the Sea of Marmora, near the Strait of Constantinople.

Princeton, a town of New Jersey, U. S.—Another in North Carolina.

Prince William Henry Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19.0 S., lon. 141.6 W.

Prince William Sound, a gulf on the north-west coast of America, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. Lat. 59.33 N., lon. 147.21 W.

Principato, a province of S. Italy, divided into Ultra and Citra; fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; it also has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs.

Prisrend, an interior town of Albania, European Turkey, with a manufacture of fire-arms, and considerable trade. Pop. 15,000.

Pristina, an interior town of European Turkey, in the S. part of Servia. P. 12,000.

Privas, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardèche. Pop. 3340.

Procida, an island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile and populous. Lat. 40.46 N., lon. 14.0 E.

Prodano, an island on the W. coast of the Morea, near Navarino.

Prome, a town of India-beyond-the-Ganges, within the British prov. of Pegu, formerly a part of the Burmese dominions. It lies on the river Irawady, below Ava.

Prospect, a town of Maine, U. S.

Prossnitz, a town of Austria, prov. Moravia, 11 m. SSW. of Olmutz. Pop. 8000.

Provence, an old province of France, now forming the departments of Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhone, and Var.

Providence, the largest town of the State of Rhode Island, U. S., chief of a county of its name, and noted for its extensive cotton manufactures. Pop. 69,000.

Providence, New, the most important of the Bahama Islands, W. Indies. It contains the town of Nassau.

Provincetown, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., near Cape Cod. Pop. 3160.

Provins, a town in Seine-et-Marne, France, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses and violets. P. 5800.

Prussia, an important European kingdom, the head of the German Empire, as established in 1871. The Prussian monarchy, which dates its existence as a kingdom from the beginning of the 18th century, has in virtue of recent events become not merely the foremost power of Germany, but first among the dominant military states of Europe. Its present place is mainly the result, first, of the Austro-Prussian war of

1866; and, secondly, of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. The former involved the absorption within its territory of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Nassau, Hessen-Cassel, and Frankfort-on-the-Main—all of them (with the exception of Schleswig) members of the then Germanic Confederation—thereby giving compactness to a territory which was previously irregular in outline, besides adding considerably to its area. Prussia now embraces nearly the whole of North Germany, from the Baltic and North Seas to the line of the river Main and the Erz Gebirge. Besides the Rhine, the Vistula, the Elbe, and the Oder, Prussia is watered by the Pregel, Niemen, Ems, Moselle, Spree, &c. There are also numerous lakes, and several large lagoons, communicating with the sea by narrow mouths. The country produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco, and corn; iron, silver, copper, lead, and coal are among its mineral products, and amber is found on the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; besides the common game, there are elk, wild asses, and bison in the forests. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers. The obligation of military service is universal, every man being obliged to enter the army of the line, or the *landwehr*, between the ages of 20 and 32, and to serve in the one or the other for three years: in case of invasion the *landsturm*, or *levy en masse*, is called out. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty of conscience. The chief manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, gunpowder, porcelain, jewellery, watches, paper, cloth, linen, and stockings. Pop. 24,693,000.

Prussia (Prope), an extensive province of the Prussian dominions; formerly divided into the provinces of East or Ducal Prussia, and West Prussia. The principal towns are Königsberg, Dantzic, Elbing, Tilsit, Marienwerder, &c. Pop. 3,137,000.

Pruth, a river that rises in Austrian Galicia, and enters the Danube, above Reni, forming part of the frontier-line between Turkey and Russia.

Psara, an island of the Archipelago, lying off the north-west point of Scio. Lat. 38.42 N., lon. 25.45 E.

Pskov, a government of Russia in Europe, chiefly between the 28th and 32nd degrees E. lon., and the 56th and 58th N. lat. It is but thinly inhabited; the forests are extensive, and abound with game; a good deal of hemp and flax is raised; and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Pop. 657,280.—The capital of the above gov., which has a considerable trade in the exports of the country. Pop. 8000.

Puebla, the name of several towns in Spain, all of trifling importance. The most considerable are *P. de Montalban*, in New Castile, pop. 4430: and *P. de Don Fadrique*, in Andalusia, 80 m. NE. of Granada, pop. 6150.

Puebla, La, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Puebla. It contains no fewer than 69 churches, 9 monasteries, 13 nunneries, and 23 colleges. The churches are distinguished for the richness of their decoration. Pop. 70,000.

THOUGH BACHELORS MAY GRIN, MARRIED MEN CAN LAUGH TILL THEIR HEARTS ACHIE.

HE WHO FEELS LOVE IN HIS BREAST, FEELS A SPUR IN HIS LIMBS.

Puente, a town of Spain, in Navarre. Pop. 2680.—Another, in Andalusia, on the Xenil, 45 m. S. of Cordova. Pop. 6400.

Puerto Principe, an inland city of Cuba, in the eastern half of the island, with upwards of 36,000 inhab. Nuevitas, on the N. coast, forms its port.

Puerto-Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the bay of Cadiz. Pop. 12,000.

Pultowa, or *Poltava*, a gov. of European Russia, on the E. side of the Dnieper. It is one of the best cultivated districts in the empire, producing vast quantities of corn, and affording excellent pasturage. Hitherto manufactures have not made any great progress. Pop. 1,668,700.—The cap. of the above gov., famous for a battle, in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated. Pop. 9500.

Pultusk, a town of Poland, on the Narew.

Puna, an island in the Gulf of Guayaquil, off the W. coast of S. America. It contains a small town of the same name.

Punderpor, a town of Hindoostan, Bombay Pres., regularly built, with a pop. of 20,000. Lat. 17.42 N., lon. 75.26 E.

Punganoor, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut. Lat. 13.21 N., lon. 78.32 E.

Punjaub, an extensive prov. of British India, forming the NW. portion of the Bengal Presidency. It formed the seat of the Sikh monarchy prior to 1849, when it was annexed to the British possessions in Hindoostan. The Punjaub derives its name from the five rivers (*Penj-ab*), tributaries of the Indus, by which it is watered. It embraces an area of 78,447 sq. m., with a pop. of 17,600,000. Its soil is less generally fertile than that of the prov. bordering on the Ganges, but it contains numerous flourishing cities, among the chief of which are Lahore, Amritsir, and Mooltaun.

Punjoor, a town of Beloochistan.

Puno, a town of Peru, situated on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, with 6000 inhab. It is the cap. of a province of the same name, which has a pop. of 285,660.

Purainda, a town of Brit. India, Bombay presid., 105 m. E. by S. of Poonah.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the south of Poole Bay, insulated by the sea and rivers. It is famous for its stone quarries, the principal of which lie at the eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported.

Purfleet, a village in Essex, on the Thames. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

Purneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a flat and fertile district. Lat. 25.47 N., lon. 87.23 E. Pop. 50,000.

Putney, a village in Surrey, on the Thames, near London. It was the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Lat. 42.36 N., lon. 1.50 E.

Puy de Dôme, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Auvergne. Pop. 590,000.

Puy, Le, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire. Pop. 13,700.

Puy Moisson, a town in Lower Alps, France.

Puzzuoli, or *Pozzuolo*, the ancient Puteoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the Bay of Naples.

Pwllheli, a town in Caernarvonshire, N. Wales. Pop. 3009.

Pyrenees, a lofty chain of mountains that divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar.

Pyrenees Basses, or *Lower*, a department of France, containing the old provinces of Lower Navarre and Bearn. Pop. 436,400.

Pyrenees Hautes, or *Upper*, a department of France, containing the old province of Bigorre. The valleys produce rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax; and the mountains yield lead, iron, copper, slate, marble, and jasper. Pop. 245,800.

Pyrenees Orientales, or *Eastern*, a dep. of France, containing the old province of Roussillon. It produces corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also, leather of a superior quality. Pop. 183,000.

Pyrmont, a town and watering-place of Germany, belonging to the princip. of Waldeck. Lat. 51.57 N., lon. 9.20 E.

QUAKENBRUCK, a town of Hanover, 28 m. N. by W. of Osnabruck. Pop. 2200.

Quang-ping, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 36.47 N., lon. 114.30 E.

Quang-see, a southerly prov. of China, in which a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found. Pop. 7,300,000.

Quang-tong, a prov. of China, abounding in gold, silver, silks, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruit of all kinds. Canton is the chief city. Pop. 19,000,000.

Quatre Bras, a village of Belgium, near Ligny, where a severe action took place between the English and French two days before the battle of Waterloo.

Quebec, a strongly-fortified city of Lower Canada, situate on the left bank of the St Lawrence. It may be called the Gibraltar of America. Quebec is divided into the Upper and Lower towns; the former erected on the lofty summit of Cape Diamond, and the latter round the base of this eminence, on the border of the river. This city has several dock-yards; and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country. Pop. 65,000.

Queda, a city and sea-port on the west coast of Malacca, cap. of a kingdom. Lat. 6.0 N., lon. 100.27 E.

Quedlinburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 35 m. SW. of Magdeburg, with a castle. Pop. 14,200.

Queenborough, a bor. in Kent, in the Isle of Sheppy. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. Pop. 973.—A town of South Carolina.

RICHES ARE BUT CIPHERS; IT IS THE MIND WHICH MAKES THE SUM.

A CROWN WILL NOT CURE THE HEADACHE, NOR A GOLDEN SLIPPER THE GOUT.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. The principal one is Santa Cruz, or Egmont I. The natives are vigorous and warlike. Lat. 10.42 S., lon. 126.6 E.

Queen Charlotte Sound, an inlet on the N. side of the South Island, New Zealand.

Queen's County, a co. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, 30 m. long and 29 broad, divided into 51 parishes. Total pop. 77,071.

Queensferry (South), a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the Firth of Forth. It is a poor inconsiderable place with only 1521 inhabitants; and *North Queensferry*, pop. 460, on the opposite side of the Firth, is still more so.

Queensland, a British colony occupying the NE. portion of the Australian mainland. Prior to 1859, it formed the Moreton Bay district of New South Wales. Pop. 120,000. See *Moreton Bay*.

Queenstown (formerly Cove), a sea-port of Ireland, county Cork, and on the S. side of an island in Cork Harbour. Its present name was bestowed in honour of her Majesty's visit in 1849. Pop. 8653.

Quer-ling, a city of China. Lat. 25.12 N., lon. 109.51 E.

Quentin, St., a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of cotton goods, lawns, and cambrics. It is memorable for a signal victory gained by the Spaniards over the French in 1557. Pop. 23,000.

Quercy, an old province of France, now forming the department of Lot.

Queretaro, a city of Mexico, the cap. of the State of Queretaro. It is a well-built city, with about 40,000 inhab.

Querfurt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 m. SW. of Halle. Pop. 3640.

Querimba, a cluster of small but fertile islands off the coast of Mozambique. Lat. 11.40 S., lon. 41.30 E.

Quesnoy, Le, a fortified town in the department of Nord, France, with an old castle. Pop. 3100.

Quiberon, a town and peninsula in Morbihan, France.

Quibo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lat. 7.25 N., lon. 82.30 W.

Quilimancy, a sea-port of East Africa, to the northward of the British prov. of Natal. Lat. 18.8 S., lon. 37.50 E.

Quilleboeuf, a town in Eure, France, with 1450 inhab.

Quillota, a city of Chili, famous for hemp and honey. Lat. 32.56 S., lon. 71.18 W.

Quiloa, a sea-port of East Africa, capital of a petty kingdom, with a small citadel. Lat. 8.30 S., lon. 39.38 E.

Quimper, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre. Lat. 47.58 N., lon. 4.6 W. Pop. about 10,000.

Quin, a village of Ireland, in Clare county.

Quincy, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Quingey, a town in Doubs, France.

Quirpon, an island near the N. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 51.40 N., lon. 55.22 W.

Quito, a city of South America, the cap. of the republic of Ecuador, lying between two chains of the Andes, on a plain elevated 9600 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the neighbouring mountains are

volcanos, and their vicinity is constantly exposed to danger from eruptions and earthquakes. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths are made here in great abundance. Pop. 70,000.

RAAB, a town of Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, which joins the Danube. It is the cap. of a county which also bears its name. Pop. 18,000.

Raasa, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross-shire and the Isle of Skye. Lat. 57.32 N., lon. 6.0 W.

Rabat, a city and sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with a strong castle. Lat. 34.4 N., lon. 6.37 W.

Racca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Lat. 36.5 N., lon. 39.4 E.

Racconigi, a town of the Sardinian dominions, prov. Saluzzo, celebrated for silk weaving and spinning. It has a noble castle and park. Pop. 10,102.

Radeberg, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthenware.

Radnor, New, a borough in Radnorshire, nominally the county town, though a small place; but it has an extensive jurisdiction. Pop. 2190.

Radnorshire, an inland county of Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad, containing 291,200 acres, divided into six hundreds and 49 parishes, and having four market-towns. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Teme. Total pop. 25,403.

Ragland, a village in Monmouthshire, famous for its castle, in which Charles I. passed much of his life in a magnificent style; and it was the last in Cromwell's time that surrendered to General Fairfax.

Ragnit, a town of East Prussia, on the Memel. Pop. 2800.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, in the SE. of the island. It has cloth and silk manufactures, and possesses a good trade in corn, oil, wine, and other products of the surrounding country. Pop. 21,466.

Ragusa, a city and sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, on the coast of the Adriatic; cap. of a circle of its own name. It has a considerable trade, particularly in hides and tallow. Ragusa long continued to be a republic, under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was taken by Napoleon, who erected it into a dukedom, and conferred the title on Marshal Marmont. At the conclusion of the war it was given to Austria. Pop. 5000.

Raidroog, a town of Hindoostan, Madras Presidency. Lat. 14.40 N., lon. 76.56 E.

Rainford, a village in Lancashire, noted for its manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Rainy Lake, a lake of North America, which forms the communication between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior, and is part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada.

Rajahmundry, a town of Hindoostan, cap. of a district of the same name, in presid. Madras. Pop. 15,000.

Rajeshaye, a district of British India, prov. Bengal, the whole surface of which is so low that from July to November it is nearly submerged by the inundations.

Rajmahal, a town of Hindoostan, on the Ganges, presid. Bengal, of which, in

A COWARD IS A BAD FRIEND, AND A DRUNKARD A POOR PRIVY-COUNSELLOR.

NEVER OPEN THE DOOR TO A LITTLE VICE, LEST A GREAT ONE SHOULD ENTER TOO.

the time of Aurungzebe, it was the capital. Pop. 30,000.

Rajpeela, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujerat. Lat. 21.47 N., lon. 73.29 E.

Rajpoor, a town of Hindoostan, prov. Malwa. Lat. 22.20 N., lon. 74.21 E.—There are, besides, several other places of this name in Hindoostan, of merely local importance.

Rajpootana, a large territory of Hindoostan, adjoining the NW. provinces of the Bengal Presidency, its length from N. to S. being 350 m., and its breadth averaging 200 m. It is divided into several small states, governed by native princes, but all of them subsidiary to the British. The pop. exceeds 8,000,000.

Rakelsburg, a town of Germany, in Styria, with a great trade in wine and iron. Lat. 46.45 N., lon. 15.58 E.

Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, named after Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in North America was made, at Roanoke Island. Pop. 4500.

Rambert, St., a town in Ain, and another in Loire, France.

Rambervilliers, a town of France, in Vosges. Pop. 4440.

Rambla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 9000.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise. Pop. 2660.

Rame Head, a promontory on the coast of Cornwall, the western entrance into Plymouth Sound.

Ramgurh, or *Hazareebagh*, a district of British India, Bengal pres., lying to the S. of Behar. It is a hilly and thinly-peopled tract. Pop. 372,000.—A town in the above district. Lat. 23.42 N., lon. 85.30 E.—A town in Rajpootana, lat. 28.9 N., lon. 75.5 E.—There are several other places of this name in India, all of small size.

Ramillies, a village of Belgium, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French commanded by Marshal Villeroy, on May 23, 1706.

Ramisseram, an island in the Gulf of Manaar. Lat. 9.17 N., lon. 79.26 E.

Ramleh, a town of Syria, on the road between Jaffa and Jerusalem; with about 6000 inhab.

Ramnad, a town of Brit. India, Madras pres., situated near the SE. coast of the Carnatic. Pop. 10,000.

Rampoor, a town of Brit. India, in the district of Muttra, North-West provinces of Bengal Pres., on the riv. Jumna, with 11,700 inh. Lat. 27.50 N., lon. 77.38 E.—A town and district within the Brit. division of Rohileund, Bengal Pres.; pop. of district, 320,000. The town lies 37 m. NW. of Bareilly. Lat. 28.48 N., lon. 79.5 E.—A town of Hindoostan, the cap. of the native state of Bussahir, situated on the left bank of the Sutlej riv. Lat. 31.27 N., lon. 77.40 E.—There are several other places of this name in India.

Ramsey, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound.—A town of the Isle of Man, on the north-east coast. Pop. 2891.—A market-town in Huntingdonshire, within the

great level of the fens; in its vicinity are several shallow lakes, or meres. Pop. 2354.

Ramsgate, a sea-port town and watering-place of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, near the Downs. The harbour is nearly circular, and is enclosed by two piers. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque-port of Sandwich, and is much frequented as a bathing-place. Pop. 14,640.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Lat. 20.48 N., lon. 105.51 W.

Randalstown, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with a trade in linen.

Randers, a town in North Jutland, Denmark, near the head of the Randers Fiord. Pop. 7700.

Rangoon, a sea-port town of Pegu, India-beyond-the-Ganges, and formerly the chief entrepôt of trade in the Burmese Empire, to which it belonged. It was taken by a British force in 1825, but afterwards restored. In 1852, it again fell into the hands of the British, and has been permanently retained by Britain, along with the entire province in which it is situated. The trade of Rangoon is considerable. Pop. above 60,000.

Rannoch, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the north part of Perthshire.

Rapallo, a town of the Sardinian States, 18 m. ESE. of Genoa. Pop. 10,000.

Raphoe, a town in Donegal co., Ireland.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains called the Blue Ridge, and flows into Chesapeake Bay.

Rapperschwyl, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, on the NE. shore of the L. of Zurich. Pop. 1650.

Raritan, a river of New Jersey, N. America.

Rasen (Market), a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 2815.

Rastadt, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, with a noble castle. Pop. 5650.

Rathcoole, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county. Pop. 1350.

Rathcormick, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, near the river Bride.

Rathdowny, a town in Queen's co., Ireland. Pop. 1190.

Rathdrum, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, with a trade in flannels.

Rathfryland, a town in Down county, Ireland. Pop. 1918.

Rathkeale, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, on the river Deel. Pop. 2761.

Ratibor, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 40 m. SSE. of Oppeln. Pop. 8400.

Ratisbon, a strong city of Bavaria, on the Danube. It has a great trade in salt, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. Ratisbon was the capital of the dukes of Bavaria, till their duchy was overturned by Charlemagne. It was afterwards a free imperial city, governed by a count of the empire. In 1809 there were several battles fought in its vicinity between the French and the Austrians, generally to the disadvantage of the latter. Pop. 30,000.

Ratoath, a borough of Ireland, in Meath county, now a poor place. Pop. 1320.

Rattenberg, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a citadel. Pop. 1050.

HE WHO SWEARS, PLAINLY TELLS US HIS BARE WORD IS NOT TO BE TAKEN.

Ratzeburg, a fortified town of Denmark, noted for excellent beer. Pop. 3000.

Raudnitz, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe. Pop. 3200.

Raumo, a town of Finland Proper, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1670.

Ravenglass, a sea-port in Cumberland, on an inlet of the Irish Sea.

Ravenna, a decayed city of Italy, near the coast of the Adriatic, and prior to 1860 within the then States of the Church. Having been the cap. of Italy during the last years of the Western empire, it presents many interesting specimens of the architecture of that period, and is chiefly deserving of notice on that account. Pop. 58,000.

Ravensburg, a town of Würtemberg, 11 m. distant from the L. of Constance. Pop. 8400.

Ravestein, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the riv. Meuse.

Ravee, a river of Hindoostan, rising in Lahore, one of the five Punjab branches of the Indus.

Rawa, a town of Russian Poland, 48 m. SE. of Warsaw. Pop. 1600.

Re, an island of France, separated from Lower Charente by the Strait of Breton.

Reading, a borough and the capital of Berkshire. It is a thriving and increasing town, close to the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, and on the line of the Great Western Railway, 38 m. from London. The principal manufacture is that of biscuits, and there are iron-works: great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent hence to London. Pop. 32,324.—A town of Pennsylvania, famous for the manufacture of hats. Pop. 34,000.

Realejo, a sea-port of Nicaragua, Central America. Lat. 12.42 N., lon. 87.10 W.

Reculver, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour. It is the Regulbium of the Romans, and a part of the walls of the fort still remains.

Redbridge, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, near Southampton.

Redcar, a village in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the sea-coast, near Guisborough.

Redditch, a town in Worcestershire, 11 m. S. of Birmingham, and closely adjacent to the Warwickshire border. It is noted for its manufacture of needles and fish-hooks. Pop. 6135.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 3450.

Red River, a large river which rises near the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the Mississippi, above New Orleans.—Another, which flows into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg.

Redruth, a town in Cornwall, seated in the heart of a mining country, to which it owes its importance. Pop. 10,635.

Red Sea, a sea that extends 1400 miles from north to south, between Africa and the country of Arabia, and is 230 miles broad in the widest part. This sea is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the north, by the Isthmus of Suez; and it communicates on the south, by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, with the Indian Ocean. The coral reefs of this sea are both numerous and extensive. Within recent years, the Red Sea has become the most important channel of communication

with India, in connexion with the "overland route."

Rees, or *Rhense*, a town of the Prussian province of the Rhine. Pop. 3300.

Reetz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. Pop. 2000.

Reggio, a city and seaport of S. Italy, in Calabria Ultra, on the Strait of Messina. It is finely situated in the midst of orange groves, and its climate is said to be one of the finest in Italy. Pop. 35,000.—A city of N. Italy within the former duchy of Modena. It has some handsome churches, numerous convents, a museum of antiquities, and other public buildings, with manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, horn and ivory articles, &c. Pop. 50,000.

Regis, St., a town of Lower Canada. Lat. 45.0 N., lon. 74.10 W.

Reichenau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a castle.

Reichenbach, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with 5500 inhab.—Another in Voigtland, Saxony, with 8000 inhab.

Reichenberg, a town of Bohemia, situated on the riv. Neisse, and, next to Prague, the largest and most flourishing in that kingdom. Pop. 13,500.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, 65 m. SE. of Munich, with a rich salt spring. Pop. 2660.

Reigate, a borough and market-town in Surrey, with a number of gentlemen's seats in its immediate vicinity. Pop. 15,916.

Reikiavik, the chief town of Iceland, situated on the SW. coast, with about 1500 inhabitants.

Reinerz, a town of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 2300.

Rembang, a town and fort on the north coast of Java, with a safe harbour.

Remberviller, a town in Vosges, France.

Remiremont, a town in Vosges, France, with 4600 inhabitants.

Remo, St., a maritime town of North Italy, 30 m. EWE. of Nice. Pop. 9800.

Remi, or *Remy (St.)*, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone. Near it are some remarkable Roman antiquities.

Renaix, or *Ronse*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs, hats, chocolate, &c. Pop. 13,320.

Renchen, a town of the duchy of Baden. Pop. 2800.

Rendsberg, a fortified town of Prussian Germany, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the river Eyder. Pop. 11,500.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long and 12 broad. In the N. part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S. is mountainous and rather barren. Besides the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley [which see], but the borough of *Renfrew* is the county town, the principal trade of which is thread; there are also soap and candle-works, and some employment in the silk and muslin manufacture. Total pop. 216,919.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the N. bank of the Danube, at the junction of the Pruth.

WITHOUT DISCRETION, LEARNING IS PEDANTRY. AND VIRTUE LOOKS LIKE WEAKNESS.

Rennes, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 30,000.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais.

Reppen, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with 2500 inh.

Repton, or *Repington*, a par. and village in Derbyshire, on the Trent.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a manufacture of silks. Pop. 10,900.

Resht, a city of Persia, capital of Gilan, near the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. Pop. 50,000.

Resolution Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the north side of the entrance into Hudson Strait. Lat. 61.40 N., lon. 6.50 W.

Resolution Isle, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 160 leagues east of Otaheite. Lat. 17.23 S., lon. 141.15 W.

Retford (*East and West*), a borough in Nottinghamshire, on the Idle. Pop. 3194.

Rethel, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, noted for its woollen manufactures, forges, breweries, and tanneries. Pop. 7500.

Rethem, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Zell, seated on the Aller. P. 1500.

Retimo, a sea-port of Candia, famous for its silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. The town stands on a plain gently sloping towards the coast, and contains several manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, hats, soap, &c., with bleaching-grounds, dye-houses, tanneries, spirit-distilleries, &c. Pop. 28,000.

Reuss, a territory of Central Germany, forming two independent principalities, each of which has a separate vote in the diet of the German confederation. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief employment of the inhabitants, and the woods are one of the chief sources of national wealth. Total pop. 130,000.—*Reuss*, a river of Switzerland, which rises near Mount St Gothard, and flows into the Lake of Lucerne.

Reutlingen, a town of Württemberg. It has manufactures of leather, lace, &c.

Revel, a sea-port town of Russia, cap. of the government of Esthonia. It is one of the stations for the Russian fleet, and has a harbour defended by several batteries. It has a considerable export trade in corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other produce from the Baltic. Revel is also much resorted to as a watering-place. P. 25,000.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, near the Po. Pop. 5200.

Revero, a town of North Italy, on the S. bank of the Po. Pop. 3180.

Revillagigedo Islands, a group in the Pacific, to the S. of peninsular California. They are of volcanic formation.

Rewah, a town and principality of Hindoostan. Lat. 24.34 N., lon. 81.19 E. Pop. of territory, 1,200,000: of town, 7000.

Reyes, a city of New Granada, in the prov. of St Martha, seated in a fertile valley. Lat. 10.6 N., lon. 73.30 W.

Rhayader, a corporate town in Radnorshire, situate on the Wye. Pop. 1000.

Rheims, a city of France, in the dep. of Marne. The kings of France have been successively crowned here, probably because Clovis, the founder of the French

monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral (which is one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe), in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. This city has manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs, and produces excellent wine. Pop. 56,000.

Rheinberg, a town of Prussia, Rhine prov., 24 m. NNW. of Dusseldorf. P. 3000.

Rheineck, a town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, which has a great trade in timber. Pop. 1200.

Rheinfelden, a town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, cant. Aargau. Pop. 1300.

Rheinfels, a fortress of Prussia, and one of the most important places on the Rhine. It is situated on a stupendous craggy rock.

Rheingau, a fertile vale of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau.

Rheinthal, a district of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, and now included in the canton of St Gall.

Rhine, one of the largest rivers on the continent of Europe. It rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, and is formed of three streams, distinguished as the Further, Middle, and Hither (or Upper) Rhine. The first two torrents united are called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenau; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. It was the ancient boundary of Gaul and Germany, and is still the natural barrier of modern Germany and France. In its course towards the Zuyder Zee it branches into four streams, and that which retains the name of the Rhine flows towards Leyden, and enters the sea by a sluice at the village of Catwyk. The scenery of the Rhine is justly admired by travellers, particularly between Mayence and Coblenz. In a commercial point of view the Rhine is perhaps the most important river in Europe, owing to the numerous states to which it affords a water conveyance, and the great facilities given to its free navigation.

Rhine, Lower, a former dep. of France, part of the territory ceded to Germany in 1871, and included within Alsace-Lorraine.

Rhine, Upper, a former dep. of France, part of the territory ceded to Germany in 1871, and included within the government of Alsace-Lorraine.

Rhine (Province of), a province of Prussia, lying between 6° and 8° E. lon., and 49° and 52° N. lat. It is one of the most populous portions of Germany, and includes numerous large towns, amongst them Aachen, Cologne, Coblenz, Dusseldorf, Treves, Bonn, &c. Wine is the most important product; its other chief raw productions are corn, flax, hemp, timber, tobacco, &c. Among the principal manufactures are woollen and cotton cloths, silks, iron, and hardware, &c. Pop. 3,572,000.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. This State is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of them are the Providence and Taunton, which flow into Narraganset Bay. Iron-

ore and limestone are found in great plenty here, which is principally a country for cattle, sheep, cheese, and butter. Total pop. 217,000.—An island of North America, in the State of its name.

Rhodes, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Makri, about 45 m. long, by 18 m. in its broadest part. The climate is delightful, and every pleasant fruit and fragrant flower abounds there. The Saracens became possessors of it in 665; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St John of Jerusalem, who afterwards took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1525, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance: and the small number of knights that remained were afterwards removed to Malta.

—The cap. has the same name; and on a part of the harbour stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, but thrown down by an earthquake 56 years after its erection.

Rhodes, a town of France, dep. Aveyron. The cathedral is remarkable for a fine tower, which may be seen at a distance of nearly 50 miles. Pop. 7900.

Rhone, a large river of Europe, rising in the Pennine Alps, at Mount St Gothard, Switzerland. It passes through one of the most beautiful and picturesque regions in the world—one continued vineyard, skirted and sheltered by mountains from 500 to 2000 ft in height, presenting every variety of form and aspect. After flowing west and north through the Valais, it enters the Lake of Geneva; thence, running S., it separates the canton of Geneva and the duchy of Savoy from France. Entering France, it flows west to Lyons, then south by Vienne, Valence, Avignon, Tarascon, and Arles, and joins the Mediterranean by four mouths.—A department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its E. side. It includes the old provinces of Beaujolais and Eynois. Wine is the chief source of its agricultural wealth, but it is also rich in minerals, and has some important silk manufactures, &c. Pop. 662,000.

Rhotasgurrh, a hill-fort of India, Bengal Pres., on the left bank of the riv. Sone. Lat. 24.38 N., lon. 84.0 E.

Rhynberg, or *Rhinberg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg.

Riazan, a fertile government of European Russia, between lon. 38° and 41° E., and 53° and 56° N. Pop. 1,308,500.—The capital of the above gov., on the Troubesch, a tributary of the Oka. Pop. 9000.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

Ribas, a town of Spain, in Calabria, 24 m. from Barcelona. Pop. 2110.

Ribble, a river that rises in the W. R. of Yorkshire, above Settle, crosses Lancashire by Clitheroe and Preston, and enters the Irish Sea.

Ribe, or *Ripen*, a town of Prussian Germany, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 3 m. distant from the North Sea. Pop. 3000.

Ribeauville, a town of France, dep. Haut Rhin. Pop. 6560.

Ribeira Grande, the capital of St Jago,

the largest of the Cape-Verd Islands. Lat. 11.50 N., lon. 23.24 W.

Ribemont, a town in Aisne, France. Pop. 2400.

Riberac, a town in Dordogne, France. Pop. 1400.

Ribnitz, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. 4600.

Richelieu, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu. Pop. 2500.

Richmond, a picturesque and pleasant town in Surrey, with a bridge over the Thames. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII. named it Richmond, on account of his having been Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III., Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, in which is an observatory; and its extensive royal park. The upper part of the town commands many noble and extensive views of the Thames and its rich valley, with Windsor Castle seen in the distance; and the country abounds with elegant mansions and finely wooded lawns. Pop. 15,118.—A bor. in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Swale, the cap. of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines. Richmond is picturesquely situated, and contains the remains of an ancient castle. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. Pop. 4443.—The capital of Virginia, U. S., situated on the N. bank of the James River. It became the capital of the "Confederate" States during the attempted secession of 1861-5. Its pop. amounted before the war to 38,000, increased in 1870 to above 51,000.

Rickmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, seated on the Gade. Moor Park, in the vicinity, was once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. 4873.

Rietberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, with a castle. Pop. 2050.

Riesengebirge, that part of the Sudetic mountains separating Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia.

Rieti, a town of Cent. Italy, 42 m. NNE. of Rome. Pop. 8900.

Rieux, a town in Upper Garonne, France. Pop. 1630.

Riez, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes. It is seated in a plain abounding with wine and fruits. Pop. 2600.

Riga, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, on the Dwina, and, next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, pitch, leather, hides, and tallow. There is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad. Pop. 102,000.

Rigi, a mountain in Switzerland, canton Schweiz, situated between the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, and much visited for the sake of the view obtained from its summit, which is 5905 ft. above the sea-level.

Rimini, a maritime city of Italy, prov. Forli, on the coast of the Adriatic, and containing many remains of antiquity. Pop. 33,800.

IF WE WOULD HAVE THE KINDNESS OF OTHERS, WE MUST ENDURE THEIR FAILINGS.

THE SINNER CLAIMS OUR PITY, ALTHOUGH HIS SINS DEMAND OUR DETESTATION.

Ringkioping, a sea-port town of Denmark. Lat. 56.8 N., lon. 8.15 E.

Ringsted, a town of the Isle of Zealand.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, on the Avon. Pop. 3751.

Rinteln, a strong town of Hessen-Nassau, on the River Weser, 11 m. SE. of Minden. Pop. 3100.

Rio de Contas, a town of Brazil, in the province of Bahia, which has mines of gold.

Rio de la Plata. See *Plata*.

Rio del Norte (or *Rio Grand del Norte*), a river that rises in the S. part of the Rocky Mountains, and, forming the boundary between the United States and Mexico, flows by a S. and SE. course into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 25.30 N.

Rio Grande, a river that rises in the south part of Senegambia, and flows north-west and west to the Atlantic.

Rio Grande do Norte, a province of Brazil, forming the north-east extremity. Pop. 111,000. The chief town is Natal.

Rio Grande do Sul, a river of Brazil, forming the outlet of Lake Patos. The town of San Pedro lies at its mouth.

Rio Janeiro, a maritime province of Brazil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn. The country is mountainous; and produces cotton, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, rice, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn. It has numerous mines of gold; and precious stones are found in great quantities. Pop. 1,200,000.—The capital, or chief city and sea-port of Brazil, and the largest and most important commercial city of S. America. The harbour of Rio is one of the finest that can be conceived; the water in the bay is at all times sufficient to float the largest ships of war, and in extent it is quite unparalleled. Pop. 420,000.

Riom, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. It has a large trade in agricultural produce, and some manufactures. Pop. 9600.

Rio Negro, a large river, the course of which is 1200 m., rising in New Granada, and flowing SE., through Brazil, into the Amazon.

Rions, a town in Gironde, France.

Rio Pardo, a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, with a fort.

Ripen. See *Ribe*.

Ripon, a borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Ure. In the neighbourhood is Studley Park, including the remains of Fountain Abbey. It is a kind of emporium for wool, attended by the clothiers of Leeds, Halifax, &c.; and has an excellent corn-market. Pop. 6806.

Risborough, a bor. in Buckinghamshire.

Rive-de-Gier, a town of France, dep. Loire. It is a good commercial town, and has extensive manufactures of glass wares, &c. Pop. 11,700.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, near Turin, with a magnificent castle. Pop. 5200.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile.

Roanne, a town in Loire, France. It has some manufactures of muslin, calico, and woollen fabrics; and is a depôt for the manufactures of Lyons and other towns in the SE. of France. Pop. 11,900.

Roanoke, a river of North Carolina, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, the first of which rises in Virginia.—An island of North Carolina, on the south side of Albemarle Sound, famous for being the spot where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in America. Lat. 35.56 N., lon. 75.56 W.

Robin-Hood Bay, on the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby.

Roca, Cape, the most western point of Portugal and of Europe. On the summit is a remarkable monastery, 3000 feet above the sea.

Rocella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery.

Rochdale, a large town in Lancashire, on the Roch. It has great traffic in slate, stone, and coal; and is a principal seat of the woollen and cotton manufactures, especially the former. Pop. 44,552.

Roche (La), a town of the Sardinian States, prov. Savoy, 5 m. W. of Bonneville. Pop. 3140.

Roche, or *Roche en Ardennes*, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxemburg.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, dep. Morbihan.

Rochechouart, a town of France, dep. Upper Vienne, with a castle.

Rochefort, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, with a castle. Lat. 50.12 N., lon. 5.10 E.—A sea-port in Lower Charente, France, with a famous harbour, arsenal, and magazine. Lat. 45.50 N., lon. 0.58 W. Pop. about 17,000.—A town in Jura, another in Mayenne-et-Loir, and another in Morbihan, France.

Rochefoucault, a town in Charente, France. Pop. 2660.

Rochelle, La, a fortified sea-port of Lower Charente, France, with a harbour surrounded by a prodigious mole 4482 feet in extent. Pop. 15,000.

Rochemaure, a town in Ardeche, France.

Roche Posay, a town in Vienne, France.

Rochester, an episcopal city in Kent, on the Medway, adjoining Chatham. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance. Pop. 18,352.—A town of New York, built at the great falls of the Genesee. Pop. 36,500.

Roche sur Yon, a town in Vendée, France.

Rochford, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 1700.

Rochlitz, a town of Saxony, 30 m. SE. of Leipzig, with 4100 inhabitants.

Rockingham, a village in Northamptonshire, on the Welland. Pop. 211.—A town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Richmond county.—A town of Virginia.

Rocky Mountains, a mountain-system in the western part of North America, extending nearly the whole length of the country, from the borders of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. The highest portions are between the parallels of 43° and 53°, within which range several summits exceed 15,000 ft. Mt Brown (lat. 52.35) has an altitude of 15,900, and Mt Hooker (lat. 52.16) of 15,700 ft. To the northward of 53°, the chain lowers, and towards the shores of the Arctic Ocean becomes reduced to 2000 feet.

Rocroy, a town in Ardennes, France.

Rodby, a sea-port of Denmark. Lat. 54.45 N., lon. 11.45 E.

Rodenburg, a town and castle of Hessen-Nassau, 17 m. W. by S. of Hanover. P. 1100. *Rodez*. See *Rhodez*.

Roding, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs south to Ongar, and flows, between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

Rodosto, a sea-port of European Turkey. Lat. 41.1 N., lon. 27.37 E.

Rodriguez, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 100 leagues east of Mauritius. Lat. 19.30 S., lon. 63.0 E.

Roer, a river of Germany, which flows by Duren, Juliers, and Wassenberg, and joins the Meuse at Ruremonde.

Rogerwick, or *Port Baltic*, a sea-port of Russia, in the province of Revel. Lat. 59.10 N., lon. 23.20 E.

Rohan, a town in Morbihan, France.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, forming part of the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. It lies to the NW. of Oude.

Rokelle, a river of Western Africa, in Sierra Leone, which joins the ocean below Freetown.

Rolle, a town in Vaud, Switzerland.

Rolpah, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal. Lat. 28.45 N., lon. 82.5 E.

Roman, a town of European Turkey, prov. Moldavia, 40 m. SW. of Jassy.

Romano, a town of North Italy, 13 m. S. by E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4200.

Romans, a town in Drome, France, on the Isère. Pop. 7220.

Rome, a city of Italy, long the renowned "Mistress of the World," situate in the Campagna di Roma, formerly the capital of the Ecclesiastical States, and now of the kingdom of Italy. It is built on seven hills and the intermediate valleys, along the banks of the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length and perfectly straight, in which are splendid palaces and houses belonging to the nobility; there are also many piazzas, which are adorned with noble fountains or obelisks. But the generality of the streets are mean-looking, and the houses have a dilapidated appearance; in short, the stranger's attention is continually divided between what is grand and what is filthy. The church of St Peter, which was finished in 1621, is entirely covered, both within and without, with marble. The length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross that crowns the cupola, 450. The Pantheon, erected above 120 years before the Christian era, to the honour of all the gods, is the most perfect of the Roman temples that now remain; but the Colosseum is the most stupendous monument of antiquity. The Pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St Peter's Church: the library of this palace is deemed the largest and richest in the world. Besides the university, which consists of several colleges, there are numerous academies, literary societies, &c. Pop. 244,000. A town of New York,

in Oneida county. Lat. 43.12 N., lon. 75.27 W.

Romford, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 6335.

Romney Marsh, a rich grazing tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Hythe, Dungeness, and Rye Haven.

Romney, New, a market-town in Kent, seated on a hill in Romney Marsh. It is one of the five cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is much reduced.—*Old Romney*, now a small place, is a mile to the west.

Romorantin, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle. The town was taken by Edward the Black Prince in 1356, at which siege it appears that cannon was first used. Pop. 6800.

Romsey, a town in Hampshire, near Southampton. Pop. 2056.

Roncesvalles, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, 30 m. NNW. of Rome, with a castle, and 4600 inhab.

Ronda, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiaro, 40 m. W. of Malaga. The neighbourhood is extremely picturesque, and produces an abundance of wine, oil, corn, and fruit. It enjoys considerable commerce. Pop. 14,000.

Ronne, a sea-port of Denmark. Lat. 55.10 N., lon. 14.55 E.

Ronneburg, a town and castle in the principality of Saxe-Altenburg. Pop. 5000.

Rooderpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Bareilly district, on the road between Bareilly and Almora.—Another, in the district of Goruckpore, with 5500 inhab. Lat. 26.24 N., lon. 83.40 E.

Roque, St, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 m. NW. of Gibraltar. Pop. 7600.

Roquefort, a town in Landes, France.

Roquemaure, a town in Gard, France; Pop. 2900.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Roree, a town of India, prov. Sind, on the left bank of the Indus. Pop. 8000.

Rosa, Monte, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, near Piedmont, forming a circle of gigantic peaks, and rising 15,152 feet above the sea.

Rosario, a town of Mexico, in Culiacan, near which are the rich mines of Copala.—A town of the prov. of Buenos Ayres.

Rosas, a sea-port of Spain, on the Mediterranean coast, prov. of Catalonia. Pop. 2000.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, watered by the Shannon, 56 miles long and from 10 to 35 broad, divided into 56 parishes. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasture, yet there are some lofty hills and extensive bogs. Total pop. 141,246.—Its cap. is a borough of the same name, with 2699 inhab.

Roscrea, a town in Tipperary eo., Ireland. Pop. 3390.

Rosenau, a town of Hungary, 100 m. NE. of Pesth, with some trade in iron and antimony (both worked in the neighbourhood), and 7000 inh.—Also, a small town in Transylvania, 16 m. SW. of Kronstadt.

Rosenberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Si-

PROFANE SALLIES ARE NO PROOF OF WIT, BUT RATHER THE MARK OF A SHALLOW MIND.

IN EXTRACTING THE HONEY OF BOOKS, BEWARE OF THE POISON THAT OFTEN LURKS BEHIND.

WITH TIME AND PATIENCE THE LEAF OF THE MULBERRY-TREE BECOMES SATIN.

IN A VIRTUOUS MIND, AMBITION IS A VIRTUE; IN A VICIOUS MIND, A VICE.

lesia, with 2500 inh.—A town of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 23 m. S. of Budweis. Pop. 1220.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria, 31 m. SE. of Munich, on the river Inn. Pop. 2240.

Rosetta, a sea-port town of Egypt, situated at the mouth of the western arm of the Nile. It has of late years greatly fallen off in commerce and population. Pop. about 5000.

Rosieres-aux-Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Pop. 2090.

Roslin, a village of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the North Esk river. Here are the remains of a castle; and a beautiful chapel, one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Ross, a county of Scotland, 80 miles long and 70 broad; divided into 30 parishes. It wholly encloses the county of Cromarty, except the east extremity; and though in the middle it is mountainous and dreary, the eastern part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers, teeming with game, waterfowl, and fish. Total pop. of Ross and Cromarty, 80,909.

Ross, a market-town of Herefordshire, on the Wye. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Pop. 2586. —A town of Ireland in Cork county. Lat. 51.32 N., lon. 8.58 W.

Rossano, a strong town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, with 7500 inhab.

Rosbach, a village of Prussian Saxony, memorable as the scene of a splendid victory gained by Frederick the Great over the French and Imperialists, Nov. 5, 1757.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, on the Barrow; it has an extensive trade. Pop. 6488. The town of Old Ross is four miles to the east.

Rosswein, a town of Saxony, 40 m. ESE. of Leipsic, with a good trade in wood, flannel, and cloth.

Rostock, a commercial city and sea-port town of N. Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg. Lat. 54.10 N., lon. 12.20 E. Pop. 31,000.

Rostov, a town of European Russia, 40 m. SW. of Jaroslavl, and in the government of that name. Pop. 6000. —Another town of European Russia, also called *St Dimitrija*, in the country of the Don Cossacks, and on the river Don, 20 m. above its mouth. Pop. 9000.

Rostrevor, a town of Ireland, in Down county, with considerable salt works.

Rota, a town and castle in Andalusia, Spain, on the N. side of the Bay of Cadiz, with 8000 inhab. —One of the Ladrone Islands.

Rotas, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Punjaub, on the right bank of the riv. Jhelum. Lat. 32.59 N., lon. 73.38 E.

Rotenburg, a town of Hessen-Cassel, Germany, 30 m. ESE. of Cassel, with 3640 inh. —A town of Hanover. Pop. 1600.

Roth, a town and castle of Bavaria, 14 m. S. of Nuremberg, with 2400 inh.

Rothbury, a market-town in Northumberland, seated on the Coquet. Pop. 2387.

Rothenburg, a town of Bavaria, on the riv. Tauber, 29 m. SE. of Wurzburg. Pop. 5200. —A village of Switzerland, 4 m. NW. of Lucerne. Pop. 1230.

Rother, a river that rises in Sussex, and forms the boundary between that county and Kent. —Another, which flows from Derbyshire into Yorkshire, and joins the Don.

Rotherham, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Don, at the junction of the Rother. It is famous for considerable iron works in the vicinity. Pop. 25,087.

Rotherhithe, a parish in Surrey, adjoining the borough of Southwark, and now included within the limits of the metropolis. It is noted for its docks and shipping warehouses. The Thames Tunnel crosses the river at this place.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, in the Isle of Bute, and capital of Buteshire. It has a considerable herring fishery, and several cotton works. Pop. 7122.

Rotterdam, a city of Holland, and, next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place for trade, population, and the beauty of its buildings. It stands on the right bank of the river Meuse, 36 m. SW. of Amsterdam. The celebrated Erasmus was a native of Rotterdam. Pop. 114,000.

Rottweil, a town of Wurtemberg, on the left bank of the river Neckar, 50 m. SSW. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3700.

Roubaix, a well-built town of France, dep. du Nord, famous for its manufactures of Thibets, waistcoat-pieces, and cotton goods. Pop. 65,000.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and the principal seat of the cotton manufactures, which are much esteemed. Broad silks, velvets, hardware, chemical compounds, and confectionery, for which Rouen is noted, are the other chief products. Formerly its linen fabrics were in high repute. In the market-place is the statue of the Maid of Orleans. Rouen is the birth-place of the two Corneilles and of Fontenelle. Pop. 102,000.

Rouergue, an old province of France, now forming the department of Aveyron.

Roulers, a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders. Pop. 10,270.

Roum, or *Rumiyah*, a country of Asiatic Turkey, embracing part of the eastern interior of Asia Minor, with a portion of the coast of the Black Sea.

Roumania, the designation given to the united principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, which see.

Roumelia, an extensive province of Turkey in Europe, embracing the tract of country between the shores of the Archipelago and the Balkan Mountains, and extending from the Black Sea on the east to the chain of Mount Pindus on the west. It comprehends the ancient Thrace and Macedonia. Both Constantinople and Adrianople are within its limits.

Roussillon, an old province of France, now the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Roveredo, a town of the Austrian states, in the Tyrol, seated near the Adige. In the vicinity are numerous silk mills. Pop. 8000.

Rovigno, a sea-port of Austria, prov.

Istria, on the Adriatic, with quarries of fine marble in the immediate neighbourhood. Pop. 10,700.

Rovigo, an inland town of North Italy, 36 m. SW. of Venice. Pop. 9600.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is 30 miles, divided into 31 parishes. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. Total pop. 53,965.

Roxbury, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Royston, a market-town of England, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction. Pop. 1882.

Ruabon, a town in Denbighshire, Wales. Pop. 14,343.

Ruatan, an island in the Bay of Honduras, off the coast of Central America. It was formerly claimed as a British possession, but, by treaty of 1856, Ruatan and the neighbouring islands of Utila and Bonaca, with a few of smaller size—comprehended under the general name of the Bay Islands—were placed under the protection of Honduras, with which state they have since become definitely united.

Rubicon. See *Fiumecino*.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, near Modena.

Rudesheim, a town of Nassau, on the Rhine, celebrated for its wine. Pop. 2500.

Rudkioping, a fortified sea-port of Denmark, and the only town in the Island of Langland. Lat. 55.1 N., lon. 11.0 E.

Rudolstadt, a town of the principality of Schwartzburg, on the Saale. Pop. 5700.

Ruffach, a town in Upper Rhine, France.

Ruffec, a town in Charente, France, with 2730 inhabitants.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, on the Avon, with a celebrated grammar-school, founded in 1567, by Lawrence Sheriffe, citizen of London. Pop. 8385.

Rugeley, a town in Staffordshire, with manufactures of felts and hats. Pop. 3375.

Rugen, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund. It belongs to Prussia.

Rugenwald, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery, and a great trade in linen. Pop. 4890.

Rum, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides. It is hilly and rocky; but feeds a considerable number of small sheep. Lat. 57.4 N., lon. 6.25 W.

Rumkaleh, a town of Turkey in Asia, situated on the right bank of the Euphrates, above Beer.

Rumney, or *Rheyney*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and enters the Bristol Channel.

Runcorn, a town and port of Cheshire, on the estuary of the river Mersey, at the junction of the Weaver. Pop. 12,443.

Rungpoor, a town in Bengal, producing much rice, silk, opium, and tobacco; the

capital of a district of the same name, on the N. side of the Ganges. Pop. 20,000.

Rupert Land, an extensive territory in British N. America, stretching between Hudson Bay and the chain of the Rocky Mountains. It includes the Red River Settlement, adjoining Lake Winnipeg. Elsewhere, the scattered Indian tribes are almost the sole inhabitants of this vast region.

Ruppin, a town of the Prussian dominions, province Brandenburg, capital of a circle. Pop. 9800.

Ruremonde, or *Roermond*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Limburg. Pop. 7170.

Ruschuk, a fortified town of European Turkey, on the S. bank of the Danube.

Rush, a town of Ireland, in Dublin co., with a harbour for small craft on the Irish Sea. Pop. 1453.

Rusoer, a port of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. Lat. 58.42 N., lon. 9.23 E.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, in Hessen-Darmstadt, on the Main. Pop. 1420.

Russia, an extensive empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, besides a large tract in the NW. part of America. It includes, in fact, nearly one-seventh part of the land on the terrestrial globe. Russia in Europe alone embraces 2,000,000 sq. miles, or more than half the European continent. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, and Dwina, which, owing to the flatness of the country, afford great facilities to internal navigation. The lakes are numerous, and, like the rivers, are upon a large scale. The climate exhibits great extremes of heat and cold, the winter being in general very severe. Russia has valuable mines of gold, platinum, iron, &c. There are manufactures of leather, linen, woollen-stuffs, velvet, and silk; brass, iron, steel, and tin are also wrought. The home commodities are sables, black furs, the skins of foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c.; iron, tallow, wax, honey, corn, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these may be added the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The established religion is that of the Greek Church. The language is an improved version of the Slavonian; and the letters of the alphabet have a great resemblance to the Greek characters. The Russians, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. The sovereign of Russia is absolute and despotic in the fullest sense of those terms. The first who bore the title of czar was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of emperor was first assumed by Peter I., who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious career in the year 1725. From this period Russia has progressively advanced in arts, arms, and civilization. Pop. of European Russia, 71,000,000. See *Siberia*.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, near Hexham, on the line of the Roman Wall; the Vindobala of the Romans.

Rutherfordton, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Rutherford county.

Rutherglen, a borough in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Pop. 9451.

Ruthin, a corporate town of Wales, in Denbighshire. Pop. 3298.

Rutland, a town of Vermont, U. S., chief of a town.—Another in Massachusetts.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, 15 miles long and 11 broad, containing 95,360 acres, divided into five hundreds, and 52 parishes. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmoss, which runs from the west side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, or Wash. Total pop. 22,073.

Ruttunpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a large district of the same name. Lat. 22.21 N., lon. 82.25 E.

Ryacotta, a town of Hindoostan, with a high fortified rock, considered as the key to Mysore. Lat. 12.28 N., lon. 78.6 E.

Ryan, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in the north-west part of Wigtonshire.

Rydal-Water, a lake in Westmoreland, a little to the north-west of Ambleside.

Ryde, a town and much-frequented watering-place on the NE. side of the Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth. Pop. 11,260.

Rydroog, a town and fortress of British India, Madras Pres., 31 m. S. of Bellary.

Rye, a borough in Sussex, and one of the original cinque ports. Its exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county, with considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. Pop. 3865.

Ryepoor, a strong town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana. Lat. 21.15 N., lon. 82.13 E.

Rymenam, a manufacturing village of Belgium, 15 m. S. of Antwerp, on the river Dyle. Pop. 2000.

Ryswick, a town of Holland, prov. S. Holland, near the Hague. Pop. 2150.

Rzeszow, a town of Austrian Galicia, 94 m. W. by N. of Lemberg. Nearly half its population are Jews, who are extensively engaged in the manufacture of jewellery and ornamental works in metal. P. 5000.

SAADA, an interior town of Arabia, province of Yemen, 150 m. NW. of Sana. There are iron-mines in its vicinity.

Saale, a river of Germany, which rises in the chain of the Fichtel-gebirge, within the Bavarian frontier, and, flowing in a northwardly course through Upper Saxony, enters the Elbe above Magdeburg.

Saalfeld, a town of Saxe Meiningen, on the Saale, with a castle on a mountain. Pop. 4400.

Saarbruck, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on river Saar, 40 m. SSE. of Treves. Pop. 9000.

Saarburg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 m. SSW. of Treves. Pop. 2020.

Saardam (or *Zaandam*), a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland. Here Peter the Great resided, and, in the disguise of a common artisan, worked as a shipwright.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a

circle, which yields hops of the best quality. Pop. 5000.

Saba, a fertile island of the West Indies, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lat. 17.39 N., lon. 63.17 W.

Sabanja, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, situated on the side of a beautiful lake. The roads to Constantinople meet here. Lat. 40.30 N., lon. 29.40 E.

Sabara, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, capital of a district. It is a flourishing place, surrounded by mountains. Pop. 4500.

Sabatx, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia.

Sabbionetta, a town of North Italy, in the Milanese, with a citadel. Pop. 7000.

Sabia, a river and district on the E. coast of Africa, to the south of Sofala (lat. 22° S.), and within the nominal limits of the Portuguese territory. It possesses some gold-mines.

Sabine, a river of Louisiana, which rises in about lat. 33° N., and flows SSE. 300 m. to the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29.50.

Sable, a town of France, dep. Sarthe. Pop. 4000.

Sable, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lat. 43.30 N., lon. 65.33 W.

Sables d'Olonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. Pop. 5700.

Saccatoo, a town of the interior of Africa, to the eastward of the Niger. It is the capital of an extensive empire.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfort on the Main.—Another, near Waldeck.

Sackett's Harbour, a town of New York; the chief naval depot of the U. S., on Lake Ontario. Lat. 43.52 N., lon. 76.2 W.

Sacramento, a town and river of California, U. S. The river flows along the western base of the Sierra Nevada, and enters the Bay of San Francisco. Its valley constitutes the chief gold-field of the New World, and is only rivalled in the abundance of its golden wealth by the similar districts in the province of Victoria, Australia.

Saddleback, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, so called from its form. It is 2787 feet above the level of the sea.

Saddleworth, a chapelry in Yorkshire, contiguous to Rochdale, in Lancashire, and partaking of its woollen manufacture. Pop. 18,631.

Safed, a small town of Syria, within the ancient Galilee, situated on the summit of a hill, 7 m. NW. of the Lake of Tiberias. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1837, but has since partially recovered.

Saffee, a city and sea-port of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic. It was formerly an emporium of the European trade with Morocco, but with the rise of Mogadore its commerce has gradually declined. Pop. about 8000.

Saffron-Walden, a town in Essex, in which the malting trade is extensively carried on. Pop. 5718.

Saghalien, river. See *Amoor*.

Saghalien Oola, a city of Manchooria, on the right bank of the river Amoor.

Saghalien, or *Tarakai*, a large island in

the sea of Okotsk. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives, called Ainos, are a mild and intelligent race, and resemble the Tartars in form.

Sag Harbour, a sea-port of New York, on the E. end of Long Island.

Sagor, an island in Bengal, lying on the east side of the mouth of the Hooghly. It is almost covered with jungle, and contains many tigers.

Sagres, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a harbour and a fort. Lat. 37.2 N., lon. 9.0 W.

Saguenay, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake St John, and flows east above 100 miles to Tadousac, where it enters the St Lawrence.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in Leon, with 2400 inhabitants.

Sahara, or the *Desert*, a vast region of Africa, 2000 miles in length and 900 in breadth. This dreary waste is, in general, of even surface, without a tree, shrub, or any other landmark. Some parts, however, exhibit chains of dark and rocky hills; others are covered with sand, which is whirled about by every wind, and sometimes formed into immense heaps, from one to four hundred feet in height. The northern and eastern quarters are here and there interspersed with watered valleys, or oases. The few inhabitants, consisting chiefly of wandering tribes, are wild and ignorant, and for the most part profess the Mohammedan religion.

Saharunpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the North-West provinces, capital of a fertile district. Lat. 29.56 N., lon. 77.26 E. Pop. 35,000.

Said, a name sometimes given to Upper Egypt, commencing at Manfaloot, and extending south to the borders of Nubia.

Saida, or *Seyd*, a town in Palestine, on the Mediterranean coast, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. It has little trade. P. about 5000.

Sai-gon, a city and province of India, beyond-the-Ganges, formerly part of the empire of Anam, but since 1861 annexed by conquest to France, and known (with some adjacent dependencies) as Lower Cochinchina: pop. 1,500,000. The town lies on a river of the same name.

Saintes, three of the Caribbee Islands, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lat. 15.52 N., lon. 61.45 W.—A town of France, cap. dep. Charente-Inferieure, with a trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 7900.

Saintfield, a town in Down county, Ireland. Pop. 5990.

Saintonge, an old prov. of France, now forming, with a small territory of Aunis, the department of Charente-Inferieure.

Sal, one of the Cape-Verd Islands, lying to the east of St Nicholas. Its chief production is salt. Lat. 16.38 N., lon. 22.56 W.

Sala, a town of Sweden, in Westeras län, near which is a famous silver and lead mine. Pop. 1800.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting formerly of 24 colleges. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the university of Salamanca was

attended by from 10,000 to 15,000 students, but it has not now a tithe of that number. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several magnificent churches and convents. The "battle of Salamanca," fought on the 22nd July, 1812, between the Anglo-Portuguese army, under the Duke of Wellington, and the French, commanded by Marshal Marmont, was most severely contested, and ended in a decisive victory on the part of the British. Pop. 13,800.—A town of Mexico, in the prov. of Guanajuato.

Salangore, a maritime town on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, the capital of a small state of the same name. The pop. of the territory does not exceed 12,000.

Saldanha Bay, on the south-west coast of Africa. Lat. 32.54 S., lon. 18.0 E.

r Salem, a province of Southern India, presid. Madras; with a cap. of the same name.—A city and sea-port of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county, U. S., with an extensive foreign trade. Pop. 18,800.—A town of New Jersey.—A town of North Carolina, capital of Surrey county.—Another in New York, chief of Washington county.

Salemi, a town of Sicily, 21 m. SE. of Trapani. Pop. 8000.

Salerno, a fortified town of Italy, with a castle and a university. Lat. 40.35 N., lon. 14.53 E. Pop. 19,000.

Salers, a town of France. dep. Cantal.

Salford, a town of Lancashire, on the Irwell, adjoining Manchester. P. 124,801.

Salies, a town in Lower Pyrenees, France.

Salignac, a town in Upper Vienne, France.

Salines, a sea-port on the south coast of Cyprus, on a bay of its name. Lat. 34.57 N., lon. 33.43 E.

Salini, one of the Lipari Islands.

Salins, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with famous salt-works. Pop. 6300.

Salisbury, the capital city of Wiltshire. It stands in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and has a small stream flowing through many of the streets. Here is a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. Salisbury has manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. Pop. 12,903.

Salisbury, a town of North Carolina, U. S., capital of Rowan county. Lat. 35.38 N., lon. 80.34 W.—A town of Massachusetts.—Another in Maryland, with a considerable lumber trade.

Salisbury Plain, an open tract in England, which formerly extended from the city of Salisbury 25 miles east and 25 west. In this plain are traces of many Roman and British antiquities, the most remarkable of which is Stonehenge.

Sallenches, a town of Savoy, with a considerable trade in cattle, cheese, iron tools, &c. Pop. 2080.

Salobrena, a town in Granada, Spain, with some trade in sugar and fish. P. 2000.

Salon, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone. It is divided into an old and a new town, separated from each other by a planted boulevard, and has a brisk trade. Pop. 4500.

Salona, a ruined city of Dalmatia, in

HE THAT PREPARES A PIT FOR ANOTHER, MUST NOT SHUT HIS OWN EYES.

GENEROSITY, THOUGH TOO OFTEN ILL REQUIRED, GENERALLY REWARDS ITSELF.

the neighbourhood of Spalatro. It is celebrated as the retreat of the Emperor Diocletian on his abdication of the Purple. —A town of Greece, lying at the foot of Mount Liakhoura, or Parnassus.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews. It was to the inhabitants of this city that St Paul addressed two of his Epistles. Pop. about 70,000.

Salop. See *Shropshire*.

Salses, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Salsette, an island of Hindoostan, to the north of Bombay. It is fertile in rice, fruit, and sugar-canes; and is remarkable for several Buddhist cave-temples.

Salta, a city and province of La Plata, S. America; large quantities of corn, wine, salt, mules, horses, and other commodities, are sent hence into Peru. Total pop., about 100,000.

Saltash, a decayed borough in Cornwall, near the mouth of the Tamar, with a trade in malt. Pop. 1900.

Saltcoats, a sea-port town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Its name is derived from the saltworks established there for producing salt by the evaporation of sea-water; but its chief trade is in coal. Pop. 4778.

Salt Lake (Great). See *Great Salt Lake*.

Saluzzo, a city of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, 30 m. S. of Turin. It has a handsome cathedral, several convents, and a royal college. Its chief manufactures are of silk and leather, and it has some trade in wine, corn, and cattle. Pop. 14,400.

Salvador, a republic of Central America, forming one of the five States which that territory comprises, and (in proportion to its extent) the most populous, though the smallest, of the number. The State of Salvador extends for 150 miles along the coast of the Pacific, and includes an area of 6900 sq. m., with a population of 600,000. Its capital is the city of *San Salvador*, situated 22 miles inland, with 30,000 inhab. The three ports of Acajutla, Libertad, and La Union, belong to this State.

Salvador, San, one of the Bahama Islands, so named by Columbus, when he first landed on its shores, after his voyage across the Atlantic. The name given to the island by the native Caribs whom he found there was Guanahani. This island has been very generally identified with the modern Cat Island, but Watling Island, further to the SE., has better claim to the distinction.

Salvador, San, or *Bahia*. See *Bahia*.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canaries and Madeira. Lat. 30.0 N., lon. 15.54 W.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal, prov. Beira, with mineral springs. Pop. 900.

Salzburg, a duchy of Austria, to which power it was ceded in 1805. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. Pop. 154,300. —The capital is a fortified city of the same name, having a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The romantic beauty

of the neighbourhood is very striking. Pop. about 14,000.

Salze, a town of Prussian Saxony, famous for its salt-works.

Samana, a sea-port of St Domingo, on the north side of a fine bay of the same name. Lat. 19.10 N., lon. 69.20 W.

Samar, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine Islands, south-east of that of Luzon.

Samara, a town and government of European Russia. The latter stretches along the E. bank of the Volga, and was constituted in 1850, out of the adjoining governments of Saratov and Simbirsk. Pop. 1,320,100. The town lies at the confluence of the river Samara with the Volga. Pop. 27,000.

Samarang, a fortified town on the north coast of Java, and the most considerable settlement, next to Batavia, in the island. Lat. 6.57 S., lon. 110.26 E.

Samarcand, a city of Turkestan, formerly within the khanat of Bokhara, but now under the dominion of Russia. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane. There were once upwards of 200 mosques in Samarcand, but most of them are now mere ruins; and it has every appearance of decay. Pop. about 10,000.

Sambas, the capital of a kingdom of Asia, on the west coast of Borneo. Lat. 1.2 N., lon. 109.30 E.

Sambor, a town of Austrian Poland, or Galicia, on the Dniester. Pop. 6600.

Sambre, a river of Belgium, which rises in Picardy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Samogitia, a former province of Poland, now chiefly included in the Russian government of Wilna.

Samos, an island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, on the coast of Anatolia. In ancient times Samos filled a conspicuous place in history. She was one of the most powerful of the states belonging to the Ionian confederacy; and was able, by means of her naval power, to maintain her independence after Cræsus and Cyrus had reduced the continental states of Ionia. Samos was for a time the head quarters of Antony and Cleopatra, who held their court here in all the pomp of Asiatic splendour. It afterwards became subject to the Greek emperors; and, at length, in the 16th century, passed under Turkish sway. Among the many illustrious individuals of Samian birth, one of the most noted is Pythagoras. Although now in a neglected condition, Samos still produces excellent crops of grain, with fruit, silk, cotton, &c.

Samothraki (the ancient Samothrace), an island of European Turkey, situated in the N. part of the Archipelago, not far from the coast of Roumelia. It is 14 m. long by 8 broad, and rises to 5248 feet above the sea.

Samoyedes, a people of NE. Europe and the adjoining coasts of the Asiatic continent, along the shores of the Arctic Ocean from the mouth of the Petchora eastward. They are of small stature, and live chiefly by fishing and keeping reindeer.

Samsoe, an island of the Danish Archipelago, N. of the Great Belt.

Samsoon, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the shore of the Black Sea, to the E. of

YOU MUST BE CONTENT TO LOSE A FLY, IF YOU MEAN TO CATCH A TROUT.

WHEN ALL MEN HAVE WHAT BELONGS TO THEM, IT CANNOT BE MUCH.

the Kizil Irmak, and within the pashalic of Sivas. It has considerable coasting-trade, serving as the outport for an extensive district. Pop. 2000.

Sana, the chief city of Yemen (the SW. province of Arabia), with a castle on a hill at each extremity of the city. There are many handsome mosques, and the baths are numerous and good. The principal trade of Sana is in coffee, the city being in the heart of the coffee country. Pop. 40,000.

Sancerre, a town in Cher, France. Its wines are much esteemed. Pop. 2800.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, famous as the burying-place of St Francis Xavier.

San Cristoval, a lake of Mexico, in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Mexico. It covers an area of four square leagues.

Sanda, one of the Orkney Islands. Lat. 59.21 N., lon. 2.15 W.—Also, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre.

Sandbach, a market-town of Cheshire, on the Wheelock. Pop. 5259.

Sandgate, a village in Kent, near Hythe, with a castle built by Henry VIII. It is resorted to as a summer bathing-place.

Sandhurst, a village in Berkshire, near Wokingham. At this place is a royal military college.—An inland town of Victoria (Australia), 80 m. NW. of Melbourne. Pop. 27,600.

San Domingo, a town in the island of Hayti, W. Indies, and the capital of the Dominican Republic, which embraces the eastern (or former Spanish) portion of that island. It lies on the S. coast of the island, at the mouth of the Ozama river. San Domingo was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in the New World. Pop. 10,000.

Sandomir, a strong town of Russian Poland, on the Vistula, 115 m. S. by E. of Warsaw. Pop. 2700.

Sandown, a village on the SE. shore of the Isle of Wight. It is defended by a fort. Pop. 2320.

Sandusky, a town of Ohio, U. S., on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, upon which it has considerable trade. Pop. 5000.

Sandwich, a market-town in Kent, and one of the cinque-ports. Near it is the interesting ruin of Richborough Castle, the Rutupia of the Romans. Pop. 3060.—A town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, U. S.

Sandwich Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of New Ireland. Lat. 2.53 S., lon. 149.17 E.—Another in the same ocean, one of the New Hebrides, Lat. 17.41 S., lon. 168.33 E.

Sandwich Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18.54 to 22.15 N. lat., and from 150.54 to 160.24 W. lon. The inhabitants, who are of a mild and affectionate disposition, and very hospitable to strangers, have within recent years been converted to Christianity, and led to adopt the habits of civilised life, chiefly through the agency of missionaries from the United States. The population, now estimated at 80,000, is scarcely a fifth part of its amount at the time when they

were first visited by Captain Cook. These islands are now the seat of considerable commerce, and are visited by numerous vessels belonging to the United States and other nations. Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, is the chief seat of trade, and about six hundred foreigners are settled there.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the Southern Ocean, to the south-east of the island of Georgia. Lat. 59.54 S., lon. 27.45 W.

Sandy, a village in Bedfordshire, on the Ivel, near Biggleswade. It is of great antiquity, and on a hill are earth-works of large dimensions, called Cæsar's Camp.

Sandy Hook, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, near Long Island, U. S. Lat. 40.30 N., lon. 74.2 W.

San Francisco. See *Francisco, San*.

Sangerhausen, a town of Prussian Saxony. Pop. 6200.

San Joaquin, a river of California, U. S., which joins the Sacramento immediately above its entrance into the Bay of San Francisco.

San José. See *José, San*.

San Marino. See *Marino, San*.

San Miguel, a town of Central America, in the eastern part of the State of Salvador. Pop. 10,000. Near it is a volcano of the same name.

San Paulo. See *Paulo, St*.

Sanquhar, a borough in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith, with a ruined castle on an eminence. It has a trade in coal, but the inhabitants are mainly dependent on the weaving of cotton, and on the embroidery, &c., of muslin for the Glasgow manufacturers. Pop. 1324.

Sansanding, a large trading town of Africa, in Bambarra, on the middle course of the river Niger.

San Sebastian. See *Sebastian, St*.

Santa Cruz, a sea-port town of Morocco. Lat. 30.26 N., lon. 9.36 W.

Santa Fe de Bogota. See *Bogota*.

Santander, a city and sea-port of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the B. of Biscay. The harbour is large, well sheltered, and commodious; corn, fruit, and cattle are in great plenty in the vicinity, and the coast swarms with fish. Pop. 16,200.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. Pop. 8000.—Another in Brazil, on the Topajos, at its conflux with the Amazon. It is the depôt for a quantity of cocoa produced in the neighbourhood.

Santee, a river of S. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree.

Santiago, the largest of the Cape Verde Islands, N. lat. 15.1, W. lon. 23.26. It measures 35 m. long by 17 broad, and rises to 7400 feet above the sea. Large crops of corn are produced on the island, and fruit is abundant. Pop. 30,000.

Santiago (or *St Jago de Compostella*), an inland city of Spain, the former capital of the prov. of Galicia, situated 32 m. S. of Corunna. It contains a magnificent cathedral, dedicated to St James, the patron saint of Spain, and is the seat of a university. Here are some leather manu-

ON A GOOD BARGAIN THINK TWICE, FOR A GOOD BARGAIN IS A PICK-PURSE.

HE THAT HATH A GOOD TRADE, HATH A PURCHASE READY MADE.

factures. But Santiago has declined from the importance it once possessed. Pop. 30,000.

Santiago, a city and province of Chili, S. America. Santiago is the capital of the republic. It stands in a fertile plain at the western foot of the Andes, at a distance of 90 miles inland from Valparaiso, with which it is connected by railway. Santiago was founded in 1541, by Valdivia, one of the early Spanish conquerors in the New World, and is in the present day one of the most flourishing of S. American cities. Pop. 80,000.

Santiago de Cuba, a sea-port on the S. coast of the island of Cuba. Pop. 12,000.

Santiago del Estero, a town and province of La Plata, S. America. The province lies to the southward of Tucuman, and touches on the southern border of the Grand Chaco. Excepting along the banks of the Salado and Dulce rivers (which flow through the territory), the soil is generally poor and sandy. Cochineal, however, is obtained in some quantity from the cactus, which flourishes abundantly. The pop. of the entire territory is not estimated at more than 50,000. The town of S., situated 94 m. SE. of Tucuman, has only 4000 inhab.

Santiago de la Vega. See *Spanish Town*.

Santiago de los Caballeros, an inland town of Hayti, situated on the N. side, within the limits of the Dominican republic. Pop. 12,000.

Santiago de Veragua. See *Veragua*.

Santillana, a town of Spain, 13 m. SW. of Santander, and in the prov. of that name.

Santona, a maritime town of Spain, 19 m. E. of Santander, on the B. of Biscay.

Santorin, the ancient Thera, a fertile island of the Greek Archipelago. Pop. 12,000.

Santos, a sea-port town of Brazil, in the province of St Paulo, in a bay of its name. Lat. 23.59 S., lon. 46.24 W.

Saona, an island near the SE. coast of Hayti.

Saone, Haute, a department of France, including the north part of the old province of Franche Comté. In minerals this dep. is one of the richest in France; and its iron works give employment to many hands. The vineyards are also a source of wealth. Pop. 312,400.

Saone-et-Loire, a department of France, including the south part of the old province of Burgundy. The iron and glass works, potteries, &c., in this dep. are important; and some of the vineyards produce wine that ranks in the first class; but in general it consists of an inferior kind known as *Vins de Maçon*. Pop. 575,000.

Saorgio, a town of France, dep. Alpes Marit., 27 m. NE. of Nice. Pop. 2700.

Sapienza, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the SW. coast of the Morea. Lat. 36.46 N., lon. 21.41 E.

Saragossa, a handsome city of Spain, capital of Aragon, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cæsarea Augusta*, which by corruption has been changed

into Saragossa. This city has few manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain, which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. Though the ancient glories of Saragossa have passed away, it will long be memorable in modern history, on account of the renowned defence made by its inhabitants against the besieging armies of France in 1808-9, when it ultimately capitulated after the loss of 6000 killed in battle, and upwards of 30,000 carried off by hunger, disease, and pestilence. Pop. 82,000.

Saransk, a town of European Russia, gov. Penza, on the Saranga. Pop. 8750.

Sarapoul, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka.

Saratoga Springs, a frequented watering-place of the U. S., in the State of New York, 35 m. N. of Albany. It was in this vicinity that Burgoyne's army surrendered to General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

Saratov, an extensive government of European Russia. Most of the agricultural products are grown here, and the climate is in some situations mild enough for the culture of the melon, grape, and mulberry. The rearing of live stock is conducted on a large scale, as is that of bees and silkworms. The most important manufactures are woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, ironware, leather, and earthenware. Pop. 1,445,000.—The capital of the above gov., on the Volga. It is a place of considerable trade, and has some manufactures. Pop. about 42,000.

Sarawak, a town and territory on the N. W. coast of Borneo, East Indies. The latter extends for about 80 m. along the coast, and reaches about the same distance inland. It is under the rule of a rajah, the enterprising Sir James Brooke, to whom it was granted by the Sultan of Borneo. Sarawak contains valuable mines of antimony, which are worked to considerable advantage. The bulk of the native inhab. are Dyaks, but there are numerous Chinese settlers.

Sarawan, a province of Beloochistan, rugged and mountainous throughout. It contains a town of the same name.

Sardinia (Kingdom of), a former state of Southern Europe, the nucleus of the present kingdom of Italy. The kingdom of Sardinia comprehended the territory of Piedmont, Genoa, Nice, and the duchy of Savoy, with the island of Sardinia. It was the only one of the Italian States in which constitutional freedom prevailed, in which industry flourished, in which the people were contented and happy; and it exhibited in all respects a marked contrast to other portions of that beautiful but long misgoverned country. The substitution, for the title and possessions of the Sardinian monarchy, of those of the present Italian kingdom resulted—happily for the cause of freedom—from the Franco-Sardinian and Austrian war of 1859-60, and the revolutionary outbreaks by which it was followed. See *Italy*.

Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio. Next to Sicily it is the largest island in the Mediterranean. The chief part of the country is waste, but,

where cultivated, it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are also mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made. Pop. 588,000.

Saree, a city of Persia, capital of Mazanderan, and the residence of a Persian prince. Lat. 36.38 N., lon. 52.42 E.

Sarepta, a town of European Russia, on the Sarpa, near its junction with the Volga. Pop. 4000.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, in which are mineral springs, and the richest iron mine in the country. Lat. 47.4 N., lon. 9.25 E.

Sark, a small island in the English Channel, lying six miles east from the Island of Guernsey, on which it depends.—A river of Scotland, which rises in the south-east part of Dumfriesshire, and flows into the head of the Solway Firth. It is for some miles the boundary between Scotland and England.

Sarlat, a town in Dordogne, France, with 450 inhabitants.

Sarnen, a town of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on a lake of the same name. It has manufactures of ropes, hats, &c. Pop. 3000.

Sarno, a town of S. Italy, in Principato Citra. Pop. 12,000.

Saros, a strong castle of Hungary, in the county of the same name.

Sarre, a river that rises in France, near Salm, flows N. by Sarburg, Sarbruck, Sarlouis, and Sarburg in Germany, and joins the Moselle a little above Trèves.

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows.

Sarreguimines, a town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. It is the entrepôt for the *papier-mâché* snuff-boxes made in the surrounding villages. Pop. 4400.

Sarrelouis, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 34 m. S. of Trèves. Pop. 7070.

Sarsina, a town of Papal Italy.

Sart, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia; the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia.

Sarthe, a dep. of France, including the east part of the old province of Maine. Pop. 467,000.—A river belonging to the above dep., which flows SW. and joins the Loire.

Sarum, Old, a dis. bor. in Wiltshire, near Salisbury, which is now reduced to a single house. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is now to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls.

Sarungpoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. Lat. 23.36 N., lon. 76.30 E.

Sarzana, a town of Continental Sardinia, on the frontier of Tuscany. It is defended by a fortress on a mountain. Pop. 8400.

Sassafras, a town of Maryland, U. S.

Sassari, a city in the NW. part of the island of Sardinia, with a university. Pop. 22,800.

Sasseram, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. Here is a great reservoir of water, and in the centre of it rises the magnificent mausoleum of Shere Khan, the Afghan.

Sasso Ferrato, a town of Central Italy.

Sassuolo, a town in the Modenese, Italy.

with a noble but neglected palace of the house of Este.

Sas van Ghent, a town and fortress of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand.

Satalia. See *Adalia*.

Satimangalum, a town and fort of British India, within the Madras Presidency, and 46 m. N. by E. of Coimbatore.

Sattara, a town and territory of British India, within the Bombay Presidency. Prior to 1848, Sattara constituted a separate state, dependent on Britain, but under the rule of a native rajah. The town of Sattara is 55 m. SSE. of Poonah.

Saubermutty, a river of India, which enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay.

Saugor, a town of India, in Malwah, with 50,000 inh.; the chief place within an extensive and elevated interior district.

Saulieu, a town in Côte d'Or, France.

Sault, a town of France, department Vaucluse.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne-et-Loire, with an ancient castle, and a famous bridge over the Loire. Pop. 10,600.

Sauve, a town of France, dep. Gard.

Sauveterre, a town in Lower Pyrenees.—Another in Aveyron.—And another in Gironda, France.

Savage Isle, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants. It is of round form, and covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lat. 19.2 S., lon. 169.30 W.

Savannah, a river of the United States, which forms the boundary between Georgia and S. Carolina.—A sea-port of the State of Georgia, near the mouth of the above river. Pop. 28,000.

Save, a river that rises in Germany, on the north-west confines of Carniola, runs east through that country, separates Slavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube near Belgrade.

Saverdun, a town of Arriège, France.

Saverne, a town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. Lat. 48.45 N., lon. 7.29 E.

Savigliano, a town of North Italy, 30 m. S. of Turin. Pop. 15,500.

Savona, a strong sea-port town of North Italy, Genoese prov., with two castles. Pop. 16,000.

Savoniers, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications.

Savoy (former duchy of), formerly part of the states of the kingdom of Sardinia, but transferred to France in 1860, and now forming the two departments of Savoie (cap. Chambéry) and Haute Savoie (cap. Annecy). The air of Savoy is cold, from the general elevation of the province; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine. The principal rivers are the Isère, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards are generally poor; and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries, as showmen, ballad-singers, &c. Pop. 542,000.

Sax, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 26 m. NW. of Alicant. Pop. 2200.

Saxe-Altenburg. See *Altenburg*.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a duchy of Central

Germany, comprising two distinct portions of territory, which have together an area of 799 sq. m. The more northerly (and larger) of these contains the town of Gotha; the more southerly, that of Coburg. Both portions exhibit diversified features of surface, and possess a fertile soil. Total pop. 150,880.

Saxe-Meiningen. See *Meiningen, Sachsen.*

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. See *Weimar.*

Saxenburg, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, near which are three forts. Lat. 46.44 N., lon. 13.21 E.

Saxmundham, a market-town in Suffolk. Pop. 1222.

Saxony (Kingdom of), a state of Central Europe, and of Eastern Germany; in length about 140 miles, and at its greatest breadth 90 miles. It is divided into the circles of Dresden, Leipsic, Zwickau, and Bautzen. The climate is mild, the land well cultivated, and considerable quantities of fruit are grown. Its breeds of sheep are among the finest in Europe, and large quantities of wool are exported thence. Vast herds of cattle are also bred. In mineral riches few countries equal it; mining is, consequently, one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Silver, iron, lead, bismuth, arsenic, antimony, and manganese are the principal metals; serpentine marble and fine building stone are abundant, as are also various gems; and the neighbourhood of Meissen yields the fine porcelain clay of which the Dresden china is made. The weaving of cotton and linen is an important branch of manufacturing industry, and great advances have of late been made in yarn and woollen fabrics. The government is an hereditary and limited monarchy. Saxony was only an electorate till 1806, when Napoleon erected it into a kingdom; and, as the king remained a firm ally of the French emperor, the latter made extensive additions to his dominions. Not until after the battle of Leipsic did he abandon his old and powerful benefactor; and it was only owing to the opposition which the emperor of Austria gave to the plan of dismembering Saxony, that it now exists as a separate state: as it was, some of its most valuable provinces were assigned to Prussia. Pop. 2,337,000.

Saxony, a prov. of the Prussian states, consisting of the Saxon states formerly belonging to Prussia, together with the territories taken from the kingdom of Saxony by the allied powers in 1815. Principal towns, Magdeburg, Halle, Erfurth, Merseburg, Naumburg, &c. The vine flourishes in some parts, and, the breed of sheep being carefully attended to, wool has become an important staple product. Manufactures are much encouraged. Pop. 2,044,000.

Saypan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands. Lat. 15.22 N., lon. 146.10 E.

Scalanova, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. coast of Asia Minor.

Scarborough, a sea-port and borough in the N. R. of Yorkshire, seated in the recess of a beautiful bay, and on a high rock with craggy sides. The harbour is one of

the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. Great improvements have of late years been made in Scarborough, and its attractions as a watering-place are materially increased. Pop. 24,259. — A town and fort on the south-east side of the island of Tobago, of which it is the capital. Lat. 11.6 N., lon. 60.30 W.

Scardona, a small sea-port of Austria, prov. Dalmatia, on the coast of the Adriatic. Pop. 1200.

Scarpanto, an island in the Mediterranean, lying south-west of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. Lat. 35.45 N., lon. 27.40 E.

Scarpe, a river of France, which passes by Arras, Douay, and St Amand, and enters the Scheldt, at Mortagne.

Scaw-Fell, a mountain in Cumberland, and the highest in England, being 3166 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Mite and Esk flow from it, and contribute to form the harbour of Raven-glass.

Schaffhausen, the most northern canton of Switzerland, abounding in vineyards, but affording little corn. Pop. 37,700. — The cap. of the above canton, on the Rhine. Pop. 7700. The celebrated "Falls of Schaffhausen," a picturesque cataract on the Rhine, are about a league from the town.

Schamaki, the capital of Shirvan, in the Transcaucasian territory of Asiatic Russia. It has manufactures of silk and cotton. Lat. 40.20 N., lon. 48.30 E.

Schandau, a town of Saxony, frequented for its medicinal springs.

Scharding, a town of Upper Austria, on the right bank of the Inn. Pop. 3500.

Scharnitz, a village of Austria, on the borders of Bavaria, in the Tyrol.

Schaumburg Lippe. See *Lippe.*

Scheibenburg, a town of Saxony, near which are mines of silver and iron.

Scheldt, a river that rises in France, and, passing by Cambray and Valenciennes, enters Belgium, and flows by Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both, forming most of the islands that constitute the province of Zealand, enter the German Ocean.

Schelestadt, a fortified town of Alsace-Lorraine, 26 m. S. by W. of Strasburg, supposed to have been the ancient *Elsebus*, destroyed by Attila. Pop. 8600.

Schelling, an island of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. Lat. 53.20 N., lon. 5.0 E.

Schemnitz, a town of Hungary, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals, and for hot-baths. Lat. 48.26 N., lon. 18.59 E.

Schenectady, a city of the United States, New York. It contains several excellent schools, and has also a flourishing and increasing trade. Pop. 8900.

Schennis, a village of Switzerland, canton St Gall. Here is a convent of noble

HE THAT HATH A MOUTH OF HIS OWN, MUST NOT SAY TO ANOTHER, "BLOW."

THAT IS THE BEST GOWN WHICH GOES UP AND DOWN THE HOUSE.

canonesses, who are allowed to leave the convent to marry. Pop. 1740.

Scheveningen, a fishing-town of Holland, on the North Sea, 2 m. W. of the Hague, Pop. 6000.

Schiedam, a town of S. Holland, famous for numerous distilleries of Dutch gin, or Hollands. Pop. 12,700.

Schlackenwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent tin-mine. Pop. 3500.

Schlawe, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania. Pop. 3800.

Schleitz, a town of Germany, cap. of the princip. of Reuss-Schleitz. It lies 37 m. S.E. of Weimar, a short distance from the right bank of the Saale. Pop. 4850.

Schleusingen, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, 35 m. WSW. of Erfurt. Pop. 3260.

Schmalkalden, a town of Hessen-Nassau, Germany, situated 20 m. SW. of Gotha, and on the western slope of the Thuringer Wald. Pop. 5400.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 m. SSW. of Leignitz, with 3500 inh. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths. —A town in Saxony, noted for excellent beer.

Schongau, a town of Bavaria, 38 m. SW. of Munich, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers.

Schoonhoven, a town of Holland, 15 m. E. of Rotterdam, with a considerable salmon fishery. Pop. 2600.

Schorndorf, a town of Württemberg, with a strong castle. Pop. 3800.

Schouten's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Guinea. Lat. 0.50 S., lon. 135.50 E.

Schorren, an island of Holland, forming the north part of Zealand.

Schuylkil, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S.

Schwabach, a town of Bavaria, 10 m. S. by W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 7600.

Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, a principality of Central Germany, surrounded by the territories of Coburg, Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar. Chief towns, Rudolstadt and Frankenhäusen. Pop. 74,000.

Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, a principality of Central Germany, chiefly enclosed by territories belonging to Prussia. Chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt. Pop. 66,000.

Schwartzburg, a town of Saxony, with wire and lace manufactures, 52 m. SW. of Dresden. Pop. 2100.

Schwarz Wald. See *Black Forest*.

Schwatz, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine. Pop. 2500.

Schwedt, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a magnificent castle.

Schweidnitz, a strong town of Prussian Silesia, 29 m. SW. of Breslau, with a castle. All kinds of leather are manufactured here; also woollens, cottons, and linens. Pop. 13,000.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, which, being for the most part rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established. Pop. 47,700. — The cap. of the canton, situated at the foot of a double-

peaked mountain, 3 m. from the E. shore of the Lake of Lucerne. Pop. 5200.

Schwelm, a town of Westphalia, near which are medicinal springs.

Schwerin, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. 17,000.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, with the best harbour in the isle of Funen. Lat. 55.10 N., lon. 10.40 E.

Sciaccia, a town and sea-port of Sicily; one of the principal ports on the S. coast of the island for the exportation of corn. Near the town are some celebrated hot springs; and the famous steam-baths, or sudorific grottoes, the construction of which was ascribed, in antiquity, to Dædalus, are situated on a mountain about three miles distant. Pop. 12,000.

Scilly Islands, a cluster of 38 isles and numerous rocks at the entrance of the English and St George's Channels, lying almost 10 leagues west of the Land's End, in Cornwall. The rocks of Scilly have been fatal to many ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men-of-war perished, with Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and all their crews. These islands are generally supposed to be the *Cassiterides*, or tin islands, of the ancients, though there is now no trace of tin, nor of mines of any sort. Sea-fowl are found in great numbers. Pop. 2600.

Scio, or *Chio*, a delightful island of the Archipelago, belonging to the Turks, near the coast of Anatolia. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastic, and has some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. — The cap. of this island is a sea-port of the same name, and is the best-built town in the Archipelago. It has an excellent harbour, and 14,500 inhabitants.

Scioto, a river of the State of Ohio, which rises near the source of the Sandusky, and flows to Portsmouth, where it enters the Ohio.

Scituate, a town of Massachusetts, U. S. Pop. 2100. — Another in Rhode Island, U. S. Pop. 4500.

Slavonia, or *Slavonia*, a territory belonging to Austria; lying between the rivers Drave and Danube on the north, and the Save on the south. It is a fertile level country, and in ancient times was of vast extent. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others — Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia. Pop. (with Austrian Croatia, to which it is now united) 967,000.

Scone, or *Scoon*, a village of Scotland, near Perth. Here is a noted palace, on the site of a more ancient one, where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to London.

Scopia, or *Uskub*, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for the manufacture of Morocco leather. Lat. 41.54 N., lon. 21.39 E. Pop. about 10,000.

Scotland, the northern portion of the Island of Great Britain, and forming one of the three great divisions of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, east by the German Ocean, south by England and the Irish Sea, and west by the Atlantic Ocean. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its west coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the north-east, called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From north to south it extends 270 miles, and the greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30; and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains 29,167 square miles, and is divided into 33 counties. Scotland is naturally divided into the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former name is applied to the mountainous part to the north and north-west of the Grampian Hills, and the latter to the more level district on the east and south-east. The coasts of Scotland are bold and rocky; and they are generally much indented by arms of the sea, termed firths and lochs, which extend far inland, and are of considerable importance in a commercial point of view. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee; many of which teem with the finest salmon, trout, and other fish. The lochs, or freshwater lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity is cold; but, from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent no further to the north. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. In agriculture, as in manufactures, Scotland has of late years made a rapid progress, and the condition of the inhabitants has improved immensely during the present century. The established religion is the Presbyterian. Pop. (in 1871), 3,358,613.

Scourie, a town of Scotland, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. Lat. 58.24 N., lon. 4.52 W.

Scrivelsby, a parish near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, the lord of the manor of which performs the office of champion of England at the king's coronation.

Scutari, a celebrated town of Asiatic Turkey, on the other side of the channel of Constantinople, of which city it is regarded as a suburb. It is built on the declivity of several hills, and, with its handsome mosques, palace, &c., has a very picturesque appearance from the opposite shores.—A town of Albania, Turkey in Europe, situated on a stream which issues from the Lake of Scutari. It has considerable trade. Pop. 40,000.

Scylla, a rock near the entrance of the Strait of Messina, 200 feet high, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated whirlpool called Charybdis.

Seaford, a town of Sussex, and one of the cinque-ports. Its fort is kept up; but its trade and harbour are inconsiderable. Pop. 1084.

Seara. See *Ceara*.

Seaton, a village in Haddingtonshire,

Scotland, near Preston-Pans.—Also, a village of Devonshire, on the coast of the English Channel.

Sebastian, St., a fortified frontier city and sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, with a strong castle on the summit of a mountain. As one of the keys of Spain, the possession of this place has always been of the greatest importance, and consequently the scene of desperate contests. In 1808 the French took it, and retained it till the 31st of August, 1813, when a British army carried it by assault, though not without enormous loss. Pop. 10,000.—A town and sea-port of Brazil, in the prov. of San Paulo, 160 m. SW. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 6000.

Sebastopol. See *Sevastopol*.

Sebenico, a strong sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, with a fort and castle. Lat. 43.45 N., lon. 15.53 E. Pop. 6000.

Sebou, a river of Morocco, which rises near the foot of Mount Atlas, flows near the city of Fez, and enters the ocean at Mehediah.

Sechura, a town of Peru, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing. Lat. 5.35 S., lon. 80.50 W.

Secunderabad, a town and military station of Hindoostan, situated in the dominions of the Nizam, 6 m. NW. of Hyderabad. Pop. 34,000.

Sedan, a town of France, dep. Ardennes. It has a strong castle, arsenal, and foundery of cannon: it is also of importance as a place for the woollen manufacture. Pop. 13,000.

Sedbergh, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near the Westmoreland border; it has an amply endowed free grammar school, and cotton mills. Pop. 2346.

Sedgemoor, a wild tract in Somersetshire, between King's Weston and Bridgewater; famous for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, by the troops of James II., in 1685.

Seez, a town in Orne, France. Pop. 3200.

Sefurieh (the ancient *Sepphoris*), a village of Palestine, 17 m. SE. of Acre.

Segeberg, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle on a neighbouring hill.

Segestan, or *Seistan*, a prov. of Afghanistan, on the border of Persia, now chiefly desert, but containing many evidences of former cultivation. It includes the extensive lake of Zurrah.

Segni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here. Pop. 3400.

Sego, a city of Nigritia, cap. of Bambara, consisting of four walled towns. Lat. 14.5 N., lon. 2.26 W.

Segorbe, a city of Spain, in Valencia. The vicinity abounds in every kind of fruit, and in the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. Lat. 39.52 N., lon. 0.28 W. Pop. 6800.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 750 yards in length, supported by 161 arches of a prodigious height, in two stories. Here the best cloth in Spain is made. The town was taken in 1808 by the French, who occupied it till 1814. Pop. 6600.

Segura, a town of Spain, prov. Jacn.

near the western base of a mountain-chain (or sierra) to which its name is given. Pop. 2500.—Another, also in Spain, 50 m. SSE. of Badajos. Pop. 2700.

Seiks, or *Seikhs*, a people in the north-west part of Hindoostan, within the British territory of the Punjaub. The Seiks are a tribe sprung from Hindoos and Mohammedans. They are in general strong and well-made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare. They have the Hindoo east of countenance, somewhat altered by a long beard; are as active as the Mahrattas, and much more robust; and their courage is equal to that of any of the natives of India. The Seiks, unlike the Hindoos, admit proselytes, abolish the distinctions of tribe or caste, and eat all kinds of flesh except that of cows.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Châtillon, Troyes, Melun, Paris, Mantes, and Rouen, and enters the English Channel at Havre de Grace. The entire course of the Seine, in consequence of its numerous windings, is estimated at 500 miles, for nearly 350 of which it is navigable. At Paris it is from 300 to 500 feet wide; at its mouth the width is seven miles.—A small dep. of France, which includes Paris, and a district of about seven miles round that city. Pop. 1,954,000.

Seine-Inferieure, or *Lower Seine*, a maritime dep. of France, including part of the old province of Normandy. Agriculture is more advanced in this than in most other depts. It also ranks high in manufacturing industry. Pop. 790,000.

Seine-et-Marne, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France. It is one of the finest agricultural depts. of France, and export large quantities of wheat and oats. Cattle, sheep, wool, wax, and honey are also important articles of commerce. The manufactures embrace linen and cotton fabrics, hardware, leather, and paper. Pop. 352,000.

Seine-et-Oise, a dep. of France, including the south-west part of the old province of the Isle of France, with the circular dep. of the Seine, which it surrounds. Wine and cider are produced in tolerable abundance; figs, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits and vegetables furnish a supply for the Paris markets. Pop. 513,000.

Selby, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse. It is the birth-place of Henry I., whose father, William I., built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. Pop. 6192.

Selefskeh, the ancient Seleucia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania.

Selenginsk, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, with a fort. Lat. 51.16 N., lon. 107.28 E.

Selkirkshire, a hilly county of Scotland, 28 miles long and 18 where broadest. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala. Its capital is the borough of *Selkirk*, in which are manufactures of stockings, inkle, and leather. Total pop. 14,091.

Seltzer, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Nas-

sau, in Germany, celebrated for a spring of mineral water.

Semendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube, below Belgrade. Pop. 12,000.

Semlin, a frontier town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, seated at the junction of the Save with the Danube, opposite Belgrade. It is a place of considerable trade as an entrepôt between Austria and Turkey. Pop. about 10,000.

Sempach, a small town of Switzerland, situated on the L. of Sempach, 8 m. NW. of Lucerne; famous for a victory gained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1386.

Semur-en-Auxois, a town of France, in the dep. of Côte d'Or, with a castle. Pop. 4050.

Semur-en-Briennois, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire.

Seneca, a lake, river, and town of New York, in Onondago county, U. S. Pop. of town, 3600.

Seneffe, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainault, near which a most obstinate battle was fought, in 1674, between the French, under the famous Prince of Condé, and the Confederates, commanded by the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III.

Senegal, a large river of W. Africa, which rises about lat. 10.16 N., lon. 11 W., and flows into the Atlantic. It is infested with crocodiles; and its mouth, nearly two miles wide, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous.—The name given to some small French colonial establishments on the W. coast of Africa, comprising the island and town of St Louis, at the mouth of the river Senegal, together with several forts along its banks, and the island and fort of Goree, immediately to the south of Cape Verde. The climate is hot and unhealthy; and the wet season is particularly unfavourable to Europeans. The vegetable products are varied and abundant; including palms, mimosas, gum trees of numerous kinds, Senegal ebony, and other valuable timber; with cotton, indigo, coffee, cassia, millet, maize, &c. Among the wild animals are the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, wild boar, buffalo, great numbers of deer, and birds and reptiles in immense variety.

Senegambia, a country on the western coast of Africa, so called from two great rivers, the Senegal and Gambia, which here enter the ocean. It contains several petty native kingdoms, and numerous forests that yield abundance of gum. The English settlements of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, together with the French establishments on the Senegal, are within its limits.

Senes, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes.

Senlis, a town of France, dep. Oise. Pop. 5180.

Senna, a city of Persia, in Irak, standing in a luxuriant vale, rich in fruits, tobacco, and grain. Lat. 35.12 N., lon. 47.5 E.

Sennar, a populous city of Nubia, the former capital of an independent state. It stands on the left bank of the Blue Nile, and is now chiefly in ruins, the pop. be-

CHOOSE NONE TO SERVE THEE THAT HATH SERVED THY BETTERS.

IF AN ASS KICK THEE, USE A CUDGEL, BUT KICK HIM NOT AGAIN.

ing reduced from 30,000 to fewer than 4000.

Sens, a town in the department of Yonne, France. Here are manufactures of velvet, cotton, leather, and glue; and a good trade in agricultural produce. Lat. 48.12 N., lon. 3.17 E. Pop. 10,000.

Serah, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore, with a stone fort.

Serampore, a town of British India, on the Hooghly, 12 m. above Calcutta. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but was transferred, by purchase, to the British government, in 1845. It contains a large college for the instruction of native youths, an extensive missionary printing establishment, &c. Pop. about 15,000.

Seres, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, having numerous mosques, churches, public baths, and fountains; large quantities of cotton are grown in its vicinity, and exported; and there are several linen and cotton manufactories. Pop. about 25,000.

Serfo (the ancient Seriphos), a mountainous island of Greece, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. Lat. 37.9 N., lon. 25.30 E.

Sergipe, a town and maritime province of Brazil. The surface of the prov. is uneven, but it has scarcely a hill of any considerable height. Total pop. 182,100.

Serinagur, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Gurwhal. Lat. 30.11 N., lon. 78.44 E. See also *Cashmere*.

Seringapatam, a fortified city of Hindoostan, which under Hyder Ali and Tippoo was the capital of the southern district of Mysore. It is situate on a small island in the riv. Cauvery, defended by a strong fort, which, in 1799, was stormed by the British and the Nizam's forces, and carried by assault, in which Tippoo Saib was killed. Seringapatam has since been in the possession of the British.

Servan, *St.*, a town and sea-port of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, adjoining St Malo.

Servia, a principality on the Danube, nominally belonging to European Turkey, but in a great measure independent of the Porte. The climate is remarkably variable; the heats of summer and the cold of winter being both excessive, but the autumn is temperate and agreeable. Most kinds of grain are raised, especially maize; the vine is pretty generally grown; and hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco are also cultivated. With regard to animals, hogs are by far the most valuable and favourite stock, and constitute the principal export from Servia. The forests contain an abundance of good timber; and there are mines of copper, iron, lead, coal, and quicksilver. Pop. about 1,200,000.

Sesto, a town of Italy, prov. Milan, situated at the S. extremity of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2300.

Se-tcheow, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 27.10 N., lon. 108.25 E.

Se-tchuen, an inland province of China. It produces a great quantity of silk, and is rich in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c. Pop. 21,000,000.

Setta, an inland town of Dahomey, Western Africa, 30 m. NNE. of Abomey. Pop. 9000.

Settle, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Ribble; it has several cotton-mills. Pop. 1586.

Setubal. See *Ubes*, *St.*

Sevastopol, a town and sea-port of European Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the most secure harbours in the world. Sevastopol was founded in 1780, on the site of the former Tartar village of Akhtiar, and contained, prior to the year 1854, a pop. of 38,000. Its siege by the united armies of France and England, undertaken in that year, and prolonged over a period of eleven months, constitutes one of the most striking chapters of modern history. The Russians ultimately evacuated the town, the fortifications of which were destroyed by the besieging army.

Sevenoaks, a market-town in Kent. Here is a free-school, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418. Near the town is Knolle, the former magnificent seat of the Dukes of Dorset. Pop. 4118.

Severina, *St.*, a fortified town of S. Italy, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a craggy rock.

Severino, *St.*, a town of Italy, prov. Macerata; lat. 43.11, lon. 13.10. Pop. 1860.

Severn, a river of England (second only to the Thames in magnitude), that has its rise in the mountain Plinlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Brythen Hills; then passes into Worcester-shire, and runs through its whole length into Gloucestershire. Below Gloucester it widens considerably; and, entering the sea, its mouth forms the commencement of the Bristol Channel. — A river of Maryland, U. S., which waters Anapolis, and enters Chesapeake Bay by a broad estuary.

Severndroog, a strong hill fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore territory. It was stormed and taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1791.

Sevier, a town of the United States, in Tennessee.

Sevigny, a town in Ardennes, France.

Seville, a fortified city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St Peter's at Rome; the churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; and there are several palaces, a university, and 120 hospitals, richly endowed. The principal manufactures are silk, tobacco, and snuff. It is one of the most commercial towns in Spain, and the country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, oil, &c., various fruits, more especially oranges. Pop. 152,000.

Sevres, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, long famous for its royal manufactory of porcelain. Pop. 4900.

Sevres (Deux), a department of France, including the middle part of the old province of Poitou. Pop. 327,300.

Sewalik, a chain of hills in Hindoostan, separating the province of Gurwal from that of Delhi.

HONOUR THE GOOD, THAT HE MAY HONOUR THEE; AND THE BAD, THAT HE MAY NOT DISHONOUR THEE.

"SOON" IS LATE, AND "BY-AND-BY" IS WHEN HE PLEASETH THAT SAYS SO

Seychelles, a group of islands (30 in number) in the Indian Ocean. They belong to Britain, and form a dependency of the Mauritius. Cotton, coffee, tobacco, with rice and various fruits, are grown on these islands, which possess in general a fertile soil, and contain several good harbours. Mahé, the largest of the group, is in lat. 4.40 S., and lon. 55.26 E. Pop. about 7000.

Sezanne, a town in Marne, France.

Shaftesbury, a borough in Dorsetshire. Pop. 2472.

Shahabad, a fertile district of British India, presid. Bengal; producing opium, tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, and hemp.

Shahjehanpoor, a district of British India, NW. provinces of Bengal pres. Its cap. has the same name. Pop. 50,000.

Shang-hae, a flourishing sea-port of China, prov. Kiang-soo, situated 14 m. above the mouth of the navigable river Woosung, and 150 m. SE. of Nankin. It is the most northerly of the five ports opened to trade by the treaty of 1842, and has since commanded a large share of the British trade with China. The home traffic, both inland and coastwise, is very great. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, and in many respects superior to any in the United Kingdom. It issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then flows south-west to Limerick, below which it forms a long estuary, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Shan-tung, a maritime prov. of China, embracing the peninsula which stretches to the eastward, between the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pe-che-lee. Its inland portion is traversed by the Grand Canal. It is one of the most populous provinces of China, and is stated to have 29 millions of inhabitants, equivalent to 515 inhab. to the square mile. The capital is Tsi-nan-foo.

Shapinsha, one of the Orkney Islands. The coasts are level, and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high, and fit only for sheep-pasture.

Sharpsburg, a town of Maryland, U. S.

Shary, a river of Central Africa, flowing into Lake Chad, on the southern side of that body of water. Its upper course has not been explored.

Shawl (or *Quetta*), a town in Beloochistan, near the NW. extremity of the Bolan Pass. The valley in which it stands is exceedingly fertile.

Shawneetown, a town of Illinois, U. S., on the Ohio river, with extensive salt-works.

Sheerness, a town in Kent, on the north-west point of the island of Sheppey, at the mouth of the main branch of the Medway, with a fort and dockyard. Pop. 13,956.

Sheffield, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, long celebrated for its cutlery and various hardware manufactures, and where, also, are several foundries for iron, brass, and white metal. The carpet manufacture is very considerable, and numerous looms are employed in weaving hair-seating. Here are also lead works and cotton-mills, and the neighbourhood a-

bounds with coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable within three miles of the town. Pop. 239,946. — A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Berkshire county.

Shefford, a market-town in Bedfordshire. Pop. 1015.

Shelburne, a town in Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Roseway. Lat. 43.46 N., lon. 65.0 W.

Shenandoah, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in Augusta county, flows north-east 200 miles, through a fertile valley, bounded by mountains, and enters the Potomac at Shepherdstown.

Shendy, a town in Upper Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, above the junction of the Atbara. It has declined in importance since the Egyptian conquest of Nubia. Near Shendy are the remains of the ancient Meröe.

Shepherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the south of Malicollo. Lat. 16.58 S., lon. 168.42 E.

Shepherdstown, a town of Virginia, U. S., in Berkley county, with a manufacture of small arms.

Sheppey, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, which contains the towns of Queenborough and Sheerness, and several villages.

Shepton Mallet, a market-town in Somersetshire, with manufactures of silk and velvet. Pop. 4363.

Sherborne, a town in Dorsetshire, with silk mills, and a linen manufacture. Pop. 5523.

Sherbro, an island and fort on the coast of Western Africa, to the SE. of Sierra Leone, and at the mouth of Sherboro' River. It belongs to Britain.

Sherburn, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Werk. Pop. 1465.

Sher shel, the ancient Julia Cæsarea, a town of Algeria, in the prov. of Mascara. Lat. 36.26 N., lon. 1.48 E.

Shetland, or *Zetland*, the general name of about 40 islands, many of them very small, situated 100 miles NNE. of Caithness, in Scotland, lying between 59.56 and 61.15 N. lat. The climate, habits of the inhabitants, &c., are much the same as in the Orkneys. Pop. 31,605.

Shibam, a city of Arabia, on the coast of Hadramaut. Lat. 15.25 N., lon. 49.40 E.

Shields, North, a sea-port of Northumberland, on the river Tyne, near its mouth. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, and, with South Shields, on the opposite side of the river, may be deemed the port of Newcastle. Pop. 9595.

Shields, South, a market-town in the co. of Durham, on the river Tyne. Many trading vessels are built here; and it has very considerable salt-works, and several glass-works; but the main dependence of North and South Shields is on the coal trade of the river. Pop. 45,336.

Shieldsborough, a town of Mississippi, chief of Hancock county, U. S.

Shiffnall, a market-town in Shropshire. Pop. 2190.

Shikarpore, a town of British India, prov. of Sind, 15 m. distant from the W. bank of the Indus, and on the road lead-

THERE IS A REMEDY FOR EVERYTHING, COULD WE BUT FIND IT.

THERE WERE NO ILL LANGUAGE, IF IT WERE NOT ILL TAKEN.

ing to Afghanistan through the Bolan Pass. Pop. 30,000.

Shilelah, a village in Ireland, in Wicklow county. Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for its oak, which was exported to various parts, and is still shown in the roof of Westminster Hall, and in some ancient buildings on the continent.

Shin, Loch, a lake in the south part of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

Shipston-on-Stour, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Warwickshire. Pop. 1760.

Shiraz, a city of Persia, capital of Fars, seated within a spacious and fertile vale. Here are many fine mosques and noble edifices, good bazaars and caravansaries, and manufactures of swords, fire-arms, fine pottery, and glass-war. Shiraz is celebrated for its wine; and the beauty and fertility of the neighbourhood have been eulogized by its native poet, Hafiz. In 1853, Shiraz was almost destroyed by an earthquake.

Shirvan, a district of Asiatic Russia, forming part of the Transcaucasian territory of Russia. It lies to the eastward of Georgia, and extends to the shores of the Caspian Sea. Shirvan includes the lower portion of the Kour valley,—for the most part a fertile and watered plain. The chief town is *Baku*, upon the shore of the Caspian Sea.

Shoa, a kingdom of Africa, forming the SE. portion of Abyssinia, and constituting one of the independent states into which that country is now divided. Shoa embraces a series of rocky plateaux, intersected by deep and narrow valleys, with precipitous sides. These valleys are luxuriantly wooded, and—as well as the lower declivities of the mountains—possess an extremely fertile soil. The most considerable river is the *Hawash*, which flows along the eastern border of the kingdom. The inhabitants of Shoa are nominally followers of the Christian religion, but their mode of life is coarse and barbarous, and many of their habits of the most revolting description. The common practice of eating raw flesh, while yet warm and quivering with life, may be mentioned as an example. Some amount of trade is carried on with the neighbouring countries, grain and a coarse cotton cloth (the latter manufactured on every farm) being the chief articles of export. Coffee, gold-dust, ivory, gums and spices, and ostrich-feathers, with other characteristic productions of the adjacent regions of Africa, are also supplied by the traders of Shoa to the merchants who frequent the ports of Zeyla and Berbera, on the shores of the Gulf of Aden. The greater part of the population are devoted to agricultural pursuits, but large numbers are accustomed to the use of arms, and Shoa has been the frequent theatre of conflict with the savage Galla tribes who dwell in the vicinity. The Christian population of Shoa is estimated as a million, to which may be added 1,500,000 dependent tribes, either Mohammedan or Pagan.

Shoreham, a bor. in Sussex, commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it

from Old Shoreham, which lies near it, and is now of little account. A handsome suspension bridge, built by the Duke of Norfolk, here crosses the Adur. Pop. 3678.

Shrewsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges. It was formerly the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth called Welsh webs, and for other Welsh commodities; but that branch of manufactures is now much fallen off. At the entrance of the town from London is a fine Doric column, surmounted by a statue, in honour of Lord Hill. Shrewsbury has a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry of Monmouth, afterwards Henry V., and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Pop. 23,406.

—A town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county.

Shropshire [*Salop*], a co. of England, 50 miles long and 40 broad, containing 858,240 acres, divided into 13 hundreds and 216 parishes, and having 17 market-towns. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the north and east parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; the south and west, being mountainous, are less fertile, but yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tems. Total pop. 248,111.

Shumla, a strong city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It has some manufactures of silk and wool, with considerable interior trade. Pop. 50,000.

Shuster, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, seated on the left bank of the Karoon river. It was almost depopulated by the plague in 1832, but it is now supposed to contain a pop. of 15,000.

Siam, a large kingdom of Asia, situated in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper, and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, eagle-wood, and musk. The woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which, there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico or silk girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. The men are of an olive colour, with little beard; but the women are of a straw complexion. They have been said to excel in the fabrication of gold, in fireworks, and in miniature-painting; but in mechanical ingenuity they are decidedly inferior to the natives of China and Cochin-China. The religion and language of the Siamese resembles that of the Burmese; and their temples and priests are very numerous. The pop. is supposed to number six millions. The capital is Bang-kok.

Sias, a river of European Russia, which falls into Lake Ladoga, on its southern shore.

Siberia, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It extends 3500 miles from east to west, and 1200 from north to south, embracing above a fourth part of the Asiatic continent. The south portion of Siberia is fertile, but the north and east parts are extremely cold, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and traversed by enormous rivers, which pursue their course to the Arctic Ocean. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes, of fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size. The inhabitants are of three sorts: the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The native Siberians dwell in under-ground huts in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans every year carry their merchandise to China. Pop. 4,000,000.

Sicily, the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean, separated from Calabria, in Italy, by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Messina, has the title of a kingdom, and is divided into seven provinces. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under one government, and the productions of the two countries are nearly the same. Sicily is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are strong and compact, with particularly large horns. There are snakes of a great size in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards, of a beautiful green colour. In this island is the celebrated volcano called Etna. Pop. 2,392,000.

Sidmouth, a market-town in Devonshire. It is seated between two steep ranges of hills; and from its sheltered situation, freedom from fogs, and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, it has long been a favourite watering-place. Pop. 3360.

Sidra, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis. Its shores are occupied by Arabs, who are scattered about in bodies of 200 or 300 each.

Siegen, a town and castle of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, 40 m. SSW. of Arnsberg. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, foundries, &c. Pop. 6500.

Sienna, or *Siena*, a city of Italy, in Tuscany, with a university and a citadel. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. Pop. 22,000.

Sierra Leone, a colonial establishment of Great Britain, on the western coast of Africa. It embraces a peninsula, of diversified surface, and containing an area of 232 sq. m. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather: the combined heat and

humidity of the climate, indeed, render it generally unhealthy. The cultivated parts are rich in rice and millet; and it is one of the most fruitful countries on the coast. The population of Sierra Leone consists almost entirely of negroes, 56,000 in number—the greater part of them consisting of liberated slaves, taken from the vessels captured by the British cruisers off the African coast. There is a governor appointed by the British crown, with a few white settlers. The cap. of the settlement is Freetown.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile.

Sifanto. See *Siphanto*.

Sigmaringen, a town and castle in the small principality of Hohenzollern, on the Danube. Pop. 1800.

Signy l'Abbaye, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes. Pop. 2500.

Sigtuna, a town of Sweden, 24 m. NW. of Stockholm, on Lake Maclar. Pop. 1200.

Siguenza, a city of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. Lat. 40.58 N., lon. 2.51 W. Pop. 4700.

Sikkim, a principality of Northern Hindoostan, under Brit. protection. The surface in general is hilly and jungly, but much cultivation is carried on near the Teesta and its different branches. Pop. 61,700.

Sikokf, one of the islands of the Japan group, and the fourth in point of magnitude. It lies to the southward of Nippon, and rises in the interior into lofty mountains. The coast is indented by numerous bays.

Silberberg, a strong town of Silesia, 40 m. SSW. of Breslau. Pop. 1750.

Silesia, an important province of the Prussian dominions: the principal rivers of which are the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa; and the chief towns, Breslau, Liegnitz, Glogau, Gorlitz, Glatz, &c. A long chain of mountains (known as the Riesen Giberge, the Sudeten Gebirge, &c.) bounds Silesia on the south. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. Pop. (in 1871), 3,707,000.

—Also a small prov. of Austria, lying to the S. of the above. It has an area of 1988 sq. m., and a pop. of 444,000. Troppau is its chief town.

Silistria, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, situated on the S. bank of the Danube. It has undergone numerous sieges by Russia, of which that in 1854 is memorable for the heroic and successful defence made by its garrison; the besieging army having been compelled to recross the Danube, with immense loss.

Silivri, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Sea of Marmora.

Silkeborg, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a castle.

Silla, a town of Nigritia, in Bambara.

Sillee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. Lat. 23.20 N., lon. 85.55 E.

MANY CAN SPEAK WELL, WHO KNOW NOT HOW TO HOLD THEIR TONGUES.

BIRDS OF ILL ODOUR ARE OFTEN DRESSED IN THE GAYEST PLUMAGE.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary county. Pop. 480.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in Algarve.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. Pop. 1,183,000.—The capital of the above gov., on the Volga. Pop. 25,000.

Simla, a town in the hill-country of British India, situated in the tract which adjoins the upper Sutlej, at an elevation of 7866 feet above the sea. It has of late years become a favourite resort as a sanitary station.

Simon, St., an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia.

Simplon, Mount, one of the highest of the Italian Alps, reaching 11,541 ft above the sea. An admirable road was constructed here by order of Napoleon, which now forms one of the principal means of communication of Italy and Switzerland.

Sinai, a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petrea, in the peninsula at the north end of the Red Sea, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba. It consists of a group of eminences, in which are comprehended Mount Horeb and other remarkable places mentioned in sacred history. The highest peak of the Sinai group reaches 9300 ft. above the sea.

Sinaloa (or *Cinaloa*), a maritime prov. of Mexico, lying upon the shore of the Gulf of California. The country is chiefly low and flat towards the coast, producing good crops of grain; there are extensive forests in the interior. The number of Indians is small. Area, 35,721 sq. m. Total pop. 160,000. Culiacan is the chief town.

Sinde, a province of British India, about 350 miles in length, extending along both banks of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Mooltan. The inhabitants are principally Mohammedans, but there are a considerable number of Hindoos. Prior to 1843, when the arms of Sir Charles Napier brought the province under British rule, Sinde was despotically governed by native chieftains called Aneers. The condition of its inhabitants has been in all respects greatly ameliorated during the subsequent period of British sway, and the productive resources of the province greatly increased. It is only in the parts immediately watered by the Indus, however, that the soil of Sinde is fertile: elsewhere the country is arid and sandy. Rice is the staple produce. Indigo, sugar, tobacco, and hemp, are also raised. The chief towns are Hyderabad, Tattah, Shikarpore, and Kurrahee.

Sines, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo.

Sin-gan, a city of China, capital of Shen-see prov. Lat. 34.16 N., lon. 108.44 E.

Singapore, a settlement belonging to Great Britain, at the south extremity of the Malay peninsula. The town of Singapore lies on the S. side of an island of the same name, 27 m. long by 15 broad, and having an area of 270 sq. m. The surface of the island is diversified, the soil fertile, and the climate equable and healthy. This territory came into the possession of Britain in 1818, when the town of Singapore was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles,

and rose rapidly into commercial importance. The pop. now numbers 150,000, consisting chiefly of Chinese and Malays.

Sinigaglia, a sea-port town of Italy, on the Adriatic, 16 m. NW. of Ancona. Sinigaglia is the seat of the greatest of the Italian fairs. Pop. 8000.

Sinoub, or *Sinope*, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the shore of the Black Sea. Pop. 4000.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Valais. Pop. 3500.

Siout, the present capital of Upper Egypt, situated on the left bank of the Nile; in it are several mosques, the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. Pop. about 20,000.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best-cultivated islands of the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 37.0 N., lon. 24.40 E.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in Laristan. Lat. 35.20 N., lon. 52.25 E.

Sirhind, a town of Hindoostan, 155 m. NW. of Delhi. It was formerly a famous city, but is now an extensive mass of ruins.

Sistova, a town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, very picturesquely situated on the Danube. Pop. 12,000.

Sitka, a group of islands belonging to Russia, and situated off the NW. coast of America (lat. 57° N.). New Arkhangel, the chief Russian settlement in this region, is situated on one of the group.

Sittingbourne, a town in Kent, on the road from London to Canterbury. Pop. 6148.

Sivach, or *Putrid Sea*, a lagoon on the east side of the Crimea, from which very unhealthy exhalations arise in summer.

Sivas, a city of Asiatic Turkey, with a castle and about 50,000 inhab. It is the cap. of the pashalick of Roum or Sivas, which embraces the eastern interior of Asia Minor.

Sivah, an oasis of the African desert, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying-places of the ancient inhabitants.

Skagen, or *Skaw*, a cape that is the northern extremity of Denmark; and from which there extends into the sea a long sandbank, called Skagen Raek. Lat. 57.44 N., lon. 10.35 E.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. Lat. 58.16 N., lon. 14.0 E.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in Aggerhuus, noted for its mines of iron and copper.

Skene, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near a small lake of the same name.

Skibbereen, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with linen manufactures, several large flour-mills, &c. Pop. 3694.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, 3022 feet above the sea.

Skipness, a town in Argyleshire, with a castle of great size and antiquity.

Skipton, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton-works. Pop. 6042.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c.; but the basaltic

columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights.

Skyro, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, with a rugged surface. Lat. 38.50 N., lon. 24.40 E. Pop. about 2000.

Slane, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, with a castle and extensive flour-mills. Pop. 387.

Slave Lake, Great, in the north-west part of North America. It receives many streams, and is full of islands.

Sleaford, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the Slea, which is navigable hence to the Witham. Pop. 3592.

Sleswig, a duchy of N. Europe, formerly attached to the Danish crown, but (along with Holstein) separated from Denmark by the Dano-German war of 1864, and since attached to the Prussian monarchy (prov. Sleswig-Holstein). P. 406,000.—The cap. of the above, on the river Sle. P. 11,000.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the prov. of Connaught, 25 miles long and 22 broad; divided into 39 parishes. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast. The chief rivers are the Sligo and Moy, and it has many small lakes. The linen manufacture flourishes in this district. Total pop. 115,311.—Its cap. is a borough and sea-port of the same name, which, as the entrepôt of an extensive country, has a considerable trade. Near it is a place called the Giant's Grave, where many large stones are placed in a similar manner to those of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. Pop. 10,420.

Slitehamn, a sea-port of Sweden, in the Island of Gottland. Lat. 57.42 N., lon. 18.50 E.

Slough, a town in Buckinghamshire, 2 m. N. of Windsor, and on line of Great Western Railway. Pop. 4509.

Sluys, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand. Lat. 51.19 N., lon. 3.25 E.

Smethwick, a village in Staffordshire, near Birmingham. Here is a great manufacture of gun-barrels, and an iron foundry, belonging to the Soho works.

Smithfield, a town of Virginia, U. S., in Isle of Wight county.—A town of North Carolina, capital of Johnson county.

Smithland, a town of Kentucky, U. S., chief of Livingston county.

Smithtown, a town of the State of New York, U. S., in Suffolk county.

Smithville, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Brunswick county. Lat. 33.50 N., lon. 78.30 W.

Smolensk, a gov. of European Russia, between the 30th and 26th deg. of E. lon., and the 53rd and 57th of N. lat. The forests are very extensive, and furnish a considerable revenue; the mines produce iron and copper; and corn, hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco are cultivated, the soil being generally fertile. Pop. 1,137,000.—The capital of the above gov., situated on both sides of the Dnieper. It was here that a decided resistance was made to the French army in 1812. Pop. 21,000.

Smyrna, an ancient city and celebrated sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. It is, indeed, a rendezvous

of merchants from almost all parts of the world. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. Pop. about 150,000.

Smyrna, New, a town of Florida.

Snaith, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the Aire. Pop. 1763.

Sneek, or *Snitz*, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Friesland, with 7700 inhab.

Snowdon, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Caernarvonshire, and the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills. The height of this mountain, from the level of the sea to the highest peak, is 3571 feet. From its summits may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

Snowhill, a town of Maryland. Lat. 38.8 N., lon. 75.26 W.

Soar, a river of Leicestershire, which rises from two sources in the south-west part of the county, flows by Leicester and Mountsorrel, passes Loughborough, and then separates this county from Nottinghamshire to its entrance in the Trent.

Society Isles, seven islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, and so called in honour of the Royal Society. The largest member of the group is Tahiti (or Otaheite). The pop. of the entire archipelago does not probably exceed 18,000 or 20,000, the majority of them converts to Christianity, through missionary influence.

Socorro, a town of S. America, in New Granada, cap. of a province. Pop. 12,000.

Socota, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the mountainous district of Lasta. Lat. 12.10 N., lon. 38.57 E.

Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying 49 leagues from Cape Gardafui, on the coast of Africa. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for fine aloes. The natives are Mohammedans, with a mixture of paganism.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a market-town in Gloucestershire. Pop. 1112.

Soest, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 m. N. of Arnsberg. Pop. 9000.

Sofala, a sea-port town on the SE. coast of Africa, to the south of the Zambesi riv., and within the limits of the territory subject to Portuguese sway. It has some trade, exporting gold-dust, bees-wax, and other African commodities. Sofala lies at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Soham, a market-town in Cambridgeshire, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Mere. Pop. 4278.

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, near Birmingham, famous for its immense iron-works. Here is also made every article common to the Birmingham trade.

Soignies, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 10 m. NE. of Mons. Pop. 6500.

Soissons, a fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, and situated on the river Aisne. Pop. 7900.

Soldin, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops. Pop. 6000.

Solfatara, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus, on the

LAW SHOULD NOT BE THE RICH MAN'S LUXURY, BUT THE POOR MAN'S REMEDY.

POSITIVENESS IS ONE OF THE MOST CERTAIN MARKS OF A WEAK JUDGMENT.

banks of which stood the temple and oracle of Faunus.

Solfatara, a volcanic mountain, on the N. side of the Bay of Naples.

Solihull, a town in Warwickshire. Pop. 3329.

Solikamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits. Lat. 59.16 N., lon. 57.26 E.

Solingen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 m. ESE. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 6600.

Soller, a town of Majorca, in a celebrated vale of orange-trees.

Solo, or *Surakarta*, the native capital of Java, and the residence of the emperor. Lat. 7.34 S., lon. 110.53 E.

Solor, an island of the East Indies, to the south of Celebes and west of Flores. Lat. 9.0 S., lon. 123.53 E.

Solothurn, or *Soleure*, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chain of the Jura. Pop. 74,700.—The capital of the above canton, on the Aar, near the foot of the Jura mountains. Pop. 5370.

Solsona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia.

Solva, or *Solfach*, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a harbour on St Bride's Bay. Pop. 600.

Solway Firth, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland, in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kircudbrightshire, in Scotland. A number of rivers pour into this firth on the Scottish side, the principal of which are the Dee, Orr, Nith, Annan, and Esk.

Solymania, or *Suleimaniyeh*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Lower Kurdistan. Pop. about 14,000. Lat. 35.34 N., lon. 45.33 E.

Sombrerete, a town of Mexico, in Zacatecas, the seat of the council of mines.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islets in the West Indies, belonging to the British. Lat. 18.34 N., lon. 63.37 W.

Somerset, a town of Massachusetts, U. S. —Another in New Jersey. —Another in Pennsylvania.

Somersetshire, a county of England, 65 miles long and 45 broad, containing 1,950,880 acres, divided into 42 hundreds and 475 parishes, and having two cities and 28 market-towns. The soil in the north-east quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called the Mendip Hills. On the west side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the north-west corner is the sterile region of Exmoor. The southern part is high, but well-cultivated; and throughout the county vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Tone, Brue, and Avon. Bath and Wells are the two cities. Total pop. 463,483.

Somerton, a market-town in Somersetshire, formerly a considerable place, whence the county took its name. Between this town and Bridgewater is Sedgemoor, memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685. Pop. 2206.

Somme, a department of France, including the west part of the old province of Picardy. Pop. 572,000. —The river which gives name to the above dep. It rises in Aisne, and runs generally NW. to

the English Channel, which it enters below St Valery.

Sommelsdyck, a town of Holland in the province of Holland, chief of the island of Overflakkee. Pop. 2500.

Sommerfeld, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with manufactures of fine cloth. Pop. 3650.

Sommieres, a town in Gard, France, with 3000 inhabitants.

Somorrostro, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron mine.

Sonderborg, a sea-port of Denmark, on the island of Alsen, with an ancient castle, in which Christian II. was confined 13 years. Pop. 3300.

Sondershausen, a city of central Germany, 34 m. NNW. of Weimar, cap. of the princip. of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Pop. 3500.

Sondrio, a town of Northern Italy, the cap. of a circle of the same name. It lies 57 m. NNE. of Milan. Pop. 4800.

Sone, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the high table-land of Gundwana, near to that of the Nerbudda. It flows in a north-easterly course, and joins the Ganges.

Sonehut, a small town and mud fort of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, the seat of a rajah. Lat. 23.33 N., lon. 82.33 E.

Sonneberg, a town in the principality of Saxe Meiningen, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c. Pop. 3800.

Sonora, a province of Mexico. It is a hilly and arid country, but famed for excellent horses and cattle. The north part is called Pimeria, and inhabited by the Pimas nation of Indians. Pop. 139,370.

Sooloo, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying south-west of Mindanao, almost mid-way between that island and Borneo. They are governed by a sultan, and are estimated to contain a population of 200,000, whose habits are chiefly piratical.

Soonda, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. Lat. 14.43 N., lon. 74.58 E.

Soonerong, a town in Bengal, formerly famous for a manufacture of fine cloth.

Sophia, a city of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria. Though extremely mean in appearance, and badly situated, it is considered as the capital of Bulgaria, and has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, leather, tobacco, &c. Pop. 50,000.

Sora, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the frontiers of the Campagna di Roma. Pop. about 10,000.

Sorau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 50 m. SSE. of Frankfort, with manufactures of cloth, and 7400 inhabitants.

Sorel, or *William Henry*, a town of Lower Canada, seated at the confluence of the river Richelieu with St Lawrence, 45 m. below Montreal. Pop. 4000.

Soria (the ancient *Numantia*), a city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov. of its own name, and situated near the source of the Douro. Pop. 5400.

Sorrento, a city and sea-port of Italy, in Principato Citra; the birth-place of Tasso. Pop. 9000.

Sos, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

Sospello, a town of France, dep. Alpes

Marit., with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs.

Soo-chow, a celebrated and populous city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 31.22 N., lon. 120.0 E.

Souakin, a sea-port of Nubia, on the coast of the Red Sea. It has a good harbour, and a small amount of trade.

Souillac, a town of France, dep. Lot.

Sound, The, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Cattegat into the Baltic.

Sourabaya, a large town on the north-east coast of Java, capital of a district. Pop. 50,000.

Soure, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. Pop. 3600.

Southam, a market-town in Warwickshire. Pop. 1674.

Southampton, a borough, and a town and county of itself, in Hampshire; it stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water. It has greatly increased in size and commercial importance within recent years; docks on an extensive scale have been constructed, a new pier built, and a considerable accession of foreign trade has taken place. Southampton is the principal station of the steamers for Havre, Dieppe, &c., and other French ports, as well as for the Mediterranean. Three miles hence, to the south-east, are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Pop. 53,741.—A town of New York, U. S., in Suffolk co.

Southend, a village in Essex, on the north bank of the Thames, nearly opposite Sheerness. It is resorted to as a summer bathing-place. Pop. 2808.—A village in Argyleshire, Scotland.

Southfleet, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. Stone coffins, urns, &c., have been dug up here.

Southport, a sea-side town and bathing-place in Lancashire, on S. side of estuary of Ribble. Pop. 18,086.

Southwark, a borough in Surrey, which forms part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III. granted it to the city; it was then called the village of Southwark, and afterwards named the bailliwick. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge-Ward Without. Pop. 208,725.

Southwell, a market-town in Nottinghamshire. It is an ancient place, enjoying peculiar privileges, and has a fine collegiate church. Pop. 2400.

Southwold, a market-town in Suffolk, with a manufacture of salt, and a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. Pop. 2155.

Souigny, a town in Allier, France.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which rises in the west part of the county, flows by Eccleshall to Stafford, below which it receives the Peak, and soon afterward joins the Trent.

Sowerby Bridge, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, with extensive cotton and woolen manufactures. Pop. 7041.

Spa, a town and watering-place of Bel-

gium, in the province of Liege. It was at one time a place of great resort, and became so distinguished for its mineral waters, that the word "spa" was given to all mineral springs and fashionable bathing places, whether on the continent or in our own country. Pop. 3800.

Spain, an extensive country of Europe, occupying the largest portion of its SW. peninsula, being 650 miles long and 500 broad; and containing the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Aragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre. In 1833, however, a new arrangement was made, according to which Spain is divided into 49 provinces—the Canary and Balearic Islands constituting two of the number. The soil of Spain is fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, barilla, hemp, and sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Spain abounds in minerals and metals; cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turquoise-stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, jasper, emeralds, and amethysts, are found. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, and Minho. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, and their countenances expressive. Pride, often combined with indolence, forms an ingredient inherent in the Spanish character. Warm in their attachments, but bitter in their anger; firm in bodily suffering, yet vindictive in their revenge, there are few people so attractive in the friendly intercourse of society; while the beauty of the women, and the air of romance which they throw over every action, render their company as agreeable as it confessedly is dangerous. The bull-fight is the national game of Spain, and the passionate love of this spectacle almost exceeds belief. The established religion is Catholic. Madrid is the capital. In 1808 Napoleon attempted, by treachery and force, to subjugate this country; this led to the Peninsular war, in which the British took so large a share, and which was carried on until 1813, when the allied forces crossed the Bidassoa, and entered France. In the following year Ferdinand was restored. But the subsequent political condition of Spain has been disturbed, and frequent revolutionary movements have taken place. Pop. (in 1867) 16,374,000.

Spalatro, a city and sea-port of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic. It contains the ruins of a magnificent palace built by Diocletian, who died here. Pop. 7500.

Spalding, a market-town in Lincolnshire, seated on the Welland. It has a good trade in wool, corn, and coal; and much hemp and flax are grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9111.

Spandau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with a fine fortress. Pop. 9500.

Spangenberg, a town and castle of Hesse-Cassel, with 2200 inhab.

Spanish Town, the cap. of the island of Jamaica, but it is not otherwise important than as the official residence of the governor, and the seat of the judicial tribunals, &c. Pop. about 5000.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Lat. 35.50 N., lon. 5.56 W.

Spartivento, Cape, a low point that forms the south-east extremity of Italy. Lat. 37.50 N., lon. 16.40 E.

Speightstown, a sea-port of Barbadoes, on the NW. coast of the island.

Spey, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, divides Elginshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the North Sea at Garmouth.

Spezia, a maritime town of North Italy, to the SE. of Genoa, on a small gulf to which its name is given. Pop. 9800.

Spezia, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, at the E. entrance of the Gulf of Napoli. It has a town of the same name with a good harbour. Pop. 6000.

Sphagia, an island on the W. coast of the Morea, at the entrance of the Bay of Navarino. It belongs politically to the Ionian Islands.

Spigno, a town of N. Italy, prov. Alexandria. Lat. 44.32 N., lon. 8.20 E.

Spilsby, a market-town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1467.

Spinalonga, a sea-port of the Island of Candia, with a good harbour and a citadel. Lat. 35.20 N., lon. 25.48 E.

Spires, or *Speyer*, a city of W. Germany, capital of the Bavarian province of the Palatinate, and on the left bank of the river Rhine. Pop. 9200.

Spithead, a famous roadstead in the English Channel between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen (formerly called E. Greenland), the most northern country of Europe, consisting of a group of dreary islands, lying between 76.30 and 80.30 N. lat., and 9.0 and 24.0 E. lon., having Greenland to the W., and Nova Zembla to the E. In 1607 it was visited by Hudson, the celebrated English navigator, and soon after was resorted to annually by the English for taking whales.

Spoletto, a city of central Italy, prov. Perugia, formerly capital of the duchy which bore its name. Pop. 8000.

Sporades, the name formerly given to those islands in the Archipelago, scattered along the shores of Europe and of Asia, and not grouped round Delos, like the Cyclades.

Spotland, a township in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures. It adjoins Rochdale. Pop. 30,378.

Spree, a river of Prussia, which flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel opposite Spandau.

Springfield, a town of Massachusetts, U. States, cap. of Hampden co.—A town of Ohio, capital of Clark co.—Another, in Tennessee, cap. of Robertson co.—Another, in Kentucky, capital of Washington county.

Sprottau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 37 m. NW. of Liegnitz, and on the river Baber. Pop. 4200.

Spurn Head, a promontory on the south-east coast of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lat. 53.38 N., lon. 0.15 E.

Stade, a town of Hanover, 21 m. W. of Hamburg, and near the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. 5800.

Stadthagen, a strong town of Germany, within the princip. of Schaumburg Lippe.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland, on the west side of Mull. Here is a magnificent basaltic cavern, called Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length; the entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, and the interior is supported on each side by ranges of columns, roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. On the N. side of the island is another cavern, which exhibits the same appearances, but on a smaller scale.

Staffordshire, a co. of England, 55 miles long, and 42 broad, containing 734,720 acres, divided into five hundreds and 139 parishes, and having a city and 19 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manyfold. The soil in the southern part is good and rich. The middle is level and plain. The northern part, called the Moorland, is hilly and full of heaths, but contains rich mines of copper, lead, and coal. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties. Total pop. 858,326.

—*Stafford*, the capital of the above county, is a parl. borough, seated on the river Sow. It has a fine square market-place, and manufactures of leather and shoes. Pop. 14,437.—A town of Connecticut, U. S., famous for its iron manufactures.

Stagno, a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia. Lat. 43.12 N., lon. 17.50 E.

Staines, a market-town in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. Pop. 3464.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire. Pop. 1929.

Staley Bridge, a market-town in Lancashire, noted for weavers, dyers, and pressers of woollen cloth. Pop. 21,092.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, on the Welland. It has a good trade in coal, malt, and freestone. Pop. 7846.—A town of Connecticut, U. S., in Fairfield county.

Stampalia, an island in the Archipelago.

Stanchos, or *Cos*, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Anatolia. It is the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a variety of fruits, particular grapes and melons. Pop. 4000.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, seated on the river Rib. Pop. 2245.

Stanhope, a town in the co. of Durham, chiefly inhabited by miners. Pop. 9654.

Stanley, a manufacturing village in Gloucestershire.

Stansfield, a township in the West R. of Yorkshire, near Halifax, with considerable manufactures. Pop. 8174.

Stanz, a town of Switzerland, capital of Unterwalden. In 1798 the French defeated the Swiss here, burnt the town, and put the inhabitants to the sword. Pop. 1700.

Stargard, an inland town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania. Pop. 13,400.

Staro-Konstantinov, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia. Pop. 4000.

Start Point, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire. Lat. 50.13 N., lon. 3.48 W.

Stassfurt, a town of Prussian Saxony, with some good salt-works. Pop. 2060.

Staten Island, in New York, U. S., which forms the county of Richmond.

Staten Land, a barren eraggy island near the SE. point of Tierra del Fuego. The passage between them is the Strait of Le Maire. Lat. 54.50 S., lon. 63.47 W.

Statesburg, a town of S. Carolina, U. S., chief of Clermont county.

Statesville, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., chief of Iredel county.

Stauffenburg, a town and castle of Hesse Darmstadt, 6 m. N. of Giessen.

Staunton, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Augusta co. Lat. 38.15 N., lon. 79.35 W.

Stavanger, a sea-port town of Norway. Lat. 58.58 N., lon. 5.55 E.

Stavelot, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

Stavoren, a town of Holland, prov. Friesland, seated on the Zuyder Zee; formerly a considerable city, but now much decayed. Pop. 560.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Caucasus, with a fort. Pop. 6000.

Steenbergen, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant. Pop. 2000.

Stege, a sea-port of Denmark, on the N. coast of the Isle of Moen. Lat. 55.4 N., lon. 12.15 E.

Stegeburg, a sea-port of Sweden, on the Baltic. Lat. 58.16 N., lon. 16.40 E.

Stein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.—A town of Lower Austria, on the N. side of the Danube.—A town and castle of Austria, in the kingdom of Illyria, 14 m. N. of Laybach.

Stein am Anger (or *Szombathely*), a town of Hungary, 68 miles S. of Vienna: it contains many antiquities. Pop. 3800.

Steinfurt, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia. Pop. 2660.

Steinheim, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 30 m. SE. of Minden. Pop. 2050.—Also, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle. Pop. 1060.

Steinhude, a lake and village of Schaumburg Lippe, Germany.

Stenay, a town of France, dep. Meuse.

Stendal, a town of Prussian Saxony, situated 35 m. NNE. of Magdeburg. It has several manufactures. Pop. 7000.

Stephen, Fort, a town of Alabama, U. S., capital of Washington county.

Stepney, a populous parish of Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis.

Sternberg, a town and castle of Moravia, 10 m. NNE. of Olmutz. Pop. 8000.

Sterzing, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades. Pop. 1300.

Stettin, a fortified town and river-port of Prussia, capital of Pomerania, on the Oder, a few miles above its entrance into the Stettiner Haff. It has numerous ma-

nufactures, and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Pop. 65,000.

Stettin, Neu, a town of Pomerania, with a castle, on the frontier of Prussia Proper.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 2352.

Stevenston, a town in Ayrshire, famous for the coalstrata in its vicinity. Pop. 2704.

Stewart Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791. Lat. 8.26 S., lon. 163.18 E.

Stewarton, a town in Ayrshire, near Irvine, with a manufacture of bonnets. Pop. 3145.—A town in Tyrone, Ireland.

Steyer, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel. It lies at the junction of the river Steyer with the Enns, 19 m. SE. of Linz. Pop. 10,200.

Steyning, a dis. bor. in Sussex. In its church were buried St Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for its cheese, which, however, is principally made at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

Stinehar, a river of Scotland, in the south part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 miles, and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

Stirlingshire, a small county of Scotland, divided into 22 parishes. Here are various remains of Roman antiquities, and it is crossed by the wall of Antoninus, here generally known by the name of Graham's Dyke. This county abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon. Total pop. 93,179.—*Stirling*, a borough, is the cap., seated by the river Forth, on the side of a hill that terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock, on which is an ancient castle, the former scene of frequent and bloody contentions. In the town and neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, tartans, tartan shawls, shalloons, &c.; the cotton trade is very flourishing; and it has a good salmon fishery. Pop. (including the suburbs of St Ninians and Bannockburn) 14,276.

Stockbridge, a dis. bor. in Hampshire.

Stockholm, a city and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, a magnificent palace, and several other handsome public buildings. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven rocky islands between the Lake Maeler and a bay of the Baltic. The water that divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on skates, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and ships of the largest burthen can approach the quay. Stockholm has manufactures of iron, glass, china, silk, cotton, woollen, linen, &c. It is also the chief emporium of the kingdom, as well as the principal manufacturing town; and it exports large quantities of iron, timber, and deals. Pop. 137,000.

Stockport, a manufacturing town in Cheshire, and a great seat of the cotton manufacture, which has spread itself over

all the neighbouring villages; calico-printing is carried on to a great extent, there being many large dye-houses in the vicinity. Fine woollen cloths, hats, &c., are also manufactured; and the construction of machinery is an important department of industry. Pop. of borough (in which several adjacent townships are included), 53,014.

Stockton, or *Stockton-on-Tees*, a sea-port town of Durham, being, next to Newcastle and Sunderland, the principal port in the kingdom for the shipment of coal. Here are ship-building yards; manufactures of canvass, ropes, and sailcloth; and a trade in lead, corn, &c. Pop. 27,733.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, near Downham, which has a ferry on the river Stoke. —A village in Suffolk, near Neyland. It has a church on a hill, the tower of which is a mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich. —There are numerous other parishes in England of the same name.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, a village of Buckinghamshire, near Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a parl. bor. and township in Staffordshire, a mile from Newcastle-under-Lyme. It stands on the river Trent, and forms the centre of "the Potteries" district. The parliamentary bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent includes the adjoining townships of Hanley, Burslem, Longton, Shelton, and Lane End. Total pop. 130,985. The par. of Stoke has a pop. of 71,308.

Stokesley, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the little river Leven, 37 m. N. of York. Pop. 1993.

Stolberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, situated among the mountain-group of the Harz, 48 miles WNW. of Merseburg. Pop. 6000. —Also, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 m. E. of Aachen. Pop. 10,000.

Stolpe, a town of Pomerania, on a river of the same name, which enters the Baltic. Pop. 16,000. It is famous for the amber found in its vicinity.

Stone, a market-town in Staffordshire, on the Trent. Pop. 3732.

Stonehaven, a sea-port of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. The inhabitants engage rather extensively in the herring and haddock fisheries, and carry on some trade in dried fish and oil. Pop. 3009.

Stonehenge, a celebrated Druidical monument, situated on Salisbury Plain. It consists of several huge stones, eight of which stand erect, and 12 are fallen to the ground; but which once evidently formed several concentric circles.

Stornoway, a sea-port of Scotland, on the east side of the Isle of Lewis. Pop. 2587.

Stortford, or *Bishop's Stortford*, a market-town in Hertfordshire. Pop. 4673.

Stoughton, a town of Massachusetts, U.S.

Stour, a river that forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passing by Clare, Sudbury, Neyland, and Manningtree, and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the harbour of Harwich. —A river that rises in the south part of Staffordshire, enters Wor-

cestershire at Stourbridge, and flows by Kidderminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport. —Another, rising on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Wimborne, then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch. —Another, in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and divides into two streams; the smaller one, called the Sair, passes north to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows south-east by Sandwich into Pegwell Bay, forming the Isle of Thanet.

Stourbridge, a corporate town in Worcestershire, on the Stour, with manufactures of glass, iron, and earthenware. Pop. 8166. —A town in Massachusetts, U. S., famous for excellent butter and cheese.

Stourport, a town in Worcestershire, near Kidderminster. It is a busy centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal enter the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge. Pop. 2958.

Stowe, a parish of Buckinghamshire, near Buckingham, celebrated as containing the former princely seat of the Duke of Buckingham.

Stowmarket, a town in Suffolk, on the Orwell, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs. Pop. 3531.

Stow on the Wold, a market-town in Gloucestershire. Pop. 1374.

Strabane, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne. Pop. 4146.

Stradbally, a town in Queen's county, Ireland. Pop. 1303.

Stradella, a strong town of Italy, prov. Pavia, and situated 11 m. SE. of Pavia, near the right bank of the Po. Pop. 5560.

Stralsund, a fortified town and sea-port of Prussia, in Pomerania; the trade and commerce of which are considerable. Pop. 20,000.

Strangford, a town in Down county, Ireland. Pop. 620.

Strangford Lough, an inlet of the sea, in the County of Down, on the east coast of Ireland. It contains some good harbours, and 54 small islands.

Stranraer, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. Pop. 5939.

Strasbourg, a city and strong fortress of Germany, territ. Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the riv. Ill, an affluent of the Rhine, and near the left bank of the latter. It was for nearly two centuries (from 1681 to 1870) in French possession; its successful siege by a German army, shortly after the outbreak of the war of 1870-71, restored it to the possession of Germany. In the cathedral is a celebrated astronomical clock. Strasbourg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. Pop. 85,000. —A town of West Prussia, in the gov. of Marienwerder, with a castle. —A town of Austria, prov. Carinthia. —Another, in Virginia, United States. —Another, in Pennsylvania.

Stratford, a considerable village in Essex, near London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over

which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient one built of stone in England.—A village in Suffolk, on the Stour, over which is a bridge into Essex.—A town of Connecticut, U. S., in Fairfield county.

Stratford-on-Avon, a market-town in Warwickshire, memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, in 1564, who was also buried there in 1616. Pop. 3863.

Stratford, Fenny, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ousel, and the Roman Watling Street. Pop. 1199.

Stratford, Stony, a market-town in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers. Pop. 1976.

Strathaven, a town in Lanarksh., Scotl.

Strathmore, a great valley of Scotland, which extends along the SE. foot of the Grampian Hills, traversing the kingdom from Dumbarton to Stonehaven, and is bounded on the south by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. The whole valley is fertile, and interspersed with towns, villages, and elegant seats.

Strathy, a river in Sutherlandshire, which issues from Loch Strathy, and flows into an estuary called by its name, on the north coast of Scotland.

Stratton, a market-town in Cornwall.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, with a castle. Pop. 8900.

Strausberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, with an old castle on a mountain. Pop. 3800.

Strehlitz, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia.

Strelitz, New, a town and capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Lat. 53.21 N., lon. 13.18 E. Pop. 6500.

Strokestown, a town in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. Pop. 975.

Stroma, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness, in the Pentland Firth. Near its north end is a dangerous whirlpool.

Stromboli, the most northern and eastern of the Lipari Islands. It is an active volcano, and rises in a conical form to the height of 3000 feet; toward the east are three small craters ranged near each other nearly at two-thirds of its height. The fires of Stromboli are ceaseless, and for ages past it has been looked upon as the great light-house of the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 38.40 N., lon. 15.40 E.

Stromness, a town of Scotland, on the south-west side of the island of Pomona. Pop. 1795.

Stromoe, the largest of the Faröe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of the islands, and the common market. Lat. 62.10 N., lon. 7.0 W.

Stromstad, a town of Sweden, on the Skager-rack, famous for shell-fish. Lat. 58.53 N., lon. 11.10 E. Pop. 1500.

Stronsay, one of the Orkney Islands.

Strontian, a village in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for rich lead-mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *strontites*.

Strood, a town in Kent, on the left bank of the Medway, and nearly adjoining Rochester, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 4057.

Stroud, a market-town in Gloucestershire, seated on a brook, the waters of

which being peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers. Pop. 7082.

Stuhlweissenburg, a town of Austria, in Hungary. It was for a lengthened period the residence of the sovereigns of Hungary. Pop. 22,000.

Stura, a river of Piedmont, which rises on the W. border, and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro.

Sturminster-Newton, a market-town of Dorsetshire, England, on the river Stour, 9 m. above Blandford. Pop. 1630.

Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Würtemberg, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c., and around it are numerous vineyards and gardens. Pop., incl. some suburban villages, 69,000.

Styria, a province of the Austrian Empire, 8680 sq. miles in area, situated to southward of Austria Proper, and adjoining the western frontier of Hungary. It is traversed by the ranges of the Noric Alps, and watered by the river Mur, the chief affluent of the Drave, which latter stream also passes through the province. The river Save forms part of its southern frontier. Styria possesses rich mines of iron and other ores, and its forests supply abundance of fine timber. The inhabitants, who belong to the German race, number 1,095,000. The chief town is Gratz.

Subunreeka, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the south part of Bahar, whence it flows in a winding south-east course of about 250 miles to the Bay of Bengal.

Sudbury, a town in Suffolk, on the Stour. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its woollen trade has been replaced by that of silk. Pop. 6908.

Suderfors, a town of Sweden, 40 m. NW. of Upsal, the chief place in the kingdom where anchors are forged.

Suderöe, the southernmost of the Faröe Islands, in the Northern Ocean. Near it is a whirlpool, occasioned by a crater 61 fathoms deep in the centre, which in storms is very dangerous.

Suen-hoa, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 40.38 N., lon. 114.39 E.

Suez, a town and sea-port of Egypt, seated at the north-west extremity of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez. Since the establishment of the overland route to India, Suez, which is but an inconsiderable town, has assumed comparative importance. This has been greatly increased by the completion in 1869 of the Suez Canal, by which it is connected with the Mediterranean. Pop. 5000.

Suffield, a town of Connecticut, U. S.

Suffolk, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad, containing 967,680 aeres, divided into 21 hundreds and 510 parishes, and having 29 market-towns. The soil is various, but the country in general is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp. Copious beds of petrified shells, called

shell-marl, are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, and are used for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, in the inland part, yields good pasture, and feeds abundance of cattle. The chief produce is butter and cheese; and the principal rivers are the Stour, Waveney, Little Ouse, Lark, Ald, Deben, and Orwell. Total pop. 348,869. —A town of Virginia, U. S.

Suir, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, flows by Holy Cross, Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford Haven.

Sukkur, a town of India, prov. Sind, on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 27.40 N. Pop. 4000.

Sully, a town in Loiret, France.

Sulmona, a town of Italy, prov. of Abruzzo Ultra II. It represents the ancient *Sulmo*, the birth-place of the poet Ovid. Pop. 8000.

Sultz, a town in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, with a medicinal spring. Pop. 3090.

Sulzbach, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, with 2900 inhab. — There are also several small places of this name in other parts of Germany.

Sulzburg, a town of Baden, 12 m. SSW. of Freiburg, with 1140 inhab.

Sumatra, an island in the Indian Ocean, the most western of the Eastern Archipelago. It is 950 miles long, and from 150 to 200 broad. The equator divides it into almost equal parts. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; and between the ridges there are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Achenese, Battas, Lampongs, and Rejangs. The aboriginal tribes are mostly Pagans, but the bulk of the population are followers of the Mohammedan worship. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, orang-outangs, and monkeys. Storks of a prodigious size, parrots, and many small birds of beautiful plumage, are also natives here, and the island swarms with insects. Rice is the chief grain. There are sugar-canes, yams, bananas, and most of the East-India fruits, in great perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brazil-wood, the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphor, benzoin, coffee, cotton, cabbage-tree, and silk cotton-tree, are the produce of Sumatra; and the forests contain many valuable species of wood. Tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found; but the mines are not worked so as to render them productive. Gold dust is brought from the interior to the sea-coast, where it is bartered for iron tools and other articles of European manufacture. Among the vegetable products the most important is pepper, the quantity supplied by this island being, in fact, more than all the rest in the world. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palenbang, and Janbi. The Dutch possess some settlements on the western coasts, amongst which are Benecoolen and Fort Marlborough. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

Sumbawa, an island of the Indian Ocean, with a town of the same name and another called Bima, each the capital of petty princes.

Sumbhulpore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the Mahanuddy, 167 m. NW. of Cuttack. Pop. 30,000.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, which extends 20 miles east into the county of Argyle, from the north end of the Sound of Mull.

Sunbury, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. — A sea-port of Georgia, U. S., in Liberty county, with a capacious harbour. Lat. 31.33 N., lon. 81.0 W. — A town of Pennsylvania.

Sunda Islands, in the south-east part of the Indian Ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by the Strait of Sunda.

Sunderbunds, a tract of country in Hindoostan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is nearly equal to the principality of Wales. Here a large quantity of excellent salt is made, and there is found an inexhaustible store of timber for fuel and boat-building.

Sunderland, a sea-port in the county of Durham, which, for the exportation of coal, is next in consequence to Newcastle. Here are docks, manufactures of salt, glass, copperas, and earthenware, and a trade in lime, grindstones, and other articles. Its cast-iron bridge, over the river Wear, consists of one arch, having a span of 237 feet, and rising 100 feet above the level of the water. Pop. 98,242. — A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Sundsvall, a sea-port of Sweden. Lat. 62.25 N., lon. 17.50 E.

Sunk Island, an island within the mouth of the Humber, separated from Yorkshire by a channel. It produces grain, wood, and black rabbits.

Superior, Lake, a lake of North America, so called from its being the largest on that continent, and the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. Area, 32,000 sq. m.

Sur, or *Soor*. See *Tyre*.

Surat, an ancient city of Hindoostan, within the Bombay Presidency, and 160 m. to the N. of Bombay. It is the emporium of the most precious productions of the kingdom. Here are Mohammedans, Gentoos, Jews, and Christians of various denominations. The country round Surat is fertile, except toward the sea. Before the English East-India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat. Pop. 133,000.

Surinam, a river of Dutch Guiana, the name of which is often loosely extended to the province itself. It enters the Atlantic after a course of 350 miles.

Surrey, a county of England, 37 miles long, and 27 broad, containing 485,120 acres, divided into 14 hundreds and 140 parishes, and having 11 market-towns, including Southwark. In the interior are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills; though the borders of the county are fertile, and in the vicinity of the metropolis, particularly, its vegetable pro-

OF ALL VICES, ENVY IS THE MOST INCONSISTENT WITH THE CHARACTER OF A SOCIAL BEING.

duce is very considerable. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary on the north) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle. Total pop. 1,091,635.

Susa, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 3270.

Susah, or *Sousah*, a sea-port of Tunis, the chief mart of the kingdom for olive oil and linen. Lat. 35.34 N., lon. 10.35 E.

Suse, a prov. in the SW. of Morocco. It is a fine country, abounding in corn, almonds, olives, and dates.

Susquehanna, a river of the United States, which has its east and principal source from the Lake Otsego, in the State of New York.

Sussex, a co. of England, 70 miles long and 28 where broadest, containing 936,320 acres, divided into five rapes and 313 parishes, and having one city and 16 market-towns. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass; the middle abounds with meadows and arable ground; and the north side is shaded by extensive woods. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, and wood. Great quantities of hops are also raised, particularly in the eastern parts of the county; and for its breeds of cattle and sheep, Sussex is scarcely excelled. It is also famous for wheatears, which are taken in great numbers on the south-east downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture but that of gunpowder at Battle, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Total pop. 417,456.

Sutherlandshire, a northern county of Scotland, divided into 13 parishes. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts destitute of trees, or bleak mountains. In Sutherland are three great deer forests; and grouse, black-cock, ptarmigan, and Alpine hares, afford excellent amusement for the sportsman. It has abundance of iron-stone, limestone, and slate; also many veins of lead-ore. Total pop. 23,686.

Sutlej, the most easterly of the five rivers of the Punjaub, in India. It issues from the lake of Rakas-Tal, on the Tibetan plateau, to the northward of the Himalaya, at an elevation of 15,200 feet above the sea, and ultimately joins the stream of the Chenaub, by which its waters are discharged into the main channel of the Indus, after a course of 900 miles. The Sutlej is for the most part a deep and rapid stream. In the lower portion of its course it bears also the name of *Garra*.

Sutton, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Sutton Coldfield, a market-town in Warwickshire, seated in a barren chase. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of Birmingham goods. Pop. 4662.

Suzanne, St., a town in Mayenne, France.

Svendborg, a sea-port of Denmark, in Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Lat. 55.9 N., lon. 10.37 E.

Swabia, an ancient German duchy, and one of the "circles" into which Germany was formerly divided. It embraced some of the finest portions of that country, in-

cluding the territory lying east and north of the Upper Rhine, and now divided between the States of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden. One of the provincial divisions of Bavaria now bears the name of Swabia.

Swaffham, a market-town in Norfolk. Pop. 3700.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows east by Richmond, and then south-east to its junction with the Ure, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Swallowell, a village in the county of Durham, on the Derwent. Here are iron-works, where the largest anchors and mooring-chains are made and exported.

Swanage, or *Swanwick*, a maritime village of Dorsetshire, resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 2004.

Swan River, the principal river of Western Australia. It has a total length of 180 miles, but is an insignificant stream, excepting at particular seasons, when tremendous floods occur. The town of Perth, the cap. of the colony, is on its banks, and Freemantle, the chief port, lies at its entrance.

Swansborough, a town of N. Carolina, U. S.

Swansea, a sea-port and bor. of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near the mouth of the Tawe. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in the neighbourhood, of which great quantities are exported. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, great works for the smelting of copper, brass, and tin works, and extensive potteries. Pop. 51,702. — A town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Sweaborg, a naval fortress and arsenal of Russia, built on seven small islands in the Gulf of Finland, opposite Helsingfors. In different parts are massive batteries of various heights; also, extensive dry-docks, and basins for repairing ships of war and small vessels. The harbour is capable of containing sixty sail of the line; and the fort can accommodate 10,000 men within its walls. It surrendered to the Russians in 1808, and was ceded to them by the Swedes in 1809. In 1855, Sweaborg was bombarded by the allied fleets of England and France, during the Anglo-French and Russian war.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1000 miles from north to south, and 350 from east to west. It is divided into Sweden Proper, Gottland, and Nordland; these are subdivided into 24 läns, or counties. Sweden, though bordered by mountains on the W., is generally level. It is abundantly watered by numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. In winter the cold is severe, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are covered with flowers in the summer-time, and the gardens have plenty of fruit-trees, which are early in blossoming. The animals are horses, oxen, hogs, goats, shecp, elks, rein-deer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. It has many rich copper and iron mines, and vast forests of timber-trees. The chief exports are masts, boards, gunpowder,

THE JOYS OF A BENEVOLENT HEART EXCEED THE GAYEST IMAGINATION.

leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, salt, pitch, and resin. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are praised for their hospitality, honesty, cleanliness, and industry; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. The established religion is the Lutheran, but all other sects are tolerated. Pop. (in 1870) 4,168,000.

Swedesborough, a town of New Jersey, U. S.

Swilly, Lough, an inlet of the sea, on the north coast of Ireland, in Donegal county.

Swindon, a market-town in Wiltshire. Pop. 7628.

Swinemunde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, situated on the coast of the Baltic, at the entrance of the Stettiner Haff, which receives the riv. Oder. Pop. 4000.

Swineshead, a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1903.

Swinna, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland Firth.

Swinton, a village in W. R. of Yorkshire, near Rotherham.

Switzerland (anc. *Helvetia*), a country of Europe, 220 miles long and 130 broad, embracing an area of 15,261 English square miles. It is divided from Italy, on the south, by the Alps; from Germany, on the north and east, by the course of the river Rhine; and from France, on the west, by the range of the Jura. Switzerland is divided into 22 cantons, each canton having its distinct internal government; and the general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucerne, Zurich, and Neufchatel; and the most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Reuss, and Limmat. The chief riches of this country consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred; goats and chamois feed on the mountains. Among the wild animals of Switzerland are the bear, wolf, lynx, wild boar, chamois, ibex, deer, game of all kinds, the marmot, ermine, &c.; the vegetable products include nearly all that are found in the middle parts of Europe. The Swiss are strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. Simplicity of manners, peculiar cleanliness, unaffected frankness, and love of freedom, are their most distinguishing characteristics. The inhabitants of some cantons are almost wholly Catholics, others are Calvinists, and some are nearly equal of both religions living together in amity. Pop. (in 1870) 2,669,000.

Swords, a bor. in Dublin county, Ireland. Pop. 1296.

Sydney, the cap. of New South Wales, founded in 1788, as a British settlement, and now the political metropolis of the Australian colonies. It contains numerous well-built streets and fine public buildings, and has within recent years increased rapidly in size and importance.

Port Jackson, upon the shores of which the city of Sydney is built, is one of the finest natural basins in the world. Wool is the great article of export; and next to it are whale oil, whalebone, and timber. Pop. about 135,000.

Sylhet, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra. It produces rice, cotton, sugar, oranges, limes, &c., in great abundance; clunam, wax, aloe wood, and silk, are also among its chief productions; and it is famous for its elephants. Pop. 380,000.—The chief town of the district bears its name, and is the residence of the principal authorities. Lat. 24.55 N., lon. 91.40 E.

Sylt, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of Jutland, famous for oysters. Lat. 54.57 N., lon. 8.26 E.

Symferopol, the capital of the Crimea, in the Russian province of Taurida. Lat. 44.52 N., lon. 33.40 E.

Symi, an island of Asiatic Turkey, lying near the coast of Anatolia, 18 m. NW. of Rhodes. It contains a small town of the same name.

Syra (anc. *Syros*), an island of the Greek Archipelago. It produces wine, figs, cotton, barley, and wheat, and has abundance of poultry. Syra as a commercial entrepôt has of late years assumed considerable importance; it contains a town of the same name. Lat. 37.30 N. lon. 24.55 E.

Syracuse, a celebrated city and sea-port on the E. coast of Sicily, with an excellent harbour, defended by a castle. It contains many antiquities, and numerous quarries, caverns, catacombs, and other excavations. Pop. 22,000.—A town of New York, U. S., 30 m. distant from S. shore of Lake Ontario. Pop. 43,000.

Syria, a prov. of Turkey in Asia, divided into four pashalics or governments—Aleppo, Tripoli, Acre, and Damascus; the latter includes the larger portion of Palestine, or the Holy Land. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruit, as well as all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff. The inhabitants trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, it was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the seventh century, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mohammed, laid it waste. After that period, torn by civil wars and numerous invaders, it fell at length into the hands of the Turks, who held it till the successes of Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, brought it under his subjection, in 1833. Seven years later, however, it was restored to Turkey, by the intervention of England. The principal rivers of Syria are the Euphrates, Jordan, and Orontes, and its most remarkable lake is the Dead Sea.

Szalt, or *Es-Szalt*, a small town of Syria, in Palestine. Vast quantities of grapes are grown here, which are dried, and sold at Jerusalem.

Szathmar, a strong town of Hungary, situated on the river Szamos, 60 m. ENE.

of Debreczin. There are salt-mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 17,000.

Szegedin, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Theiss. It trades in corn, soda, soap, and tobacco. Pop. 70,000.

Szexard, a town of Hungary, 80 m. SSW. of Pesth, producing excellent red wine.

Szigetvar, a strong town of Hungary, surrounded by the river Almas. Lat. 46.3 N., lon. 17.50 E. Pop. 3520.

Szollos, a town of Hungary, capital of Ugotsz county, near the Theiss.

Szolnok, a town of Hungary, on the riv. Theiss, 54 m. SE. of Pesth. Pop. 11,000.

TAAS, or *Taez*, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lat. 13.45 S., lon. 44.10 E.

Taasinge, an island of Denmark, between Funen and Langeland. Lat. 55.0 N., lon. 10.37 E.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Algeria, at the mouth of the Zain. Lat. 36.58 N., lon. 8.45 E.

Tabasco, a province of Mexico, lying to the SE. of Vera Cruz, and bordered on the N. by the waters of the Mexican Gulf. Pop. 63,580. The town of San Juan Baptista is its capital.

Taberg, a hill in Sweden, near the S. extremity of Lake Wetter. Its vicinity is noted for rich mines of iron.

Table Mountain, in South Africa, rising behind Cape Town, 3316 feet above the sea, beside a bay of the same name.

Taboga, an island in the Bay of Panama. It is woody, and abounds with fruit-trees. Lat. 8.48 N., lon. 79.24 W.

Tabor, a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, about midway between Nazareth and Tiberias. It is almost insulated, and overtops all the neighbouring summits. The Christians consider Tabor a holy place, in honour of the Transfiguration; but the Latins and Greeks are at variance as to the exact spot.—A town of Bohemia, 50 m. S. by E. of Prague. Pop. 4300.

Tabreez, or *Tauris*, a city of Persia, cap. of Azerbaijan, situated on the river Aigi, to the eastward of Lake Urumiyah. The inhabitants have a trade in cotton, cloth, and silks; and on the streams in the vicinity of the city are thousands of poplars, of which the timber-work of the houses is constructed. Few cities have suffered so much from the ravages of war and earthquakes. Pop. 80,000.

Tacames, or *Atacames*, a sea-port of Ecuador, S. America. Lat. 0.54 N., lon. 79.45 W.

Tacazze, (or *Atbara*), a river that rises in Abyssinia, flows north and north-west into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Ilak.

Tacna, a town of Peru, situated 20 m. inland from the Pacific coast. Arica is its port, and there is a railway between the two places. Pop. 9000.

Tadcaster, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 2446.

Tadousac, a town of Lower Canada. Lat. 48.2 N., lon. 69.16 W.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in Navarre. Lat. 42.29 N., lon. 1.36 W.

Taff, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, flows through Glamorganshire, by Merthyr Tydfyl and Cardiff, and enters the Bristol Channel.

Taflelt, a country of Barbary, on the east side of Mount Atlas.—The capital of the country. Lat. 30.40 N., lon. 4.20 E.

Taganrog, a town and fort of Russia, situated on the NE. shore of the Sea of Azov. It is the entrepôt of the commerce of the vast countries traversed by the river Don, and has consequently a great export and import trade. It was at this place that the emperor Alexander died, Nov. 19, 1825. Pop. 17,000.

Taghmon, a borough in Wexford, Ireland. Pop. 815.

Tagliamento, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontier of Germany, and runs S. into the Gulf of Venice.

Tagoast, or *Tagavast*, a town of Sus, said to be the birthplace of St Augustine.

Tagus, a river that has its source on the confines of Aragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, crosses Estremadura into Portugal, where it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, forms the harbour of Lisbon, and enters the Atlantic.

Tahiti. See *Otaheite*.

Tain, a borough of Scotland, capital of Ross-shire. Its manufactures consist only of the spinning of flax and the tanning of leather. Pop. 1779.

Tai-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 28.55 N., lon. 121.2 E.

Tai-tong, a strong city of China. Lat. 40.5 N., lon. 113.0 E.

Tai-yuen, a large city of China. Lat. 37.54 N., lon. 111.56 E.

Talavera, or *Talavera de la Reyna*, a town of Spain, in New Castile; celebrated as the scene of one of the Duke of Wellington's great victories over the French. This obstinately contested battle took place on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, between the British and Spanish forces under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French under Joseph Buonaparte, Jourdan, and Victor, who commenced the attack, and were finally vanquished.

Talca, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Maule, with a fort. Lat. 35.13 S., lon. 71.1 W.

Tali, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 24.54 N., lon. 100.6 E.

Tallagh, or *Tallow*, a bor. of Ireland, in Waterford county. Pop. 1627.

Talmont, a town of France, on the estuary of the Gironde, dep. Lower Charente.

Taman, a town of Russia, situated on the E. side of the entrance to the Sea of Azov, the strait leading into which is sometimes called by its name. It is a small and wretched place.

Tamar, a river that rises in the N. part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire, separates the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

Tamaulipas, a maritime department of Mexico. It lies along the Gulf of Mexico, and is low and unhealthy along the coast. Towards the interior, however, it rises into diversified plains, which have a temperate and healthy climate. The soil is generally fertile, and vast numbers of cattle are reared. Ciudad Victoria, with 6000 inhabitants, is the principal town. Pop. of depart. 71,400.

Tambov, a central gov. of European

Russia, supplying a great deal of timber for ship and boat building; also, corn, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, principally brought from the steppes of the Don, the Volga, and the Caucasus. Pop. 1,666,500. —A town of Russia in Europe, capital of the above. Pop. 33,000.

Tame, a river that rises in Staffordshire, and, entering Warwickshire, flows first E., and then N., till it reënters its native co. at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent.

Tampico, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, on the river Panuco, a short distance above its entrance into the Mexican Gulf. Pop. 7000.

Tamworth, a borough and market-town in Staffordshire, on the Tame. Tamworth castle is of great antiquity, although now much modernised; it was the favourite residence of the Mercian kings during the heptarchy. The manufacture of superfine narrow woollen cloths, and calico printing, which were the chief branches of industry at Tamworth, have of late years materially declined. Part of the town is in Warwickshire. Pop. 4589.

Tanaro, a river that rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza.

Tanderagee, a town of Ireland, in Armagh co., with an extensive linen manufacture and a considerable trade. P. 1185.

Tangermunde, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe. P. 4200.

Tangier, a sea-port town of the empire of Morocco, kingdom of Fez. It is strong by its position, and the number of its batteries; indeed, the defences both by land and sea, when kept in a proper state, are very formidable. Tangier is distant 70 leagues from Fez and Mequinez, and 150 from Morocco, these being the three imperial cities at which the Sultan alternately resides. In August, 1844, it was bombarded by a French fleet. Pop. 10,000.

Tanjore, a fertile and valuable district of Hindoostan, pres. Madras. The pop. is for the most part Hindoo, it never having been permanently conquered by the Mohammedans. —A large city, the cap. of the above district. Lat. 10.45 N., lon. 79.12 E. Pop. about 38,000.

Tanna, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; their arms are bows, slings, spears, and clubs. Lat. 19.32 S., lon. 169.41 E. —A town of India, 24 m. N. of Bombay. Pop. 10,000.

Tantah, a town of Lower Egypt, and one of the most considerable places in the Delta. It lies on the line of railway between Cairo and Alexandria.

Tao, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Taormina, a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and containing some splendid remains of antiquity, which attest its former wealth and magnificence. Pop. 4000.

Taouka, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14.30 S., lon. 145.9 W.

Tappahannoc, a town of Virginia, U. S., chief of Essex county.

Tappan, a town of New York, U. S., in Orange co. It was here that Major Andre was tried and suffered as a spy.

Tappanooly, a sea-port on the W. side of Sumatra, situate on a small island. Lat. 1.40 N., lon. 98.6 E.

Tapti, a river of India, which rises on the interior plateau of the Deccan, and flows with a westerly course into the Gulf of Cambay. The town of Surat lies a short distance above its mouth.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, a river of North Carolina, which flows into Pamlico Sound.

Tara, a town of Russia, gov. Tobolsk, on a river of the same name. Pop. 3000.

Taranaki, a prov. of New Zealand. See *New Plymouth*.

Tarancon, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Taransa, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. Lat. 58.2 N., lon. 8.55 W.

Taranto (anc. *Tarentum*), a city and sea-port of S. Italy, prov. Lecce; anciently a city of Magna Græcia. Pop. 18,000.

Tarapaca, a town of Peru, in Arequipa. Lat. 19.56 S., lon. 69.35 W.

Tarare, a town in France, dep. Rhone, with an extensive manufacture of muslins. Pop. 8800.

Tarascon, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, with a castle and a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs. Pop. 9100. —Another, in the dep. of Arriege.

Tarazona, a city in Aragon, Spain, with 6400 inh. —Also, a town in La Mancha, Spain.

Tarbert, a town of Ireland, in Kerry.

Tarbert, East, a town in Argyleshire, Scotland, situated on an inlet of Loch Fyne, upon the E. side of the isthmus uniting the peninsula of Cantire with the mainland. *West Tarbert*, 1 m. distant, is on the opposite side of the isthmus.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the dep. of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle and a college. Pop. 11,800.

Tarborough, a town of North Carolina, U. S., capital of Edgecomb county.

Tarem, a city of Persia, in Laristan.

Tarifa, a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. Lat. 36.5 N., lon. 5.36 W. Pop. 8100.

Tarku, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Daghestan, cap. of a district. Lat. 45.50 N., lon. 47.5 E.

Tarma, a town of Peru, capital of a province, which has many mines of silver. Lat. 11.35 S., lon. 75.17 W.

Tarn, a department of France, the north-west part including part of the old province of Languedoc. Pop. 354,800.

Tarn et Garonne, a dep. of France, to the NW. of the above. Pop. 234,780.

Tarnowitz, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with a valuable iron-mine. Pop. 3800.

Taro, a river of Italy, which rises on the south-west border of the duchy of Parma, and flows north-east to the Po.

Tarporley, a market-town in Cheshire, with a manufacture of stockings, &c. Pop. 2652.

Tarragona, a city and sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It has many noble monuments of Roman antiquity. The ordinary exports are corn, wine, brandy: but its harbour is not much

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IN YOUTH, HOW WIDE THE FIELD OF HOPE! IN AGE, HOW NARROW!

frequented. This city was taken in 1811, by the French, under Suchet, who massacred the inhabitants. Pop. 13,000.

Tarrega, an inland town of Spain, in Catalonia, with 3100 inhab.

Tarsus (or *Tarsoos*), a city of Turkey in Asia, situated in the SE. part of Asia Minor, within the pashalic of Adana. It stands near the stream of the Cydnus, 12 m. above its entrance into the Mediterranean. Tarsus is celebrated as the birth-place of the Apostle Paul, and was in ancient times a great seat of learning. It has now about 7000 inhab.

Tartary, an extensive region of Asia, which reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It may be considered under two grand divisions—Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the Emperor of China, or is under his protection; a considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that portion which stretches west from the Beloor-tagh to the Caspian Sea is now generally distinguished as Turkestan. These countries include the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and manners.

Tartas, a town of France, dep. Landes.

Tarvis, a town of Austria, in Carinthia.

Tasco, a city of Mexico, with rich silver-mines. Lat. 18.35 N., lon. 99.29 W.

Tashkend, a town of Independent Tartary (or Turkestan), situated on an affluent of the Syr or Jaxartes river, 90 m. NW. of Kokaun. Tashkend was formerly the cap. of an independent khanat, but is now subject to the ruler of Kokaun. Pop. 80,000.

Tasmania. See *Van Diemen's Land*.

Tassisudon, a city of Hindoostan, and the capital of Bootan. In the vicinity is a long line of sheds, where brazen gods and other ornaments are made, for their religious edifices. There is also a considerable manufacture of paper, from the bark of a tree named deah. Lat. 27.30 N., lon. 89.48 E.

Tatta, a city of British India, in the southern part of Sinde. Pop. 15,000.—A town in the S. part of Morocco, on the border of the desert. Pop. about 10,000.

Tattershall, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Bane. It has a cross and the remains of a castle, built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, in 1433. Pop. 848.

Taumago, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606. Lat. 13.0 S., lon. 176.45 W.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, situate in an extensive and fertile valley, on the river Tone. It has manufactures of silk, crapes, sarsenets, serges, druggets, &c., and was one of the first towns of England in which the woollen manufacture was established, but that branch of industry has greatly declined. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II., after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor. Pop. 15,466. —A town of Massachusetts, U. S., chief of Bristol county. Pop. 10,400.

Taunus, a hill-range of Western Germany,

within the Prussian prov. of Hessen-Nassau. It is rich in minerals.

Taurida, a prov. belonging to Russia, consisting partly of the peninsula of the Crimea, and partly of a tract on the mainland. Pop. 608,800.

Taurus, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, extending along the southern coasts of Asia Minor, at a distance of about 40 m. inland, and stretching to the eastward as far as the upper course of the Euphrates river. Their average height does not exceed 5000 to 6000 ft, but particular portions of the chain perhaps nearly double that altitude. The pass of the Golek Boghaz (the ancient "Cilician Gates") crosses the Taurus at a height of 3812 feet.

Tavastehuus, a town and inland prov. of Finland. The soil is good, but far from being well cultivated; the chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime. Pop. of town 2300.

Tavira, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a castle.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, on the Tavy. Here is a manufacture of serges; in the vicinity was born the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake. Pop. 7725.

Tavoy, a town, river, and province of British India, within the tract known as the Tenasserim Provinces, on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal. Rice is the staple produce of the district in which Tavoy is situated. Total pop. 37,350.

Tavy, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbour of Hamoaze above Plymouth.

Taw, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chumleigh and Barnstaple, and joins the Torridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

Tawe, a river of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol Channel at Swansea.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W. borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburgh, below which it widens and forms the Firth of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and Perth and Forfar on the other.

Tay, Loch, a lake in Perthshire, formed by several streams and the river Tay.

Tchang-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 24.32 N., lon. 117.35 E.

Tchang-te, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 29.2 N., lon. 111.5 E.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It contains 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities. Pop. 26,000,000.

Tchernigof, a government of European Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Climate dry and healthy, surface flat, extensive forests, and soil generally fertile; corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops are raised; fine oxen and horses are bred: there are numerous distilleries. Manufactures are not much attended to; but the export trade in cattle, tallow, hides, &c., considerable. Pop. 1,487,000.

Tchesme, a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 38.26 N., lon. 26.26 E.

Tching-hiang, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 27.18 N., lon. 104.26 E.

Tching-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in which a kind of plain earthenware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. Lat. 28.23 N., lon. 109.40 E.

Tching-ting, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 38.9 N., lon. 114.21 E.

Tching-tou, a city of China, capital of Se-tchuen; formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire. Lat. 30.40 N., lon. 103.44.

Tchin-ngan, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 23.21 N., lon. 106.0 E.

Tchi-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 30.45 N., lon. 117.0 E.

Tchi-yuen, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 27.1 N., lon. 107.51 E.

Tehong-king, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 29.42 N., lon. 106.20 E.

Tchouktches, a rude people of Siberia, inhabiting the small peninsula at the north-east extremity of that country.

Tchu-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 28.36 N., lon. 120.33 E.

Tean, a village in Staffordshire, on the river Tean, near Cheadle; noted for its extensive bleach-works and tape manufactures.

Tebesa, or *Tipsa*, a town of Algeria, in the province of Constantine, with a castle. Lat. 34.51 N., lon. 8.5 E.

Tecklenburg, a town of Westphalia, 18 m. NNE. of Münster. Pop. 1240.

Teerit, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. bank of the Tigris, above Bagdad.

Teculet, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain. Lat. 31.5 N., lon. 9.45 W.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, above Richmond. Pop. 4063.

Tees, a river that rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German Ocean, below Stockton.

Teesta, a river that rises in Thibet, crosses the east part of Nepaul, and there divides into two streams, that flow to the Ganges.

Teflis, or *Tiflis*, a city of Asiatic Russia, the cap. of Georgia, with a citadel. Contrary to the general appearance of Oriental cities, Teflis presents a very bustling and animated scene; and the variety of costumes, representing different nations and tongues, is not the least noticeable feature of the place. Since it has been occupied by the Russians the commerce of Teflis has considerably increased, but almost the whole of its trade is in the hands of the Armenians. Pop. 38,000.

Tefza, a strong town of Morocco. Lat. 32.0 N., lon. 5.55 W.

Tegazza, a town of the African Sahara, within a territory remarkable for mountains of salt. Lat. 21.40 N., lon. 6.30 W.

Tegern-see, a village and lake of Upper Bavaria, situated amongst the northern slopes of the Tyrolse Alps.

Teheran, or *Tehraun*, a city and the northern capital of Persia, in Irak. The *ark*, or citadel, is described as being most

magnificent, containing, besides the royal residence and harem, quarters for the guards, many of the offices of state, grand saloons, several handsome baths, gardens, reservoirs, &c. Pop. 12,000.

Teign, a river in Devonshire, formed of two branches that rise in the north-east part of Dartmoor, and, flowing south-east, enters the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a market-town and sea-port in Devonshire. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. Some vessels are built at Teignmouth, and it has a trade in carrying fine clay to Bristol, Staffordshire, and other places. Pop. 6751.

Teinitz, a town of Bohemia, on the riv. Elbe, with a castle, and 1830 inh.

Teisendorf, a small town of Bavaria, 11 m. NW. of Salzburg. Lat. 47.51 N., lon. 12.50 E.

Tejuco, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, and in the centre of a diamond district, the richest in the country.

Telgte, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims. Pop. 2100.

Tellichery, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, on the coast of Malabar. Lat. 11.45 N., lon. 75.33 E. Pop. 20,000.

Temeswar, a fortified town of Hungary, capital of the Banat. It has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, paper, tobacco, oil, &c., and its inhabitants are said to be generally opulent. Pop. 19,000.

Temiscaming, a lake of Canada, which, with its outlet, the river Ottawa, forms part of the boundary-line between Upper and Lower Canada.

Tempio, a town of Sardinia, situated 36 m. ENE. of Sassari, in the northern division of the island. Pop. 5800.

Templemore, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county. Pop. 2973.

Templin, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber. Pop. 3350.

Tenasserim Provinces, a long and narrow strip of territory in India beyond the Ganges, consisting principally of provinces taken by the British from the Burmese in 1826. These provinces are subject to great changes of climate, yet upon the whole they are much more healthy than many parts of India; and since they have come under Brit. rule the condition of the people has much improved. The land produces rice, sugar, cotton, hemp, indigo, and pepper, besides fruits in great variety; and the forests abound with teak and other valuable timber. There are also a great number of elephants. The Tenasserim Provinces embrace Martaban, Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui. Tenasserim is the name of a town and river in the latter district. Total pop. (in 1861), 371,400.

Tenbury, a market-town in Worcestershire on the Teme. Pop. 1210.

Tenby, a sea-port in Pembrokeshire. The principal trade is in coal, culm, and oysters; and it is a place of great resort for bathing. Pop. 3810.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock.

Tenedos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Anatolia. It is inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Lat. 39.48 N., lon. 25.58 E.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, the most considerable for riches, trade, and population, and abounding in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. Part of this island is covered with mountains, and one in particular, called the Peak of Teneriffe, is 12,200 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent to the Peak from the port of Oratava, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 miles; and the summit is the crater of an extinguished volcano.

Teng-chow, a city of China of the first rank, with a good port and a strong garrison. Lat. 37.46 N., lon. 120.52 E.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, 420 miles long and 104 broad; divided into 48 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch. The Cumberland Mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this State into the east and west divisions, the latter of which is much the largest. The climate is in general healthful, and the soil luxuriant. Some lead mines have been discovered, and iron ore abounds in several districts. Pop. 1,258,000.—A river which crosses the above State, and flows into the Ohio.

Tensift, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, and enters the ocean fifteen miles south of Saffee.

Tenterden, a market-town in Kent, situated in a rich agricultural country, and surrounded by hop grounds. Pop. 2669.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

Tepeaca, a town of Mexico, in Tlascala.

Tepic, a town of Mexico, dep. Xalisco. Lat. 21.36 N., lon. 105 W.

Teplitz. See *Töplitz*.

Tequendama (Fall of), a celebrated cataract in New Granada, S. America, on the river Bogotá. The vast volume of water is precipitated at two bounds down a perpendicular rock to the depth of 650 feet, and presents an appearance, together with the surrounding scenery, sublimely picturesque.

Teramo, a city of South Italy, prov. of Abruzzo Ultra I., 30 m. NNE. of Aquila. Pop. 15,600.

Terceira, one of the Azores, the next in size to St Michael.

Terek, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus. Lat. 43.22 N., lon. 47.30 E.—A river that rises in the Caucasus, and flows N. and E. into the Caspian Sea.

Terlizzi, an inland town of Italy, prov. Bari. Pop. 10,000.

Termini, a fortified town on the north coast of Sicily. It is finely situated on the declivity of a hill rising from the sea, and has long been renowned for its hot baths. Lat. 37.57 N., lon. 14.42 E. Pop. 19,000.

Termoli, a town of Italy, prov. Molise. Pop. 2000.

Ternate, a small island of the Moluccas group, E. Indies. It is hilly, and has a number of woods that furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs;

and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particularly the king-fisher. Lat. 0.50 N., lon. 127.32 E.

Terni, a town of Central Italy, prov. Spoleto, on river Nera; famous for a magnificent cataract called the Cascata del Marmore, and as the birth-place of Tacitus the historian. Pop. 9200.

Terodant, a town of Morocco, in the prov. of Suse. Lat. 29.58 N., lon. 8.35 W.

Terracina, a maritime town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes; with a castle on a rock. Pop. 6000.

Terra Firma, a name formerly given to the whole north coast of South America; including the isthmus or province of Panama, and all other provinces to the east of it as far as the Atlantic Ocean.

Terranova, a sea-port town of Sicily, near the S. coast, famous for the export of sulphur. Pop. 9000.

Teruel, a city of Spain, in Aragon. Near the town are some celebrated warm sulphur springs, and it has several fountains supplied with water by an ancient aqueduct. Its manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, with dye-houses, fulling-mills, tanneries, &c. Pop. 8000.

Tervere, or *Veere*, a fortified sea-port of Holland, in Zealand. Lat. 51.36 N., lon. 3.42 E.

Teschen, a town of Austrian Silesia, cap. of a circle. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent gun-barrels. Pop. 7000.

Teshoo Loomboo, a considerable town of Thibet. Lat. 29.5 N., lon. 88.55 E.

Tessin (or Ticino), a canton of Switzerland. It is very mountainous, but rich in pastures and small cattle. Wheat, rye, maize, and tobacco are cultivated; timber is in great plenty; and the silk is of superior quality. There are scarcely any manufactures; and the trade of Tessin consists chiefly in the conveyance of goods between Switzerland and Italy, the men leaving the labours of the field and the care of the cattle to the women. The people in many respects resemble their Italian neighbours and their language is a dialect of the Italian. Pop. 119,600.

Test, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitechurch, flows by Stockbridge and Romsey, and enters the head of the Southampton Water, at Redbridge.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, in which the businesses of wool-combining and wool-stapling are carried on. Pop. 3349.

Tetschen, or *Teizen*, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, near the border of Saxony. Pop. 1420.

Tetuan, a town and sea-port of Morocco, prov. Fez, with a castle and a convenient harbour. The trade is considerable; the chief manufactures are silk, carpets, and mats. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, which are well cultured. Lat. 35.37 N., lon. 23.5 W.

Teupitz, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 28 m. SSE. of Berlin.

Teverone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, and, as it pursues its course towards Tivoli, rushes over a lofty precipice, and the noise of its fall resounds for an immense

distance. It receives the waters of the Lake of Solfatara, and joins the Tiber, above Rome.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south-west part of Roxburghshire, passes north-east through the county, and joins the Tweed, above Kelso.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, on the Avon. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. Tewkesbury has manufactures of cotton stockings and nails, and a considerable trade in malt. Pop. 5409.

Texas, one of the United States of North America, formerly a province of Mexico, from which country it separated in 1836, and formed itself into an independent republic; but in 1846 it was admitted a member of the United States. The general aspect of the country is that of a vast inclined plane, intersected by numerous rivers. The soil is in general rich; and the mountain-sides are clothed with a great variety of trees and shrubs. It is amply supplied with vegetable productions, and almost every fruit of temperate climates comes to perfection. Cotton is the great agricultural staple, and its cultivation is steadily on the advance. The kinds of grain chiefly cultivated are maize and wheat, and many of the prairies are covered with the finest oxen. Austin is the cap. of the State, and Galveston its principal port. Total pop. 818,000.

Texel, an island of Holland, separated from the fortress of the Helder, on the mainland, by a narrow channel of the same name, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee.

Tezcuco, a city of Mexico, formerly one of the most populous and celebrated, and still having some magnificent buildings.

Thame, a market-town in Oxfordshire. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was a place of some importance in the time of the Saxons. Pop. 2823.

Thame, a river that rises near Tring, in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the north of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, and is thence navigable for barges to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, where it joins the Thames.

Thames, the principal river in Britain, and, in a commercial point of view, among the most important rivers in the world. Its two sources, the Churn and Isis, are in Gloucestershire, and form their junction near Cricklade, Wilts, where it receives several rivulets, which cause it to widen considerably in its course to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Coln and Lech, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 50 tons. At Oxford it is joined by the Cherwell; at Abingdon, by the Ock; and at Dorchester, by the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, it there receives the Kennet; and thence proceeds by Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandle. From London the river proceeds by Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend, to the Ger-

man Ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, and Darent. A communication is effected between this river and the Severn, by a canal from Lechlade to Stroud; also, with the Trent and the Mersey, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry. The well-known lines of Denham, in his poem of *Cooper's Hill*, very accurately and happily describe this noble river:—

“Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o’erflowing, full.”

—A river of Connecticut, U. S., flowing into Long Island Sound, which it enters below New London, forming the fine harbour of that town.—Also, a river of Upper Canada, which flows into Lake St Clair.

Thanet, an island comprising the E. angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Roumelia, and belonging to Turkey. It abounds in all the necessaries of life. Lat. 40.59 N., lon. 24.32 E.

Thaxted, a market-town in Essex. Pop. 2302.

Theaki, or *Thiaki*. See *Ithaca*.

Thebes, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on both sides the Nile, and the various remains of which are now known by the names of Karnak and Luxor, on the right or eastern bank of the river, with Medinet Habou on the western bank. Behind the latter, within a ravine which winds into the heart of the Libyan Mountains, are the celebrated “Tombs of the Kings.” The extent of the ruins, which are scattered over an area of 20 sq. m., from each bank of the river to the sides of the enclosing mountains, and the immensity of their colossal fragments, are surprisingly great.

Thebes (or *Thiva*), a famous city of ancient Greece, the cap. of Boeotia; the modern town, when seen from a distance, assumes the appearance of a considerable city, though on a closer inspection it retains very few traces of its former magnificence. It is the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. about 5000.

Theiss, a large river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Galicia, whence it traverses Upper Hungary to the W., then flows S. through Lower Hungary, till it enters the Danube.

Thermia, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 37.31 N., lon. 24.59 E.

Thermopylae, a famous defile or pass on the NE. coast of Greece, about five miles in length, and where narrowest, in ancient times, about 60 paces across. It is now, as formerly, the only road by which Greece can be entered from the NE.; and, as it may be defended by a comparatively small force, its occupation is of the utmost importance for the defence of the country. Lat. 38.52 N., lon. 22.30 E.

Thessaly, a prov. of European Turkey.

It is fertile to exuberance, and produces oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, silk, cotton, corn, &c. Larissa, or Yeni-shehr, is the chief town.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and becomes navigable. During the Heptarchy it was the capital of the East Anglian kingdom. Pop. 4163.

Thibet, or *Tibet*, a very extensive country of Asia, 1500 miles in length, and about 500 broad; mostly comprised within the Chinese empire, and lying between lat. 28° and 35° N., and lon. 72° and 104° E. The surface exhibits a vast table-land, elevated upwards of 10,000 ft above the sea, and reaching in some parts 15,000 ft in altitude. Thibet is politically divided into Wei and Tsang, or Hither and Farther Thibet, the former being that part bordering on China. The principal river is the Sanpoo; and it has several lakes. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle. The principal exports are gold, gold-dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb-skins, goats' hair, shawls, woollen cloths, rock-salt, musk, and tincal or crude borax. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, or high priest of the Buddhist faith, who is not only submitted to and adored by them, but is absolutely regarded as the Deity himself. Even the Emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the grand lama in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only; every other corpse is either consumed by fire, or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. The chief city is Lassa.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of Holland, in Guelderland, on the Waal.

Thiengen, a small town of Baden, Germany, near the Swiss border.

Thiers, a town in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, France; with manufactures of paper, thread, cutlery, and woollen cloths. Pop. 8700.

Thionville (or *Diedenhofen*) a town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, 18 m. N. of Metz. Pop. 7000.

Thirsk, a borough in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and sacking. Pop. 5734.

Tholen, a town in Holland, prov. of Zeeland, situated on the island of Tholen, one of the islands formed at the mouths of the Meuse. Pop. 1900.

Thomas, St., an island in the Gulf of Guinea, discovered in 1640, by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet; together with grapes.—One of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It belongs to the Danes. Charlotte-Amalia is the chief town. Lat. 18.22 N., lon. 65.4 W.—A town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic; noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India.

Thomastown, a bor. of Ireland, in Kil-

kenny county, with a castle. Pop. 1790.—A town of Maine, U. S., in Lincoln county, with a trade in lumber and lime.

Thorn, a strongly fortified city of West Prussia, with a celebrated Protestant academy. In the church of St John is a statue of Copernicus, who was born here. Pop. 16,000.—A market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don. Pop. 2613.

Thornbury, a market-town in Gloucestershire. Here are the fine remains of a castle, begun by the Duke of Buckingham, but stopped by his execution in 1522. Pop. 4244.

Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, near Peterborough.—A small island in a bay of the English Channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant.

Thornhill, a town in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth. Pop. 1450.

Thouars, a town of Deux-Sevres, France.

Thrapston, a market-town in Northamptonshire, seated on the Nen. Pop. 1257.

Three-Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Three Rivers, or *Trois Rivières*, a town of Lower Canada, on the river St Maurice, which, before its junction with the St Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three channels. When Canada belonged to the French, it was the capital of the colony. Pop. 7000.

Thuin, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault. Iron is extensively wrought in its neighbourhood. Pop. 3000.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the riv. Aar, at its issue from the lake of Thun. Pop. 3400.

Thur, a rapid river of Switzerland, which joins the Rhine.

Thurgau, a canton of Switzerland, lying along the river Thur. It is populous and fertile, though somewhat hilly toward the south. Pop. 93,300.

Thuringia, a former province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It abounds in corn, fruit, and wood; and belongs to the King of Saxony and several petty sovereigns.

Thurles, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, divided nearly into two equal parts by the River Suir. Pop. 4788.

Thurso, a town of Scotland, in Caithness, Lat. 68.36 N., lon. 3.18 W. Pop. 3426.

Tiber, a celebrated river of Italy, which issues from the Tuscan Apennines, flows through the former Papal States, by Borgo, St Sepulchro, Citta di Castella, Orte, and Rome, 10 miles below which it enters the Mediterranean Sea.

Tiberias, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the west side of a lake of its name, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Lake of Gennesareth. About a mile to the south are the celebrated hot baths of Emmaus; also some scattered remains and many foundations of the old city of Tiberias.

Tibet. See *Thibet*.

Tiburon, a cape and town of Hayti, W. Indies.

Ticino, a river that has its source in Switzerland, flows through the canton of Tessin and the Lake Maggiore, then passes

to Pavia, in the Milanese, and joins the Po.

Tickhill, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 1844.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, on the south confines of the Peak. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Pop. 3512.

Tidore, a small island, one of the Moluccas, to the S. of Ternate. Lat. 0.40 N., lon. 127.25 E.

Tierra del Fuego, a large group of islands, separated from the southern extremity of America by the Strait of Magellan. The soil is not favourable to the growth of plants, and no trees are to be seen. Quadrupeds are few, but aquatic fowls and other birds are numerous. The natives, who are sunk in the lowest barbarism, are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their hair is black and lank, and besmeared with train-oil. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, but they paint themselves with various colours. They have no other clothing than a piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back. This region received its name (*the land of fire*) from the fires which the natives lighted up along the coast, when they saw the first navigators.

Tiflis. See *Teflis*.

Tigre, one of the three grand divisions of Abyssinia. It includes the north-east part of that country, and is subdivided into several provinces, through which passes all the merchandise destined to cross the Red Sea for Arabia. The chief towns are Axoum and Adowa.

Tigris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source on the plateau of Armenia. It flows by Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad to Kornah, where it joins the Euphrates. 35 miles above Bassora.

Tilburg, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. about 11,000.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, east of Tilbury Fort.—*Tilbury, West*, a village in Essex, to the north of Tilbury Fort. When the Spanish armada was in the English Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are still visible.

Tilliers, a town of France, dep. Eure.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia proper, 35 m. NNE. of Gumbinnen. In 1807 it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were signed, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia. This diplomatic ceremony was performed on a floating raft expressly contrived for the occasion, the three sovereigns being there in person. Pop. 16,000.

Timannee, a country of Western Africa, near Sierra Leone, divided into four nominal districts, each governed by a chief, and containing many large towns.

Timboo, a city of Senegambia, capital of the country of Fouli. Lat. 9.50 N., lon. 10.58 W.

Timbuctoo, a town of central Africa, on the S. border of the Sahara, and 6 m. distant from the stream of the Niger. It forms the cap. of a native sovereignty, and is inhabited by a mixed population of Negroes and Arabs. The fabulous greatness which long attached to Timbuctoo has been dispelled by the recent travels of Dr Barth, who resided there (in 1853-4) for a period of nearly eight months. The entire circuit of the town is less than 3 miles. The houses, which are mostly built of mud, seldom rise to a second storey, and form continuous though narrow streets. Timbuctoo has few manufactures, but enjoys considerable trade, being a centre of traffic between the countries of interior Africa and those of the Mediterranean coast. The fixed pop. does not exceed 13,000. There is in addition a fluctuating pop. of from 5000 to 10,000.

Timor, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, to the west of the north-west point of Australia. It abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey; gold is also found, but in grains and large pieces. The interior is little known. Lat. 10.9 S., lon. 123.36 E.

Timor Laut, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea.

Tinahely, a town in Wicklow, Ireland.

Ting-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 25.48 N., lon. 116.30 E.

Tinian, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões. Here are no human inhabitants; but it has cattle, fowls, and plenty of wild hogs; also abundance of fruit, cotton, and indigo. In this island, as well as at Rota, are found stupendous remains of some extinct and gigantic race. Lat. 15.0 N., lon. 146.0 E.

Tinnevely, a district of British India, presid. Madras. Rice and cotton are the chief productions of this district. A large proportion of the natives have been converted to Christianity. The town of Tinnevely is the cap. of the district. Total pop. 1,269,000.

Tino, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the south-east of Andros. It produces excellent wine, and abundance of silk. Lat. 37.34 N., lon. 25.10 E.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality; no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks.

Tipperah, a district of British India, presid. Bengal. It yields cotton, rice, and betel-nut of a very superior quality, and elephants of a very large size are found in the forests. Many coarse cotton goods are made for exportation. Pop. 1,407,000.

Tipperary, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster, 60 miles long and 40 broad; divided into 186 parishes. The south part is fertile, but the north is rather barren, and mountainous. The river Suir runs through the county, from north to south. Total pop. 212,234.—A town in this county, formerly considerable, but now greatly reduced. Pop. 5097.

Tipton, a large village in Staffordshire, on the Birmingham canal, near Dudley; celebrated for rich iron-mines, the num-

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HE KNOWS LITTLE OF THE WORLD WHO HAS ONLY SEEN ITS BRIGHTEST SIDE.

ber of its iron-works, and various manufactures of iron. Pop. 29,445.

Tirano, a town of N. Italy, prov. Sondrei, within the Valteline. The massacre of the Protestants of Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. Pop. 4800.

Tiree, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the west of Mull.

Tirhoot, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar. It produces abundance of indigo, sugar, opium, tobacco, ginger, rice, turmeric, &c., and supplies good cavalry horses. Pop. 2,400,000.

Tirlemont, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 25 m. E. of Brussels. Pop. 8360.

Titchfield, a market-town of Hampshire, near Fareham. Pop. 4043.

Titicaca (Lake of), the largest lake of the S. American continent, partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru. Its height above the ocean is 12,795 feet; it contains many small mountainous islands, and is in some places 500 feet deep. The Indians navigate this lake on rafts, supported by inflated skins, and carry on a considerable trade with the towns on its banks.

Titlis, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri.

Tiverton, a town in Devonshire, on the Exe, long noted for woollen manufactures, but now depending chiefly on its lace manufactures. Pop. 10,024.

Tivoli, the ancient Tibur, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. Near it is the ruin of the magnificent villa built by the Emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta, and another of the sibyl Albunea, a famous villa called the Villa Esteme, and the remarkable Lake of Solfatara. Pop. 6300.

Lascales, a town of Mexico, situated 80 m. E. of the city of Mexico, and within a territory called by its own name. The N. part of this is an immense plain, elevated more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is so eminently fertile in maize, that hence it had the name of Lascales, the Land of Bread. This territory contains the mountain Popocatepetl, the highest in Mexico.

Tlemcen, an interior town of Algeria, 68 m. SW. of Oran. It is protected by a citadel. Pop. 10,000.

Tobago, the most southern of the Caribbean Islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. In 1803 it was taken from the French by the British, and ceded to them in 1814.

Tobermory, a town of Scotland, in the Island of Mull, with a good harbour. Pop. 1540.

Tobolsk, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of Western Siberia.—The cap. is a city of the same name, divided into the upper and lower town. The inhabitants are Tartars, Kalmucks, and Russians. The furs furnished by Siberia are brought here into a warehouse, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Tobolsk is one of the coldest towns in Siberia, the climate being so severe in the winter as sometimes to freeze mercury. Being on the great road from Russia to China, it is

well supplied with European and Chinese goods. Pop. 20,000.

Tocantins, a river of Brazil. It has a northerly course, and joins the Rio do Para, or easterly channel of the Amazon.

Todmorden, a manufac. town of Yorkshire (W. Riding), on the Lancashire border, and partly within that county, 9 m. NE. of Rochdale. Pop. 11,998.

Toggenburg, a district of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and now included in the canton of St Gall.

Toissey, a town of France, dep. Ain, with a college.

Tokat, a town of Turkey, in Asia Minor; once famous for its copper foundries, Turkey leather, and dye-works, as it also was for being the centre of the commerce of Asia Minor. It is still a very considerable place, though its trade has greatly declined. Here are twelve mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks one. Pop. about 40,000.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, the chief of a district celebrated for a sweet luscious wine of the same name, and formerly in high repute. Pop. 5700.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Castile, with a royal castle and a famous university. It is most strikingly situated on a rocky hill, and surrounded by a wall, flanked with about 150 small towers, built by the Moors. The cathedral is the richest in Spain. There are also a great number of superb structures, churches, and religious houses; and manufactures of arms (particularly sword-blades), silk, and wool. Pop. 13,600.

Tolentino, a town of Middle Italy, prov. Macerata, with 9500 inhabitants.

Tolland, a town of Connecticut, U. S.

Tolmeita, a sea-port of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais. Lat. 32.52 N., lon. 20.40 E.

Tolmezzo, a town of North Italy, with 2000 inhabitants.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, which produces rich wine, and the finest tobacco in the kingdom. Pop. 5780.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, celebrated for its steel manufactures. P. 8000.

Tolu, a sea-port of New Granada, famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. Lat. 9.32 N., lon. 75.26 W.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura.

Tombigbee, a river that rises in the north-west part of Alabama, U. S., and flows south 200 miles to its junction with the river Alabama.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, cap. of a prov., in the gov. of Tobolsk. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks, in cattle, furs, &c., and the town is an emporium for distilled spirits and Chinese goods. Pop. 9000.

Tondern, a town of Sleswig, which has a considerable trade in lace. Lat. 54.58 N., lon. 8.52 E.

Tonga-taboo, the largest of the Friendly Islands, from which the whole group is frequently called the Tonga Islands. The air is pure and wholesome; but the natives are said to be licentious in their manners,

cruel, and treacherous. Lat. 21.9 S., lon. 175.10 W.

Tong-tchang, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 36.30 N., lon. 116.12 E.

Tong-tchuen, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. Lat. 25.56 N., lon. 101.30 E.

Tongusians, or *Tonguts*, a people who inhabit the eastern part of Siberia, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting saibles.

Tonneins, a town in Lot and Garonne, France, with manufactures of pins, tobacco, &c. Pop. 4400.

Tonnerre, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, famous for good wine. Pop. 4000.

Tonning, or *Tonningen*, a sea-port of Prussian-Germany, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, seated on the Eyder. Pop. 2700.

Tonquin, a country of Asia, 450 miles in length, and 380 in breadth, and forming part of the Empire of Anam, or Cochin-China. It is one of the finest countries of the east for population, fertility, and trade. The ox and buffalo are used both in agriculture and for food. The chief commodities are gold, musk, silk, cotton, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered and earthen wares, salt, aniseed, &c. The Tonquinese are of middling stature, with a tawny complexion and coarse black hair. They dye their teeth black, and their lips of a bright red; and are dexterous, active, and ingenious, but have more aptitude for imitation than invention. Silks and cottons are the manufactures in which their skill appears preëminent. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. The language is very guttural, and has a great resemblance to the Chinese, and the characters are the same. This kingdom, about the year 1800, became subject to Cochin-China, and is ruled by a viceroy.

Toobouai, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1777. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces various fruits and roots. Lat. 23.52 S., lon. 149.23 W.

Toombudra, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the union of the Toom and Buddra, near Hooly Onore, in Mysore.

Töplitz (or *Teplitz*), a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous hot-springs. It lies 46 m. N.W. of Prague. Pop. 2750.

Topsham, a sea-port of Devonshire, near Exeter. Here is a spacious quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in shipping. Pop. 2514.

Tor, a sea-port of Arabia, situated on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez. It has a small harbour, and is defended by a castle.

Torbay, a spacious bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, where the fleets of England have often found shelter. It is also celebrated in history as the place where William III. landed on the 5th of November, 1688.

Torcello, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, in the Gulf of Venice.

Torda, or *Torenborg*, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works.

Tordesillas, a town of Spain, in Leon, 19 m. SW. of Valladolid. Pop. 3500.

Torrello, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Torgau, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. Pop. 9000.

Torigny, a town in La Manche, France.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Salamanca, and joins the Douro.

Tornea, a river of Sweden, which rises in the borders of Norway, forms several lakes, and flows south by east into the Gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.—A town of European Russia, ceded by Sweden, with Finland, in 1809.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon. Wine and brandy are made here in considerable quantities, and there are manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. Pop. about 10,000.

Toron, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia. Lat. 39.58 N., lon. 24.10 E.

Toronto (formerly *York*), the capital of Ontario prov. (formerly Upper Canada), situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, with a harbour formed by a long peninsula that runs into the lake, and terminating in Gibraltar point, on which a lighthouse is erected. It has increased rapidly within a recent period, and has now upwards of 46,000 inhabitants.

Toropetz, a town of European Russia, gov. Pskov, on the Toropa. Pop. 7500.

Torquay, a watering-place of Devonshire, on the coast of Tor Bay. Pop. 21,657.

Torquemada, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Torre del Greco, a town of Italy, on the sea-coast to the south of Naples, at the foot of Mt Vesuvius.

Torrejo, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Torremocha, a town in Estremadura, Spain. Pop. 3000.

Torres, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. Pop. 4260.

Torres Strait, a channel that separates New Guinea from Australia.

Torres Vedras, a small town of Portugal, 25 m. NW. of Lisbon, celebrated for the lines of defence which Wellington erected in its neighbourhood, in 1810. Pop. 3300.

Torridge, a river of Devonshire, which flows SE. to Hatherly, and then, receiving the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N., and, passing by Torrington and Bideford, enters the Bristol Channel at Barnstaple Bay.

Torriden, Loch, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, within the county of Ross.

Torrington, a market-town in Devonshire. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. The manufacture of gloves furnishes employment for the town and neighbourhood. Pop. 3529.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It produces excellent rum. Lat. 18.28 N., lon. 64.50 W.

Tortona, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, 12 m. E. of Alessandria. Pop. 10,800.

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university and a citadel. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruit, and abounding with quarries and

mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Pop. 20,000.

Tortue, or *Tortuga*, an island of the West Indies, near the north coast of Hayti, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it.

Tortuga, or *Sal Tortuga*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Venezuela. At the east end is a large saline pond, in which salt begins to kern in April; and for some months afterwards ships come here to lade that article. Lat. 11.6 N., lon. 65.26 W.

Tosa, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia. Lat. 41.42 N., lon. 2.54 E.

Tost, a town of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 1600.

* *Totness*, a bor. in Devonshire. The town is finely situated, the main street gradually rising till it reaches the site of the ancient castle, now a ruin. Pop. 4073.

Tottenham, a village in Middlesex, near London, enriched by many substantial mansions. Pop. 22,860.

Tottington, a town in Lancashire, near Bury, noted for its trade and manufactures. Pop. 15,490.

Toul, a fortified town of France, on the Moselle, in the department of Meurthe. Pop. 6900.

Toula, a government of European Russia. The cap. is a city of the same name, situated 107 m. S. of Moscow. Toula has some manufacture of fire-arms and cutlery, and both coal and iron are worked in its vicinity. Pop. 38,000.

Toulon, a fortified city and sea-port of France, cap. of the dep. of Var. It is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, and divided into the old and new quarter. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles. The new haven contains an arsenal, a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, &c. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Louis XVII., to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year. Pop. 85,000.

Toulouse, a large city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, with a university. Toulouse has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, silks, gauzes, printed cottons, steel wares, paper, wax lights, musical strings, and vermicelli, with dyeing-houses, distilleries, a cannon foundry, &c. It has also a large trade in Spanish wool, as well as in the productions of the surrounding country; and near it is a manufacture of indigo, from the woad plant. Here, in 1814, Marshal Soult was defeated by Wellington; both generals being then ignorant of the allied powers being in possession of Paris. Pop. 113,000.

Touraine, an old province of France, now forming the department of Indre-et-Loire.

Tour du Pin, a town in Isère, France.

Tour du Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne.

Tour la Ville, a town in La Manche, France, celebrated for its manufacture of glass. Pop. 1800.

Tournan, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne.

Tournay, a city of Belgium, province Hainault, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for carpets. Pop. 33,000.

A town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenées.

Tournon, a town in Ardecche, France.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Saone-et-Loire. Its trade is principally in corn, wine, and building-stones. Pop. 4200.

Tours, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire. It is seated on the Loire, near the Cher; over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed, and it has considerable manufactures of all sorts of silk stuffs. Pop. 25,800.

Towcester, a town in Northamptonshire. It stands on the ancient Watling-street, and was probably a Roman station. Pop. 2465.

Towton, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Tadcaster; famous for the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

Towy, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Caermarthenshire at its north-eastern extremity, and flows by Llanymyddoory, Llandilovawr, and Caermarthen, into the Bristol Channel.

Trafalgar (Cape), a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, near the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar. Cape Trafalgar will be ever famous in naval history for the last great victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the allied fleets of France and Spain, Oct. 21, 1805. Lat. 36.11 N., lon. 6.2 W.

Tralee, a borough of Ireland, capital of Kerry county, with a castle. Pop. 13,700.

Tralleborg, a sea-port of Sweden. Lat. 55.20 N., lon. 13.9 E.

Tramore, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1880.

Tranent, a town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland. Pop. 2090.

Trani, a city and sea-port of S. Italy, in Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic. Lat. 41.18 N., lon. 16.36 E. Pop. 14,000.

Transcaucasia, the territory possessed by Russia to the S. of the Caucasus. It is divided into the four governments of Kutais, Tiflis, Shamaki, and Derbend, and includes an area exceeding 80,000 square miles. The provinces otherwise known as Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, and Abassia, are included within its limits.

Transylvania, a province of the Austrian empire, formerly annexed to Hungary. It is surrounded by high mountains, and produces a sufficiency of corn and wine; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and tellurium; the last never yet discovered in any other part of the world. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. Pop. (in 1857) 1,926,000.

Trapani, a sea-port town on the north-west point of Sicily, with a strong fort.

HE THAT SLANDERS, BLACKENS ME, HE THAT FLATTERS, BEDAUBS ME.

KNOW THE WORLD EARLY, THAT YOU MAY EARLY DESPISE ITS LURES.

The Trapanese carry on the coral fishery on the coast of Africa, and the cutting and polishing of coral is one of the chief employments of the inhabitants. Pop. 25,000.

Tras os Montes, a province of Portugal, forming the north-east portion of that kingdom. Its southern border is marked by the river Douro, on the banks of which the grape is extensively cultivated, for the produce of port wine. The chief towns are Villareal, Chaves, and Braganza. Pop. 314,500.

Trau, a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia. Lat. 43.38 N., lon. 16.12 E. Pop. 3800.

Traunstein, a town and castle of Bavaria, 50 m. ESE. of Munich. Great quantities of salt are made here. Pop. 2230.

Travancore, a native State of S. India, subsidiary to the British, and extending along the coast of Malabar, from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin. In the woods are many elephants, buffalos, tigers, monkeys, and apes. The chief products are pepper, betel and cocoa-nuts, cardamoms, cassia, frankincense, mace, long nutmegs, wild saffron, elephants' teeth, and sandal-wood. Pop. 1,012,000. Trivandrum is the chief town.

Travemunde, a sea-port of N. Germany, belonging to the free city of Lubeck. It stands at the outlet of the river Trave, on the Baltic coast. Pop. 1500.

Trebbin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg. Pop. 1700.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the Genoese territory, flows by Bobbio, and joins the Po above Placentia.

Trebigna, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Herzgovina, with a fort.

Trebizond (the ancient Trapezus), a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the shore of the Black Sea. Its central portion is surrounded by a castellated and lofty wall: this part is solely inhabited by Mohammedans; the Christians live outside the walls, where are also most of the bazaars and khans. Trebizond is the natural emporium of the countries to the SE. of the Black Sea; and it was anciently the seat of an extensive commerce. It still exports silk, wool, tobacco, carpets, shawls, box-wood, drugs, &c., and receives from Great Britain cotton goods, sugar, coffee, rum, wine, salt, tin, &c. Pop. 40,000.

Treffurt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 38 m. WNW. of Erfurt. Pop. 2060.

Tregaron, a town in Cardiganshire.

Tregony, a dis. bor. in Cornwall.

Treguier, a sea-port of France, department Côtes du Nord. Pop. 3300.

Tremiti, three islands of S. Italy, in the Adriatic Sea. Lat. 42.1 N., lon. 15.30 E.

Tremouille, a small town of France, dep. Vienne.

Trent, a fortified city of Austria, in the prov. of Tyrol, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated general council of the church, convoked by Paul III., and continued, though with several interruptions, from 1545 to 1563. Pop. 13,200.

Trent, a river of England, that rises in Staffordshire, and flows SE. through the co., to the SW. borders of Derbyshire,

where it receives the Tame. It then takes a north-east direction, and, receiving in its further course the streams of the Dove, the Derwent, and the Soar, flows through the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, to its junction with the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber.—A river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

Trenton, a town of New Jersey, U. S., with 6760 inhabitants.—A town of North Carolina, chief of Jones county.—Another, in Maine, Hancock county.

Trentschin, a town of Hungary, 67 m. NE. of Presburg, capital of a county, with an ancient castle on a rock. Pop. 3000.

Treport, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the English Channel. Queen Victoria landed here in September, 1843, when on a visit to Louis Phillipe.

Treptow, a town and castle of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, with 3850 inh.

Treptow, New, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs. Pop. 6000.

Treshinish Isles, four fertile islands on the west coast of Scotland, between the islands of Coll and Mull.

Treves, a gov. of Rhenish Prussia. There are many mountains and forests within its limits; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine.—The cap. is a city of the same name, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a castle, a university, many fine churches and palaces, and numerous remains of antiquities. For many ages it was an important city in the time of the Romans, and it has undergone numerous vicissitudes at subsequent periods. Pop. 20,000.

Treviglio, a town of North Italy, in the Milanese. Pop. 9000.

Trevino, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Treviso, a town of North Italy, prov. Venice. Most of the streets are wide and well paved, with colonnades in front of the houses; and there are numerous palazzi and religious structures. It trades in corn, wine, cattle, fruit, &c., and has some manufactures. Pop. 20,000.

Trevoux, a town in Ain, France. P. 1840.

Trezzo, a town of North Italy, 19 m. NE. of Milan. Pop. 3300.

Trichinopoly, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a fertile district. The town is an emporium for a great variety of manufactures, particularly jewellery, which was formerly highly prized; and Trichinopoly chains are still in request. Pop. 30,000.

Trieste, a town and principal sea-port of the Austrian empire, prov. Illyria, situated at the head of the Adriatic, upon a gulf which bears its name. It contains many good streets, handsome buildings, and promenades; besides churches, dock-yard, lazarettos, barracks, &c., and may be regarded as the great commercial entrepôt of the S. of Germany. Pop. 70,000.

Trikala, a city of European Turkey, prov. Thessaly. It is of considerable extent; and, the houses being intermixed with gardens and trees, the lofty minarets

of its mosques seem to be peering through a thick wood. Pop. 12,000.

Trim, a borough of Ireland, capital of Meath county. Here are the ruins of a large castle, and several religious foundations. Pop. 2057.

Trincomalee, a sea-port town on the east coast of Ceylon, with a fine harbour, and considerable trade.

Tring, a market-town in Herts. P. 4045.

Trinidad, an island on the north-east coast of South America, and, next to Jamaica, the largest of the British West India islands. It produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, cocoa, indigo, and fruit; and has abundance of timber. The "Pitch Lake" of Trinidad, in the SW. corner of the island, is a wonderful phenomenon: it covers about 150 acres. In 1797 this island was captured by the British, and ceded to them in 1802. Pop. 63,600.

—A sea-port of Cuba, in a bay on the S. part of the island. Lat. 21.48 N., lon. 80.1 W.

—A small island in the south Atlantic Ocean, lat. 20.30 S., lon. 29.10 W. It is a barren rock.

Trinity, a sea-port on the north side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. Lat. 14.53 N., lon. 61.8 W.

Trino, a town in the Sardinian States, on the Po, 12 m. SW. of Vercelli. P. 8200.

Tripoli, the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Gabes to the frontier of Egypt. There are numerous harbours, some of them capacious, and surrounded by a fine country, producing dates, figs, grapes, and other fruit; but the interior is not very fertile, and the eastern part is desert. Among its manufactures are carpets, bournoses, and other woollen fabrics, camlets, mats of palm leaves, Morocco leather, &c. Pop. 1,500,000.

—The capital is a city and sea-port of the same name, with a castle and a fort. The harbour, defended by a mole and batteries, is capable of containing a large fleet of merchant ships. The chief exports are wool, drugs, barilla, skins, salt, iron, ostrich-feathers, gold-dust, ivory, dried fruit, and dates. Pop. about 25,000.

—A city of Syria, on the Mediterranean, with a castle and a handsome mosque. It is the seat of a pashalick, and has about 16,000 inh.

Tripolizza, an inland town of Greece, nearly in the centre of the Morea. It suffered almost total destruction during the fierce contest which raged between the Turks and the Greeks who fought for independence, but has since been rebuilt. The chief trade is in corn and wool.

Tristan d'Acunha, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. The coast is frequented by seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lat. 37.6 S., lon. 11.44 W.

Trivandrum, a town in the SW. of India, the cap. of the native State of Travancore. Lat. 8.28 N., lon. 77.2 E.

Trogen, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the Outer Rhoden. Pop. 2600.

Troja, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata. Pop. 4400.

Trolhatta, a town of Sweden, on the Gotha, which here has four cascades that fall 110 feet in the space of two miles.

Trond, St., a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg. It has a manufacture of fire-arms, &c. Pop. 9100.

Troon, a sea-port town of Ayrshire, Scotland, whence large quantities of coal are exported. Ship-building, rope and sail-making, &c., are carried on. Pop. 2400.

Tropez, St., a sea-port town of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel. Lat. 43.16 N., lon. 6.40 E. Pop. 3300.

Troppau, a strong town of Austrian Silesia, situated on the river Oppa, a tributary of the Oder. It has considerable manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, &c. Pop. 12,800.

Trosa, a sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic. Lat. 59.0 N., lon. 17.29 E.

Trosachs, the, a tract of country in the southern portion of the Scotch Highlands, within the county of Perth, and celebrated for the fine natural scenery which it embraces. The shores of Loch Katrine are within its limits.

Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire, with considerable manufactures of broad cloth and kerseymere. Pop. 11,508.

Troy, a town of New York, on the left bank of the Hudson, 6 m. above Albany, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. 46,000.

Troyes, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, with a castle. The commerce consists in cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, &c. Troyes fills a conspicuous place in the page of history; it was here Henry V. of England espoused Catherine of France; and in 1429 the town was taken from the English by the French troops, headed by Joan of Arc. Pop. 25,600.

Truro, a neat borough in Cornwall, between the rivers Kenwyn and St Allen, at the head of Falmouth haven. It is a stanary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Pop. 11,949 —A town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county. —A fishing-town of Massachusetts, U. S.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill.

—A city and sea-port of Peru, capital of a province. Lat. 8.8 S., lon. 78.52 W. —A sea-port of Honduras, on the gulf of that name. Lat. 15.46 N., lon. 86.30 W. —A town of Venezuela, 150 m. SE. of Maracaybo, with a trade in wheat, goat and sheepskins, cheeses, and woollens. P. 8000.

Tscherkask, a town of European Russia, situate on an island formed by the Don, 40 m. above its entrance into the Sea of Azov. The town of *Novo-Tscherkask*, 11 m. to the north-eastward, is the capital of the country of the Don Cossacks, and has 11,000 inh. The Cossacks have a majestic appearance, are cleanly in their persons and apparel, sincere, hospitable, generous, and humane. Their common dress is a blue jacket turned up with red, and a waistcoat and trousers of white dimity. The dress of the women differs from the costume of Russia; and the girls wear a silk tunic, with trousers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian kerchief round the head.

Tsin-tcheou, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 36.40 N., lon. 119.2 E.

Tsitsikar, a town in Manchooria, situated on the river Nonni, which joins the Amour.

Tsong-ming, an island of China, lying at the mouth of the Yang-tze river. Lat. 30.15 N., lon. 121.55 E.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in Galway county. The Protestant cathedral is a small plain building; but the Rom. Cath. cathedral is a splendid structure, and Tuam is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. Here is an improving linen manufacture, and a brisk retail trade. Pop. 4542.

Tübingen, a town of Würtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle. Pop. 7500.

Tucuman, a province of La Plata. Many rivers water this country, and all of them, with the exception of two, after flowing many leagues, lose themselves by forming lakes or shallow sheets of water, which are mostly saline. The north part is intermixed with mountains, plains, and valleys, producing abundance of seeds, plants, and fruits of all kinds; also, tobacco, cotton, and fine timber. The south part is an immense plain, almost without a tree, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed with perpetual verdure. Pop. 45,000.—The capital of this province is a city of its name, on the river Tucuman. The chief trade is in timber, mules, and oxen. Pop. 12,000.

Tudela, a city of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Ebro, which is here crossed by a noble bridge. Pop. 7300.

Tula, an inland town of Mexico, situated 40 m. NNW. of the city of Mexico. It possessed some importance in early Mexican history.

Tulbagh, a town in Cape Colony (South Africa), the chief place in one of the districts into which the colony is divided.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in King's co., on a river of the same name. Being situated on the line of the Grand Canal, large quantities of corn and other articles of provisions are shipped hence for Dublin. Pop. 4791.

Tulle, a town of France, capital of the department of Corrèze. Lat. 45.16 N., lon. 1.42 E. Pop. 7285.

Tullow, a town of Ireland, co. Carlow. Pop. 2384.

Tulsk, a decayed town of Ireland, in Roscommon county.

Tumbez, a town and small river on the border of Peru and Ecuador, S. America. It was here that the Spaniards first landed in 1256, under Pizarro.

Tumlook, a town in Bengal, with a manufacture of salt for government.

Tunbridge, or *Tonbridge*, a market-town in Kent, on the Medway. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected in the 11th century. The town possesses an excellent and liberally endowed grammar-school, founded in 1554, by Sir Andrew Judd, a native of the town (and Lord Mayor of London in 1551), and under the government of the Skinners' company. In the vicinity is a manufacture of gunpowder. Pop. 8209.

Tunbridge Wells, a favourite watering-place, situated chiefly in Tunbridge parish, but partly in the parishes of Speldhurst

and Frant, in Sussex; being about 5½ miles south of the town of Tunbridge. It has long been resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606 by Dudley Lord North, who is said to have recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. The Wells are situated in the centre of the town. Pop. 19,410.

Tunis, a country of Barbary, 200 miles from north to south, and 120 from east to west. It is under the rule of a *bey*, who acknowledges the nominal sovereignty of Turkey. The chief productions are wheat, barley, oil, wool, wax, tallow, and a variety of fruits. The mountains near Tunis abound in silver, copper, and lead. In the woods and mountains are lions, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold-dust, lead, horses, oil, scap, and ostrich eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mohammedanism. Pop. 2,500,000.—The city of *Tunis*, the capital of the above territory, is five miles in circuit, with a lofty wall, and has five gates and 35 mosques. The Mohammedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Pop. 130,000.

Tunja, a city of New Granada, greatly decayed from the importance it formerly possessed. Lat. 4.54 N., lon. 73.45 W.

Turcoin, a town in Nord, France.

Turenne, a town of France, department of Corrèze, with a castle. Pop. 1870.

Turin, a city of Italy, the former capital of the Sardinian monarchy, and afterwards, until 1865, of the kingdom of Italy. It stands in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Doria with the Po. Turin has a royal palace, a cathedral, a university, and other handsome buildings. The citadel is one of the strongest in Europe, comprising an arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chymical laboratory, &c. Near the city is the castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. Pop. 180,000.

Turinsk, a town in Tobolsk, Asiatic Russia. Lat. 58.5 N., lon. 63.44 E.

Turkestan, an inland country of Asia, embracing the tract lying to the eastward of the Caspian Sea and around the shores of Lake Aral. Its inhabitants, the Turcomans, differ in religion from the Persians, who deem them infidels. They live in tribes, being subject to no particular governor; but each tribe chooses a nominal chief, who has no further authority among them than that of settling differences and arranging their civil economy. Their general characteristics are those common to all wandering nations: great hospitality within their own boundaries, and universal depredation abroad. Their horses are bought by the neighbouring nations at vast prices, which, with the sale among other tribes of their captives, and of their camels, sheep, &c., form the chief source of a Turcoman's wealth. The people live on corn, the flesh of horses, camels, and sheep, and the milk of

WHERE THE LION'S SKIN FALLS SHORT, IT MUST BE EKED OUT WITH THE FOX'S.

CALUMNY AND DETRACTION, IF YOU DO NOT BLOW THEM, WILL EXTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

mares and camels. They excavate a large hole in the ground, in which they make a fire; and, placing the meat in the embers cover it up until it be baked. Turkestan is divided into several khanats, the principal of which were Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokan: the first and last named now under Russian power.

Turkey, a large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Turkey in Europe* contains Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, and part of Croatia and Dalmatia, with Roumelia, Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly. *Turkey in Asia* includes Irak, Diarbekr, Kurdistan, part of Armenia, with Roum, Karamania, Anatolia, and Syria. In *Africa* the Turks claim Egypt, with Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli and Tunis are under their protection. Of these countries [which see] the climate, productions, manners, &c., must of course be various. The Turks are generally robust, well-shaped, and of good mien. They are grave, sedate, and passive; but, when agitated by passion, furious, raging, and ungovernable; in matters of religion, tenacious, superstitious, and morose. They shave their heads, but wear long beards. The national dress of the Turks is loose and flowing. The turban worn by the men is white, and never put off but when they sleep; and their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favourite games; and the coffee-houses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them; but the fair sex are kept under a rigorous confinement. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mohammed. Drinking wine is prohibited by the prophet; instead of it, they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on caravansaries and fountains, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers, and are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it may; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience. The Turks are excellent horsemen, and throw the *djerid* or lance with the greatest dexterity; but, excepting this exercise and that of wrestling, they indulge in no active exertion. They never even dance themselves, but enjoy public dances, the performers in which, however, they reckon infamous. Laziness and apathy, indeed, are their distinguishing characteristics. They converse little, and there is nothing in which they take so much delight as in reclining in the shade from sunrise to sunset, apparently in a state of total indifference, occasionally sipping coffee, and inhaling the fumes of tobacco. Whatever may be their object, they saunter through the streets with the same measured and monotonous step. In European Turkey, Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica are the

chief centres of trade: in Asiatic Turkey, Smyrna and Aleppo are the principal. The internal traffic of Turkey is greatly impeded by the badness of the roads. The government of Turkey is a pure despotism: the Grand Signior is absolute master of the lives and goods of his subjects. The total pop. of the Turkish empire has been estimated at 35,350,000; of whom 15,500,000 are inhab. of Turkey in Europe; 16,050,000, of Asiatic Turkey; and 3,800,000 of the African provinces.

Turnhout, a town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. Pop. 13,400.

Turon, a sea-port town of Cochin-China, near the mouth of a river that enters the bay of Turon—a safe retreat for ships in the most tempestuous seasons. The houses are low, and mostly built of bamboos, thatched with reedy grass. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Lat. 16.9 N., lon. 107.40 E.

Turriff, a town in Aberdeenshire, with manufactures of linen, &c. Pop. 3580.

Tursheez, a city of Persia, prov. of Khorassan, 80 m. SSW. of Mushed.

Tursi, an episcopal town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata. Pop. 4630.

Tuscany, a grand duchy of Italy, formerly an independent state, but since 1860 forming part of the kingdom of Italy. Its population (including Lucca) numbers 1,826,000. There are in Tuscany numerous iron, alum, and vitriol mines; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. The chief river is the Arno. Many parts of Tuscany are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits; but agriculture is generally in a backward state. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthenware, and gilt leather; also iron and copper foundries, hardware factories, and paper mills. One of their principal manufactures is that of straw plait, which employs a vast number of hands.

Tutbury, a market-town of Staffordshire, 15 m. east of Stafford. Pop. 1982.

Tuticorin, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where there is a pearl fishery.

Tutlingen, a town of Würtemberg, seated on the Danube, with a castle on a mountain. Pop. 5100.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1034.

Tuy, a city of Spain, in Galicia, surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery. Lat. 42.4 N., lon. 8.32 W. Pop. 4050.

Tver, a government of Russia, producing timber in abundance, but in other respects it is far from fertile. It is, however, distinguished for its commercial activity. Pop. 1,518,000.—The cap. is a city of its name, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, a large part of its population being engaged in the navigation of the Volga. Pop. about 28,000.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the south part of Peebleshire, called Tweedale. It divides that county almost into two equal

parts, crosses the north part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German Ocean at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, a town in the detached part of Durham, called Islandshire. It lies on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Berwick. Pop. 5414.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, near Brentford, containing many handsome villas, among which is Strawberry-hill, the former residence of Horace Walpole. Here also stood the favourite residence of Pope, whose remains are interred in the church. Pop. 10,533.

Tyfy, or *Teify*, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake on the east side of Cardiganshire, and flows by Tregaron, Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, and Cardigan, into Cardigan Bay.

Tynan, a town in Armagh county, Ireland.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the east part of Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland, which unite a little above Hexham; their junction forms a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean at Tyne-mouth.—A river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the west of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, a sea-bathing town in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne. The ruins of an ancient abbey are seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side; a strong fort commands the entrance of the river; and there are extensive military barracks. Pop. 38,941.

Tyre (or *Soor*), a sea-port town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 29 m. to the northward of Acre. It represents the ancient city of Tyre, the most famous commercial mart of antiquity, "whose merchants were princes." In the present day, Tyre is an insignificant place, with not more than 3000 inhab., who carry on some little trade in the export of tobacco, cotton, wood, and charcoal.

Tyrnau, a town of Hungary, 27 m. NE. of Presburg. Pop. 5800.

Tyrol, a province of the Austrian empire. It is traversed in its whole extent by the main ridge of the Alps; but, though a mountainous country, the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eisach. The dress of the peasantry is peculiar: the men wear a straw hat ornamented with ribands and nosegays; the dress of the women consists of a short gown, stockings with cross stripes, and a cap tapering in the shape of a sugar-loaf. They are a sprightly people, fond of music and dancing, and excel in rifle-shooting and athletic amusements. Pop. 925,000.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; divided into 35 parishes. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The chief

ivers are the Blackwater, Mourne, and Foyle. Total pop. 215,668.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir. Pop. 13,000.

Uberlingen, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Uberlingen See. Pop. 2400.

Ubes, *St.* or *Setubal*, a sea-port of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel and a good harbour, defended by three forts. Pop. 13,000.

Ucayali, a river formed in Peru by the junction of the rivers Beni and Apurimac.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in Brandenburg, flows north into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frische Haff at Uckermunde.

Uddevalla, a sea-port in Sweden prov. Goteborg. Lat. 58.20 N., lon. 11.56 E.

Udine, a fortified city of North Italy, cap. of a district. Lat. 46.12 N., lon. 13.3 E.

Ufa. See *Oufa*.

Ugie, a river of Scotland, which crosses the north part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German Ocean below Inverugie.

Uist, *North* and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the west coast of Scotland.

Uitenhage, a town of the Cape territory, S. Africa, which gives name to a fertile district. Pop. 2700.

Ujhely, a town of Hungary, celebrated for Tokay wine. Pop. 6500.

Ukraine, a district of European Russia, situated on the former borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier. The western part is inhabited by Cossacks.

Uleaborg, a town and sea-port of Finland. It has a good harbour and salmon fishery; and its exports are pitch, tar, fish, and salted butter. Pop. about 5000.

Ulietea, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean, with a good harbour. Lat. 16.45 S., lon. 151.38 W.

Ullapool, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country. Lat. 57.54 N., lon. 5.3 W.

Ulleswater, a lake on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, abounding with char and other fish.

Ulm, a frontier town of Wurtemberg, seated at the conflux of the Blau with the Danube. It is a large, handsome, and commercial place, and strongly fortified. In 1805 Ulm was the head-quarters of the Austrian general Mack, whose communications being cut off by the French, he delivered up the town, and his army of 26,000 men, without firing a shot! Pop. 23,000.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long, and 100 broad. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ulverstone, a market-town in Lancashire. It has manufactures of cotton, check, canvass, and hats; and exports

much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. Pop. 7607.

Umballa, or *Amballa*, a town and military cantonment of British India, 120 m. NNW. of Delhi, and in the prov. of that name.

Umbria, now *Spoletto*, a prov. of king. of Italy, form. part of the Papal Territory.

Umea, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea. Lat. 63.58 N., lon. 19.18 E.

Ummerapoora. See *Amarapoora*.

Unghvar, a town and fort of Hungary, situated 50 m. E. of Kaschau, on an affluent of the river Theiss. Pop. 6200.

Unich, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E. of Samsoon.

Union, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., and another in New York.

Union, West, a town of Ohio, U. S., capital of Adams county.

United States (of America), a federal republic of North America, founded in 1783. It then consisted of thirteen States; namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia. The following have since been formed, and united to them: Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, and California, the three last named lying to the W. of the Rocky Mountains. Virginia has since 1862 been divided into two states (East and West), so that the total number of states now comprehended in the Union is 36. There are, besides, the territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, Arizona, and Idaho. The federal republic is governed by a Congress, consisting of a president, vicepresident, senate, and a house of representatives. Every state has its own governor, constitution, and laws, for its distinct government; and each sends a proportionate number of representatives to the Congress. In the United States there is no religious establishment supported by the ruling power. The judicial part of the constitution nearly corresponds with that of England. The attempted secession of the Southern (and then slaveholding) States, in 1860, with the war which followed, resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout the Union. Until the War of Secession, the U. S. army was small, but the navy is maintained on a large scale; their trading vessels visit every coast, and their internal trade flourishes by means of extensive rivers, with numerous railways and canals. The U. S. in 1812 entered into a war against Britain, which was terminated in 1814. Philadelphia was the seat of gov. till 1800, when the city of Washington became the metropolis. Total pop. of the Union (in 1870) 38,877,000.

Unity, a town of Maryland, U. S., cap. of Montgomery county.

Unst, the most northern of the Shetland Islands. It feeds many sheep, horned

cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported.

Unterwalden, one of the four forest cantons of Switzerland. The territory consists principally of four valleys, enclosed by high mountains: the climate is temperate, and various kinds of fruit are grown; there is fine pasturage for cattle, but agriculture is comparatively neglected. Unterwalden is divided into two portions—Upper and Lower (or Oberm Wald, and Niederm Wald), the limits of which are marked by an extensive forest that crosses the canton. Sarnen is the chief place in the former, and Stanz in the latter, division. Total pop. 26,116.

Uppingham, a town in Rutlandshire. Pop. 2464.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, capital of Upsala, with a castle, and a university which enjoys a very extensive celebrity. Among the tombs in the cathedral of Upsal are those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnæus. Pop. 9000.

Upsala, or *Upland*, a prov. of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It contains extensive forests of pine; but is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Pop. 95,000.

Upton, or *Upton-on-Severn*, a market-town in Worcestershire, seated on the Severn. Pop. 2676.

Ural, or *Oural*, a large river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian Sea by three mouths.

Ural (or Oural) Mountains, a chain of mountains on the east border of European Russia, and regarded as part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. Their height is seldom more than 3000 or 4000 ft, and the loftiest summits do not appear to exceed 5720 feet. The Ural abound in mineral wealth, including gold, platinum, copper, and iron—the first-named chiefly on the eastern or Asiatic side of the chain. Extensive works in these metals are carried on at Zlata-oust, and other places within the mountain-region.

Uralsk, a town of European Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the river Ural, 155 m. WSW. of the city of Orenburg. Pop. 15,000, a great number of whom are Cossacks.

Urbana, a town of Ohio, U. S.—Another in Virginia.

Urbino, a province and former duchy of Italy, within the present kingdom of that name. It lies E. of the Apennines. The chief production is silk.—A town of Italy, the capital of the above territory, and the birth-place of the illustrious painter, Raphael. Pop. 7000.

Ure, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows by Askrig, Middleham, Masham, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough, and a little below receives the Swale, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Urgel, a city of Spain, in Catalonia. Lat. 42.24 N., lon. 1.26 E.

Uri, a canton in Switzerland, of which Altorf is the capital. Among the mountains comprised in this canton is the cele-

brated St Gothard, the passage across which is the principal route from Italy into E. Switzerland. The Reuss, a river remarkable for its extraordinary rapidity, its numerous cataracts, and the magnificent scenery on its banks, rises in Mount St Gothard, and falls into the lake of Lucerne. The pastures of this canton are very superior, and the cheese is in high repute. Pop. 16,100.

Uruguay, a large river of S. America, which rises in Brazil, within the province of Rio Grande do Sul. It flows west along a high valley, and, on emerging from the mountains, overflows the plain to a great extent. It then proceeds SW. and S., forming the western border of the republic of Uruguay, and, after a course of 600 miles, joins the Parana, which junction forms the commencement of the great river Plata.

Uruguay, or *Banda Oriental*, a republic of South America, adjoining the SW border of Brazil. It is 230 miles long and 170 broad, and possesses three principal towns, Monte Video, La Colonia, and Maldonado, besides 15 small towns and several hamlets. It formed a province under the gov. of Buenos Ayres till 1821, when it was taken by the Brazilians, but it has since been declared independent. It is fertile, and watered by many streams, which terminate in the river Uruguay, on its west border. The coast is low and flat, but there are several hill-ranges inland. Pop. estimated at 350,000.

Urumiyah, or *Oormiah*, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan. Pop. 12,000. The *Lake of Urumiyah* extends above a degree of latitude in length, and its water is so salt that no fish will live in it.

Usbeck Tartary. See *Bokhara*.

Usedom, an island of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, in the Baltic Sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swine, with two forts named after these two rivers. Lat. 53.58 N., lon. 14.2 E.

Ushant, an island of France, in the department of Finisterre. It contains several hamlets, inhabited by fishermen. Lat. 48.30 N., lon. 5.5 W.

Usk, a river that rises in Wales, on the west side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and, entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol Channel. — A market-town in Monmouthshire, very pleasantly situated, and which in former times was a place of considerable importance. On an eminence near the town extensive remains of its ancient castle still exist. Pop. 1645.

Uskup, or *Scopia*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Macedonia. Pop. 10,000.

Uspallata, a valley and mountain-pass in the Chilian Andes. Lat. 32.0 S.

Ussel, a town in Corrèze, France. Pop. 2900.

Ustica, a small island in the Mediterranean, off Sicily. Lat. 38.43 N., lon. 13.6 E.

Ustioug (Veliki), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda. It is the seat of a considerable trade between European Russia and Siberia, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, &c. Pop. 8000.

Utah, a Territory of the United States of

North America, embracing the settlement of the Mormon community, on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The Utah Territory exhibits natural features of a very singular character. It forms a high plateau, from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea-level, enclosed on all sides by mountain-chains, and drained by a system of rivers which have no outlet to the sea,—resembling, in these respects, some of the interior plateaus of the Asiatic continent. The Rocky Mountains form the eastern frontier of the Territory, and require to be traversed in the journey thither from the easterly and central portions of the United States. The Sierra Nevada, on the west, mark the limit between Utah and the State of California. The general aspect of the Territory is arid and desert, but there are portions which possess great fertility and abundant natural resources. The name of the entire Territory is derived from Lake Utah, which is a body of fresh water, 30 miles in length, and whence a stream (about 40 miles in length) is discharged into the Great Salt Lake. The latter is 75 miles long, and has a very irregular outline. Utah was organized as a Territory of the U. S. in 1850. Pop. 87,000. Salt Lake City is its capital, and the head-seat of the Mormons.

Utica, a city of New York, U. States, on the river Mohawk, the chief affluent of the Hudson. It is very regularly built, and contains numerous places of worship, literary and charitable institutions, and commercial associations. Its manufactures are also extensive and various, and its situation favourable for trade. Pop. 20,000.

Utrecht, a fortified city of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a university, a cathedral, and many churches, hospitals, &c. From being in the centre of a populous agricultural district, Utrecht has a bustling appearance and considerable trade. The principal manufactures are silk, woollen stuffs, velvets, and fire-arms; and it has an extensive foundry for cannon-balls. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves. Pop. 57,000.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It stands in the centre of a vast plain, and a considerable trade is carried on in cattle and horses. Pop. 11,400.

Uttoxeter, a town in Staffordshire. The hardware manufacture is carried on here to some extent; and the market for agricultural produce, cattle, sheep, &c., is one of the best in the country. Pop. 3604.

Uxbridge, a market town in Middlesex, with a great trade in malt, corn, and flour. The Coln flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction Canal passes close by. Near the town are the remains of an ancient camp. Pop. 7497. — A town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, U. S.

Uzerche, a town of France, dep. Corrèze. Pop. 2380.

Uzes, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 6000.

VAAST. ST., a town of France, in the dep. of Manche, with a small harbour. Pop. 1350.

Vabres, a town in Aveyron, France, with manufactures of serges, dimities, &c. Pop. 1180.

Vache, an island of the West Indies, lying off the S. coast of Hayti.

Vado, a sea-port of the Sardinian States, 4 m. SW. of Savona, on the shore of the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1470.

Vaison, a town in Vaucluse, France.

Val-de-Penas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, famous for a strong red wine and bread of peculiar excellence. Pop. 11,000.

Valais, a canton of Switzerland. It is a valley, 100 miles long and 20 broad. between ridges of high mountains, among which are the Great St Bernard, Simplon, Grimsel, Furca, and others, the summits of which are never free from snow. The river Rhone flows impetuously through its whole length. A country consisting of plains, elevated valleys, lofty mountains, clothed with wood and studded with hamlets, rugged rocks, cataracts, glaciers, and snow-clad mountains, must exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion. Pop. 96,887.

Valdai, a town in Novgorod, Russia. Lat. 57.50 N., lon. 33.44 E.

Valdeabras, a town in New Castile, Spain.

Valdemoro, a town in New Castile, Spain, 15 m. S. of Madrid. Pop. 2550.

Valdepenas, a town of New Castile, Spain, 110 m. S. of Madrid, noted for its delicious wine. Pop. 11,000. — *Valdepenas-de-Jaen*, a town of Andalusia, with 4200 inhab.

Valderas, a town of Spain, 30 m. SSE. of Leon. Pop. 3400.

Valdivia, a city and sea-port of Chili, built in 1552, by Pedro de Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. It forms the cap. of one of the provinces into which Chili is divided, and which bears its name. Pop. 7060.

Vale of the White Horse, a fertile vale of Berkshire, extending from Farringdon to Abingdon; so called from the figure of a horse cut in the side of a chalky hill, occupying nearly an acre, thought to be of very ancient origin.

Valence, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Drôme, with a citadel and a school of artillery. It has a good trade in woollen cloth and skins. Pop. 11,100. — A town in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, France.

Valencia, a grand division of Spain, formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles long and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain. It is fertile in rice, fruit, oil, wine, and all the necessaries of life. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; and the manufacture of them employs a considerable population. — The capital is a city of the same name, seated on the Guadalaviar. It has an extensive and flourish-

ing university, numerous churches and convents, a citadel, many handsome public buildings, manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity. Pop. 145,000.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle. Pop. 6000.

Valencia (Nueva), a city of Venezuela, situate in an extensive plain, near the beautiful lake of Valencia, or Lake Tacarigan. Pop. about 16,000.

Valenciennes, a city of France, dep. Nord. The Scheldt flows through it, and here begins to be navigable. This city is noted for its manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and cambric. In 1793 Valenciennes was captured by an Anglo-Austrian army, commanded by the Duke of York, but retaken by the French in the following year. Pop. 24,300.

Valentia Island, an island off the SW. coast of Ireland, eo. of Kerry. The channel between the island and the adjacent mainland forms a deep and spacious harbour.

Valenza, a town of Continental Sardinia, on the river Po, 7 m. N. of Alessandria. Pop. 75000.

Valery, St., a town and sea-port of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the British Channel. Pop. 5300. — *St Valery-sur-Somme*, a sea-port town on the N. coast of France, dep. Somme. It has manufactures of cordage, sail-cloth, &c. Pop. 2840.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It was built in 1566, and thus named from the grand master La Valette, who commanded during the memorable siege of Malta by the Turks in 1565. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. Valetta has several magnificent churches and convents, with other public buildings. It surrendered to the French, under Buonaparte, in 1798, from whom it was taken by the British in 1800. Pop. 60,000.

Valette, a town in Charente, France.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov., with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. Valladolid was formerly an opulent commercial city; but its trade and manufactures have greatly declined. It was here that Columbus closed his eventful life, May 20, 1506. Pop. 30,000.

Valladolid, or Morelia, a city of Mexico, cap. of the prov. of Mechoacan. Pop. 25,000. — A city of Yucatan, 85 ESE. of Merida. Pop. about 15,000.

Vallegio, a town of North Italy, 15 m. SW. of Verona. Pop. 4000.

Vallemnot, or Valmont, a town of France, dep. Lower Seine.

Vallençay, a town of France, dep. Indre.

Vallers, a town in Indre-et-Loire, France, noted for its mineral waters.

Vallier, St., a town in Drôme, France.

FOPPERY IS NEVER CURED; ONCE A COXCOMB, AND ALWAYS A COXCOMB.

WHO BUT UNHAPPY DESCENDANTS EVER THINK OF PRAISING THEIR PROGENITORS.

Valognes, a town in Manche, France, noted for cloth and leather. Pop. 5600.

Valona, or *Avlona*, a sea-port of Turkey, in Albania, cap. of a pashalick. Lat. 40.48 N., lon. 19.36 E. Pop. 5000.

Valparaiso, the principal sea-port town of Chili, prov. of same name, and the central depôt for the trade of that country; it has a good harbour, defended by a fort, and is connected with the capital by railway. Pop. 50,000.

Valreas, a town of Vaucluse, France.

Vals, a town of France, dep. Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs. Pop. 2800.

Valtelline, a fertile valley of North Italy, adjoining the SE. border of Switzerland. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the Lake Como. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; they have no manufactures, but export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle.

Van, a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the border of Kurdistan, with a strong castle on a mountain; and near it a large lake of the same name. Pop. about 40,000.

Vancouver Island, an island situated off the W. coast of British N. America, in the Pacific Ocean. It constitutes a possession of Britain, and was in 1858 attached to the newly-formed colony of British Columbia. Vancouver Island embraces an area of 14,000 sq. miles. The interior is chiefly hilly. The coasts contain numerous good harbours. Good coal occurs on the east side of the island, and is worked with advantage. Iron and lead have also been observed. There is a native Indian population variously estimated at at from 10,000 to 20,000. The only town is Victoria, founded on the shore of Royal Bay, at the SE. extremity of the island.

Van Diemen's Land (or *Tasmania*), an island belonging to Great Britain, off the southern coast of the Australian continent, from which it is separated by Bass Strait. The land is chiefly high, diversified with moderate hills and broad valleys, which are well wooded and watered. The forest-trees are chiefly of the pine kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The quadrupeds and birds differ little from those of the Australian mainland. The great articles of export are wool, oil, whalebone, and bark. The principal rivers are the Derwent and Tamar, whose sources are near the centre of the island. In 1804 a British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart Town, which is the seat of government. Pop. (in 1870) 99,000.

Vannes, a sea-port of France, cap. of the dep. of Morbihan. Lat. 47.39 N., lon. 2.46 W. Pop. 10,500.

Var, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Provence. The Var, whence the dep. derives its name, rises in the Basses-Alpes, and, after a course of 68 miles, falls into the Mediterranean at St Laurent, near Nice. The forests contain many cork trees, the tunny and anchovy fisheries are important, and good coral is obtained on the coast. Pop. 315,000.

Varallo, a town of North Italy (Piedmont), 36 m. NW. of Novara. Pop. 2800.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey, which flows into the Archipelago. It represents the ancient Axios.

Vardehuus, a fortified town at the north-east extremity of Norway; the most northerly fort in the world.

Varella, a cape on the eastern coast of Ciampa, in the Emp. of Anam. Lat. 12.50 N., lon. 109.17 E.

Varennnes, a town in Allier, France.—Another, in Meuse, France; in which Louis XVI. and his family were arrested in their flight, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris.

Varese, a town of North Italy in the Milanese. Lat. 45.48 N., lon. 8.51 E.

Varinas, a province of Venezuela, S. America, celebrated for tobacco and chocolate. It feeds numerous cattle, and abounds in all kinds of fruit. The chief rivers are the Arauca, Apure, and Meta.—The cap. of the above, and the principal mart for the tobacco grown in the province. Pop. 12,000.

Varna, a fortified town and sea-port of European Turkey, on the shore of the Black Sea, in Bulgaria. Pop. about 16,000.

Vasa, a sea-port town of Russia, prov. of Finland, and on the shore of the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 2700.

Vassy, a town in Upper Marne, France. In 1562 a bloody persecution of the Protestants began here, by order of the Duke of Guise. Pop. 2450.

Vatica, a sea-port of the Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name. Lat. 36.38 N., lon. 23.2 E.

Vaucluse, a dep. of France, bounded by the deps. of Drôme, Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhone, and Gard. Wine and silk are among the most important products of the dep. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, celebrated by Petrarch. Pop. 269,000.

Vaucouleurs, a town in Meuse, France.

Vaud, a canton of Switzerland, richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and checkered with villages and towns. Pop. 231,700.

Vaudemont, a town in Meurthe, France.

Vaxholm, a fortress on the E. coast of Sweden, situated upon one of the numerous group of islands that front the approach to Stockholm.

Vechta, a town of Germany, within the grand-duchy of Oldenburg. Pop. 2000.

Vega, a small town of Spain, in Asturias.—Another, in Leon.

Veglia, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Croatia. Lat. 45.22 N., lon. 14.56 E.

Vcit, St, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 30 m. W. of Klagenfurt, with an old castle.

Velay, an old province of France, now forming the dep. of Upper Loire.

Veletz, a town of New Granada, 120 m. NNE. of Santa Fé. Pop. 7500.

Veletz-Blanco, an inland town of Spain, prov. Almeria, situated in a rich mineral district. Pop. 7000.

Veletz Malaga, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is agreeably situated, and the vicinity is very fertile, producing large quantities of wine, silk, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, and various fruits. Pop. 14,000.

Velez Rubio, an inland town of Spain, prov. Almeria, with manufactures of wool-len cloth, &c. Pop. 11,000.

Velletri, a town of the Papal States, si-tuate on a commanding eminence at the foot of Mount Artemisio. Pop. 12,000.

Vellore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, presid. Madras, distr. Arcot.

Venasque, a town in Vaucluse, France.

Vence, a town in Var, France.

Vendée, La, a maritime dep. of France, including the west part of the old prov. of Poitou. The dep. is divided into three districts; the marshes, the plain country, and the *bocage*, or woody parts. An honest bold simplicity, and courageous attach-ment to ancient institutions, distinguish its inhabitants; both of which qualities were evident in their chivalrous self-de-votion to the Bourbon cause during the progress of the French revolution. Chief towns, Napoleon-Vendée, Fontenay, and Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 395,000.

Venden, a town of Russia, in Riga.

Vendome, a town of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher. Pop. 6700.

Veneria, a town of Piedmont, 6 m. NW. of Turin. Pop. 3200.

Venezuela, a republic of South America, forming the eastern portion of the former republic of Columbia, and (during its pe-riod of subjection to Spanish rule) con-stituting the captaincy-general of Cara-cas. Venezuela lies along the southern shores of the Caribbean Sea, extending inland to the mountain-system of the Sierra Parime, and embracing 450,000 sq. miles of diversified territory. The most important of its natural features is the great river Orinoco, which has its whole course through this state, with the excep-tion of a short distance during which it forms the boundary between Venezuela and the adjoining republic of New Gra-nada. To the eastward, Venezuela bor-ders upon the British province of Guiana. The immense plains of Venezuela, water-ed by the Orinoco and its tributaries, pos-sess a fertile soil, and—under the combined influences of moisture and heat—display a rich tropical vegetation. The natural resources of the territory, in the vegetable kingdom, are, indeed, very considerable. The forests abound in numerous valuable woods, as mahogany, cedar, iron-wood, and many others. The cocoa-nut, cotton, tobacco, indigo, yam, cochineal-plant, ca-cao, and many other valuable plants, are common, and the sugar-cane is extensivel-y cultivated. The variety of animal life is equally great. Venezuela is thinly in-habited, its total population (in 1870,) not exceeding 1,565,000. Of these (as in most of the South American states) Indians and mixed races constitute by far the larger proportion. The white population is al-most exclusively of Spanish descent, and the Spanish language is uniformly spoken. There are few manufactures, but a con-siderable amount of foreign trade is car-ried on, principally with Great Britain. Caracas is the cap. of the republic.

Venice, a celebrated city and sea-port of Italy, situated in the middle of extensive lagoons, which adjoin the NW. coast of the Adriatic Sea. During the middle ages,

Venice was long the capital of an inde-pendent republic, conspicuous for its com-mercial enterprise and maritime supre-macy. The existence of this republic was terminated by Napoleon I., and, in the subsequent course of political events, the city of Venice—with the whole adja-cent territory of Northern Italy—passed under the sway of Austria. During the revolutionary movements of 1848, the Venetians made a bold effort to throw off the Austrian yoke but were ultimately obliged to succumb. Venice now constitutes the chief city of the NE. division of the kingdom of Italy. The inhabitants have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mir-rors. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, of which there are a prodigious number, a person may go to any part of the city by land or by water. The churches and convents are numerous, and rich in paintings; indeed, Venice surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The an-cient ducal palace is an immense building; and there are numerous other edifices of note. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ash-Wednes-day; in all which time libertinism reigns, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diver-sions are *ridottos* and masquerades; and St Mark's Place is the general rendezvous. Pop. 130,000.

Venosa, a town in Italy, in Basilicata. It was the ancient *Venusia*, celebrated as the birth-place of Horace. Pop. 6000.

Ventimiglia, a sea-port town of North Italy, 22 m. E. of Nice. Pop. 6000.

Ventnor, a much frequented watering-place on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, England. Pop. 4841.

Vera, a town in Granada, Spain, with 10,000 inh., and another in Navarre.

Vera Cruz, a prov. of Mexico, extending along the Gulf of Mexico from the river Panuco to the Lake Terminos. The north part contains all the necessities of life in abundance; the south is rich in maize, rice, pepper, and cocoa-nuts, and has plenty of cedar, Brazil, and other kinds of wood. This province has several pyramid-ical remains of temples; also two remark-able summits, the peak of Orizaba and the Cofre de Perote. Pop. 265,000.—Its cap. is a city of the same name, situate on the Gulf of Mexico; its harbour is well de-fended, and it is the principal sea-port in the country. Pop. 10,000.

Vera Paz, a province of Guatemala, Central America, full of mountains, deep ravines, and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which produce some corn and fruits, and feed a great number of horses and mules. The principal com-modities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, and honey. Vera Paz, or Coban, is its prin-cipal town.

Veragua, a province of New Granada. It is a mountainous and rugged country, covered with vast forests, interspersed with rich valleys, and abounds in gold and silver.—A handsome city, capital of the above province. The Indians in the vi-

cinity are famous for dyeing their cottons of a durable purple, with the juice of a shell-fish found on the coast of the Pacific. Lat. 19.11 N., lon. 96.8 W. Pop. 5000.

Verbasz, Old and New, two adjacent towns of Hungary, between the Theiss and the Danube.

Vercelli, a city of Piedmont, North Italy. 13 m. SW. of Novara, and the cap. of a province of the same name. It stands near the right bank of the Sesia river. Pop. 19,000.

Verchoturie, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Perm; the first town that the Russians built in Siberia. Lat. 58.45 N., lon. 60.15 E.

Verd, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Senegambia, which has its name from the verdure that clothes it, consisting chiefly of palm-trees. Lat. 14.44 N., lon. 17.31 W.

Verd Islands, Cape, in the Atlantic. They are ten in number, and were discovered, in 1446, by the Portuguese, when they received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. The Cape Verd Islands are a possession of Portugal. The island of Santiago, the largest of the group, contains the town of Porto Praya. But Mindello, on the island of St Vincent, is the seat of government. The pop. of the group is about 40,000.

Verden, a town of Hanover on the riv. Aller, 21 m. SE. of Bremen. Pop. 4670.

Verdun, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, selected by Napoleon for the residence of the English who were detained as prisoners after the rupture of 1803. Pop. 10,600.—A town in Saone-et-Loire.—Another in Tarn et Garonne, France.

Vermandois, an old territory of France, which, with that of Soissonois, now forms the department of Aisne.

Vermejo, a river of S. America, which flows through the northern portion of the La Plata territory, and joins the Paraguay.

Vermont, one of the United States of America, 158 miles long, and 70 broad, divided into 13 counties. A chain of mountains divides the State nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the State. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. Iron ore abounds, and renders the State the seat of flourishing manufactures of everything made of iron and steel; the other chief manufactures are pot and pearl-ash, maple sugar, and spirits. Total pop. 330,000.

Verneuil, a small town in Eure, and another in Allier, France.

Vernon, a town in Eure, France. Pop. 4000.

Verona, a strong city of North Italy. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. This city is famous for antiquities; the most remarkable is a Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches are still entire. In the townhouse are the statues of five illustrious natives—Catullus, Æmilius Macer,

Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Verona possesses many interesting specimens of the architecture of the middle ages; as well as valuable collections of paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. It has numerous silk-twist factories, and also manufactories for the weaving of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, besides leather, earthenware, soap establishments, &c. Pop. 59,000.

Verrez, a small town of Piedmont, 18 m. ESE. of Aosta. Pop. 1120.

Verrua, a town of Piedmont, 21 m. NE. of Turin, with a fort. Pop. 2600.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise. Here Louis XIII., when it was only a small village, built a hunting-seat. Louis XIV. enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, down to the period of the Revolution. Its galleries and saloons are alike vast and magnificent; and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, fountains, and grand water-works of unrivalled magnitude.

Versetz (or *Verschitz*), a town of Hungary in the Banat, 40 m. S. of Temeswar. Pop. 18,000.

Vertus, a town of France, dep. Marne.

Verviers, a town of Belgium, in the province of Liege, with a trade in cloth. Pop. 20,000.

Vervins, a town of France, dep. Aisne.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Saone. Pop. 5800.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, five miles from Naples. It is nearly 30 m. in circuit at the base, and about 3800 feet high. The base on all sides is surrounded with towns, which, with the villages and villas above them to some height, cover the lower parts of the mountain with fertility, beauty, and population. The next region is a scene of perfect devastation, furrowed on all sides with streams of lava. The upper part is covered almost entirely with ashes, and extremely difficult of ascent. The top of this is a narrow ledge of burnt earth or cinders, nearly two miles in circuit, with the crater open beneath, about 350 feet in depth. The eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79, in the time of Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake that overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. From that time down to the present day frequent eruptions have occurred.

Veszprim, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle. Pop. 10,000.

Vevay, a town of Switzerland, in canton Vaud.—A town of Indiana, U. S., capital of Switzerland county.

Viadana, a town of North Italy, 20 m. SW. of Mantua. Pop. 6300.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre.—A town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. Pop. 6790.

Vianden, a town of Holland, in Luxemburg, with a castle.

Vianen, a town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, with a castle.

Viatka, a government of European Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Agri-

culture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The forests are very extensive; and timber, furs, tar, iron, and copper are among the chief products. Pop. 2,220,000. —The cap. of the above government, situated on the Viatka river, 500 m. ENE. of Moscow. Pop. 7000.

Viazma, a town in Smolensk, Russia, with 12,000 inhab.

Viborg (or *Wiborg*), a fortified sea-port of Russia, on the north side of the Gulf of Finland, and within the prov. of Finland. Pop. 3500.

Viborg, a city of Denmark, in North Jutland. Lat. 55.56 N., lon. 9.45 E.

Vic, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, with salt-works, and 3000 inhab.

Vic en-Bigorre, a town in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, France. Pop. 3300.

Vic le Comte, a town in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, France, with 2350 inhab.

Vicenza, a city of North Italy, lying 50 m. W. by N. of Venice, on the line of railway between that city and Milan. It is the cap. of a province of the same name. Vicenza has above 60 churches, besides the cathedral, and many handsome buildings, squares, and triumphal arches. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, taffeta, gold and silver articles, &c. Pop. 37,000.

Vich, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has numerous convents, and some manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Pop. 10,000.

Vichy, a town and watering-place in France, dep. Allier, much resorted to on account of its warm mineral springs. It lies 32 m. SE. of Moulins. Pop. 1360.

Vicksburg, a town of the State of Mississippi, U. S., situated on the E. bank of the river Mississippi, by the channel of which it has some trade. Pop. 12,000.

Vico, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, 3 m. E. of Mondovi. Pop. 2600. —A town of Central Italy, 8 m. NNW. of Frosinone. Pop. 3000. —A town of S. Italy, 16 m. SE. of Naples, and on the shore of the Gulf of Naples. Pop. 2600.

Victoria, a British colony, situated in the Australian division of the globe, and occupying the SE. portion of the Australian continent. Prior to 1850, Victoria constituted a portion of the adjoining colony of New South Wales, and was known as the Port Phillip district, deriving that name from a fine inlet of the sea, which indents its maritime frontier. The waters of the Southern Ocean marks the south and south-eastern frontiers of Victoria; to the north-east and north it is bounded by New South Wales; and to the westward by the province of South Australia—the line of the 141st meridian marking, in the latter case, the common frontier. The dividing-line between Victoria and New South Wales is marked by a line drawn from Cape Howe (the SE. extremity of the Australian continent) to the source of the river Murray, and thence along that stream until it meets the meridian of 141°. The area comprised within the limits of the province is about 98,000 sq. miles, within which is found a larger proportion of fertile and available soil than occurs in

the other Australian settlements. The coast line of Victoria is little short of 700 m. in length, and comprises several inlets, the two most considerable of which are Port Phillip and Western Port. The river Yarra (upon which Melbourne, the capital of the province, is situated) falls into the head of Port Phillip. The larger portion of Victoria exhibits a diversified surface, and in the eastern division of the province is the high chain of the Australian Alps, which stretch into the adjoining colony of New South Wales. It is, on the whole, well watered—and even abundantly so, by comparison with most other portions of Australia. The Ovens, Goulburn, Loddon, and other streams, belong to the basin of the Murray; the Glenelg, Barwon, and Yarra-Yarra, belong to the seaward slope of the province. The climate of Victoria is dry and healthy. The productions of the vegetable and animal kingdom resemble, in general, those of other portions of Australia, and exhibit the same marked difference from the plants and animals that are native to other regions. But the industry and energy of the colonial population are rapidly modifying (and even obliterating) these peculiarities of the southern continent, and imparting to it a more English aspect. The soil is well suited to the growth of the grains and fruits which belong to the warmer latitudes of Europe, and the pastures of Victoria rear almost countless flocks of sheep. The wool furnished by the latter constituted, until within a recent period, the chief exportable produce of the colonists. But in 1851, gold was discovered to exist—in abundance unheard of elsewhere (with the sole exception of California)—within the province, and its rich gold-fields have since proved the main source of attraction that has carried thousands, and even tens of thousands, of emigrants to the shores of Victoria. Prior to this event, the population of the province was only 77,000. At the commencement of 1856, Victoria had a population exceeding 325,000, and in 1857 the number had increased to 414,000. At the present time (1873) it exceeds 730,000. Such are the astonishing results due to the mineral wealth of this golden region—the true "El-Dorado" of the modern world. For several years past, the quantity of the precious metal which the gold-fields of Victoria have supplied to the markets of the world has exceeded a value of £10,000,000 annually, nor does there appear to be any present fear of a diminution in the supply. Towns and villages have sprung up—as if by enchantment—in the locality of the principal "diggings," and many of them are already connected with the capital, Melbourne, by railway, while roads are either already made, or in process of being laid out, through the entire length and breadth of the province. The neighbourhood of Castlemaine (65 miles to the NW. of Melbourne), Ballarat (40 miles to the westward of that city), and the valley of the Ovens river, further to the north-eastward, are among the most important and populous of the gold-fields. Portland Bay, in the westerly

division of the province, is the outlet for a rich agricultural tract of country, rapidly increasing in population. Victoria has enjoyed since 1850—with the other Australian colonies—the privileges of representative government; its legislature consisting of two elective chambers (an Upper and a Lower House), presided over by a governor, whose appointment rests with the crown. Melbourne is the capital of the province.

Victoria, a town on the N. side of Hong-kong, and the seat of government for the island. The chief town of Vancouver Island, Brit. N. America. Pop. 6000.—A town of Brazil, prov. of Bahia.—A riv. of interior Australia, flowing from the high grounds of the E. coast in the direction of W. and SW., and subsequently joining Cooper Creek.—Another river of Australia, falling into Cambridge Gulf, on the NW. coast. It was discovered by Capt. Stokes in 1839, and was in 1856 traced to its sources by the North Australian Expedition of that year.

Victoria Land, an insular tract lying off the arctic shore of America between the meridians of 103° and 110° W.

Victoria Nyanza, a lake of Central Africa, discovered by Capt. Speke in 1858, and belonging to the basin of the upper Nile.

Victoria, South, an extensive tract of land situated within the antarctic circle, within the parallels of 70° and 78°, reaching nearer towards the southern pole than any land hitherto explored. It was discovered by Sir James Ross, in 1841. Its shores are lined with snow-covered mountains, amongst which is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, 12,400 ft high.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of the Austrian empire, 18 miles in circuit. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the rivulet Vien, or Wien. Besides its numerous palaces and other public buildings, Vienna has a cathedral, a university, the imperial library, which contains above 300,000 printed books and 10,000 manuscripts, the archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk, stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, cutlery, plate-glass, porcelain, &c. From its size, wealth, and activity, Vienna deserves to be compared with London and Paris better than any other European capital: nowhere is there so large a number of resident nobility; few cities have so many noble private edifices, and in none, except London, are there so many wealthy citizens. The well-known congress of European sovereigns was held here in 1815. Pop. above 834,000.—A town of Maryland, U. S., in Dorchester county.

Vienne, a department of France, including the east part of the old province of Poitou. Pop. 322,580.—A town of France, dep. Isère, with a trade in wine, silks, and sword-blades. Pop. 13,800.

Vienne Haute (or *Upper*), a department of France, comprising part of the old provinces of Marche and Limousin. Pop. 319,800.

Vierzon-Ville, a town of France, dep. Cher. It has manufactures of iron-ware and woollen cloths. Pop. 6200.

Vigan, Le, a town of France, dep. Gard; a pleasant town of the Cevennes. P. 4600.

Vigevano, a town of Piedmontese prov., North Italy. It gave birth to Francis Sforza II., and is much indebted to the Sforza family. Pop. 15,200.

Vignot, a town of France, dep. Meuse.

Vigo, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia, on the shore of a spacious bay. Pop. 5200.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the dep. of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay.—A town in Mayenne, France.

Villa Bella (or *Matto Grosso*), a town of Brazil, situated in the prov. of Matto Grosso. Lat. 14.50 S., lon. 62.30 W.

Villa Boa, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Goyaz, with a fortress. Lat. 16.20 S., lon. 52.10 W.

Villach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle and medicinal baths. Pop. 2500.

Villafranca, the name of several places in Spain. The most considerable are *V. del Panades*, in Catalonia (23 m. SW. of Barcelona), pop. 5500: *V. del Vierzo*, 66 m. SW. of Leon, pop. 3150: and *V. y-los-Palacios*, in Andalusia, 12 m. S. of Seville. Pop. 3200.

Villa Franca, a town of N. Italy (Piedmont), prov. Turin. 12 m. SE. of Pinerolo, on the Po. Pop. 8500.—A town in Lombardy. 8 m. SW. of Verona: the treaty concluded in 1859 between France and Austria, derives its name thence.—Another, in Estremadura, Portugal.—Another, on the S. coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort. Pop. 3000.—A town of Brazil, prov. Para. Pop. 4000.—See *Villefranche*.

Villa Hermosa, a town of New Castile, Spain, 47 m. ESE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 3500.

Villamayor, several small places in Spain: two in New Castile, and a third in Leon (40 m. NW. of Valladolid).

Villanova-da-Rainha, a town of Brazil, prov. of Para.—A town of Brazil, prov. of Bahia, with 2000 inh.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a fortified sea-port of Portugal, in Algarve. Lat. 37.12 N., lon. 8.27 W. Pop. 4000.

Villa do-Principe (or *Serro*), a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, celebrated for its diamonds and gold. Lat. 18.10 S., lon. 43.10 W.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mijares. It contains some silk and wool manufactures, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 8000.—A town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes. Pop. 4100.

Villa Real de Cuiaba, a town of Brazil, capital of the prov. of Matto Grosso. Lat. 15.36 S., lon. 56.10 W. Pop. 3000.

Villa Rica (or *Ouro Preto*), a town of Brazil, capital of the rich province of Minas Geraes, with a fort. Pop. 12,000.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in Leon.

Villa Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, with an old castle. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally

built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble.—A town in Asturias, Spain.—Another in Para, Brazil.

Villedieu, a town in Manche, France.

Villefort, a town in Lozère, France.

Villefranche, a town of France, dep. of the Rhone. Pop. 7060.—Another, in E. Pyrenees, with a fort.—Another, in Aveyron. Pop. 7700.—Another, in Up. Garonne. Pop. 2330.—Another (form. Villafranca) in dep. Alpes Marit. on the Mediterranean coast, 2 m. E. of Nice.

Villena, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 31 m. NW. of Alicant. Pop. 8200.

Villeneuve, a town in Lot-et-Garonne, and one in Gard, France.—A town in Switzerland, cant. Vaud, at the E. end of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1100.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche. Pop. 2170.

Villingen, a town of Baden, 42 m. NW. of Constance. Pop. 3870.

Vilna. See *Wilna*.

Vilseck, a town of Bavaria, 11 m. N. of Amberg: near it are several foundries.

Vilshofen, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 13 m. above Passau. Pop. 2150.

Vilvorde, a town of Belgium, in Brabant, with an ancient castle. Pop. 4800.

Vimiera, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for a victory gained over the French by Sir A. Wellesley, in 1808.

Vinaroz, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Valencia, with 9300 inh.

Vincennes, a town of France, near Paris. Here is a palace or castle erected by Francis I., in which Charles V. expired, and also Henry V. of England. In the ditch of this castle the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was shot, March 21, 1804.—A town of Indiana, U. S., capital of Knox co. Pop. 2070.

Vincent, *Cape St*, the south-west promontory of Portugal, celebrated in naval history for a great victory obtained by Sir John Jervis (afterwards created Earl St Vincent) over the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14, 1797. Lat. 37.3 N., lon. 9.0 W.

Vincent, *St*, one of the W. India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, lying 55 miles to the west of Barbadoes. It is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and bread-fruit trees thrive remarkably well. A ridge of mountains passes along the middle, through its whole length, the highest of which, called the Souffrière, is at the north extremity. From this mountain, in 1812, after the lapse of nearly a century, proceeded a dreadful eruption, by which the island was enveloped in a chaotic gloom for three days, and wholly covered by showers of volcanic matter.

—One of the Cape-Verd Islands, 30 m. in circuit. It contains the town of Mindello, the seat of government for the entire group; and the harbour of Porto Grande, which has of late years become a frequent place of call for steamers.—A town of Brazil, in St Paulo, with a castle.—A town of Spain, in Asturias.

Vindau (or *Windau*), a sea-port town of Russia, on the coast of the Baltic, 100 m. NW. of Mittau, and within the gov. of Courland. Pop. 1200.

Vindhya, a chain of mountains in Hindoostan, which extends along the N. side of the valley of the Nerbudda, from the basin of the Ganges to the Gulf of Cambay.

Vire, a town of France, dep. Calvados. It has manufactures of coarse and fine woollens, paper, needles, &c. Pop. 7200.

Virgin, *Cape*, a cape of Patagonia, at the east entrance of the Strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St Ursula.

Virgin Gorda, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lat. 18.18 N., lon. 64.0 W.

Virgin Islands, about 40 islands, islets, and keys, in the West Indies, between Porto Rico and the Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. The staple productions of these islands are sugar and cotton.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, 430 miles long, and 280 broad. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from north to south, which produce nitre in great abundance. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and coal; marble is found in great quantities, and limestone; and there are many medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the James, York, Rappahannoc, Roanoke, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up is generally level, and watered by springs; and between the ridges of the mountains are long and fertile valleys. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize. The most important towns are Richmond, the cap., Petersburg, and Norfolk. The civil war of 1860-4 led to the division of Virginia into Eastern and Western. The former (including Richmond) has a pop. of 1,225,000; the latter, 442,000.—A town in Cavan co., Ireland.

Vise, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 2090.

Viseu, a city of Portugal, in Beira, founded by the Romans. Pop. 6800.

Vishnei Voloshok, a town of Russia, gov. Tver. It is an emporium for the merchandise of Astrakhan and other parts of the S. of Russia. Lat. 57.30 N., lon. 34.35 E.

Viso, a mountain of the Cottian Alps, and the highest peak of that chain which separates Piedmont from Dauphiny.

Vissegrad (or *Wissegrad*), a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 22 m. NNW. of Pesth, with a ruined castle.

Vistula, a large and important river that rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, and flows through Poland and Prussia to the Baltic. It is of great commercial importance, being the channel by which the wheat and other produce of the countries through which it flows are conveyed to Dantzic and Elbing for exportation, and by which they receive supplies of foreign productions.

Viterbo, a city of Central Italy, 40 m. NW. of Rome. Pop. 20,000.

Vitré, a town in Ille-et-Vilaine, France, with a trade in linen cloth, &c. Pop. 7000.

Vitry le François, a town of France, in the dep. of Marne. Pop. 6620.

Vitteaux, a town in Cote d'Or, France.

Vittoria, a fortified city of Spain, cap. of the district of Alava, in Biscay. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. Near this city, in 1813, a complete victory was obtained by the allied forces under Wellington, over the French army under Jerome Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan. Pop. 10,200.—A town of Sicily, 40 m. WSW. of Syracuse, with a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

Vivarez, an old province of France, on the west bank of the Rhone, which now forms the department of Ardèche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia. Pop. 4000.

Viviers, a town in Ardèche, France. Pop. 1700.

Vizagapatam, a maritime city and district of Hindoostan, Madras pres. Lat. 17.41 N., lon. 83.21 E.

Vizini, an inland town of Sicily, 28 m. SW. of Catania. Pop. 9000.

Vladi-kaukas, a fortress of European Russia, situated at the N. foot of the Caucasus, near the northern extremity of the pass of Dariel. It commands the passage to Tiflis, the principal town of the Transcaucasian possessions of Russia.

Vladimir, a gov. of European Russia, a great part of which is covered with forests, marshes, and heaths. Pop. 1,216,000.—The cap. of the above gov., near the Kliazma river, 110 ENE. of Moscow. Pop. 5000.

Voghera, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia. It has a good trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 10,700.

Voigtberg, a town and citadel of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland.

Voigtland, the former name of a territory in Saxony, now included in the circle of Zwickau. It is very hilly and abounds in wood; but the valleys afford plenty of corn and pasture, and feed great numbers of excellent cattle.

Voitsberg, a town of Austria, in Styria, 13 m. W. of Gratz.

Volconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, to the SW. of Pondicherry, with a fort on a rock 200 feet high, and about a mile in circuit at bottom.

Volga, or *Wolga*, a river of European Russia, and the largest river in Europe in length of course and volume of water. It has its source in two small lakes in the government of Tver, becomes navigable a few miles above the town of Tver, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces of the Russian empire, and enters the Caspian Sea by numerous mouths. This noble stream has a winding course of above 2000 miles, and has not a single cataract to interrupt the navigation.

Volhynia, a gov. of European Russia, formerly a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 miles long and 130 broad. It consists chiefly of fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivers: and it exports corn, cattle, hides, flour, wax, honey, and other rural produce. Pop. 1,557,000.

Volmar, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia.

Volo, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, with a citadel and fort. Lat. 39.21 N., lon. 22.55 E. Pop. 4000.

Vologda, a gov. of Russia, divided into ten districts. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for fine wool. Pop. 974,000.—Its capital, of the same name, has a cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. Pop. 14,000.

Volok, a town of Russia, in Saratov, with 11,000 inhab.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold Coast from the Slave Coast, and enters the Atlantic Ocean with great rapidity by a wide mouth.

Volterra, a walled town of central Italy, in Tuscany, containing several palaces and many antiquities. Pop. 6000.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the Gulf of Gaeta.

Voorn, an island of Holland, in prov. of South Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse.

Vorarlberg, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, and Bavaria. It now forms part of the Tyrol.

Voronej, or *Voronetz*, a gov. and town of European Russia, the latter situated on the river Voronej, which joins the left bank of the Don. The town of Voronej is one of the most flourishing towns in the S. of Russia, its merchants carrying on a lucrative trade with the Crimea, Turkey, and the ports in the Black Sea. Here Peter the Great established a dock-yard and arsenal, and built a palace. Pop. of gov. 1,938,000: of town, 25,000.

Vosges, a department of France, including the south-east part of the old province of Lorraine. It has its name from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, which extends on its east border. Pop. 393,000.

Vouziers, a town in Ardennes, France. Pop. 2700.

Vulcano, one of the Lipari Islands, which continually emits smoke. It is uninhabited, but occasionally visited by other islanders, to cut brushwood for fuel, which grows in the crater of an old volcano.

Vulcanello, anciently a distinct island, to the north, has been joined to Vulcano by a narrow neck, formed by an eruption.

Vytegra, a town of European Russia, gov. of Olonetz, situated on the river Vytegra, which flows into Lake Onega. Pop. 2500.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which flows from the SW. slopes of the Carpathian Mountains, and joins the left bank of the Danube at Komorn.

Waal, a river of Holland, being the south branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It flows west through Guelderland, and joins the Meuse at Briel.

Wabash, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes west of Lake Erie, takes a SSW. coast of 400 miles, and enters the Ohio 100 miles above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi.

Wachenheim, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. NW. of Spire. Pop. 2900.

Wachtendonk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 m. NW. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1160.

Wachtersbach, a town of Hessen-Nassau, on the river Kinzig. Pop. 1360.

Waday (or *Borgoo*), an extensive and little-known empire in the interior of Africa, embracing a portion of the eastwardly division of Soudan. It lies to the south of the Sahara, and to the west of Darfoor, from which, however, it is separated by a strip of intervening desert. Portions of Waday are described as being watered and fertile, producing abundance of dhourra, maize, and other grains, together with fruits. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers. The population embraces various tribes, some of Berber and Arab origin, others belonging to the Negro stock. The government of Waday is administered by a sultan, whose rule is despotic. The slave-trade is systematically carried on by the traders of Waday. The cap. city is Wara.

Wadesborough, a town of North Carolina, United States.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa. Pop. 2200.

Wageningen, a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, with a trade in cattle and tobacco. Pop. 2160.

Wagram, a village of the archduchy of Austria, celebrated for the great battle fought July 6, 1809, between the French and Austrian armies, commanded respectively by Napoleon and the Archduke Charles, when the former gained a complete victory.

Waiblingen, a town of Würtemberg, 7 m. NE. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2700.

Waidhofen, two towns of Lower Austria—one situated 30 m. NW. of Krems, pop. 1100: the other, 43 m. WSW. of St Polten, pop. 3000.

Waigatz, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lat. 69.30 N., lon. 59.30 E.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 2250.

Wakefield, a market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. It has an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV. erected a chapel to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place in 1460. Here are extensive manufactures of woollen cloths and stuffs; and the trade in cattle, wool, and corn is considerable. Pop. 28,069.

Walcheren, an island of Holland, lying at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is low, and subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands.

Waldeck, a principality of W. Germany, consisting of two detached portions of territory, the united area of which is 461 sq. m. The larger of the two, which contains the towns of Arolsen and Korbach, is enclosed by the territories of Prussia and Hessen-Cassel. The smaller, which contains the town of Pymont, lies on the border of Prussia and Hanover. Waldeck has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. Pop. 59,000.

Waldenburg, a town of Saxony, situate

on the Mulde. Pop. 2250.—A town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 37 m. SW. of Breslau. Pop. 4240.

Waldenses, Valleys of the, a district of Piedmont, consisting of several Alpine valleys lying to the W. and SW. of Turin, inhabited by Protestants, called Vaudois, or Waldenses.

Waldheim, a town of Saxony, 30 m. W. of Dresden. Pop. 3870.

Waldshut, a strong town of Baden, on the Swiss border, 24 m. NW. of Zurich. Pop. 1360.

Waldstatter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest Lakes in Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Unterwalden.

Wales, a principality in the west of England, 120 miles long and 80 broad, containing 7425 square miles, or 4,752,000 acres. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in North Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in South Wales. To this country the ancient Britons fled, when England was invaded by the Saxons. The Welsh were long governed by independent kings, till the reign of Edward I., when their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain, in 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory measure, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. Accordingly, he invested his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir, also, of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government. From the time of Edward II., the eldest son of the king of England has always been created Prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in our account of the different counties. The rearing of stock is the most important branch of husbandry, and iron is the principal mineral product. Pop. (in 1871) 1,217,135. See *England*.

Wales, New South. See *New South Wales*.

Wallachia, a principality of eastern Europe, in nominal dependence upon the government of Turkey. It is watered by many rivers that all flow to the Danube, abounds in good horses and cattle, has numerous mines of salt, and produces wine, oil, and all sorts of European fruits. The principality of Moldavia lies contiguous to it. The chief sources of wealth in each are their flocks and herds. The inhab. are members of the Greek Church. Pop. 2,600,000.

Wallenburg, a town of Switzerland, in Basil, with a castle on a high rock.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, in

St Gall. Pop. 1800.—A lake of Switzerland, on the borders of St Gall and Glarus, surrounded on all sides by high mountains.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. It has a great trade in corn and malt. Pop. 2973.—A town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, U. S.

Walney, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish Sea.

Walpole, a town of New Hampshire, U. States.

Walsall, a market-town in Staffordshire. It has various manufactures, particularly for all sorts of hardware employed in sadlery; and an excellent free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Pop. 46,447.

Walsham, North, a town in Norfolk.

Walsingham, a market-town in Norfolk.

Walsrode, a town of Hanover, 34 m. N. of the city of Hanover. Pop. 2060.

Waltham-Abbey, or *Holy Cross*, a market-town in Essex, on the Lea. It had a magnificent abbey, founded by King Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here: and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth. Waltham has some gunpowder-mills. Pop. 5197.

Waltham, Bishop's, a market-town in Hampshire. Here the bishops of Winchester had a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars. Pop. 2260.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertfordshire, a mile west of Waltham Abbey. Here are some considerable remains of a beautiful cross erected by Edward I., in honour of his queen, Eleanor.

Walthamstow, a village in Essex, near the river Lea. It has a handsome church, and many elegant villas. Pop. 7137.

Walton-le-Dale, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county. Pop. 7383.

Walton-on-Thames, a village in Surrey, situated on the S. bank of the Thames, and on the line of the London and South-western Railway. Pop. 4010.

Walton-on-the-Naze, a village in Essex, 6 miles S. of Harwich, much visited as a summer bathing-place. Pop. 697.

Walvisch Bay, an inlet of the sea, on the SW. coast of Africa, adjoining the country of the Damaras. It is frequented by whaling vessels.

Wandipoor, a strong town of Bootan, India.

Wandsworth, a town in Surrey, on the Wandle, at its conflux with the Thames. It has a good basin for barges, various manufactures, corn-mills, iron-works, and distilleries. Pop. 13,346.

Wangen, a town of Würtemberg, 12 m. NE. of the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1700.—Another, in Switzerland, cant. Bern, near the river Aar. Pop. 1010.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest. It is distinguished for its handsome modern church, and several beautiful villas. Pop. 3119.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, famous

for being the birth-place of King Alfred. Pop. 3295.

Wanzleben, a town of Prussian Saxony. Pop. 3000.

Warasdin, a town of Austria, province Croatia, 35 m. NNE. of Agram, and near the river Drave. Pop. 9150.

Warberg, a sea-port of Sweden, on the Kattegat. Lat. 57.12 N., lon. 12.10 E.

Wardsbridge, a town of New York, U.S.

Ware, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent hence to London. Pop. 4917.

Warcham, a borough in Dorsetshire, on the river Frome, the birth-place of Horace Walpole. In the neighbourhood an immense quantity of fine clay is dug, which is sent to the Staffordshire and other potteries. Pop. 2536.

Waren, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Lake of Müritz.

Warendorf, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 16 miles E. of Munster. Pop. 4540.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Coquet. It has a castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage cut in a rock.

Warminster, a town in Wiltshire, with manufactures of silk and woollen, a great trade in malt, and an excellent corn-market. Warminster is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop. 5786.—A town in Virginia, U. S.

Warnambool, a sea-port town of Victoria (Australia), situated on the S. coast of the province, to the eastward of Portland Bay, and 120 m. W. of the entrance to Port Philip.

Warren, the name of several towns of the United States, in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, Rhode Island, and Virginia, &c.

Warrington, a market-town in Lancashire, on the Mersey. It has manufactures of canvas, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass, and a considerable traffic in malt. Pop. 32,144.

Warsaw, a city of Poland, the capital of all the Polish territories subject to the Emperor of Russia, who takes the title of King of Poland. It is an open town, without walls or gates; built partly on a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; and extending over a vast extent of ground, which includes numerous gardens planted with fruit-trees. The chief manufactures are woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, and gold and silver wire; and great quantities of corn, spirits, and wine are sent down the river. Pop. 164,000.

Warta, a river that rises in Little Poland, and enters the Oder at Custrin.—A town of Russian Poland, 27 miles E. of Kalisch, on the river Warta. Pop. 1130.

Wartenberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 32 m. NE. of Breslau. Pop. 2540.

Wartenburg, a town of East Prussia, 60 m. S. by E. of Königsberg. Pop. 3560.

Warungel, a city of Hindoostan, in Hyderabad, capital of a district. Lat. 17.51 N., lon. 79.34 E.

Warwick, a borough, and the capital of

Warwickshire. It has a fine castle of the ancient Earls of Warwick, which retains much of its ancient grandeur of appearance, and presents an interesting memorial of by-gone ages; also, a handsome court-house, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. Pop. 10,986.—A town in Virginia; another, in Maryland; another, in Rhode Island, United States.

Warwickshire, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad, containing 577,280 acres, divided into four hundreds and 205 parishes, and having one city and 12 market-towns. The north part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the south, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and the breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. Total pop. 634,189.

Washington, the metropolis of the United States of America, in the district of Columbia. It is seated on the Potomac, at the junction of the eastern branch, or Annacosta River, and extends about four miles up each river. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due north and south and east and west. The capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, commanding a view of the city and of the country round. The president's house is not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water-prospect, and a view of the capitol. The eastern branch of the Potomac is sufficiently deep for the largest ships. Pop. 109,000.—Washington is also the name of numerous other towns of the United States.—Also, a territory of the United States, bordering on the Pacific, and lying N. of the lower portion of the Columbia river, part of which is within its limits. Area, 69,994 square miles. Pop. 24,000.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles ESE. of Munich, with a castle. In 1800 the French took it by storm.

Wast Water, a lake in Cumberland, lying in Westdale, among the western mountains. The Serees, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the south-east side of the lake.

Wasungen, a town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. Pop. 2500.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire, near the Bristol Channel.

Wateoo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook. It is composed of hills and plains, and the surface is covered with verdure. The people greatly resemble those of Otaheite. Lat. 21.1 S., lon. 158.15 W.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad, divided into 74 parishes. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Black-

water. Total pop. 122,825. The city of Waterford is the capital of the county; it has an elegant cathedral, and an excellent harbour, defended by Duncannon fort. The commerce is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford Haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. Pop. 23,337.—A town of New York in Albany county.

Waterloo, a village of Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the verge of the forest of Soignies. It will be ever memorable in history for the great battle, fought two miles to the south of it (Mont St Jean), June 18, 1815, between the allied army under Wellington, and the French under Napoleon, in which the latter were annihilated.

Watersay, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the south of Barra.

Watertown, a town of New York, and another, of Massachusetts, U. S.

Watford, a town in Hertfordshire, on the Colne: in the vicinity are some very extensive paper-mills. Pop. 7461.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordshire. Pop. 1938.

Watton, a market-town in Norfolk. Pop. 1365.

Waveney, a river that rises on the south border of Norfolk, and flows east by Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, then turns to the north and joins the Yare, at the head of Brendon Water. It divides Norfolk from Suffolk, and becomes navigable at Bungay.

Wavre, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant.

Way (Pulo), an island near the N. point of Sumatra, the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the Channel of Acheen. Lat. 5.35 N., lon. 95.20 E.

Waynesborough, a town of N. Carolina, and another, in Georgia, U. S.

Wear, a river that rises in the western part of the county of Durham, flows south-east by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence north-east by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German Ocean.

Wearmouth, Bishop, a town in Durham, on the south side of the Wear. It has manufactures of canvass, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland, which it adjoins, and in which its pop. is included.

Wearmouth, Monk, a town in Durham, on the north side of the mouth of the Wear. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots. This town also participates in the trade of Sunderland. Pop. 23,440.

Weaver, a river that rises in the northern part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and, receiving the Dane from the east, enters the estuary of the Mersey.

Wednesbury, a market-town in Staffordshire. Here are considerable manufactures of hardware (particularly that termed saddlers' ironmongery, with nails, hinges, edge-tools, &c.), several iron forges, and coal-mines. Pop. 25,080.

Weichselburg, a town of Austria, in Jarniola, 16 m. SE. of Laybach.

Weighton (Market), a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 2178.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a town of Switzerland, 15 m. WNW. of St Gall.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, in the prov. Hessen-Nassau. Pop. 2500.

Weile, a sea-port in North Jutland, Denmark. Lat. 55.45 N., lon. 9.30 E.

Weilheim, a small town of Bavaria; and another, in Württemberg.

Weimar, a city of Germany, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals. Pop. 11,500.

Weimar-Eisenach (*Grand Duchy of Saxe*), the most important of the minor Saxon states, consisting of several detached portions of territory in Central Germany, with a total area of 1419 sq. m. The government is a limited monarchy. Pop. (in 1864) 280,000.

Weinfelden, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau. Pop. 2140.

Weingarten, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, 6 m. NE. of Carlsruhe.

Weinheim, a town of Baden, 10 m. NE. of Mannheim. Pop. 5300.

Weissenburg, a village of Switzerland, 19 m. S. of Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters.—A town of Bavaria, 30 m. S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 4200.

Weissenfels, a town of Prussian Saxony, 11 m. S. of Merseburg. Pop. 9500.

Weissensee, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 m. N. of Erfurt. Pop. 2700.

Welland, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire. At Stamford it is navigable, and passes thence by Deeping and Spalding to the sea, which it enters at Foss-dike Wash.

Wellingborough, a market-town in Northamptonshire, with manufactures of shoes and lace. Pop. 9385.

Wellington, a market-town in Shropshire, near the Wrekin Hill. In the neighbourhood are foundries, iron-mines, and coal-works; and it has a handsome church, supported by cast-iron pillars, and window-frames also of iron. Pop. 5926.—A market-town in Somersetshire, on the Tone; it has an excellent corn market. It is from this town that the Duke of Wellington takes his title; an obelisk, 120 feet high, has been erected in his honour, on a lofty hill about three miles SE. from the town. Pop. 5119.—The capital of New Zealand, situated on Port Nicholson, on north side of Cook Strait, New Zealand. Pop. 8000.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, at the foot of a hill: it has its name from the wells and springs about it. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is surrounded by walls and a moat. Pop. 4518.—A town in Norfolk, which has a considerable trade in corn and malt.—A town in York county, Maine, U. S.—Another, in Florida.

Wellsburg, a town of Virginia, U. S., with extensive coal-mines in its vicinity. Pop. 3000.

Wels, a town of Upper Austria, 16 m. SW. of Linz. Pop. 4300.

Welshpool, a corporate town of Wales, and the largest in Montgomeryshire. It is a great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. Malting is also carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 6983.

Welwyn, a village in Hertfordshire, near Hatfield. Dr Young was rector of this place, and here was the scene of his celebrated *Night Thoughts*.

Wem, a market-town in Shropshire. Pop. 3802.

Wendover, a dis. bor. in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury. The celebrated John Hampden represented it in five successive parliaments. Pop. 1932.

Wener, the largest lake of Sweden. It is 100 miles in length, in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands.

Wenersborg, a town of Sweden, cap. of Wenersborg or Elfsborg län. It stands on the SW. shore of Lake Wener, near the outlet of the riv. Gota, and has some trade in timber. Pop. of town 2500; of the entire län, or prov., 254,500.

Wenham Lake, near Boston, U. S. A vast quantity of ice is annually exported thence.

Wenlock, or *Much Wenlock*, a dis. bor. in Shropshire. Pop. 2494. The present parl. bor. is, however, coextensive with the large district called "Wenlock Franchise," and comprises a pop. of 19,401.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, near Rotherham. Here is Wentworth House, a noble seat built by the late Marquis of Rockingham; and in the park is a lofty mausoleum erected to his memory.

Weobly, a dis. bor. in Herefordshire, famous for excellent ale. Pop. 849.

Werden, a town of Prussia, Rhine prov., with a rich abbey. Pop. 5600.

Werdenberg, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, with a castle on an eminence.

Wermeland, a former province of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and the Lake Wener.

Wertheim, a town of Baden, on the riv. Main, capital of a county that yields excellent wine. Pop. 3500.

Wesel, a fortified town of Prussia, on the Rhine, below Dusseldorf. It is of high antiquity, and was formerly one of the Hanse Towns. Pop. 12,300.

Wesenberg, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 9 m. NW. of the town of New Strelitz. Pop. 1370.

Weser, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra near Minden. It flows chiefly through the Prussian territories, passes by Breiten, and enters the German Ocean at Bremerhafen.

West Bromwich, a manufac. town of Staffordsh., 4 m. NW. of Birmingham. P. 47,918.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a manufacture of broadcloth, and a considerable traffic in malt. Pop. 6396.

Westeras, a city of Sweden, situated on the N. side of Lake Maelar, 55 m. NW. of Stockholm, with a citadel and a famous college. Pop. 3400.

Westerham, a market-town in Kent. Pop. 2196.

Westerwik, a sea-port of Sweden, in Calmar län, with a good harbour and quay. Lat. 57.40 N., lon. 16.0 E.

Westmeath, a county of Ireland, prov. Leinster. Pop. 78,418.

Westminster, a city in Middlesex, forming the SW. part of the metropolis. It ranks, however, as a distinct city, and

WHEN THE HEART IS FULL OF LUST, THE MOUTH IS FULL OF LIES.

IF A JEWEL BE BRIGHT, NO MATTER WHO SAYS IT IS COUNTERFEIT.

contains the residence of the British monarch, the seat of the Parliament and of the high courts of justice, and the town residences of nearly all the nobility and gentry. It is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under-steward, who officiates for him. Next in authority is the high-bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII. erected Westminster into a bishopric, appointing the county of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward VI. soon afterwards dissolved it; and the abbey is now only the collegiate church of St Peter. It is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture; in which most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. At the east end is the chapel of Henry VII., the architecture of which is at once light, magnificent, and beautiful. Pop. 246,600.—A town in Windham county, Vermont, U. S.

Westmoreland, a co. of England, 42 m. long and 32 broad, containing 488,320 acres, divided into four wards and 32 parishes, and having eight market-towns. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, forests, and barren moors; but it is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially near the rivers. The mountains, usually called Fells, are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse; and on the moors great quantities of geese are bred; hogs, also, are numerous, and many excellent hams are cured here. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England. Total population 65,010.

Weston-super-Mare, a watering-place in Somersetshire, on the Bristol Channel, 16 m. SW. of Bristol. Pop. 10,470.

Westphalia, a province of Prussia, containing all the N. portion of the Prussian dominions to the west of the Weser. The soil produces pasture and corn, though there are many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially for the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. Its mineral riches consist of coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, &c. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer. Pop. 1,527,000.

West Point, a strong fort of New York, U. S., in Orange county, on the western bank of the Hudson.

Westport, a sea-port town of Ireland, in Mayo county, depending chiefly on its fishery, and the export of corn, provisions, &c. Pop. 3911.

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands, with a good harbour for small vessels.

Wetherby, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 1682.

Wetter, a large lake of Sweden: its outlet is the river Motala, which flows east into the Baltic.

Wettingen, a village of Switzerland, cant. Aargau; celebrated for its wooden bridge 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Limmat.

Wetzlar, a town of Prussia, Rhine prov., in a detached piece of territory lying between the states of Nassau and Hessen-Darmstadt. Pop. 5150.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad, divided into 109 parishes. This county is fertile in corn and grass; and its chief rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney. Total pop. 132,506.—The capital is a borough of the same name, which has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, over which is a wooden bridge 1560 feet in length. The principal manufacture is woollen cloth. Pop. 12,015.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, the cap. of Wexio län. Lat. 56.51 N., lon. 14.57 E.

Wey, a river that rises in Hampshire, flows through Surrey, by Godalming and Guildford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surrey, on the Wey, near Chertsey.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, near Andover, celebrated for its great annual fair, which lasts about 8 days.

Weymouth, a sea-port town in Dorsetshire, on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel, and on the south side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from Melcombe-Regis, with which borough it is united as one corporation. The harbour is so much injured by sand, that its trade is greatly reduced; but this is compensated by its being resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing. Pop. (with Melcombe) 13,259.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., cap. of Norfolk county.

Whalley, a village in Lancashire, near Clitheroe; noted for the ruins of its abbey.

Wheeling, a town of W. Virginia, U. S., on left bank of river Ohio. Pop. 19,000.

Whernside, the highest mountain in Yorkshire, situate 13 miles from Settle. Its summit is 2384 feet above the level of the sea; and near the top are four or five small lakes. Its extensive base contains several spacious caverns.

Whidah, a town and district of Guinea, the latter extending about 100 miles along the coast, and 12 m. inland. Whidah is a highly fertile and productive country, abounding in beeves, goats, sheep, hogs, and poultry; also elephants, buffalos, tigers, and several kinds of deer. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c.; and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much oil is made. The trade consists in slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, honey, and palm-oil. The town of Whidah is 100 m. W. of Lagos, and is one of the most notorious slave-ports on the African coast.

Whitburn, a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowsh., with a manufacture of cotton.

Whitby, a sea-port town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on both sides of the mouth of

the Esk. It has several ship-building establishments, a considerable manufacture of canvas, and in the neighbourhood are large alum-works. Whitby was the birth-place of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. Pop. 13,094.

Whitchurch, a dis. bor. in Hampshire, on the Test. Very near this town are the paper mills at which the notes of the Bank of England are manufactured, and have been from the reign of George I. to the present time. Pop. 1962.—A market-town in Shropshire, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the malt and hop trade, the manufacture of shoes, and lime and brick making. Pop. 3696.

Whitchaven, a sea-port town in Cumberland, on the Irish Sea. Near it are many coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth. Here are yards for ship-building, canvas manufactures, roperies, and copperas-works. Pop. 18,451.

White Mountains, in America, a ridge of mountains, in the State of New Hampshire, extending from north-east to south-west. Their highest summit, Mt. Washington, reaches 6225 feet above the sea. They are covered with snow and ice eight months in the year; hence their name.

Whithorn, a bor. in Wigtownshire, near the Bay of Wigtown. Pop. 1623.

Whitstable, a sea-port and fishing-town of Kent, 6 m. N. by W. of Canterbury. Pop. 5481.

Whitsuntide Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered on Whitsunday, 1767. Lat. 15.44 S., lon. 168.20 E.

Whittington, a village in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield. It is famous for a thatched cottage, in the upper story of which the glorious revolution of 1688 was planned.

Whittlesey, a town in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 4297.

Whittlesey-Mere, formerly a lake in the fen district of Huntingdonshire, which has been drained, and the land reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

Wick, a borough of Scotland, capital of Caithness, with a harbour. It has been for upwards of half a century the principal seat of the herring fishery of Scotland: ship and boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 8132.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 miles long and 20 broad, divided into 58 parishes. It is mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the valleys are fertile, well cultivated, and watered by small rivers. Total pop. 78,509.—The capital is a borough of the same name, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the Vartry river. Pop. 3448.

Wickwar, a town in Gloucestershire. Pop. 949.

Widin, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the S. bank of the Danube. It has a trade in corn, wine, rock-salt, &c. Pop. about 25,000.

Wieliczka, a town of Austrian Poland, celebrated for its salt mines, which are the richest in Europe. The scene which is offered to the visitor is truly beautiful. In these mines are several small chapels,

excavated in the salt; and upwards of 2000 souls reside chiefly in the mines.

Wiesbaden, a town of W. Germany, cap. of the former duchy of Nassau, absorbed within the Prussian dom. in 1866, and belonging to the prov. of Hessen-Nassau. It is chiefly noted for its hot springs, and as being one of the most frequented of all the watering-places in Germany. Pop. 26,500.

Wigan, a borough and market-town in Lancashire, greatly increased of late years in size and population. Its manufactures chiefly consist in the carding and spinning of cotton, the weaving of muslins, fustians, coarse linens, &c. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron-works, a mineral spring, and plenty of that species of coal called cannel, of which snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made. Wigan is seated on the river Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins a canal from Liverpool. Pop. 39,110.

Wight, Isle of, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. It is divided into two parts by the river Medina, which enters the sea at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton Water. The SE. coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rock are scattered along the shore. The SW. side is fenced with lofty ridges of rock, and the western extremity of them is called the Needles. Among its products are a pure white pipe-clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works and china manufactures in various parts. The climate is mild and salubrious; the soil dry and fertile; and the surface of the country finely diversified with hills, dales, woods, villages, and gentlemen's seats. Osborne, the frequent residence of her Majesty Queen Victoria, is situated in the northern part of the island. Pop. 55,362.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, with manufactures of checks, gingham, fustians, muslins, &c. Pop. 8425.

Wigtown, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, capital of Wigtownshire. Its trade consists in the shipping of corn, cattle, &c., to Liverpool and other ports, and in the importation of coal, timber, &c. Pop. 1859.

Wigtownshire, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, the greatest extent of which does not exceed 30 miles, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes. The Bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rynns of Galloway. The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and beeves. Total pop. 38,795.

Wildbad, a town of Würtemberg, with a celebrated warm bath. Pop. 1760.

Wildberg, a town of Würtemberg.—Another, of Prussia, in Brandenburg.

Wildeshausen, a town of Oldenburg, Germany. Pop. 2000.

Wildungen, a town of Waldeck, Ger-

many, noted for mineral springs of an intoxicating quality. Pop. 1550.

Wilhelmstein, a fortress of Lippe-Schaumburg, Germany, on an island in Steinhuder-meer.

Wilkes, a town of North Carolina, U. S.

Wilkesbarre, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., situated in the beautiful valley of Wyoming, on the Susquehanna river, 100 m. NNW. of Philadelphia. It lies within the limits of the great Pennsylvanian coal-field. Pop. 2700.

Willemstad, a fortified sea-port of Holland, in North Brabant, built by William, Prince of Orange, in 1585.

Willenhall, a considerable village in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, with an extensive manufacture of locks and other articles of iron. Pop. 15,902.

William, Fort, in the county of Inverness, situate on a plain, at the extremity of Loch Linnhe. It is of a triangular figure, and adjoining it on the south-west is the village of Maryburg.

Williamsborough, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Granville county.

Williamsburg, four towns of the United States, in the States of New York, South Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia.

Williamsport, a town in Pennsylvania, U. S.—Another, in Maryland.

Williamstown, a town of Massachusetts, U. S.—Another, in North Carolina.

Wilmington, a town of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 1200.—Another, in North Carolina, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, 160 m. NE. of Charlestown. Pop. 13,000.—Another, the largest, in Delaware, which has an extensive trade, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, iron-wares, gunpowder, paper, &c. Pop. 30,000.

Wilmslow, a village in Cheshire.

Wilna, a government of European Russia, comprising a large portion of the ancient Lithuania and Samogitia. The forests are very extensive, and the timber with which they abound forms the chief source of wealth. Elks, wild boars, bears, and wolves are numerous. Pop. 899,000.—The capital of the above gov. It was taken by the Russians in 1794, and, with its territory, annexed to that empire. Pop. 60,000. of whom more than half are Jews.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, which has a manufacture of carpets and woollen stuffs. Wilton House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, occupies the site of its ancient abbey. Pop. 8865.

Wiltshire, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad, containing 882,560 acres, divided into 28 hundreds and 302 parishes, and having one city and 23 market-towns. The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs that afford good pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. Immense numbers of sheep are pastured here; and the most valuable commodities are wool, wood, and stone: the chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourn, and Kennet. Total pop. 257,177.

Wimbledon, a village in Surrey, on an elevated heath, seven miles from London.

Wimborne, or *Wimborne Minster*, a market town in Dorsetshire. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate. Pop. 2113.

Wincaunton, a town in Somersetshire. It has some few manufactures, and is an important mart for the cheese made in the surrounding country. Pop. 2450.

Winchcomb, a market-town in Gloucestershire. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in parliament. The manufacture of silk goods, cotton stockings, &c., is carried on here on a small scale. Near this town is the ruin of Sudeley Castle, where Catherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., and afterwards wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, died in childbed, not without suspicion of poison. Pop. 2937.

Winchelsea, a market-town in Sussex, an appendage to the Cinque Ports. Two miles east-north-east of the town is Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII. It is singular that Old Winchelsea, a town of importance under the Romans, was destroyed by the encroachments of the sea in the 13th century, and that the new town was ruined by a cause precisely opposite in the 16th century. Pop. 719.

Winchendon, a town of Massachusetts, in the United States.

Winchester, a city in Hampshire, seated on the Itchen, and one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom. In its magnificent cathedral were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by Bishop Fox, put into six gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the south side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus. On a fine eminence stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I., and afterwards demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. On the site of the castle Charles II. erected a palace, which was never completed, and now serves as infantry barracks. Here, also, is St Mary's College, founded by William Wykeham, which has exhibitions for New College, Oxford. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II. held a parliament, King John resided, Henry III. was born, Richard II. held a parliament, and Henry IV. was married, as was also Mary I. Pop. 16,266.—A town in Virginia, U. S.—Another, in Kentucky.

Windau. See *Vindau*.

Windermere, or *Winandermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It is famous for fine char, trout, perch, pike, and eels. The rivers Rothay and Brathay fall into it, and its outlet is the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, has ten islands in it, and the scenery on its borders is varied, picturesque, and often beautiful. Adjoining the eastern shore of the lake is the village of Windermere, which has sprung into existence within recent years, under the influence of the numerous summer visitors

carried to this attractive locality through the facilities afforded by railway-communication. The town of Ambleside lies at the head of Windermere.

Windham, a town of Connecticut, U. S. Lat. 41.45 N., lon. 72.10 W.

Windsor, a borough and royal residence in Berkshire, situate within a bend of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Eton. It is celebrated for a magnificent castle, on a high hill, built originally by William I., and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III. (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and began the present structure and St George's Chapel. Great additions were made to the castle by Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth; and George III. contributed much to its improvement, made it his chief residence, and died here in 1820. George IV. also (who died here in 1830), made many important additions. St George's Chapel, begun by Edward III., was finished by Henry VII. In this chapel are interred Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. And at the east end a large vault was constructed in 1810, by order of George III., as a place of sepulture for himself and his family. The principal and most magnificent entrance to the castle is on the south, by the Gateway of George IV., between the York and Lancaster Towers. St George's Hall, the banqueting-room of the Knights of the Garter, is 200 feet in length, with an arched ceiling divided into compartments and panels; in which are nearly 700 shields, with the arms of the knights emblazoned on them; and at the east end is the throne, under a rich canopy. On the south side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circuit; it has a noble road from the town, near three miles in length, adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, on which is Cumberland Lodge. The Little Park is a fine expanse of lawn, comprising nearly 500 acres round the E. and N. sides of the castle. Pop. 11,749. — A town of Vermont, U. S. — Another, in Connecticut. — Another, in North Carolina. — Another, in Massachusetts. — Another, in New York. — Another, in Nova Scotia. — Another, in New South Wales.

Winnipeg, a large lake of British North America. The river Nelson issues from it, and enters Hudson Bay. — Also, a town situated near the head of the above lake, within the prov. of Manitoba (Dom. of Canada).

Winnsborough, a town of South Carolina, U. S., chief of Fairfield co. Lat. 34.28 N., lon. 81.1 W.

Winschoten, a fortified town of Holland, in Groningen. Pop. 3100.

Winsen, a small town of Hanover, near Luneburg, with a castle. — Another, on the Aller.

Winslow, a town in Buckinghamshire. — Another, of Maine, in Lincoln county, U. S., with a fort.

Winster, a town in Derbyshire, situate among rich lead-mines. Pop. 971.

Winteringham, a village in Lincolnshire.

Winterthur, a town of Zurich, Switzerland, in which are some mineral baths. Pop. 5300.

Winterton, a village on the east coast of Norfolk, near a promontory called Wintertonness, on which is a lighthouse.

Winton, a town of North Carolina, U. S., chief of Hartford county.

Winweiler, a town of Bavaria, prov. Palatinate, 30 m. NW. of Spies. In the vicinity are iron-works. Pop. 1280.

Winwick, a village in Lancashire, near Warrington, deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom.

Wipperfurth, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the river Wipper, 22 m. NE. of Cologne. Pop. 2000.

Wirksworth, a market-town in Derbyshire. Lead ore is worked here in great abundance. The cotton manufacture, silk weaving, &c., are also carried on. P. 3338.

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, and on the channel of the river Nen. It has a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 9362.

Wisby, a town of Sweden, capital of the Isle of Gotland, in the Baltic Sea, with a castle. Pop. 4260.

Wiscasset, a sea-port of Maine, U. S., in Lincoln co., with a flourishing trade. Lat. 43.57 N., lon. 69.45 W.

Wisconsin, one of the United States of North America. It lies to the east of the river Mississippi, adjoining the upper extremity of Lake Superior upon part of its northern frontier, and the waters of Lake Michigan to the eastward. The State of Illinois adjoins it to the southward, and that of Iowa to the west. Wisconsin was admitted a member of the Union in 1848. The Mississippi, the Chippeway, and several other great rivers rise in this country. The soil is rich, and a great portion of the land is prairie; and it is amply stored with lead, iron, and coal. Pop. 1,054,000. Madison is the capital.

Wismar, a sea-port of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a citadel, on the coast of the Baltic. Pop. 11,000.

Wissembourg, a town of France, dep. Lower Rhine, 33 m. NNE. of Strasbourg. Pop. 3400.

Wiston, a town in Pembrokeshire.

Witepsk (or *Vitebsk*), a gov. of European Russia. Pop. 776,000. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the banks of the Dwina, and has a pop. of 30,000. It was here the Grand Duke Constantine died, in 1832.

Witham, a river of Lincolnshire, which flows north by Grantham to Lincoln, and thence south-east by Tattershall and Boston into the German Ocean. — A market-town in Essex. Pop. 3347.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, on the Windrush. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens called bear-skins and kerseys. Pop. 2976.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, with a famous university and a castle. Martin Luther began the Reformation here in 1517, and is buried in the church of All Saints. Pop. 9600.

Wittenberge, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 76 m. NW. of Berlin. Pop. 4670.

A PLOUGHMAN ON HIS LEGS, IS BETTER THAN A GENTLEMAN ON HIS KNEES.

IT IS EASIER TO BUILD TWO CHIMNEYS, THAN TO KEEP ONE IN FUEL.

Wittenburg, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with 2700 inh.

Wittingen, a town of Hanover, 38 m. SSE. of Lüneburg.

Wittlich, a town of Prussia, Rhine prov., 20 m. NE. of Treves. Pop. 3100.

Wittstock, a town of Prussia, province Brandenburg. Pop. 6800.

Witzenhausen, a town of Hessen-Nassau, on the riv. Werra. Pop. 3230.

Wivelcombe, a town in Somersetshire, with a manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. Pop. 2059.

Wivenhoe, a village in Essex, on the Cohn, near Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a custom-house. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled at this place.

Woahoo, or *Oahu*, one of the Sandwich Islands, the second in size. Its surface is exceedingly varied, and many parts are under cultivation. Honolulu, the principal shipping-port of the group, is situated on this island.

Woburn, a market-town in Bedfordshire. It had a famous abbey, on the site of which is the present magnificent edifice, called Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford. Pop. 1764.

Woerden, a town in South Holland.

Wohlau, a strong town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with a fine castle. Pop. 2200.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, on the south side of the Mendip Hills, near Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole; the entrance is only six feet high, but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage conducts to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

Woking, a village in Surrey, on the Wey. In the manor-house here died Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Pop. 3819.

Wokingham, or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire. Here all the courts for Windsor Forest are held. Pop. 2868.

Woldegk, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Pop. 2200.

Woldenburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 66 m. NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 4000.

Wolfenbüttel, a town of Germany, within the duchy of Brunswick, and 8 m. S. of the city of Brunswick. It possesses a magnificent ducal library, comprising not less than 190,000 vols., with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the Ducal Great School. Pop. 9000.

Wolfsberg, a town of Carinthia, 29 m. ENE. of Klagenfurt. Pop. 1460.

Wolgast, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, with an excellent harbour. Pop. 5200.

Wolkenstein, a town of Saxony, 12 m. SE. of Chemnitz, with a castle on a rock.

Wollin, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name. Pop. 4600.

Wollondilly, a river of New South

Wales, which joins the Warragamba, and enters the sea to the S. of Sydney.

Wollongong, a town of New South Wales, co. of Camden, 60 m. SW. of Sydney.

Wolmirstadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 m. N. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3700.

Wolsingham, or *Walsingham*, a town in Durham, amid mines of lead and coal. Pop. 5531.

Wolverhampton, the largest town in Staffordshire, seated on rising ground, 12 m. NW. of Birmingham. It possesses extensive manufactures of numerous articles of iron and brass; also, tin and japan wares. Wolverhampton, Bilston, &c., are wholly indebted for their rapid rise and large population to the facilities they enjoy for carrying on the iron trade. In the vicinity are immense mines of coal and iron-stone, and they enjoy the advantage of being connected by numerous canals and railways with all the great shipping ports of the empire. Pop. 68,291.

Wolvey (or *Olney*), a village in Warwickshire, near Nuneaton. Here Edward IV. was joined (and, according to some historians, made prisoner) by the famous Earl of Warwick, in 1469.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, on the east side of a sandy hill, by the river Deben. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn trade. Pop. 4403. — A town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, U. S.

Woodbury, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county, U. S.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, near Stroud. It has a broad-cloth and a silk manufacture.

Woods, Lake of the, a lake of North America, between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in the north-west territory of the U. S. It contains several islands; and the lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, in which is Blenheim House, built at the expense of the nation for the gallant Duke of Marlborough. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock Palace; and here Alfred the Great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I. beautified the palace. Here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II.; and here the Princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch-chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here. Pop. 7477. — A town in Virginia, U. S. — Another, in Vermont.

Woodstown, a town of New Jersey.

Woodville, a town of Mississippi, chief of Wilkinson county.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, on the Till. Near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood Day, 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Pop. 1697.

Woolwich, a market-town in Kent, on the S. bank of the Thames, 9 miles distant from London by railway. It is the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and has a royal dock-yard, where men-of-war were built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the east-

ern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fire-works and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c. Here are also extensive artillery-barracks, and a royal military academy, for the training of cadets. The town is included within the parliamentary borough of Greenwich.

Worcester, the capital of Worcester-shire, on the Severn. It possesses a cathedral, with numerous other places of worship, three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well-contrived quay. Worcester carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a royal manufacture of porcelain. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II., who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Pop. 23,226. —A town of Massachusetts, U. S. It has a great inland trade, and manufactures of pot and pearl-ash, and cotton and linen goods. Pop. 17,000.

Worcestershire, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad, containing 466,560 acres, divided into five hundreds and 171 parishes, and having one city and 11 market-towns. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruit of most sorts, especially apples and pears. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme, and Avon. Total pop. 338,837.

Wordingborg, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Zealand. Pop. 1500.

Workington, a sea-port in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, in the Irish Sea. In the neighbourhood are iron-works and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvass and cordage, but the coal-trade is its chief support. Pop. 7979.

Workshop, a market-town in Nottinghamshire. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains. The town is famous for its malt, and quantities of licorice were formerly grown in the vicinity. Near it is the noble seat of the Duke of Norfolk; and two miles to the south-east is Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. Pop. 10,409.

Workum, a town of Holland, province Friesland, near the North Sea. Pop. 2500.

Wörlitz, a town of Anhalt-Dessau, Germany, near the Elbe. Pop. 2000.

Worms, a city of Germany, on the Rhine, belonging to Hessen-Darmstadt. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, in which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar and fine paintings. Pop. 12,000.

Worsley, a township in Lancashire, near Manchester, noted for its immense coal-works, &c. Pop. 11,875.

Worstead, a village of Norfolk, 12 m. from Norwich, noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*.

Worthing, a maritime town and fashionable watering-place in Sussex. The mackerel and herring fisheries are productive, and contribute largely to the supply of the metropolis. Pop. 7413.

Worthington, a town of Massachusetts.

Wotton-under-Edge, a market-town in Gloucestershire, the inhabitants of which, as well as those in the surrounding districts, are chiefly employed in the weaving of woollen cloth. Pop. 2314.

Wouw, a village of Holland, province N. Brabant, 5 m. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1000.

Wow, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, chief of a district of the same name, to the E. of the Runn. Lat. 24.22 N., lon. 71.23 E.

Wragby, a market-town in Lincolnshire. Pop. 610.

Wrath, Cape, a rugged and lofty promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the north-west point of Great Britain. Lat. 58.34 N., lon. 4.47 W.

Wrekin, a detached hill or mountain in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury, 1320 feet above the sea.

Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire, the largest in North Wales, and a great mart for flannel. In the vicinity is a foundry for cannon; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead, coal, and iron. It is noted for a large fair for horses, cattle, &c., which continues for 14 days. Pop. 8576.

Wrighton, a town in Somersetshire, the birthplace of the celebrated John Locke.

Wrotham, a village in Kent, 11 m. from Maidstone.

Wroxeter, a village in Shropshire, near the Severn, said to have been a city built by the Britons, environed by a wall and a trench, which may be traced in several places.

Wunschelburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, with a good trade in yarn.

Wurda, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the northern part of Berar, and flows south-east through that province to its junction with the Godavery.

Württemberg a kingdom of Germany forming the third in point of size (and the fourth in respect of population and political rank) of the states that constitute the present German Empire. Württemberg occupies part of south-western Germany, and is very nearly enclosed between the states of Bavaria and Baden—the former on the east and south-east, the latter on the north and west. It touches the lake of Constance upon a small portion of its southern frontier. The eastern slopes of the Black Forest advance far into Württemberg on the side adjoining Baden, and the rugged mass of the Rauhe Alp diversifies the central and easterly portions of the territory. The Danube crosses Württemberg from west to east, to the southward of the hilly region; but the larger portion of the kingdom is watered by the Neckar, and

its various tributaries. Large portions of Würtemberg are distinguished by a beautiful climate and a highly fertile soil: within the valleys of the Neckar and its affluents, the vine is cultivated upon an extensive scale, and the fig and melon ripen in the open air. Among minerals, salt, limestone, gypsum, alabaster, and slate occur, together with coal and iron-ore in limited quantity. Manufacturing industry has made considerable progress within recent years. Linen and cotton goods, paper, wooden clocks, toys, various articles in gold and silver, with chemical products, engage the attention of its artizans. The government is an hereditary monarchy, limited by two constitutional chambers—an upper and lower house, the latter elective. The modern kingdom of Würtemberg dates from the period of supreme continental power enjoyed by the first Napoleon, who raised it from the rank of a dukedom. Würtemberg is divided into four circles. The capital city is Stuttgart. Pop. (in 1871) 1,818,000.

Wurzach, a town of Würtemberg, on the riv. Aach, circle of the Danube. P. 1050.

Wurzburg, a city of Bavaria, the cap. of the circle of Lower Franconia, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. It stands on the right bank of the river Main. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also, cloth and stuff manufactures. Pop. 41,000.

Wurzen, a town of Saxony, 16 m. E. by N. of Leipzig, with a castle. The principal trade is in beer. Pop. 4870.

Wyck, a fortified town of Holland, in Limburg, opposite Maestricht.

Wycombe, or *High Wycombe*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, on the Wyck. In the vicinity are many corn and paper mills. Pop. 4811.

Wye, a river that issues from Plynlimon Hill, in the south part of Montgomeryshire, near the source of the Severn. It crosses the north-east corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergwy [Fall of the Wye], where it is precipitated in a cataract; then, separating this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few miles below which it receives the Lug; it then flows by Monmouth and Ross, and, separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, enters the Severn below Chepstow. It affords many interesting views.—A town in Kent, on the Stour. Pop. 1594.

Wymondham, or *Wyndham*, a market-town in Norfolk. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. The weaving of bombazines, crapes, and other Norwich goods, furnishes employment for many of the inhabitants. Pop. 2152.

Wyoming, a territory of the U. S., North America, situated chiefly to the E. of the Rocky Mts., and including the north fork of the Platte river, an affluent of the Missouri. Area, 97,883 sq. m. Pop. 9160.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which rises six miles south-east of Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish Sea below Poulton.

XABEA. See *Jabea*.

Xagua, a sea-port on the southern coast of Cuba, one of the finest ports in the West Indies. Lat. 22.10 N., lon. 80.45 W.

Xalapa, or *Jalapa*, a city of Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz. Here is produced the famous purgative, jalap, which is the root of a plant. Lat. 19.30 N., lon. 96.55 W.

Xalisco, or *Guadalaxara*, a prov. of Mexico. See *Guadalaxara*.

Xativa. See *Felipe, San*.

Xauxa, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for its silver-mines.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the birth-place of the celebrated saint and missionary of that name.

Xenia, a town of Ohio, in Green co., U.S.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which rises in the prov. of Granada, and flows by Loxa and Ecija into the Guadalquivir.

Xeres de los Caballeros, or *de Badajos*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the Ardila. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, leather, hats, &c., and in the country round great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. about 9000.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town in Andalusia, famous for the wine called sherry. It lies 16 m. NE. of Cadiz. Pop. 33,000.

Xeres de Gadiana, a town in Andalusia.

Xerica, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with 3000 inhab.

Xerumenha, a town of Brazil, prov. Piahy, 100 m. W. of Oeiras.

Ximena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a foundry for iron cannons and balls.

Ximo, or *Kiusiu*, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence.

Xingu, a large river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Bois, Barahu, Trahiras, and Hanacy, in the province of Matto Grosso.

Xixona (or *Jijona*), a town of Spain, 15 m. N. of Alicante, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called kermes. Pop. 4800.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in the north-eastern part of New Castile, passes by Cuenca, and flows into the Mediterranean.

Y, or *IJ*, river, an arm of the Zuyder Zee, on the coast of Holland. The city of Amsterdam stands on its S. bank, at the point of junction of the river Amstel.

Yakoba, a town in central Africa, visited by Dr Vogel, in 1855. It is situated in lat. 8.17 N., and lon. 9.31 E.

Yakutsk, a town of Siberia, on the riv. Lena, cap. of a province of the same name. The variations of climate in the vast province of Yakutsk are indeed extraordinary; although the mercury often falls to 50° below the zero of Fah., the heat in summer almost rivals in intensity that of the torrid zone. Pop. 7000.

Yambo, a sea-port of Arabia, on the E. coast of the Red Sea. It forms the port of Medina, from which it is 130 m. distant, in a SW. direction. Yambo stands on a barren plain which extends from the sea to the adjacent mountains, and the houses are roughly constructed of limestone and coal rocks. It has considerable transport trade. Pop. about 2000.

LOVE IS LIKE HONESTY—MUCH TALKED OF AND LITTLE UNDERSTOOD.

THOSE WHO HAVE MOST NEED OF CREDIT SELDOM GET MUCH.

Yamina, a town in Bambarra, Africa, on the Niger.

Yang-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals, and a great trade is carried on there, particularly in salt.

Yang-tsze-kiang, a large river of China, superior in length of course to any other river in the Old World. It rises on the high plateau-region of Central Asia, and flows above 3000 m. in an easterly course into the Pacific, passing towards its mouth through a rich and fertile plain. Nankin is on its banks.

Yao-gang, a first-rate city of China, producing abundance of musk. Lat. 25.12 N., lon. 100.45 E.

Yao-tcheou, a first-rate city of China, in Kiang-si. Lat. 29.8 N., lon. 116.40 E.

Yare, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the county. It passes by Norwich, and is navigable thence to Yarmouth, where it enters the German Ocean.

Yarkand, a city of Eastern Turkestan, now included, along with Cashgar, within the doms. of an independent sovereign. About a century ago Yarkand, with the adjacent prov. of Cashgar, formed an independent Mohammedan principality, but the Chinese Government has since, until within a recent date, exercised sovereign rule. Pop. of entire territory, about 500,000—of city, 50,000.

Yarm, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Tees, with a trade in corn, bacon, and lead. Pop. 1401.

Yarmouth, or *Great Yarmouth*, a sea-port and borough in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare, with a convenient harbour and a very extensive quay. The foreign trade is considerable. A great number of herrings are cured here, and exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing. Ship-building, and the various trades connected with it, are carried on, and there is a very extensive factory for the winding and throwing of silk, the weaving of crapes, &c. Pop. 41,819.—A borough in Hampshire, on the north-western coast of the Isle of Wight, with a fortified castle and a convenient quay.—A town of Massachusetts, U. S., in Barnstable county.

Yarmouth, North, a town in Maine, U. S., in Cumberland county.

Yarriba, a kingdom of Western Africa, lying to the westward of the lower Niger, and extending over the eastern portion of the Kong mountains. It includes the towns of Eyco (the capital) and Abbeoukouta.

Yaruqui, a village of Quito, in South America, near a plain of the same name, which was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arc of the meridian, by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

Yaxley, a market-town in Huntingdonshire, with extensive barracks. Pop. 1411.

Yaynangheoum, a town of Burmah, on the Irawady, celebrated for the oil-wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petroleum.

Yazoo, a river of the State of Mississippi, which rises from several sources

near the northern boundary, and flows 150 m. south-west to the Mississippi.

Yca, an inland town of Peru, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c. Pop. 5000.

Yecla, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, situated in a fertile neighbourhood. Pop. 14,000.

Yeh (or *Ye*), a British prov. situated on the E. side of the B. of Bengal, and forming one of the Tenasserim Provinces. Its only produce is timber. It contains the town of Yeh, which is on a river of the same name.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, to the north of that called Mainland. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior yielding coarse pasturage for sheep and bees.

Yellow Sea, a gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, which extends north between the provinces of Shan-tung and Pe-tche-li, in China, on the west, and the peninsula of Corea on the east. The coasts in general are low, and the water of a dirty yellow or green colour. In the SE. part are an immense number of small islands, called the Corean Archipelago.

Yemen, a province of Arabia, forming the SW. division of that country, and lying on the coast of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. It includes the most fertile portions of the peninsula, and represents the Arabia Felix of the ancients. Millet is the grain chiefly grown, but the principal object of cultivation is coffee. Yemen is under the rule of a native sovereign, resident at Sana, and bearing the title of Sultan, or Inaum.

Yen-ching, a town of China, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air.

Yen-chow, a first-rate city of China, in Shan-tung prov. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish.—A first-rate city of China, in Tche-kiang prov.

Yenikale, a town and fortress of the Crimea. Lat. 45.12 N., lon. 36.22 E.

Yenisei, a large river of Siberia, which runs from south to north, and enters the Frozen Ocean, to the east of the Bay of Obi, its entire course being estimated at 2600 miles.

Yeni-shehr. See *Larissa*.

Yen-ngan, a first-rate city of China, Shen-see prov. Lat. 36.44 N., lon. 109.50 E.

Yen-ping, a first-rate city of China, Fokien prov. Lat. 26.40 N., lon. 116.54 E.

Yeovil, a corporate town in Somersetshire, on the Yeo. Here and in the immediate vicinity are very extensive manufactures of leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. Pop. 8527.

Yetholm, a town in Roxburghshire.

Yezd, a city of Persia, prov. Khorasan. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, fine porcelain, and carpets; and is a place of considerable trade. Lat. 32.5 N., lon. 56.10 E. Pop. 50,000.

Yezdikhast, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, situate on a high and perpendicular rock, which, with its rude fortifications, give it a singular appearance.

Yo-chow, a first-rate city of China, in Hoo-nan; one of the richest in the empire. Lat. 29.23 N., lon. 112.35 E.

HE THAT FORGETS TO PRAY, BIDS NOT HIMSELF GOOD MORROW, NOR GOOD DAY.

MANY ARE WILLING ENOUGH TO WOUND. WHO ARE YET AFRAID TO STRIKE.

FAVOURITES ARE LIKE SUN-DIALS: NO ONE LOOKS ON THEM IF THEY ARE IN THE SHADE.

Yokohama, the port of Jedo, situated on W. side of the bay which forms the approach to the Japanese cap. Lat. 35.29 N., lon. 139.37.

Yonne, a dep. of France, containing NW. part of old prov. of Burgundy. Pop. 368,900.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the banks of the river Ouse, in the centre of a rich and fertile plain. It was the Eboracum of the Romans, at that time the first city in Britain, and continued in great power till the time of William I., by whom it was destroyed, after having surrendered to him through famine. York never afterwards attained its former elevation of grandeur; though in point of rank it is still deemed the second city in the kingdom. The cathedral or Minster, as a specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, is justly esteemed the glory of Great Britain. In 1829 it was set on fire, and in part destroyed, by a lunatic; but was speedily restored. Another destructive fire occurred in 1840: the injury then sustained has, however, been also repaired, and the magnificent edifice again appears in all its original grandeur. Besides the cathedral, York contains 17 churches in use; though in the reign of Henry V. there were 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. The castle, which was formerly a place of great strength, is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William I., but others deem it a Roman work. York is a county of itself, including Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar being the stem of a single tree. Among the modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, a museum, an elegant court-house, a theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. Pop. 43,796.—A town of Pennsylvania, capital of a fertile county. Lat. 39.58 N., lon. 76.42 W.—A sea-port of Maine, capital of a county. Lat. 43.7 N., lon. 70.45 W.—A town of South Carolina, capital of a co.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, extending 90 miles from north to south, and 115 from east to west, and containing 3,669,510 acres. It is divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; which are subdivided into 26 wapentakes and 634 parishes, with one city and 60 market-towns. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. On the hilly parts of the East Riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy. The West Riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air: the land on its western side is hilly, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and excellent pasture for cattle, horses, and sheep. It also produces iron, coal, and lime, in great abundance. This is essentially the manufacturing district; Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield being the great seats of the woollen manufacture, and Sheffield rivaling the hardware manufactories of Bir-

mingham. The North Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pasture for large cattle. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Holderness, on the borders of the Humber; Cleveland, on the confines of Durham; and Craven, on the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire. In this last district are the high mountains named Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pennine. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Aire, Don, Derwent, Calder, Wharfe, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German Ocean between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Total pop. 2,436,355.

York River, a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake Bay.

York Town, a sea-port of Virginia, capital of York county, with the best harbour in the State for vessels of the largest size. Lat. 37.18 N., lon. 76.52 W.

Youghal, a borough and sea-port of Ireland, in Cork county, surrounded by walls, with a collegiate church, a commodious harbour with a well-defended quay, and a manufacture of earthenware. Pop. 6328.

Ypres, a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, with a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges. Pop. 15,750.

Yrieix, St., a town of France, dep. Haute Vienne. Here are some manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen yarn, and porcelain; and from this place the fine clay used in the China manufactory of Sevres is obtained. Pop. 3200.

Ysendyk, a strong town of Holland, in the Isle of Cadsand, prov. Zeeland.

Yssel, or *Issel*, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huesen, and, flowing by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Kampen, enters the Zuyder Zee by two channels.—The stream called the *Old Yssel* rises in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, and joins the above at Doesburg.—The *Goudsche* (or *Little*) *Yssel* branches off from the river Leek near Ysselstein, and enters the channel of the Maas, above Rotterdam.

Ysselmond, an island in South Holland, lying between two arms of the riv. Meuse.

Ysselstein, a town in South Holland, with a castle on the Yssel. Pop. 2250.

Yssengeaux, a town of France, dep. Haute Loire. Pop. 3340.

Ystad, a sea-port of Sweden, Malmö län, with a good harbour, and a noted manufacture of excellent gloves. Lat. 55.22 N., lon. 13.44 E. Pop. 4100.

Ythan, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the county in a south-east direction, and enters the German Ocean, at the village of Newburg.

Yucatan, the most eastern department of Mexico, forming a peninsula between the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It produces maize, cotton, rice, pepper, and the sugar-cane, with dye-woods, hides, &c.; but it has no mines, and the scarcity of water is very great. The cap. is Merida. Yucatan has sometimes as-

WHEN IT IS PAST NOON WITH A FAVOURITE, NIGHT COMES ON APACE.

sumed the rank of a distinct State, but afterwards re-entered the Mexican confederation, and is now included within the Empire of Mexico. Pop. 263,000.

Yuen-chow, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 27.50 N., lon. 113.58 E.

Yuen-kiang, a first-rate city of China, Yun-nan prov. Lat. 23.37 N., lon. 101.44 E.

Yuma, a navigable river of St Domingo, which meanders through the rich plains of Vega and Cotuy, and enters the head of Samana Bay.

Yuma, or *Long Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, in the West Indies, lying at the NE. extremity of the Great Bahama bank. Besides other produce, much salt is exported thence. Lat. 23.15 N., lon. 74.45 W.

Yumetos, a cluster of small islands among the Bahama Islands, lying to the south-west of Yuma.

Yung-chang, a first-rate city of China, prov. Yun-nan, producing gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. Lat. 25.5 N., lon. 99.2 E.

Yung-chow, a first-rate city of China. Lat. 33.0 N., lon. 111.15 E.

Yung-ning, a first-rate city of China, prov. Szechuen. Lat. 27.50 N., lon. 100.24 E.

Yung-ping, a first-rate city of China. Pechelee prov. Lat. 39.55 N., lon. 118.34 E.

Yun-hing, a first-rate city of China, Honan prov. Lat. 33.0 N., lon. 113.52 E.

Yun-nan, a province of China, at the south-west extremity, 300 miles long and 250 broad. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. It is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire. Pop. 5,500,000.

Yun-nan, the capital of this province, was once celebrated for magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, &c., all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions.

Yuthia, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Siam, now fallen into decay.

Yuzgat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 114 miles W. by N. of Sivas, and in the pashalik of that name. It contains about 6000 houses.

Yverdun, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle, a college, and an hospital. Pop. 3600.

Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of Seine Inférieure. It stands on a bare and arid hill, but the surrounding country is fertile and populous. It has manufactures of cotton and velvet, honey, cutlery, and hardware; also a considerable trade in corn and sheep. Pop. 6800.

ZAANDAM. See *Saardam*.

Zab (*Great and Little*), two rivers of Asiatic Turkey. They both rise in the mountains of Koordistan, and join the Tigris on its left bank.

Zacatecas, an inland province of Mexico. It is a mountainous and arid country, but its silver mines are deemed among the richest in America. Pop. 356,000.—The capital of the province, in which are numerous churches and convents, which give it rather an imposing appearance.

Next to Guanaxuato it is the principal mining city of Mexico.

Zacatula, a sea-port of Mexico, on a river of the same name. Lat. 17.59 N., lon. 102.15 W.

Zadonsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronej, with a fort.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. In it are many good buildings, and among them the magnificent residence of the dukes of Medina Celi. Pop. 7500.

Zahara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of Cadiz.

Zahle, a town of Syria, almost wholly inhabited by Greeks.

Zaire (or *Congo*), river. See *Congo*.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with 4000 inh.—A town of Spain, in Estremadura, 60 m. SE. of Badajos. Pop. 3600.

Zama (or *Jama*), a small town of N. Africa, in Tunis; supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama.

Zambesi, a large river of Eastern Africa, explored, through the greater part of its course, by Dr Livingstone. It rises in the interior plains of the southern half of the African continent, and bears in its upper portion the name of Leeambye. The Zambesi makes several falls in its course, and finally enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, on the most northerly of which is the town of Quillimane.

Zamora, a fortified city of Spain, in Leon, the cap. of a modern province of the same name. In the environs fine turquoise stones are found. Pop. about 10,000.

—A town of Ecuador, S. America.—Another, in Mexico.

Zamoski, a town of Poland, 140 m. SE. of Warsaw, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches.

Zanesville, a town of the United States, on the Muskingum river, which has here several "falls." It has paper, flour, and saw mills, iron foundries, cotton factories, &c. Pop. 9400.

Zanguebar, a country on the east coast of Africa, between 3° N. and 10° S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements; but it is now subject to the sultan of Muscat. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and are either Mohammedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs.

Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, near the coast of the Morea. Its staple produce consists of currants. Zante has springs of petroleum that have been celebrated for ages. Here are also the finest peaches, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them. Pop. 39,100.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian Ocean, 20 miles off the coast of Zanguebar. It abounds in wood, water, rice, and other provisions.—The town of Zanzibar lies on the W. side of the island. It is a place of great trade, and has 80,000 inhabitants.

Zara, a sea-port of Dalmatia, of which

ATTEMPT NOT TO FLY LIKE AN EAGLE WITH THE WINGS OF A WREN.

THOSE WHO CREEP THROUGH BUSHES MUST EXPECT TO MEET WITH BRIARS.

it is the capital. The harbour is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Pop. 7000.

Zarko, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly.

Zaruma, a town of Ecuador, S. America, with mines of gold, and 6000 inhab.

Zator, a town of Austrian Poland, 22 m. WSW. of Cracow.

Zbaraz, a town of Austrian Poland, or Galicia, 11 m. NE. of Tarnopol. Pop. 5650.

Zea, or *Zia*, the ancient Ceos, an island of the kingdom of Greece, one of the Cyclades. It abounds in corn, wine, and silk. Lat. 37.38 N., lon. 24.17 E.

Zealand, or *Zeeland*, an island of Denmark, lying at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, having the Cattegat on the north, the Sound on the east, and the Great Belt on the west. On it stands Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom. The coast is much indented by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, particularly barley, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Pop. 574,000.

Zebayer, a group of small islands in the Red Sea, lat. 15°, lon. 42°. The largest rises to the height of 600 ft.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Lat. 15.10 N., lon. 44.28 E.

Zebu, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Leyta and Negros. Lat. 10.36 N., lon. 122.30 E.

Zeeland, a province of Holland, composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, North and South Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful. Pop. 165,800.

Zehdenick, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. Here is a foundry for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces. Pop. 3200.

Zeitun, a town of Northern Greece, near the E. coast, with a great trade in grain.

Zeitz, a town of Prussian Saxony, 22 m. SSE. of Merseburg, with a castle and a collegiate church. Pop. 12,300.

Zell, a town of Baden, 21 m. S. of Freiburg. Pop. 1200.—Another, 12 m. SE. of Offenbourg.—A town of Prussia, Rhine prov., 29 m. SW. of Coblenz. Pop. 2130.

Zelle (or *Celle*), a town of Germany, 22 m. NE. of the city of Hanover. Pop. 11,200.

Zellerfeld, a town of Germany, near Clausthal, with 4540 inhabitants.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary, cap. of a county of the same name, 32 m. SE. of Kaschau.

Zenjan, a fortified town of Persia, in Irak. Lat. 36.48 N., lon. 48.30 E.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by Prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by Emperor Mustapha II.

Zerbst, a town of the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. Pop. 8500.

Zernetz (or *Cernetz*), a town of Switzer-

land, cant. Grisons, with a mineral spring. Lat. 46.43 N., lon. 10.6 E.

Zettinie (or *Cettinie*), a small town of European Turkey, the cap. of the principality of Montenegro. It lies 15 miles distant from the coast of the Adriatic.

Zeulenroda, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss-Greiz, with 4850 inhab.

Zeyla, a sea-port of Eastern Africa, and a place of considerable trade. Lat. 11.15 N., lon. 43.25 E.

Ziegenhals, a town of Prussia, in Upper Silesia, with several foundries, and a manufacture of excellent glass. Pop. 3550.

Ziegenhayn, a fortified town of Hessen-Cassel, with a fine castle. Pop. 1730.

Zielenzig, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Oder. Pop. 4000.

Ziesar, a town and castle of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Pop. 2700.

Zierenberg, a town of Hessen-Nassau, Pop. 1600.

Zierikzee, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, capital of the Isle of Schowen. Lat. 51.36 N., lon. 4.10 E.

Zirknitz, a remarkable lake of Austria, prov. Carniola, famous for the periodical ebb and flow of its waters, and as the abode of a peculiar species of water-lizard—the *proteus anguinis*.

Zittau, a fortified town of the kingdom of Saxony, on the Mandau. It has an extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. Pop. 13,000.

Zlataoust, a populous mining village of Russia, gov. Orenburg, situated in the S. part of the Ural Mountains. Lat. 55.11 N., lon. 59.38 E.

Znaim, a strong town of Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. Pop. 5000.

Zoara, a fortified town of the country of Tripoli, with a good harbour. Lat. 32.45 N., lon. 11.53 E.

Zoblitz, a small town of Saxony. A considerable quantity of serpentine is found in the neighbourhood, which furnishes employment for the inhabitants, who form it into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee cups, &c. Pop. 1600.

Zofingen, a town of Switzerland, in Aargau, near which, on a stupendous and craggy rock, is the castle of Lenzburg. Pop. 3600.

Zombor, a royal free town of Hungary. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. about 21,000.

Zons, a town of Prussia, with a castle on the Rhine, below Cologne.

Zorbig, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, with 3300 inhab.

Zossen, a town and castle of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Pop. 2100.

Zowan, a town of Tunis, famous for dyeing scarlet caps and bleaching linen.

Zuckmantel, a town of Austria, prov. Silesia. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Pop. 4100.

Zuecla, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. Lat. 27.59 N., lon. 16.34 E.

Zug, the smallest canton of Switzerland. It is rich in pasturage; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. Pop. 20,900. —The cap.

of the canton, a small town pleasantly situated on the N. side of the lake which bears the same name. The Lake of Zug abounds with fish, the taking of which forms an important occupation of the inhabitants of its vicinity.

Zuyder Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from north to south, between the provs. of Friesland, Overys- sel, Guelderland, and North Holland.

Zullichau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. Here are good cloth ma- nufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine. Pop. 5400.

Zulz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Upper Silesia. Pop. 2830.

Zumaya, a town of Spain, in Biscay.

Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, rank- ing first in the Confederation, and a- bounding in wine and excellent pasture. The inhabitants are all Calvinists; and their attention is pretty equally divided between the labours of agriculture and those of the loom. Pop. 284,786.—Its capital, of the same name, stands at the north end of the Lake Zurich. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best-built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Here are several manufactures; particularly of crapes, muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Pop. 19,700.—A lake of Switzerland, which forms a kind of cres- cent. The borders are studded with vil- lages, surrounded by a multiplicity of isolated houses and cottages; and the view to the south is bounded by the high mountains of Schwytz and Glarus. The river Limmat issues from the lower ex- tremity of the lake, at the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain in New Castile.

Zurrah, or *Hamoon*, a marshy lake of Persia, near the Afghan border. It receives the large river Helmund, but

has no outlet. The water is fresh. The fortress of Rustan stands on an island in the lake.

Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in Aar- gau, with a castle on an eminence.

Zutphen, a strong town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, capital of the district of its name. Pop. 15,000.

Zvenigorod, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow.

Zwellendam, a town of the Cape terri- tory, which gives name to a district. Lat. 33.57 S., lon. 19.54 E.

Zwenkau, a town and castle of the king- dom of Saxony, 9 m. S. of Leipzie, on the Elster. Pop. 2800.

Zwartesluis, a town of Holland, prov. Overysse, near the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 1270.

Zwei-brucken. See *Deux Ponts*.

Zwickau, a town in the kingdom of Saxony. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, hosiery cotton goods, and hardware. Pop. 20,000.

Zwingenberg, a town of Hessen-Darm- stadt. Pop. 1450.

Zwittau, a town of Austria, prov. Mora- via, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 3700.

Zwolle, a fortified town of Holland, prov. Overysse, with three handsome suburbs. It was formerly one of the Hanse Towns, and its trade is still very considerable. Pop. 18,000.

Zwonitz, a town of Saxony, 14 m. SW. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2010.

Zwornik, a town of European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, 70 m. WSW. of Belgrade, with 15,000 inhabitants.

Zyghur (or *Jyghur*), a port of Hindoo- stan, Bombay pres., situate in a small bay on the coast of Concan.

Zytomir (or *Jitomir*), a town of Eu- ropean Russia, cap. of the gov. of Volhy- nia. It has a good trade in woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, honey, wax, salt, and wines. Pop. about 17,500.

POPULATION OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

London (Great Britain)	3,250,000	Berne (Switzerland)	36,000
Paris (France)	1,825,000	Schwerin (Mecklenburg-Schwerin)	26,000
Constantinople (Turkey)	1,075,000	Gotha (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha)	20,000
Vienna (Austria)	833,000	Altenburg (Saxe-Altenburg)	20,000
Berlin (Prussia)	825,000	Weimar (Saxe-Weimar)	16,000
St. Petersburg (Russia)	667,000	Dessau (Anhalt)	16,000
Madrid (Spain)	332,000	Greitz (Reuss-Greitz)	11,000
Brussels (Belgium)	314,000	Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	8000
Rome (Italy)	244,000	Neu-Strelitz (Mecklenburg- Strelitz)	7000
Lisbon (Portugal)	224,000	Meiningen (Saxe-Meiningen)	7000
Copenhagen (Denmark)	181,000	Rudolstadt (Schwarzburg- Rudolstadt)	6000
Dresden (Saxony)	177,000	Sondershausen (Schwarzburg- Sondershausen)	6000
Munich (Bavaria)	169,000	Schleitz (Reuss-Schleitz)	5000
Stockholm (Sweden and Norway)	136,000	Buckeburg (Lippe-Schaumburg)	4000
Stuttgart (Wurtemberg)	91,000	Arolsen (Waldeck)	2000
The Hague (Netherlands)	93,000	Monaco (Monaco)	1900
Brunswick (Brunswick)	58,000	Lichtenstein (Lichtenstein)	1000
Athens (Greece)	41,000		
Darmstadt (Hessen-Darmstadt)	39,000		
Carlsruhe (Baden)	36,000		

POPULATION OF
ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, IN 1871 ;
AND COMPARED WITH
THE CENSUS TAKEN IN 1861.

ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
Counties.	1861.	1871.	Counties.	1861.	1871.
Bedford	135,265	146,251	Aberdeen	221,569	244,607
Berks	176,103	196,475	Argyle	79,724	75,635
Buckingham	166,597	175,879	Ayr	198,971	200,745
Cambridge	175,950	186,906	Banff	59,215	62,010
Chester	505,153	561,201	Berwick	36,613	36,474
Cornwall	369,323	362,343	Bute	16,331	16,977
Cumberland	205,293	220,253	Caithness	41,111	39,989
Derby	339,277	379,394	Clackmannan	21,450	23,742
Devon	584,531	601,374	Dumbarton	52,034	58,833
Dorset	188,651	195,537	Dumfries	75,873	74,794
Durham	509,018	635,089	Edinburgh	273,997	328,335
Essex	401,644	466,437	Elgin	42,695	43,593
Gloucester	435,502	534,640	Fife	154,770	160,310
Hants	481,495	544,684	Forfar	204,425	237,528
Hereford	123,639	125,370	Haddington	37,634	37,770
Hertford	173,294	192,226	Inverness	83,883	87,480
Huntingdon	64,297	63,703	Kincairdine	34,466	34,651
Kent	733,675	848,294	Kinross	7,977	7,208
Lancaster	2,423,744	2,819,495	Kirkeudbright	42,495	41,852
Leicester	237,462	269,311	Lanark	631,566	765,279
Lincoln	411,997	436,599	Linlithgow	33,645	41,191
Middlesex	2,205,771	2,539,763	Nairn	10,065	10,213
Monmouth	174,670	195,443	Orkney and Shetland	64,065	62,877
Norfolk	435,422	438,656	Peebles	11,403	12,314
Northampton	227,727	243,891	Perth	133,500	127,741
Northumberland	343,023	386,646	Renfrew	177,561	216,919
Nottingham	293,784	319,753	Ross and Cromarty	81,406	80,909
Oxford	172,266	177,975	Roxburgh	54,119	53,965
Rutland	21,859	20,073	Selkirk	10,449	14,001
Salop	240,876	248,111	Stirling	91,926	98,179
Somerset	441,725	462,483	Sutherland	25,246	23,686
Stafford	746,534	877,326	Wigtown	42,095	38,795
Suffolk	333,271	348,869			
Surrey	830,685	1,091,635	Total	3,062,294	3,360,018
Sussex	363,618	417,456			
Warwick	561,728	634,189			
Westmoreland	69,809	65,010			
Wills	249,455	257,177			
Worcester	307,601	323,837			
York, East Riding	240,359	306,586			
— North Riding	285,181	234,817			
— West Riding	1,507,511	1,854,172			
<i>a</i> Isle of Man	52,469	54,042			
<i>a</i> Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	90,978	99,596			
<i>a</i> Scilly Islands	2,436	2,020			
Anglesea	54,516	51,040			
Brecon	61,627	59,901			
Cardigan	111,757	73,441			
Caermarthen	95,694	115,710			
Caernarvon	72,245	106,121			
Denbigh	100,862	105,102			
Flint	69,870	76,312			
Glamorgan	317,751	397,859			
Merioneth	38,883	46,598			
Montgomery	67,073	67,623			
Pembroke	96,093	91,998			
Radnor	25,403	25,430			
Total	20,205,531	22,712,266			

<i>Summary of the Population of Great Britain.</i>			
ENGLAND AND WALES	}	20,205,531	22,712,266
SCOTLAND		3,062,294	3,360,018
Total of Great Britain	}	23,267,825	26,072,284
<i>a</i> The Isle of Wight, though considered as a part of Hampshire, was made independent of it (for parliamentary purposes) in 1832. The Isle of Man, the Channel Isles, the Scilly Isles, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, are dependencies of the Crown of England, not attached to any country. Berwick, however, is represented in the Imperial Parliament, and subject to the laws and supreme courts of England; the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles have laws, legislatures, and judiciary establishments of their own.			

UNBRIDLED PASSION SWEEPS ALL BEFORE IT LIKE A CATARACT.

Statistical Tables.

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POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES AND CHIEF TOWNS OF
IRELAND IN 1851, 1861, AND 1871.

Provinces, Counties, and Towns.	Total Number of Persons.			Increase or Decrease in Persons							
				Between 1851 and 1861.				Between 1861 and 1871.			
	1851.	1861.	1871.	Increase in 1861.		Decrease in 1861.		Increase in 1871.		Decrease in 1871.	
				Num- ber.	Per Ct.	Num- ber.	Per Ct.	Num- ber.	Per Ct.	Num- ber.	Per Ct.
LEINSTER.											
Carlow . . .	68,078	57,232	51,472	..	..	10,846	15.9	..	..	5,665	9.9
Drogheda, Tn. .	16,847	14,730	14,389	..	..	2,117	12.5	..	..	351	2.3
Dublin, City .	258,369	249,733	245,722	..	..	8,636	3.3	..	..	9,086	3.5
Dublin . . .	146,778	152,289	159,903	5,521	3.7	..	..	4,459	2.8	..	..
Kildare . . .	95,723	84,980	84,108	..	..	10,793	11.2	..	..	6,748	7.4
Kilkenny, City	19,975	14,081	12,664	..	..	5,894	29.5	..	..	1,510	10.6
Do. County	138,773	109,476	96,638	..	..	29,297	21.1	..	..	13,703	12.4
King's County	112,076	88,491	75,781	..	..	23,585	21.0	..	..	14,262	15.8
Longford . .	82,348	71,592	64,408	..	..	10,756	13.0	..	..	7,286	10.1
Louth . . .	90,815	75,140	69,809	..	..	15,675	17.2	..	..	6,164	8.1
Meath . . .	140,748	110,609	94,480	..	..	30,139	21.4	..	..	15,893	14.3
Queen's . . .	111,664	90,750	77,071	..	..	20,914	18.7	..	..	13,579	14.9
Westmeath .	111,407	90,856	78,416	..	..	20,551	18.4	..	..	12,463	13.7
Wexford . .	180,158	143,594	132,506	..	..	36,564	20.2	..	..	11,448	7.9
Wicklow . .	98,979	86,093	78,509	..	..	12,886	13.0	..	..	7,970	9.2
Total .	1,672,728	1,439,596	1,335,966	..	..	233,142	13.9	..	..	121,669	8.8
MUNSTER.											
Clare . . .	212,440	166,275	147,994	..	..	46,165	21.7	..	..	18,311	11.0
Cork, City . .	85,732	78,892	78,382	..	..	6,840	7.9	..	..	1,739	2.1
Do. County	563,576	458,604	437,664	..	..	104,972	18.0	..	..	27,033	8.7
Kerry . . .	238,254	201,988	196,014	..	..	36,266	15.2	..	..	5,786	2.8
Limerick, City	53,448	44,626	39,828	..	..	8,822	16.5	..	..	4,648	10.4
Do. County	208,684	170,983	151,485	..	..	37,701	18.0	..	..	21,316	12.3
Tipperary . .	331,567	247,493	216,201	..	..	84,071	25.4	..	..	32,498	13.3
Waterford, City	25,297	23,220	23,337	..	..	2,077	8.2	44	1	..	..
Do. County	138,738	111,116	99,488	..	..	27,622	19.9	..	..	11,471	10.3
Total . .	1,857,736	1,503,200	1,390,402	..	..	354,536	19.0	..	..	123,156	8.1
ULSTER.											
Antrim . . .	251,393	247,414	235,936	..	..	3,969	1.5	..	..	11,628	4.7
Armagh . . .	193,084	189,382	179,221	..	..	6,702	3.4	..	..	10,865	5.7
Belfast, Town	100,301	119,242	174,394	18,941	18.8	..	..	52,792	43.4	..	..
Carrickfergus, Town . . .	8,520	9,398	9,452	878	0.3	..	..	30	.3	..	..
Cavan . . .	174,064	153,972	140,555	..	..	20,092	11.5	..	..	13,351	8.6
Donegal . . .	255,158	236,859	217,992	..	..	18,299	7.1	..	..	19,403	8.1
Down . . .	320,817	299,866	277,775	..	..	20,951	6.5	..	..	21,527	7.1
Fermanagh . .	116,047	105,372	92,688	..	..	10,675	9.1	..	..	13,086	12.3
Londonderry .	192,022	184,137	173,932	..	..	7,885	4.1	..	..	10,277	5.5
Monaghan . .	141,823	126,340	112,785	..	..	15,483	10.9	..	..	13,697	10.8
Tyrone . . .	255,661	233,426	215,668	..	..	17,235	6.7	..	..	22,832	9.5
Total .	2,011,880	1,910,403	1,830,398	..	..	101,472	5.0	..	..	83,838	4.3
CONNAUGHT.											
Galway, County	297,897	254,256	235,073	..	..	43,641	14.6	..	..	19,438	7.6
Do. Town	23,787	16,786	13,184	..	..	7,001	29.4	..	..	3,783	22.3
Leitrim . . .	111,897	104,615	95,324	..	..	7,282	6.5	..	..	9,420	8.9
Mayo . . .	274,499	254,449	245,855	..	..	20,050	7.3	..	..	8,941	3.5
Roscommon . .	173,436	156,154	141,246	..	..	17,282	9.9	..	..	16,026	10.1
Sligo . . .	128,515	125,079	115,311	..	..	3,436	2.6	..	..	9,534	7.6
Total . .	1,010,031	911,339	845,993	..	..	98,692	9.7	..	..	67,142	7.3
Total: IRELAND	6,552,335	5,764,543	5,402,759	..	..	787,842	12.0	..	..	396,208	6.8

UNANIMITY IS THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
DURING THE THIRTY-TWO YEARS FROM 1825 TO 1856 INCLUSIVE.

Years.	To North American Colonies.	To United States.	To Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,803	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	11,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	38,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND
OATS, IN ENGLAND AND WALES, FROM 1800 TO 1850.

Years.	Annual average Prices per Imperial Quarter.			Years.	Annual average Prices per Imperial Quarter.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1800	113 10	59 10	39 4	1826	58 8	34 4	26 8
1801	119 6	68 6	37 0	1827	58 6	37 7	28 2
1802	69 10	33 4	20 4	1828	60 5	32 10	22 6
1803	58 10	25 4	21 6	1829	66 3	32 6	22 9
1804	62 3	31 0	24 3	1830	64 3	32 7	24 5
1805	89 9	44 6	28 4	1831	60 4	38 0	25 4
1806	79 1	38 8	27 7	1832	58 8	33 1	20 5
1807	75 4	39 4	28 4	1833	52 11	27 6	18 5
1808	81 4	—	33 4	1834	46 2	29 0	20 11
1809	97 4	47 0	31 5	1835	39 4	29 11	22 0
1810	106 5	48 1	28 7	1836	48 6	32 10	23 1
1811	95 3	42 3	27 7	1837	55 10	30 4	23 1
1812	126 6	66 9	44 6	1838	64 7	31 5	22 5
1813	109 9	68 6	38 6	1839	70 8	39 6	25 11
1814	74 4	37 4	25 8	1840	66 4	36 5	25 8
1815	65 7	30 3	23 7	1841	64 4	32 10	22 5
1816	78 6	33 11	27 2	1842	57 3	27 6	19 3
1817	96 11	49 4	32 5	1843	50 1	29 6	18 4
1818	86 3	53 10	32 5	1844	51 3	33 8	20 7
1819	74 6	45 9	28 2	1845	50 10	31 8	22 6
1820	67 10	33 10	24 2	1846	54 8	32 8	23 8
1821	56 1	26 0	19 6	1847	69 9	44 2	28 8
1822	44 7	21 10	18 1	1848	50 6	31 6	20 6
1823	53 4	31 6	22 11	1849	44 3	27 9	17 6
1824	63 11	36 4	24 10	1850	40 3	23 5	16 5
1825	68 6	40 0	25 8				

THOUGH THE WOUND BE HEALED, THE SCAR REMAINS.

THE CITIES, BOROUGH, AND MARKET TOWNS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

The Number of Members returned to Parliament; the Days on which the Markets are held; and the Distances from London, Edinburgh, or Dublin.—The Places in *Italic* are Cities; and those followed by a [*d*] were disfranchised by the Reform Bill (1832)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	M. Days.	Dist.		M. Days.	Dist.
Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire	Th.	123	Bellingham, Northumberland	Sa.	304
Aberacon, Cardiganshire	W. Sa.	220	Belper, Derbyshire	Sa.	134
Aberconway, Caernarvonshire	Fr.	223	Bere Regis, Dorsetshire	W.	112
Aberdare, Glamorgan	W. Sa.	183	Berkeley, Gloucestershire	Tu.	113
Aberford, Yorkshire	Fr.	186	Berkhamstead, Hertfordsh.	Sa.	26
Abergavenny, Monmouthshire	Tu. Sa.	126	Berwick, [2] Northumberland	Sa.	337
Abergele, Denbighshire	Sa.	220	Beverley, [2] Yorkshire	W. Sa.	183
Aberystwith, Cardiganshire	M. Sa.	210	Bewdley, [1] Worcestershire	Sa.	129
Abingdon, [1] Berkshire	M. Fr.	56	Bicester, Oxfordshire	Fr.	54
Alcester, Warwickshire	Tu.	102	Bideford, Devonshire	Tu. Sa.	201
Aldborough, [<i>d</i>] Yorkshire	W.	207	Biggleswade, Bedfordshire	W.	45
Aldeburgh, [<i>d</i>] Suffolk	Sa.	94	Billerica, Essex	Tu.	23
Aldstone, Cumberland	Sa.	301	Billesdon, Leicestershire	Fr.	95
Alford, Lincolnshire	Tu.	141	Bilston, Staffordshire	M. Sa.	127
Alfreton, Derbyshire	Fr.	140	Bingham, Nottinghamshire	Th.	118
Alnwick, Northumberland	Sa.	308	Bingley, Yorkshire	Tu. Sa.	202
Alresford, Hampshire	Th.	57	Birkenhead, Cheshire	W. Sa.	202
Alton, Hampshire	Th.	47	Birmingham, [2] Warwicksh.	M. Th. S.	116
Altringham, Cheshire	Tu.	170	Bishop's Auckland, Durham	Th.	248
Ambleside, Westmoreland	W. Sa.	275	Bishop's Castle, [<i>d</i>] Shropsh.	Fr.	159
Amesbury, Wiltshire	Fr.	77	Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordsh.	Th.	30
Amersham, [<i>d</i>] Bucks	Tu.	26	Bisley, Gloucestershire	Th.	97
Amlwch, Anglesey	Sa.	260	Blackburn, [2] Lancashire	W. Sa.	210
Amphill, Bedfordshire	Th.	49	Blandford, Dorsetshire	Sa.	103
Andover, [2] Hampshire	Sa.	63	Bletchingly, [<i>d</i>] Surrey	—	21
Appleby, [<i>d</i>] Westmoreland	Sa.	270	Blithe, Nottinghamshire	Th.	151
Arundel, [2] Sussex	M.	55	Bodmin, [2] Cornwall	Sa.	234
Ashbourn, Derbyshire	Sa.	139	Bognor, Sussex	—	67
Ashburton, [1] Devonshire	Sa.	191	Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire	Tu	123
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestersh. Sa.	115		Bolsover, Derbyshire	Fr.	146
Ashford, Kent	Tu.	53	Bolton, [2] Lancashire	M. Th. S.	197
Ashton-under-L., [1] Lancash.	Sa.	186	Bootle, Cumberland	Sa.	208
Askrig, Yorkshire	Th.	246	Boroughbridge, [<i>d</i>] Yorksh.	Sa.	206
Atherstone, Warwickshire	Tu.	105	Boscastle, Cornwall	Sa.	231
Attleborough, Norfolk	Th.	93	Bossiney, [<i>d</i>] Cornwall	—	230
Axbridge, Somersetshire	Tu. Sa.	131	Boston, [2] Lincolnshire	W. Sa.	117
Axminster, Devonshire	Tu. Fr.	147	Bosworth, Leicestershire	W.	107
Aylesbury, [2] Bucks	W. Sa.	40	Botesdale, Suffolk	Sa.	86
Aylsham, Norfolk	Tu.	120	Bourn, Lincolnshire	Sa.	97
Bakewell, Derbyshire	Fr.	152	Braekley, [<i>d</i>] Northamptonsh.	W.	63
Bala, Merionethshire	Sa.	194	Bradford, Wiltshire	M. Sa.	100
Baldock, Hertfordshire	Fr.	37	Bradford, Yorkshire	M. Th.	196
Bampton, Oxfordshire	W.	71	Bradneigh, Devonshire	Sa.	163
Bampton, Devonshire	W. Sa.	164	Braintree, Essex	W.	40
Banbury, [1] Oxfordshire	Th.	71	Bramber, [<i>d</i>] Sussex	—	52
Bangor, Caernarvonshire	Tu. Fr.	236	Brampton, Cumberland	W.	310
Barking, Essex	Sa.	7	Brandon, Suffolk	Th.	78
Barmouth, Merionethshire	Tu. Fr.	222	Breeon, [1] Brecknockshire	W. Fr. S.	171
Barnard Castle, Durham	W.	246	Brentford, Middlesex	Tu.	7
Barnet, Hertfordshire	M.	11	Brentwood, Essex	Th.	18
Barnsley, Yorkshire	W.	171	Brewood, Staffordshire	Tu.	131
Barnstaple, [2] Devonshire	Fr.	192	Bridgend, Glamorganshire	Sa.	177
Barton, Lincolnshire	M.	172	Bridgenorth, [2] Shropshire	Sa.	136
Basingstoke, Hampshire	W. Sa.	45	Bridgewater, [2] Somersetsh.	Tu. Th. S.	139
Bath, [2] Somersetshire	W. Sa.	107	Bridlington, Yorkshire	Sa.	206
Battle, Sussex	Tu.	56	Bridport, [2] Dorsetshire	W. Sa.	134
Bawtry, Yorkshire	Th.	153	Brighton, [2] Sussex	Th.	51
Beaminster, Dorsetshire	Th.	137	Bristol, [2] Somersetshire	Th.	114
Beaconsfield, Bucks	W.	23	Brixham, Devonshire	—	201
Beaumaris, [1] Anglesey	Sa.	251	Broadstairs, Kent	—	75
Beeches, Suffolk	Sa.	109	Bromley, Kent	Th.	10
Bedale, Yorkshire	Tu.	222	Bromley Abbots, Staffordsh.	Tu.	120
Bedford, [2] Bedfordshire	M. Sa.	50	Bromsgrove, Worcestershire	Tu.	116
Bedwin, [<i>d</i>] Wiltshire	Tu.	70	Bromyard, Hereford	M.	125
Belford, Northumberland	W.	322	Broseley, Shropshire	W.	146
			Brough, Westmoreland	Th.	261

A DILIGENT MAN CAN ALWAYS FIND LEISURE, A LAZY ONE NEVER.

HE THAT HAS NO STOMACH TO HIS BOOK WILL THRIVE BADLY ON IT.

HE THAT LIVES UPON HOPES WILL DIE FASTING.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Broughton-in-Furness, Lancas.	<i>W.</i>	270	Corfe Castle, [<i>d</i>] Dorsetshire	<i>Th.</i>	120
Bruton, Somersetshire	<i>Sa.</i>	119	Corby, Lincolnshire	<i>W.</i>	100
Buckeuham, Norfolk	<i>Sa.</i>	96	Corsham, Wiltshire	<i>W.</i>	96
Buckingham, [2] Bucks	<i>M. Sa.</i>	55	Corweu, Meriouethshire	<i>Fr.</i>	194
Builth, Brecknockshire	<i>M.</i>	173	Coventry, [2] Warwickshire	<i>W.</i>	91
Bungay, Suffolk	<i>Th.</i>	107	Cowbridge, Glamorgaushire	<i>Tu.</i>	172
Buntingford, Hertfordshire	<i>M.</i>	31	Cowes, Isle of Wight	<i>Tu. Th. Sa.</i>	37
Burford, Oxfordshire	<i>Sa.</i>	72	Cranbourn, Dorsetshire	<i>Th.</i>	92
Burgh, Lincolnshire	<i>Th.</i>	131	Cranbrook, Kent	<i>W.</i>	48
Burnham, Norfolk	<i>M. Sa.</i>	122	Crediton, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	130
Burnley, Lancashire	<i>M.</i>	211	Crewkerne, Somersetshire	<i>Sa.</i>	131
Burslem, Staffordshire	<i>M. Sa.</i>	159	Cricceith, Caernarvonshire	<i>W.</i>	223
Burton, Staffordshire	<i>Th.</i>	123	Crickhowel, Brecknockshire	<i>Th.</i>	154
Burton, Westmoreland	<i>Tu.</i>	251	Cricklade, [2] Wiltshire	<i>Sa.</i>	83
Bury, [1] Lancashire	<i>Sa.</i>	195	Cromer, Norfolk	<i>Sa.</i>	130
Bury St Edmunds, [2] Suffolk	<i>W. Sa.</i>	70	Crowland, Lincolnshire	<i>Th.</i>	90
Buxton, Derbyshire	<i>Sa.</i>	166	Crowle, Lincolnshire	<i>M.</i>	167
			Croydon, Surrey	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	10
Caerphilly, Glamorganshire	<i>Th.</i>	160	Cuckfield, Sussex	<i>Fr</i>	37
Caerleou, Mounmouthshire	<i>Th.</i>	148			
Caermarthen, [1] Caernarth.	<i>W. Sa.</i>	218	Dalton, Lancashire	<i>Sa.</i>	230
Caernarvon, [1] Caernarvonsh.	<i>Sa.</i>	235	Darlington, Durham	<i>M.</i>	241
Caerwys, Flintshire	<i>Tu.</i>	205	Dartford, Kent	<i>Sa.</i>	15
Caistor, Lincolnshire	<i>Sa.</i>	157	Dartmouth, [1] Devonshire	<i>Fr.</i>	203
Callington, [<i>d</i>] Cornwall	<i>W.</i>	213	Daventry, Northamptonshire	<i>W.</i>	72
Calne, [1] Wiltshire	<i>Tu.</i>	87	Dawlish, Devonshire	<i>—</i>	136
Camborne, Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	266	Deal, Kent	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	73
Cambridge, [4] Cambridgesh.	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	51	Debenham, Suffolk	<i>Fr.</i>	83
Camelford, [<i>d</i>] Cornwall	<i>Fr.</i>	227	Deddington, Oxfordshire	<i>Sa.</i>	70
Campden, Gloucester	<i>W.</i>	89	Deeping, Market, Lincolnshire	<i>W.</i>	89
Canterbury, [2] Kent	<i>W. Sa.</i>	54	Denbigh, [1] Denbighshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	205
Cardiff, [1] Glamorganshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	159	Derby, [2] Derbyshire	<i>Tu. Fr.</i>	126
Cardigan, [1] Cardiganshire	<i>Sa.</i>	233	Derham, Norfolk	<i>Fr.</i>	102
Carlisle, [2] Cumberland	<i>W. Sa.</i>	301	Devizes, [2] Wiltshire	<i>Th.</i>	90
Cartmel, Lancashire	<i>Tu.</i>	261	Devonport, [2] Devonshire	<i>Tu. Th. S.</i>	217
Castle Cary, Somersetshire	<i>Tu.</i>	113	Dewsbury, Yorkshire	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	187
Castle Rising, [<i>d</i>] Norfolk	<i>—</i>	103	Dinasmouthy, Merionethshire	<i>Sa.</i>	203
Cave (South), Yorkshire	<i>M.</i>	175	Diss, Norfolk	<i>Fr.</i>	92
Cawood, Yorkshire	<i>W.</i>	186	Dolgelly, Merionethshire	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	211
Caxton, Cambridgeshire	<i>Tu.</i>	49	Doncaster, Yorkshire	<i>Sa.</i>	160
Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire	<i>W.</i>	127	Donnington, Lincolnshire	<i>Sa.</i>	110
Chapel-le-Frith, Derbyshire	<i>Th.</i>	167	Dorchester, [2] Dorsetshire	<i>Sa.</i>	120
Chard, Somersetshire	<i>M. Th. S.</i>	110	Dorking, Surrey	<i>Th.</i>	23
Charlebury, Oxfordshire	<i>Fr.</i>	71	Dover, [2] Kent	<i>W. Sa.</i>	71
Chatham, [1] Kent	<i>Sa.</i>	30	Downton, [<i>d</i>] Wiltshire	<i>Fr.</i>	84
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire	<i>Fr.</i>	72	Downham, Norfolk	<i>Sa.</i>	84
Cheadle, Staffordshire	<i>Fr.</i>	146	Drayton, Market, Shropshire	<i>W.</i>	151
Chelmsford, Essex	<i>Fr.</i>	29	Droitwich, [1] Worcestershire	<i>Fr.</i>	116
Cheltenham, [1] Gloucestersh.	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	94	Dronfield, Derbyshire	<i>Th.</i>	157
Chepstow, Monmouthshire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	135	Dudley, [1] Worcestershire	<i>Sa.</i>	119
Chertsey, Surrey	<i>W.</i>	20	Dulverton, Somersetshire	<i>Sa.</i>	196
Chesham, Buckinghamshire	<i>W.</i>	26	Dunmow, Essex	<i>Tu.</i>	38
Cheshunt, Hertfordshire	<i>—</i>	13	Dunstable, Bedfordshire	<i>W.</i>	33
Chester, [2] Cheshire	<i>Sa.</i>	183	Dunster, Somersetshire	<i>Fr.</i>	160
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	<i>Sa.</i>	150	Dunwich, [<i>d</i>] Suffolk	<i>M.</i>	91
Chester-le-Street, Durham	<i>—</i>	263	Durham, [2] Durham	<i>Sa.</i>	263
Chichester, [2] Sussex	<i>W. Sa.</i>	62	Dursley, Gloucestershire	<i>Th. Sa.</i>	103
Chiddingfold, Surrey	<i>W. Sa.</i>	24			
Chippenham, [2] Wiltshire	<i>Fr.</i>	93	Easingwold, Yorkshire	<i>Fr.</i>	208
Chippingnorton, Oxfordshire	<i>W.</i>	71	Eastbourne, Sussex	<i>—</i>	60
Chorley, Lancashire	<i>Tu. Sa.</i>	203	East Grinstead, [<i>d</i>] Sussex	<i>Th.</i>	28
Christchurch, [1] Hampshire	<i>M.</i>	100	Eastlooe, [<i>d</i>] Cornwall	<i>Sa.</i>	233
Chudleigh, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	182	Eccleshall, Staffordshire	<i>Fr.</i>	148
Chumleigh, Devonshire	<i>W.</i>	193	Ecclestone, Lancashire	<i>Sa.</i>	206
Church Stretton, Shropshire	<i>Th.</i>	158	Edgware, Middlesex	<i>Th.</i>	8
Cirencester, [2] Gloucestersh.	<i>M. Fr.</i>	89	Egham, Surrey	<i>—</i>	18
Clare, Suffolk	<i>Fr.</i>	56	Egremont, Cumberland	<i>Sa.</i>	299
Clebury, Shropshire	<i>W.</i>	137	Elham, Kent	<i>M.</i>	65
Clitheroe, [1] Lancashire	<i>Tu.</i>	217	Ellesmere, Shropshire	<i>Tu.</i>	169
Cockermouth, [2] Cumberland	<i>M. Sa.</i>	303	Eltham, Kent	<i>M.</i>	8
Coggeshall, Essex	<i>Th.</i>	44	Ely, Cambridgeshire	<i>Th.</i>	72
Colchester, [2] Essex	<i>Sa.</i>	51	Enfield, Middlesex	<i>Sa.</i>	10
Coleford, Gloucestershire	<i>Fr.</i>	124	Epping, Essex	<i>Fr.</i>	17
Colehill, Warwickshire	<i>W.</i>	104	Epsom, Surrey	<i>—</i>	15
Collumpton, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	160	Epworth, Lincolnshire	<i>Th.</i>	160
Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire	<i>W.</i>	17	Esher, Surrey	<i>—</i>	14
Colne, Lancashire	<i>W. Sa.</i>	217	Eton, Buckinghamshire	<i>—</i>	22
Colyton, Devonshire	<i>Th.</i>	153	Evershot, Dorsetshire	<i>Sa.</i>	132
Combe Martin, Devonshire	<i>Sa.</i>	202	Evesham, [2] Worcestershire	<i>M.</i>	86
Congleton, Cheshire	<i>Sa.</i>	162	Ewell, Surrey	<i>Th.</i>	13

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Exeter, [2] Devonshire	Tu. Fr. S.	172	Helmsley, Yorkshire	Sa.	218
Exmouth, Devonshire	Tu. Sa.	166	Helston, [1] Cornwall	W. Sa.	272
Eye, [1] Suffolk	Tu.	90	Hemel Hempstead, Herts	Th.	23
Fairford, Gloucestershire	Th.	80	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordsh.	Th.	35
Fakenham, Norfolk	Th.	108	Henley-in-Arden, Warwick	M.	102
Falmouth, Cornwall	Tu. Th. S.	269	Hereford, [2] Herefordshire	W. Sa.	135
Fareham, Hampshire	Tu.	73	Hertford, [2] Hertfordshire	Sa.	21
Farnham, Surrey	Th.	38	Hexham, Northumberland	Tu.	281
Farringdon, Berkshire	Tu.	68	Heytesbury, [d] Wiltshire	—	93
Fazeley, Staffordshire	Fr.	149	Higham Ferrers, [d] Northam.	Sa.	64
Fenny Stratford, Bucks	M.	45	Highworth, Wiltshire	W.	75
Ferrybridge, Yorkshire	—	176	Hinckley, Leicestershire	M.	101
Feversham, Kent	W. Fr. Sa.	47	Hindon, [d] Wiltshire	Th.	94
Fishguard, Pembrokeshire	Th.	257	Hingham, Norfolk	Tu.	100
Flint, [1] Flintshire	Sa.	204	Hitchin, Hertfordshire	Tu.	34
Folkestone, Kent	W. Sa.	72	Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire	Th.	17
Folkingham, Lincolnshire	Th.	102	Holbeach, Lincolnshire	Th.	105
Fordingbridge, Hampshire	Fr.	92	Holdsworthy, Devonshire	W. Sa.	214
Foulsham, Norfolk	Tu.	110	Holt, Norfolk	Fr.	120
Powey, [d] Cornwall	Sa.	240	Holyhead, Anglesey	Sa.	293
Framlingham, Suffolk	Sa.	87	Holywell, Flintshire	Fr.	207
Frampton, Dorsetshire	Tu.	125	Honiton, [2] Devonshire	Sa.	152
Frodsham, Cheshire	Th.	191	Hornby, Lancashire	Tu.	249
Frodlingham, Yorkshire	Th.	195	Horncastle, Lincolnshire	Sa.	135
Frome, [1] Somersetshire	W. Sa.	105	Hornsey, Yorkshire	M.	179
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire	Tu.	147	Horsham, [1] Sussex	M. Sa.	36
Garstang, Lancashire	Th.	228	Hounslow, Middlesex	Th.	10
Gateshead, [1] Durham	—	274	Howden, Yorkshire	Sa.	180
Gatton, [d] Surrey	—	20	Huddersfield, [1] Yorkshire	Tu.	198
Gisborn, Yorkshire	M.	220	Hull, [2] Yorkshire	Tu. Fr. S.	173
Glandford Bridge, Lincolnsh.	Th.	153	Hungerford, Berkshire	W.	64
Glastonbury, Somersetshire	Tu.	124	Hunmanby, Yorkshire	Tu.	215
Glossop, Derbyshire	Tu. Sa.	185	Huntingdon, [2] Huntingdonsh.	Sa.	58
Gloucester, [2] Gloucestersh.	Sa.	103	Hythe, [1] Kent	Th. Sa.	65
Godalming, Surrey	W.	34	Ilchester, [d] Somersetshire	W.	121
Gosport, Hampshire	Tu. Th. Sa.	79	Ilfracomb, Devonshire	W. Sa.	202
Goudhurst, Kent	W.	44	Ilminster, Somersetshire	W. Sa.	132
Grampound, [d] Cornwall	Sa.	248	Ilstley, Berkshire	M.	54
Grantham, [2] Lincolnshire	Sa.	110	Ipswich, [2] Suffolk	Tu. Sa.	69
Gravesend, Kent	W. Sa.	22	Ireby, Cumberland	Th.	304
Grays Thurrock, Essex	Th.	20	Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire	Sa.	33
Great Driffield, York	Th.	196	Ixworth, Suffolk	Fr.	77
Greenwich, [2] Kent	W. Sa.	5	Keighley, Yorkshire	W.	206
Grimsby, [1] Lincolnshire	Fr.	162	Kendal, [1] Westmoreland	Sa.	259
Guildford, [2] Surrey	Sa.	30	Kenilworth, Warwickshire	W.	95
Guisborough, Yorkshire	M.	247	Kenninghall, Norfolk	M.	90
Hadleigh, Suffolk	M.	64	Keswick, Cumberland	Sa.	292
Hailsham, Sussex	W.	58	Kettlewell, Yorkshire	Th.	240
Hales Owen, Worcestershire	M.	117	Kettering, Northamptonshire	Fr.	74
Halesworth, Suffolk	Tu.	100	Keynsham, Somersetshire	Th.	114
Halifax, [2] Yorkshire	Sa.	197	Kidderminster, [1] Worcestersh.	Th.	126
Halstead, Essex	Tu.	47	Kidwelly, Caermarthenshire	Fr.	226
Haltwhistle, Northumberland	Th.	314	Kilgerran, Pembrokeshire	W.	232
Hanley, Staffordshire	Sa.	147	Kilham, Yorkshire	Sa.	200
Harborough, Market, Leicester	Tu.	84	Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire	Fr.	63
Harleah, Merionethshire	Sa.	223	Kineton, Warwickshire	Tu.	83
Harleston, Norfolk	W.	108	Kingsbridge, Devonshire	Sa.	236
Harling, Norfolk	Th.	88	Kingselere, Hampshire	Tu.	54
Harlow, Essex	W.	23	Kingston, Surrey	Sa.	12
Harrold, Bedfordshire	Tu.	60	Kington, Herefordshire	W.	155
Harrowgate, Yorkshire	—	211	Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreld.	Th.	250
Hartland, Devonshire	Sa.	214	Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire	W.	224
Hartlepool, Durham	Sa.	253	Kirkby Steven, Westmoreland	M.	264
Harwich, [2] Essex	Tu. Fr.	71	Kirkham, Lancashire	Tu.	223
Haslemere, [d] Surrey	Tu.	42	Kirkoswald, Cumberland	Th.	292
Haslingden, Lancashire	Tu. Sa.	220	Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire	Sa.	147
Hastings, [2] Sussex	Sa.	64	Knaresborough, [2] Yorkshire	W.	197
Hatfield, Hertfordshire	Th.	19	Knighton, Radnorshire	Th.	156
Hatherleigh, Devonshire	Tu.	201	Knutsford, Cheshire	Sa.	172
Havant, Hampshire	Sa.	65	Kyneton, Herefordshire	W.	156
Haverfordwest, [1] Pembrok.	Sa.	251	Lamberhurst, Sussex	—	39
Haverhill, Suffolk	Fr.	58	Lambourn, Berkshire	Fr.	65
Hawarden, Flintshire	Sa.	195	Lampeter, Cardiganshire	Sa.	209
Hawes, Yorkshire	Sa.	219	Lancaster, [2] Lancashire	W. Sa.	239
Hawkeshead, Lancashire	M.	276	Langport, Somersetshire	Sa.	131
Hay, Brecknockshire	Th.	156	Lavenham, Suffolk	Tu.	61
Hedon, [d] Yorkshire	Sa.	176	Lavington, Wiltshire	W.	90

TIME IS THE SWEET PHYSICIAN THAT ALLOWETH A REMEDY FOR EVERY MISHAP.

THE WAY TO BE TRULY HONOURED IS TO BE TRULY GOOD.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

TEMPERS, LIKE FACES, GENERALLY APPEAR BEST AT A DISTANCE.

	M. Days.	Dist.		M. Days.	Dist.
Laugharne, Caermarthenshire	Tu. Fr.	222	Melton Mowbray, Leicestersh.	Tu.	104
Launceston, [1] Cornwall	W. Sa.	214	Mendlesham, Suffolk	Tu.	81
Leamington, Warwickshire	W.	89	Mere, Wiltshire	Th.	101
Leatherhead, Surrey	—	19	Merthyr-Tydvil, [1] Glamorgan	Sa.	171
Lechlade, Gloucestershire	Fr.	75	Methwold, Norfolk	Tu.	87
Ledbury, Herefordshire	Tu.	120	Micheldean, Gloucestershire	M.	116
Leeds, [2] Yorkshire	Tu. Sa.	193	Middleham, Yorkshire	M.	232
Leek, Staffordshire	W.	154	Middleton, Lancashire	Fr.	202
Leicester, [2] Leicestershire	W. Sa.	98	Middlewich, Cheshire	Tu.	167
Leigh, Lancashire	Sa.	197	Midhurst, [1] Sussex	Th.	50
Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordsh.	Tu.	41	Milbourn Port, [d] Somersetsh.	—	115
Lenham, Kent	Tu.	44	Mildenhall, Suffolk	Fr.	70
Leominster, [2] Herefordshire	Fr.	137	Milford, Pembrokeshire	Tu. Sa.	273
Lewes, [2] Sussex	Tu.	49	Milnthorpe, Westmoreland	Fr.	255
Leyburn, Yorkshire	Fr.	235	Milton, Kent	Sa.	39
Lidney, Gloucestershire	W.	122	Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire	Tu.	113
Lincoln, [2] Lincolnshire	Fr.	130	Minchinhampton, Gloucester	Tu.	99
Linton, Cambridgeshire	Th.	48	Minehead, [d] Somersetshire	W.	162
Liskeard, [1] Cornwall	Sa.	222	Modbury, Devonshire	Th.	208
Litchfield, [2] Staffordshire	Tu. Fr.	118	Mold, Flintshire	W. Sa.	202
Littlehampton, Sussex	—	61	Monmouth, [1] Monmouthsh.	Sa.	129
Liverpool, [2] Lancashire	M. W. Sa.	206	Montgomery, [1] Montgomery.	Th.	168
Llanarth, Cardiganshire	Sa.	215	Moreton, Devonshire	Sa.	184
Llandaff, Glamorganshire	M.	162	Moreton, Gloucestershire	Tu.	86
Llandilovaur, Caermarthensh.	Sa.	202	Morpeth, [1] Northumberland	W.	288
Llandover, Caermarthenshire	Sa.	192	Mountsorrel, Leicestershire	M.	105
Llanely, Caermarthenshire	Th. Sa.	217	Nantwich, Cheshire	Sa.	164
Llanerchymedd, Anglesey	W.	253	Narberth, Pembrokeshire	Th.	254
Llanfair, Montgomeryshire	Sa.	183	Neath, Glamorganshire	W. Sa.	197
Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire	Th.	179	Needham, Suffolk	W.	74
Llangadoc, Caermarthensh.	Tu.	195	Newark, [2] Nottinghamshire	W.	124
Llangefni, Anglesea	Th.	265	Newbury, Berkshire	Th.	56
Llangollen, Denbighshire	Sa.	184	Newcastle, [2] Northumberland.	Tu. Sa.	274
Llanidlos, Montgomeryshire	Sa.	188	Newcastle, [2] Staffordshire	M. Sa.	149
Llanrwst, Denbighshire	Tu. Sa.	218	Newcastle, Caermarthenshire	Fr.	234
Llantrissant, Glamorganshire	Fr.	170	Newent, Gloucestershire	Fr.	109
Loddon, Norfolk	Tu.	112	Newmarket, Cambridgeshire	Tu.	61
Longnor, Staffordshire	Tu.	152	Newmarket, Flintshire	Sa.	206
Longton, Staffordshire	Sa.	145	Newnham, Gloucestershire	Fr.	112
Longtown, Cumberland	Th.	309	Newport, [2] Isle of Wight	W. Sa.	91
Lostwithiel, [d] Cornwall	Fr.	245	Newport, [d] Cornwall	—	215
Loughborough, Leicestershire	Th.	109	Newport, Monmouthshire	W. Sa.	150
Louth, Lincolnshire	W. Sa.	148	Newport, Pembrokeshire	Fr.	244
Lowestoft, Suffolk	W.	115	Newport, Shropshire	Sa.	140
Ludlow, [2] Shropshire	M.	142	Newport Pagnel, Bucks.	Sa.	51
Ludgershal, [d] Wiltshire	—	71	Newton, [d] Lancashire	Sa.	185
Luton, Bedfordshire	M.	31	Newton, [d] Isle of Wight	—	93
Lutterworth, Leicestershire	Th.	89	Newton Abbott, Devonshire	W. Sa.	187
Lydd, Kent	Th.	70	Newtown, Montgomeryshire	Tu. Sa.	175
Lyme, [1] Dorsetshire	Tu. Fr.	143	Neyland, Suffolk	Fr.	57
Lymington, [2] Hampshire	Sa.	88	Northallerton, [1] Yorkshire	W.	225
Lyndhurst, Hampshire	—	87	Northampton, [2] Northampts.	W. Fr.	56
Lynn, [2] Norfolk	Tu. Sa.	96	North Curry, Somersetshire	Tu. Sa.	138
Lynton, Cumberland	Th.	246	Northleach, Gloucestershire	Sa.	81
Macclesfield, [2] Cheshire	Tu. Sa.	167	North Shields, Northumberland.	W.	278
Machynleth, Montgomerysh.	W.	206	North Walsham, Norfolk	Th.	121
Madeley, Shropshire	Fr.	141	Northwich, Cheshire	Fr.	173
Maidenhead, Berkshire	W.	26	Norwich, [2] Norfolk	W. Sa.	108
Maidstone, [2] Kent	Th.	31	Nottingham, [2] Nottinghamsh.	W. Sa.	124
Maldon, [2] Essex	Th.	36	Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Sa.	160
Malling, Kent	Sa.	30	Oakingham, Berkshire	Tu.	31
Malmsbury, [1] Wiltshire	Sa.	95	Odiham, Hampshire	Tu.	40
Malpas, Cheshire	W.	166	Okeham, Rutlandshire	M. Sa.	96
Malton, [2] Yorkshire	Sa.	212	Okehampton, [1] Devonshire	Sa.	195
Manchester, [2] Lancashire	Tu. Th. S.	182	Oldham, [2] Lancashire	Sa.	192
Manningtree, Essex	Th.	60	Ollerton, Nottinghamshire	Fr.	138
Mansfield, Nottinghamshire	Th.	138	Olney, Buckinghamshire	Th.	55
Marazion, Cornwall	Sa.	281	Ongar, Essex	Sa.	21
March, Cambridgeshire	Fr.	80	Orford, [d] Suffolk	M.	89
Margate, Kent	W. Sa.	72	Ormskirk, Lancashire	Th.	219
Market Rasen, Lincolnshire	Tu.	150	Orton, Westmoreland	W.	276
Marlborough, [2] Wiltshire	Sa.	74	Oswestry, Shropshire	W. Sa.	171
Marlow, [2] Buckinghamshire	Sa.	31	Otley, Yorkshire	Fr.	202
Marshfield, Gloucestershire	Tu.	103	Ottery St Mary's, Devonshire	Th.	160
Maryport, Cumberland	Tu. Fr.	311	Oundle, Northamptonshire	Th.	84
Masham, Yorkshire	W.	223	Oxford, [4] Oxfordshire	W. Sa.	54
Matlock, Derbyshire	Sa.	142	Padstow, Cornwall	Sa.	243
Melcomb Regis, [d] Dorsetsh.	Tu. Fr.	128			
Melksham, Wiltshire	Tu.	96			

THOSE WHO DO NOTHING, FANCY THEMSELVES CAPABLE OF DOING EVERYTHING.

THOSE WHO OBJECT TO WIT, ARE ENVIOUS OF IT.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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THE MOST VIOLENT FRIENDSHIPS SOONEST WEAR THEMSELVES OUT.

	M. Days.	Dist.		M. Days.	Dist.
Painswick, Gloucestershire	Tu.	101	Selby, Yorkshire	M.	177
Pattingham, Yorkshire	Sa.	192	Settle, Yorkshire	Tu.	235
Pembridge, Herefordshire	Tu.	146	Seven Oaks, Kent	Sa.	24
Pembroke, [1] Pembrokeshire	W. F. Sa.	256	Sheffield, Yorkshire	Tu. Sa.	162
Penistone, Yorkshire	Th.	177	Shefford, Bedfordshire	Fr.	41
Penkridge, Staffordshire	Tu.	130	Shepton Mallet, Somersetsh.	Fr.	114
Penrith, Cumberland	Tu.	282	Sherborne, Dorsetshire	Th. Sa.	113
Penryn, [2] Cornwall	Sa.	264	Sherburne, Yorkshire	Sa.	181
Penzance, Cornwall	Tu. Th.	281	Shiffnall, Shropshire	Tu.	135
Pershore, Worcestershire	Tu.	106	Shipston, Warwickshire	Sa.	83
Peterborough, [2] Northampsh.	W. Sa.	81	Shoreham, [2] Sussex	M.	56
Petersfield, [1] Hampshire	W.	54	Shrewsbury, [2] Shropshire	W. Sa.	153
Petherton, Somersetshire	Tu.	134	Sidmouth, Devonshire	Tu. Sa.	168
Petworth, Sussex	Sa.	49	Sittingbourne, Kent	—	41
Pickering, Yorkshire	M.	226	Skipton, Yorkshire	Sa.	216
Plymouth, [2] Devonshire	Tu. Th. S.	216	Sleaford, Lincolnshire	M.	115
Plympton, [d] Devonshire	W.	212	Snailth, Yorkshire	Th.	170
Pocklington, Yorkshire	Sa.	192	Sodbury, Gloucestershire	Fr.	103
Pontefract, [2] Yorkshire	Sa.	175	Soham, Cambridgeshire	Fr.	71
Pontipool, Monmouthshire	W. Sa.	119	Solihull, Warwickshire	W.	106
Poole, [2] Dorsetshire	M. Th.	106	Somerton, Somersetshire	Tu.	123
Porlock, Somersetshire	Th.	169	Southall, Middlesex	W.	9
Portland, Dorsetshire	—	131	Southam, Warwickshire	M.	82
Portsmouth, [2] Hampshire	Tu. Sa.	72	Southampton, [2] Hampshire	Fr.	74
Potton, Bedfordshire	Sa.	50	South Molton, Devonshire	Sa.	181
Poulton, Lancashire	M.	234	South Petherton, Somersetsh.	Th. Sa.	128
Prescot, Lancashire	Tu. Sa.	198	South Shields, Durham	Sa.	281
Presteign, Radnorshire	Tu.	151	Southwell, Nottinghamshire	Sa.	138
Preston, [2] Lancashire	W. F. Sa.	214	Southwold, Suffolk	Th.	104
Pwllheli, Caernarvonshire	W.	245	Spalding, Lincolnshire	Tu.	96
Queenborough, [d] Kent	M.	45	Spilsby, Lincolnshire	M.	130
Radnor, [1] Radnorshire	Sa.	157	St Albans, [2] Hertfordshire	Sa.	21
Ramsey, Huntingdonshire	W.	68	St Asaph, Flintshire	Sa.	208
Ramsgate, Kent	W. Sa.	71	St Austle, Cornwall	Fr.	243
Ravenglass, Cumberland	Sa.	277	St Columb, Cornwall	Th.	250
Rayleigh, Essex	Sa.	25	St David's, Pembrokeshire	W.	271
Reading, [2] Berkshire	W. Sa.	38	St Germain's, [d] Cornwall	Fr.	227
Redditch, Worcestershire	Sa.	110	St Helen's, Lancashire	Sa.	182
Redruth, Cornwall	Fr.	261	St Ives, [1] Cornwall	W. Sa.	277
Retford, [2] Nottinghamshire	Sa.	144	St Ives, Huntingdonshire	M.	59
Reepham, Norfolk	W.	111	St Mawes, [d] Cornwall	—	260
Rhayadergowy, Radnorshire	W.	177	St Michael, [d] Cornwall	—	248
Richmond, [2] Yorkshire	Sa.	229	St Neots, Huntingdonshire	Th.	56
Richmond, Surrey	—	12	Stafford, [2] Staffordshire	Sa.	141
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire	W.	18	Staines, Middlesex	Fr.	16
Ringwood, Hampshire	W.	91	Stainton, Lincolnshire	M.	129
Ripley, Yorkshire	M.	215	Staley Bridge, Cheshire	Sa.	188
Ripon, [2] Yorkshire	Th.	212	Stalbridge, Dorsetshire	M.	112
Risborough, Buckinghamshire	Sa.	37	Stamford, [2] Lincolnshire	M. Fr.	89
Rochdale, [1] Lancashire	M. Sa.	196	Stanhope, Durham	Fr.	262
Rochester, [2] Kent	Tu. Fr.	29	Stanley, Gloucestershire	Sa.	105
Rochford, Essex	Th.	39	Stevenage, Hertfordshire	W.	31
Rockingham, Northamptonsh.	Th.	83	Steyning, [d] Sussex	W.	50
Romney, [d] Kent	Th.	71	Stilton, Huntingdonshire	—	75
Romford, Essex	W.	12	Stockbridge, [d] Hampshire	Th.	66
Romsey, Hampshire	Th.	73	Stockport, [2] Cheshire	Fr.	176
Ross, Herefordshire	Th.	112	Stockton, Durham	W. Sa.	211
Rothberry, Northumberland	Fr.	303	Stoke Ferry, Norfolk	Fr.	88
Rotherham, Yorkshire	M. Fr.	160	Stoke-on-Trent, [2] Stafford	—	156
Rothwell, Northamptonshire	M.	79	Stokesly, Yorkshire	Sa.	239
Royston, Hertfordshire	W.	37	Stone, Staffordshire	Tu.	140
Ruabon, Denbighshire	M.	132	Stonehouse, Devonshire	Tu. Th. S.	77
Rugby, Warwickshire	Sa.	83	Stourbridge, Worcestershire	Fr.	122
Rugely, Staffordshire	Tu.	126	Stourport, Worcestershire	W. Sa.	122
Ruthyn, Denbighshire	M. Sa.	195	Stow, Gloucestershire	Th.	85
Ryde, Isle of Wight	Tu.	77	Stowmarket, Suffolk	Th.	73
Rye, [1] Sussex	W.	62	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick	Fr.	93
Ryegate, [1] Surrey	Tu.	21	Stratford (Fenny), Bucks.	M.	18
Saffron Walden, Essex	Sa.	43	Stratford, (Stony), Bucks.	Fr.	52
Salisbury, [2] Wiltshire	Tu. Sa.	81	Stratton, Cornwall	Tu.	211
Saltash, Devonshire	Sa.	220	Stroud, [2] Gloucestershire	Fr.	101
Sandbeach, Cheshire	Th.	162	Stourminster, Dorsetshire	Th.	109
Sandwich, Kent	W. Sa.	67	Sudbury, [2] Suffolk	Th.	51
Saxmundham, Suffolk	Th.	89	Sunderland, [2] Durham	Sa.	265
Scarborough, Yorkshire	Th.	220	Sutton Coldfield, Warwicksh.	M.	111
Sedbergh, Yorkshire	W.	256	Swaffham, Norfolk	Sa.	93
Sedgfield, Durham	Fr.	260	Swansea, [1] Glamorganshire	W. Sa.	204
			Swindon, Wiltshire	M.	77
			Tadcaster, Yorkshire	Th.	163

THE INSOLENCE OF THE VULGAR IS IN PROPORTION TO THEIR IGNORANCE.

THE MIRTH OF FOOLS INSPIRES MELANCHOLY.

NOTHING IS MORE CONTAGIOUS THAN A BAD EXAMPLE.

	<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>M. Days.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Tamworth, [2] Staffordshire	Sa.	108	Watchet, Somersetshire	Sa.	156
Tarporley, Cheshire	Th.	172	Watford, Hertfordshire	Tu.	15
Tattershall, Lincolnshire	Th.	125	Watlington, Oxfordshire	Sa.	40
Tavistock, [2] Devonshire	Fr.	206	Watton, Norfolk	W.	91
Taunton, [2] Somersetshire	W. Sa.	141	Wednesbury, Staffordshire	Fr. Sa.	114
Teignmouth, Devonshire	Sa.	184	Weighton Market, Yorkshire	W.	198
Tenbury, Worcestershire	Tu.	133	Wellingborough, Northampts.	W.	68
Tenby, Pembrokeshire	W. Sa.	250	Wellington, Shropshire	Th.	142
Tenterden, Kent	Fr.	56	Wellington, Somersetshire	Th.	143
Tetbury, Gloucestershire	W.	99	Wells, [2] Somersetshire	W. Sa.	120
Tewkesbury, [2] Gloucestersh.	W. Sa.	104	Welshpool, Montgomeryshire	M.	171
Thame, Oxfordshire	Tu.	44	Wem, Shropshire	Th.	163
Thaxted, Essex	Fr.	44	Wendover, [d] Buckinghamsh.	M.	35
Thetford, [2] Norfolk	Sa.	80	Wenlock, [d] Shropshire	M.	113
Thirsk, [1] Yorkshire	M.	217	Weobley, [d] Herefordshire	Tu.	147
Thornbury, Gloucestershire	W.	120	Westbury, [1] Wiltshire	Tu.	105
Thorne, Yorkshire	W.	166	Westerham, Kent	W.	21
Thorney, Cambridgeshire	Tu.	82	Westlooe, [d] Cornwall	Sa.	132
Thrapston, Northamptonshire	Tu.	73	Wetherby, Yorkshire	Th.	193
Tickhill, Yorkshire	Fr.	152	Weymouth, [2] Dorsetshire	Tu. Fr.	128
Tichfield, Hampshire	Sa.	70	Whitby, [1] Yorkshire	Sa.	236
Tideswell, Derbyshire	W.	160	Whitehurch, [d] Hampshire	Fr.	56
Tiverton, [2] Devonshire	Tu. Sa.	162	Whitechurch, Shropshire	Fr.	162
Toddington, Bedfordshire	Sa.	38	Whitehaven, [1] Cumberland	Tu. Th. S.	320
Todmorden, Lancashire	Sa.	218	Whitstable, Kent	—	55
Topsham, Devonshire	Sa.	170	Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire	Fr.	79
Torquay, Devonshire	Tu. Fr.	186	Wickwar, Gloucestershire	M.	111
Torrington, Devonshire	Sa.	192	Wigan, [2] Lancashire	M. Fr.	200
Totness, [2] Devonshire	Sa.	196	Wigton, Cumberland	Tu.	315
Toweester, Northamptonshire	Tu.	60	Wilton, [1] Wiltshire	W.	84
Towyn, Merionethshire	Fr.	218	Wimborne, Dorsetshire	Fr.	109
Treacastle, Brecknockshire	Th.	153	Wincanton, Somersetshire	W.	109
Tregarron, Cardiganshire	Tu.	214	Wincheomb, Gloucestershire	Sa.	109
Tregony, [d] Cornwall	Sa.	251	Winchelsea, [d] Sussex	Fr.	65
Tremadoc, Caernarvonshire	Fr.	232	Winchester, [2] Hampshire	W. Sa.	63
Tring, Hertfordshire	Fr.	31	Windsor, [2] Berkshire	Sa.	22
Trowbridge, Wiltshire	Tu. Th. Sa.	98	Winslow, Buckinghamshire	W.	50
Truro, [2] Cornwall	W. Sa.	255	Winster, Derbyshire	Sa.	150
Tunbridge, Kent	Fr.	30	Wirksworth, Derbyshire	Tu. Sa.	140
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	Fr.	35	Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire	Sa.	94
Tutbury, Staffordshire	Sa.	129	Witham, Essex	Tu.	38
Tuxford, Nottinghamshire	M.	137	Witney, Oxfordshire	Th.	65
Tynemouth, Northumberland	—	278	Wivelscomb, Somersetshire	Tu. Sa.	150
Ulverston, Lancashire	Th.	273	Woburn, Bedfordshire	Fr.	41
Uppingham, Rutlandshire	W.	89	Wolverhampton, Staffordshire	W. Sa.	124
Upton, Worcestershire	Th.	110	Woodbridge, Suffolk	W.	77
Uske, Monmouthshire	Fr.	142	Woodstock, [1] Oxfordshire	Tu. Fr.	66
Uttoxeter, Staffordshire	W.	136	Wooler, Northumberland	Th.	320
Uxbridge, Middlesex	Th. Sa.	15	Woolwich, Kent	Fr.	8
Wadebridge, Cornwall	Fr.	242	Worcester, [2] Worcestershire	W. Sa.	111
Wainfleet, Lincolnshire	Sa.	123	Workington, Cumberland	W. Sa.	306
Wakefield, [1] Yorkshire	W. Fr.	182	Worksop, Nottinghamshire	W.	146
Wallingford, [1] Berkshire	Fr.	45	Worthing, Sussex	—	56
Walsall, [1] Staffordshire	Tu.	118	Wotton, Gloucestershire	Fr.	108
Walsham, Norfolk	Th.	124	Wotton Bassett, [d] Wiltshire	Tu.	89
Walsingham, Norfolk	Fr.	111	Wragby, Lincolnshire	Th.	144
Waltham Abbey, Essex	Tu.	12	Wrexham, Denbighshire	Th.	182
Waltham, Bishop's, Hampsh.	Fr.	67	Wrington, Somersetshire	Tu.	129
Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire	Tu.	11	Wyeomb, High, [2] Bucks	Fr.	29
Wantage, Berkshire	Sa.	60	Wymondham, Norfolk	Fr.	100
Ware, Hertfordshire	Tu.	21	Yarmouth, [d] Isle of Wight	Fr.	100
Wareham, [1] Dorsetshire	Tu.	116	Yarmouth, [2] Norfolk	W. Sa.	124
Warminster, Wiltshire	Sa.	96	Yarm Yorkshire	Th.	237
Warrington, [1] Lancashire	W.	184	Yaxley, Huntingdonshire	W.	73
Warwick, [2] Warwick	Sa.	91	Yeovil, Somersetshire	Tu. Fr. S.	122
			York, [2] Yorkshire	Th. Sa.	197

NO MAN IS FREE WHO CANNOT COMMAND HIMSELF.

SCOTLAND.

With the Distance of the Towns from Edinburgh.

	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Aberdeen, [1] Aberdeenshire	129	Annan, Dumfries-shire	79
Aberdour, Fifeshire	10	Anstruther, Fifeshire	35
Abernethy, Perthshire	44	Arbroath, Forfarshire	58
Airdrie, Lanarkshire	32	Ardrossan, Ayrshire	77
Alford, Aberdeenshire	125	Arran, Isle of	100
Alloa, Clackmannanshire	31	Ayr, [1] Ayrshire	71

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Ballintrae, Ayrshire	109	Inverkeithing, Fifeshire	12
Banff, Banffshire	165	Inverleithen, Fifeshire	13
Bannockburn, Stirlingshire	32	Inverness, [1] Inverness-shire	156
Bathgate, Linlithgowshire	18	Irvine, Ayrshire	70
Beauley, Inverness-shire	166		
Beith, Ayrshire	62	Jedburgh, Roxburghshire	26
Bervie, Kincardineshire	81	Jura, Isle of	—
Berwick, North, Haddingtonshire	22		
Biggar, Lanarkshire	27	Keith, Banffshire	152
Blairathol, Perthshire	76	Kelso, Roxburghshire	42
Blairgowrie, Perthshire	59	Kenmore, Perthshire	78
Bothwell, Lanarkshire	42	Kilmarnock, [1] Ayrshire	59
Brechin, Forfarshire	33	Kilsyth, Stirlingshire	31
Bridge of Halkirk, Caithness	—	Kilwinning, Ayrshire	71
		Kincardine, Perthshire	25
Callander, Perthshire	23	Kinghorn, Fifeshire	10
Cambleton, Argyleshire	166	Kinross, Kinross-shire	26
Carronshore, Stirlingshire	25	Kintore, Aberdeenshire	140
Castle Douglas, Dumfries	187	Kippen, Stirlingshire	50
Cathcart, Lanarkshire	40	Kirkaldie, [1] Fifeshire	13
Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire	29	Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire	99
Coldstream, Berwickshire	47	Kirkwall, Orkney	228
Comrie, Perthshire	62	Kirrymuir, Forfarshire	56
Creetown, Kirkcudbright	97		
Crieff, Perthshire	47	Lamlash, Arran	108
Cromarty, Cromartysire	175	Lanark, Lanarkshire	32
Cullen, Banffshire	164	Langholm, Dumfries-shire	70
Culross, Perthshire	22	Largo, Fifeshire	26
Cupar, Angus	53	Largs, Ayrshire	79
Cupar, Fifeshire	30	Lauder, Berwickshire	26
		Leadhills, Dumfries-shire	46
Dalkeith, Edinburghshire	6	Leith, [1] Edinburghshire	2
Dingwall, Ross	174	Leven, Fifeshire	22
Dornoch, Sutherlandshire	209	Linlithgow, Linlithgowshire	17
Douglas, Lanarkshire	40	Linton, Peebles-shire	20
Doune, Perthshire	45	Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire	68
Dumbarton, Dumbartonshire	69	Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire	60
Dumblane, Perthshire	40		
Dumfries, [1] Dumfries-shire	71	Maybole, Ayrshire	84
Dunbar, Haddingtonshire	28	Melrose, Roxburghshire	35
Dunbeath, Sutherlandshire	248	Middleton, Selkirkshire	13
Dundee, [1] Forfarshire	40	Moffat, Dumfries-shire	50
Dunfermline, Fifeshire	16	Montrose, [1] Forfarshire	69
Dunkeld, Perthshire	58	Muirkirk, Ayrshire	51
Dunse, Berwickshire	40	Munlochy, Inverness-shire	161
Dysart, Fifeshire	14	Musselburgh, Edinburghshire	6
Easdale, Dumfries-shire	75	Nairn, Nairnshire	167
Edinburgh, [2] Edinburghshire	—	Newburgh, Fifeshire	40
Elgin, [1] Elginshire	167	New Galloway, Dumfries	80
Errol, Perthshire	35	Newmills, Ayrshire	59
FyemOUTH, Berwickshire	50	Newmills, Fifeshire	20
		Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire	97
Falkirk, [1] Stirlingshire	24		
Falkland, Fifeshire	24	Oban, Argyleshire	122
Forfar, Forfarshire	71	Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire	139
Forres, Elginshire	157		
Fort Augustus, Inverness	130	Paisley, [1] Renfrewshire	51
Fort George, Inverness	165	Peebles, Peebles-shire	28
Fortrose, Ross	169	Perth, [1] Perthshire	40
Fort William, Argyleshire	133	Peterhead, Aberdeenshire	154
Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire	156	Pittenweem, Fifeshire	34
		Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire	62
Galashiels, Selkirkshire	30	Port Patrick, Wigtonshire	132
Galston, Ayrshire	62	Portree, Inverness-shire	—
Girvan, Ayrshire	97	Portsoy, Banffshire	172
Glamis, Angus	51	Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire	8
Glasgow, [2] Lanarkshire	43		
Glenluce, Wigtonshire	114	Queensferry, South, Edinburghshire	9
Grangemouth, Stirlingshire	25	Queensferry, North, Fifeshire	11
Granton, Inverness	135		
Greenlaw, Berwickshire	37	Rannoch, Perthshire	—
Greenock, [1] Renfrewshire	65	Renfrew, Renfrewshire	49
		Roslin, Edinburghshire	2
Haddington, [1] Haddingtonshire	17	Rothsay, Buteshire	89
Hamilton, Lanarkshire	38	Rutherglen, Lanarkshire	41
Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire	234		
Huntley, Aberdeenshire	141	Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire	56
		Selkirk, Selkirkshire	36
Inverary, Argyleshire	115	Skene, Aberdeenshire	—

MANY MEN, BY THEIR ILL-DOINGS, PAVE THE WAY TO THEIR UNDOING.

MENS ACTIONS ARE THE GREATEST SIGN OF THEIR INCLINATION.

	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
St Andrews, [1] Fifeshire	39	Tain, Ross-shire	289
St Ninians, Stirlingshire	33	Thornhill, Dumfries-shire	10
Stirling, [1] Stirlingshire	35	Thurso, Caithness-shire	239
Stonehaven, Kincardineshire	90	Tranent, Haddingtonshire	10
Stornaway, Ross-shire	356	Turriff, Aberdeenshire	160
Stranraer, Wigtonshire	117		
Strathaven, Lanarkshire	46	Whitburn, Edinburghshire	20
Strathblane, Stirlingshire	55	Whitehorn, Wigtonshire	116
Stromness, Pomona Isle	—	Wick, [1] Caithness-shire	272
Strontian, Argyleshire	151	Wigton, [1] Wigtonshire	105

IRELAND.

With the respective Distances from Dublin.

	<i>Dist.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>
Antrim, Antrim	105	Colehill, Longford	65
Ardee, Louth	43	Coleraine, [1] Derry	159
Arklow, Wicklow	49	Cookestown, Tyrone	109
Armagh, [1] Armagh	82	Cootehill, Cavan	74
Askeyton, Limerick	141	Cork, [2] Cork	165
Athboy, Meath	39	Cumber, Down	112
Athlone, [1] Westmeath	75		
Athy, Kildare	40	Dingle, Kerry	211
		Donaghadee, Down	122
Balbriggan, Dublin	19	Donegal, Donegal	140
Ballinacorney, Antrim	150	Doneraile, Cork	156
Ballinacorney, Westmeath	72	Downpatrick, [1] Down	94
Ballinacorney, Sligo	119	Drogheda, [1] Meath	39
Ballina, Mayo	183	Dromore, Down	84
Ballinasloe, Galway	90	Dublin, [4] Dublin	—
Ballinrobe, Mayo	147	Dundalk, [1] Louth	51
Ballycastle, Antrim	180	Dungannon, [1] Tyrone	96
Ballycounel, Cavan	85	Dungarvan, [1] Waterford	122
Ballyglass, Mayo	147	Dunmanway, Cork	203
Ballymena, Antrim	132	Dunmore, Galway	135
Ballynahinch, Down	94	Durrow, Kilkenny	70
Ballyshannon, Donegal	127		
Baltimore, Cork	132	Edenderry, King's County	40
Baltinglass, Wicklow	51	Edgeworth Town, Longford	66
Banagher, King's County	81	Elphin, Roscommon	162
Bandon, [1] Cork	186	Ennis, [1] Clare	142
Bangor, Down	114	Enniscorthy, Wexford	82
Bantry, Cork	234	Enniskillen, [1] Fermanagh	100
Belfast, [2] Antrim	102		
Blackwatertown, Armagh	89	Fermoy, Cork	142
Blessington, Wicklow	26	Ferns, Wexford	75
Boyle, Roscommon	107	Foxford, King's County	173
Bray, Wicklow	12	Frankford, Mayo	67
		Freshford, Kilkenny	88
Cahir, Tipperary	112		
Cahiriveen, Kerry	253	Galway, [2] Galway	133
Callan, Kilkenny	80	Gillford, Down	82
Carlow, [1] Carlow	49	Glenarm, Antrim	133
Carrickfergus, [1] Antrim	110	Gort, Galway	121
Carrickinacross, Monaghan	56	Gowran, Kilkenny	66
Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim	98	Granard, Longford	75
Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary	110		
Cashel, [1] Tipperary	100	Hackestown, Carlow	60
Castlebar, Mayo	159	Headford, Galway	137
Castledermot, Kildare	43	Hollymount, Mayo	111
Castlereagh, Roscommon	112	Hollywood, Down	107
Castletown, Cork	258	Howth, Dublin	9
Castlewellan, Down	82		
Cavan, Cavan	63	Inistiogue, Kilkenny	80
Celbridge, Kildare	14	Innishannon, Cork	182
Charleville, Cork	144		
Clara, King's County	61	Kells, Meath	40
Clare, Mayo	149	Kenmare, Kerry	239
Clifden, Galway	184	Kilbeggan, Westmeath	56
Cloghan, King's County	76	Kilcock, Kildare	18
Clogheen, Tipperary	121	Kileonnel, Galway	95
Clogher, Tyrone	105	Kilcullen, Kildare	26
Clonard, Meath	33	Kildare, Kildare	32
Clonegal, Wexford	67	Kilkenny, [1] Kilkenny	75
Clones, Monaghan	85	Killala, Mayo	192
Clonmel, [1] Tipperary	123	Killanaule, Tipperary	95
Cloyne, Cork	186	Killarney, Kerry	224

EXTREMES AND VIOLENT MEASURES ARE FIRE-DAMPS TO PRUDENCE.

EXPECTATION IS A MORE CERTAIN PLEASURE THAN POSSESSION.

OF ALL VIRTUES, MAGNANIMITY IS THE RAREST.

Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

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ONE SHINING QUALITY LENDS LUSTRE TO ANOTHER, OR HIDES SOME GLARING DEFECT.

	Dist.		Dist.
Killeshandra, Cavan	80	Oranmore, Galway	127
Killybegs, Donegal	158	Parsonstown, King's County	86
Killough, Down	100	Philipstown, King's County	60
Killyleagh, Down	100	Portadown, Armagh	88
Kilmallock, Limerick	110	Portarlinton, [1] Queen's County	44
Kilmaethomas, Waterford	109	Portumna, Galway	99
Kilrea, Derry	137		
Kilrush, Clare	177	Randalstown, Antrim	122
Kilworth, Cork	141	Raphoe, Donegal	142
Kinsale, [1] Cork	196	Ratheoole, Dublin	10
Knoctopher, Kilkenny	180	Ratheormiek, Cork	141
		Rathdowney, Queen's County	75
Lanesborough, Longford	84	Rathdrum, Wicklow	38
Larne, Antrim	128	Rathfryland, Down	72
Leighlinbridge, Carlow	57	Rathkeale, Limerick	137
Leixlip, Kildare	10	Rosecommon, Rosecommon	95
Limerick, [2] Limerick	119	Ross (New), [1] Wexford	88
Lisburn, [1] Antrim	93	Rostrevor, Down	74
Lismore, Waterford	136		
Listowel, Kerry	169	Saintfield, Down	100
Londonderry, [1] Derry	150	Skibbereen, Cork	219
Longford, Longford	74	Sligo, [1] Sligo	132
Loughbrickland, Down	74	Stewartown, Tyrone	104
Loughrea, Galway	109	Strabane, Tyrone	136
Lurgan, Armagh	85	Stradbally, Queen's County	49
		Strangford, Down	102
Maerroom, Cork	191	Strokestown, Rosecommon	94
Maghera, Derry	123	Summerhill, Meath	25
Magherafelt, Derry	119	Swords, Dublin	9
Mallow, [1] Cork	163		
Maryborough, Queen's County	51	Taghmon, Wexford	103
Maynooth, Kildare	15	Tallanstown, Louth	46
Middleton, Cork	182	Tallow, Waterford	141
Millstreet, Cork	203	Tandaragee, Armagh	80
Milltown, Kerry	196	Tarbert, Kerry	159
Mitcheltown, Cork	132	Templemore, Tipperary	86
Mohill, Leitrim	91	Thomastown, Kilkenny	75
Moir, Down	90	Thurles, Tipperary	95
Monaghan, Monaghan	84	Tipperary, Tipperary	127
Monastereven, Kildare	38	Toome, Antrim	130
Moneygall, King's County	84	Tralee, [1] Kerry	187
Moneymore, Derry	114	Tramore, Waterford	102
Mountmellick, Queen's County	51	Trim, Meath	132
Mullingar, Westmeath	48	Tuam, Galway	126
		Tullamore, King's County	63
Naas, Kildare	19	Tullow, Carlow	58
Navan, Meath	30	Tynan, Armagh	91
Nenagh, Tipperary	95		
Newcastle, Limerick	145	Valentia, Kerry	230
Newport, Mayo	177	Virginia, Cavan	52
Newport, Tipperary	110		
Newry, [1] Down	63	Waterford, [2] Waterford	94
Newtonards, Down	114	Westport, Mayo	170
Newton Stewart, Tyrone	126	Wexford, [1] Wexford	94
Newtown Butler, Fermanagh	82	Wicklow, Wicklow	32
Nobber, Meath	42		
		Youghall, [1] Cork	154
Oldcastle, Meath	53		
Omagh, Tyrone	116		

OUR OWN EVILS WE THINK WORSE THAN OTHER PEOPLE'S.

ONE MAN'S WILL IS ANOTHER MAN'S WIT.

A LIST OF Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions

(PRINCIPALLY FOREIGN),

WITH THE NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES PRODUCING THEM.

PRIDE HIDES OUR OWN FAULTS, AND MAGNIFIES THE FAULTS OF OTHERS.

AGATES—Africa, the East Indies, Siberia, Iceland, Saxony, Tuscany, &c.
Alabaster—Spain, Italy, France, England, America.
Alkanet Root—imported from the Levant, or the neighbourhood of Montpellier in France; also from Siberia and Spain.
Alligator—North America, South America, and the northernmost parts of Africa.
Allspice. See *Pimento*.
Almonds—Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Asia, North Africa.
Aloes—America, the West Indies. The medicinal aloes are indigenous to India, Africa, and Italy.
Aloes Wood—the produce of a large forest tree growing in most of the countries between China and India.
Alum—E. coast of Yorkshire, the Levant and Italy.
Amber—Prussia, near the Baltic coast; the shores of Sicily and the Adriatic; the eastern shores of England; United States.
Ambergris—this is obtained from the Cachalot—see *Spermaceti*.
Amethyst—Sweden, Bohemia, Saxony, and other parts of Europe; Siberia, India (Ceylon), Mexico, and Brazil.
Amianthus—a variety of *Asbestos*.
Ammoniacum—(a resinous juice obtained from a plant resembling fennel)—Africa, Arabia, Persia, and India.
Ananas. See *Pine-apple*.
Anchovy—the Mediterranean (chiefly off Gorgona, Tuscany); off the coasts of Spain, France, and Italy.
Anise-seeds—Egypt, Syria, and other eastern countries; Spain, and Malta.
Ant bear—South America (Brazil, Guiana), East Indies, and Cape of Good Hope.
Antelope—Europe, Asia, Africa, Arabia.
Apes—Asia (the East Indies), and Africa.
Arca, or *Betel-nut* (an aromatic fruit, the produce of a species of the palm tree)—East Indies, China, &c.
Armadillo—Mexico, and South America.
Arnotto (a vegetable red dye)—South America, East Indies, West Indies.
Arrack (a spirituous liquor)—Batavia, from rice; Goa, from the juice of the cocoa-tree.
Arrow-root—Bermuda Islands, West Indies, East Indies, South America.
Arsenic—Great Britain, Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, Mexico, &c.
Asafoetida (a kind of gum)—Affghanistan, Persia.
Asbestos (an incombustible mineral)—the Ural and Altai mountains, Germany, Swedish Lapland, Candia, China, United States.
Asphaltum (a friable kind of bitumen)—the Dead Sea, many parts of Europe and America, the island of Trinidad, &c.

BABOONS—Asia (Borneo and the Philippine Islands), and the hot parts of Africa.
Bamboo Cane—the East Indies, China, West Indies, and America.
Banana (a species of plantain)—Egypt; W. Indies, and other tropical countries.
Barilla (an alkaline salt, used in making glass)—Spain, Egypt, Hungary, &c.
Bdellium (a semi-pellucid gum-resin)—Persia and Arabia.
Bear—the northern parts of Europe; Asia, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary, Japan, Ceylon, North America, Peru.
Beaver—the north of Europe, Asia, and America.
Beet-root—France, England, and temperate latitudes in general.
Benzoin or *Benjamin*—see *Frankincense*.
Bergamot (a perfume)—Bergamoin Italy.
Beryl (a gem)—Siberia, Saxony, South of France, North America, Brazil.
Betel (a species of pepper vine), a shrub whose leaf is chewed—the East Indies.
Bezoar (a concretion found in the stomach of certain animals)—Persia and the East Indies.
Bird of Paradise—New Guinea.
Bison—Poland, Lithuania, N. America.
Black Bear—India, Africa, America, Kamtschatka.
Black Eagle—Abyssinia.
Black Fox—the north of Europe, Siberia, North America.
Black Lead—see *Plumbago*.
Black Swan—Australia. [dia.
Boa Constrictor—Africa, S. America, India, or *Lemnian Earth*—Isle of Lemnos, Armenia, Italy, France, Silesia, and South America.
Bouquetin. See *Ibex*.
Borax or *Tincal*—a salt found in a crystallized state at the bottom of certain lakes in Thibet, Persia, China, South America, and Europe.
Box-Wood—Spain, Turkey.
Brandy—France (chiefly in Cognac and Nantes); also in England, but of inferior quality.
Brazil-wood—Brazil, and other parts of America; the East Indies.
Bread-fruit—Otaheite, and other South Sea Islands.
Buffalo—Asia, Africa, America.
Burgundy Wine—France.
CAJEPUT OIL—East India Islands.
Calabash Tree—the East Indies, America, West Indies.
Calamander Wood—Ceylon.
Camel—Mongolia, Siberia, Thibet, China, North Africa.
Cameleopard—Central and Southern Africa, especially towards the Cape.

PRIDE, PERCEIVING HUMILITY HONOURABLE, OFTEN BORROWS HER CLOAK.

Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions. 735

Camphor (a vegetable product)—China, Japan, the East Indian Isles, and Ceylon.

Canary Bird—Africa, the Canary Islands, Italy, and Greece.

Cantharides, or *Spanish Fly* (a kind of beetle, used in making blisters)—Spain, Italy, and south of France.

Cape (or *South African*) *Wine*—the Cape of Good Hope.

Capers (the buds of a plant)—the South of France, Italy, the Levant.

Capsicum (a pepper plant)—East Indies, Mexico, South America, West Indies.

Caraway Seeds—Essex, Kent, Suffolk.

Cardamon Seeds—East Indies (Malabar).

Carmine—a colour prepared from cochineal (which see).

Cashew Nut—S. America, W. Indies.

Cassava (an edible root)—South America and the West Indies.

Cassia (an aromatic bark)—China, East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Castor Oil (from the seeds of a species of palm)—the East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Cats' Eye (a kind of gem)—Ceylon, Siberia.

Catechu (a vegetable extract)—East Indies (Bombay, Bengal).

Caviare (a food made from the roes of sturgeon)—Russia.

Cedar—Syria, chiefly about Mount Libanus. The *red cedar* is a native of N. America, the W. Indies, Australia, and Japan.

Cayenne Pepper—East Indies, South America, West Indies.

Chameleon—Egypt and Barbary, India, Mexico, Guiana.

Chamois Goat—the Alps and the Pyrenees.

Champagne Wine—France. [gal.

Chesnuts—Italy, France, Spain, Portugal.

Chicory or *Succory* (often largely substituted for coffee)—indigenous in England and most parts of Europe.

Chigo, or *Chigger* (a species of flea that breeds under the skin)—South America.

Chinchilla (fur)—Chili.

Chimpanzee, a large species of ape—West Africa.

Chocolate (cacao)—Mexico, South America, West Indies.

Chunam—the name given in India to burnt shells, and employed in the composition of *Betel*.

Cinnabar (a red paint)—Germany, Bohemia, and Almaden in Spain.

Cinnamon—the East Indies (chiefly Ceylon), Cochin China, and South America.

Citron—Europe (Genoa, Florence, &c.), Asia, West Indies.

Civet (an animal perfume)—Africa (coast of Guinea), India, Brazils.

Claret Wine—the neighbourhood of the Garonne, in France.

Cloves—the Molucca Islands (chiefly Amboyna); the Isle of Bourbon; South America (Cayenne).

Cocculus Indicus, or *Indian Berry*—Ceylon. It is poisonous and intoxicating.

Cochineal (an insect used in dyeing and painting)—the East Indies, Mexico, South America.

Cockatoo—East Indies, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean; Australia.

Cocoa, or *Cacao* (employed in the manu-

facture of chocolate)—West Indies and South America.

Cocoa-nut—the East Indies, Arabia, Africa, South America, West Indies.

Cock-roach (a kind of beetle)—Asia, America, West Indies.

Coffee—Arabia, East and West Indies.

Condor (a large bird of prey)—South America.

Constantia Wine—Cape of Good Hope.

Copaiva Balsam—S. America, W. Indies.

Copal (a kind of resin)—Africa (Guinea) and America.

Copper—England and Wales, Sweden, Norway, &c.; China and Japan, North America, Peru, Chili, South Australia.

Coral (a marine animal production)—the Mediterranean and Red Seas; off the coast of Africa; in the South Seas, &c.

Coral Snake—America.

Coriander Seeds—the South of Europe; England (Kent, Essex, and other parts).

Cork—Portugal, Spain, and other parts in the South of Europe; Sicily, and the shores of the Mediterranean.

Cornelian or *Carnelian*—the East Indies, Arabia, Egypt, various parts of Europe.

Cotton—United States, the Levant, Egypt, the East Indies, Brazil.

Crabs'-eyes (a cerebral concretion in a kind of crab-fish)—the river Don, in Russia.

Cranberries, or *Red Whortleberries*—Russia, North America, New South Wales, and parts of Scotland and England.

Crocodile—Africa (the rivers Nile and Senegal, and all the rivers of Guinea); India (the Ganges).

Crystal (a kind of gem)—Madagascar, South America (Brazil, Guiana), Norway, the Alps, Scotland.

Currants—Ionian Islands, particularly Zante and Cephalonia.

Cypress—the East of Europe, the Levant, Asia, America.

DATES—Egypt, the African coast of the Mediterranean, Arabia, Syria, the East Indies, Persia, Spain, and Italy.

Deals—Norway, and other northern parts of Europe, Canada.

Diamonds—the East Indies, Mexico, Brazil, Siberia.

Dingo—the native dog of Australia.

Dolphin—the European and Pacific Seas.

Dragon's Blood (a kind of resin)—Japan, Cochin China, Java, West Africa.

Dromedary—the deserts of Arabia, and other parts of Asia, and of Africa.

EBONY-WOOD—the East Indies (chiefly Ceylon), and West Indies.

Edible Bird-nests—Sumatra, other islands of East Indies.

Eider Down (from the Eider duck)—the north of Europe, Asia, America.

Elephant—Africa and the East Indies. The most esteemed are those of Ceylon.

Elk, or *Moose Deer*—North America, some parts of Europe, and Asia, as far south as Japan.

Emerald—Egypt and Ethiopia, Russia, the confines of Persia, Mexico, Peru.

Emery (a mineral, used in polishing steel, &c.)—the Levant, Naxos, and other Grecian islands, Germany, Guernsey, Spain, Italy.

Emu, or *Cassowary*, a bird of the ostrich kind, native to Australia.

Ermine (a species of ferret)—Northern Europe, North America, Siberia, China.

Esparto, a species of coarse grass, native to the Mediterranean coasts: extensively employed in the manufacture of paper.

Estrich, or *Estridge* (the fine soft down of the ostrich)—the Levant, Italy, &c.

Euphorbium (a concrete gum-resin)—Africa.

FAN PALM—S. Europe, the East Indies, Japan, Cochin China.

Figs—Italy and Southern Europe in general, the Levant.

Fire Fly—South America (Guiana), India, Japan.

Fitchet (a species of weasel)—India, New South Wales.

Flamingo—Africa, South America, West Indies.

Flax—every quarter of the globe.

Flying Fish—inhabits the European and American seas, also the Red Sea, but is found chiefly between the tropics.

Flying Squirrel—North America.

Frankincense (a kind of gum)—Arabia.

French Plums—chiefly from Bourdeaux.

Frontignac Wine—Languedoc in France.

Fuller's Earth—Sweden, Saxony, Portugal, England (Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Bedford, &c.).

GALBANUM (a species of gum resin)—Cape of Good Hope, Syria, Persia.

Galls (a vegetable excrescence)—Asia Minor and Syria; the best from Aleppo.

Gamboge (a resinous gum)—Cambodia, Tonquin, the East Indies.

Garnet—Bohemia, and other parts of Europe, Madagascar, India, Syria.

Gazelle—India, Persia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

Gentian (a bitter root)—the Alps, and other mountainous parts of the continent.

Gin—originally at Schiedam, a village near Rotterdam, in Holland, and hence vulgarly called "Hollands." *Common Gin*, made in England, chiefly from juniper berries.

Ginger (an aromatic root)—the East Indies (near Calicut), West Indies, Abyssinia, coasts of Guinea.

Ginseng—China, Tartary, N. America.

Giraffe. See *Camelopard*.

Gnu (a species of antelope)—Africa (the plains behind the Cape of Good Hope).

Gold—California, Victoria (Australia), British Columbia, Asia (India, Java, Sumatra, Pegu, China, Japan, Siberia); Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili.

Golden Eagle—Europe, Siberia, Abyssinia.

Golden Pheasant—China.

Gomuti (a valuable product resembling black horse-hair, found in a species of palm)—Amboyna, Java, &c.

Gorilla, a species of ape, which makes the nearest approach to the human form—West Africa (Gaboos river).

Gourd—India, America, south of Europe.

Grapes—France, Portugal, and southern Europe in general; Western Asia.

Guano (the excrements of sea-birds,

an excellent manure)—Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru.

Guava (a fruit)—the West Indies.

Guaiacum, the resin of the *lignum-vitæ* tree—which see.

Guinea Fowl—Africa.

Gum Arabic—Egypt, Barbary, Turkey.

Gutta Percha (the inspissated resinous juice of a tree)—East Indies (Borneo, &c.).

Gypsum—Spain, Italy, England, America.

HELIOTROPE, or *Bloodstone*—Siberia, Persia, Bukharia.

Hemp—Russia, and other parts of Europe (the best from Riga), America, the East Indies, and some parts of England.

Herrings—from the highest northern latitudes to the coast of France.

Hickory Nut—North America.

Hippopotamus—all the lakes and considerable rivers of Africa.

Hock Wine—Hochstedt, in Germany.

Humming Bird—South America (Guiana) and West Indies.

Hyæna (a species of wild dog)—the East, Persia, Africa.

IBEX, or *Bouquetin*, an animal of the goat tribe, peculiar to the High Alps, and now almost extinct.

Ichneumon (a species of weasel)—Egypt, Barbary, the south of Asia, and the Indian Islands.

Incense (a resinous perfume)—America.

Indian Rubber, *Caoutchouc*, or *Elastic Gum* (the inspissated resinous juice of a tree)—Guiana, and other parts of South America.

Indian Wheat. See *Maize*.

Indigo (a deep blue vegetable dye)—East Indies, Africa, America, West Indies.

Ipecacuanha (a kind of root, used chiefly as an emetic)—South America (Brazil) and the West Indies.

Iron—England, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Russia, North America, Africa.

Isinglass (fish glue)—Russia.

Ivory—Asia (Ceylon) and Africa (Guinea, and the Cape of Good Hope).

JACKAL (a species of wild dog)—Africa, and the warm parts of Asia.

Jack Fruit—Malabar, and other parts of the East Indies.

Jalap (a purgative root)—chiefly from Xalapa, in Mexico.

Jasper—Egypt, Siberia, Spain, Sicily, Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, Mexico.

Jet—various parts of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain.

Juniper Berries (from which Holland gin is distilled)—Sweden, Holland, Germany, S. Europe, Asia, America.

Jute, the fibre of a plant native to India, extensively used as a substitute for hemp.

KANGAROO, an animal: Australia.

Kelp (a substance formed of marine plants, soda being the chief ingredient)—formerly manufactured in the western islands of Scotland, but now superseded in great measure by barilla.

Kermes (an insect very similar to the Mexican cochineal, and which is found

SUPERIOR ABILITIES ARE ACQUIRED BY LONG APPLICATION.

SUCH AS WOULD EXCEL IN ART MUST EXCEL IN INDUSTRY.

Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions. 737

upon the *quercus ilex*, a species of oak)—Spain, France, the Levant, &c.

Kino (a gum, the produce of certain trees)—East and West Indies, Africa, and Australia.

LAC (a vegetable substance prepared by an insect)—the East Indies (Bengal), Assam, &c.

Lantern Fly—Surinam, and other parts of South America.

Lapis Lazuli (a kind of siliceous earth)—Siberia, China, Tartary, America, and various parts of Europe.

Lead—Spain, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Lemons—Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, the Levant, Arabia, Jamaica, Mexico, East Florida.

Leopard—Senegal, Guinca, and other parts of Africa.

Lignum Vitæ—the West Indies, chiefly Jamaica.

Limes—North America, West Indies.

Lion—Africa, India, Persia.

Llama, an animal native to the mountainous parts of South America, and used as a beast of burden. The *Alpaca* and the *Vicuna* belong to the same genus. Its fine hair, or wool, is used for various purposes of manufacture.

Loadstone—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland.

Locust—a destructive insect, native to Western Asia; it migrates in incredible swarms into various parts of Europe and Africa.

Logwood—Honduras and the W. Indies.

Lory (a beautiful species of parrot)—the Molucca Islands, Java, and New Guinea.

Lotus (a species of water-lily)—the hot parts of Africa, East Indies, America.

Lynx (a wild animal, of the cat tribe)—the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

MACCARONI—Italy, Sicily, Germany. Maccaroni is the same substance as *vermicelli*, only that the latter is made into smaller tubes.

Macaw—South America, West Indies.

Mace (a thin membranous substance enveloping the nutmeg)—the Banda Isles.

Madder (a root used in dyeing)—the south of Europe, Holland, England.

Madeira Wine—the Island of Madeira.

Magnet. See *Loadstone*.

Mahogany—Jamaica (the best), Cuba, Hayti, the Bahama Islands, Honduras, Panama, South America.

Maize—America (particularly Mexico), and other warm climates; Italy, Germany.

Malachite, a carbonate of copper, chiefly from Siberia and South Australia.

Malmsey Wine—Malvesia, one of the Greek Islands.

Manganese (a species of calcareous earth)—Sweden, Germany, France, England (Devonshire and Somersetshire).

Mangel Wurzel, or *Field Beet*—France, Germany, Switzerland, and Great Britain.

Mangrove (a tree)—Asia, Africa, and South America, between the tropics.

Manna (a vegetable product)—the S. of Europe, particularly Sicily and Calabria.

Maple-Sugar—Europe, N. America.

Marble—Spain, France, Italy, Sweden,

Norway, the Island of Paros, England (Devonshire and Derbyshire), Scotland, Ireland, &c.

Mastic (a kind of resin)—the Island of Scio, the Levant.

Maté (or *yerba-maté*), a plant, the leaves of which are used as tea—Paraguay (S. America).

Medlars—Europe and Asia.

Melons—Asia, the south of Europe, Egypt, Arabia, America, West Indies.

Mercury. See *Quicksilver*.

Mica (a kind of argillaceous earth)—Siberia, Bengal, Malabar, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Saxony, &c.

Millet Seed—the south of Europe, Africa, the East Indies.

Mocho Stone—the East (the most valuable), Iceland, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

Molasses—the West Indies.

Monkeys—South America, and the hottest regions of Asia and Africa.

Morocco Leather—the Levant, Barbary, Spain, France, Flanders.

Morse. See *Walrus*.

Mosquitoes (a species of gnat)—the hot parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Mother-of-Pearl (the lining of the pearl-mussel's shell)—the Red Sea, East Indies, America.

Mountain Wine—Malaga.

Mulberry—Italy (black), China (white), Virginia (red), the East Indies, Japan, Siberia, Russia, East Florida.

Munjeet (a species of madder)—East Indies.

Muscadel Wine—Languedoc, in France.

Musk (an animal odoriferous substance)—Siberia, Persia, Thibet, Tonquin, Cochin China.

Musk Ox—North America.

Myrrh (a gum resin)—the coast of the Red Sea (Arabia, Abyssinia, &c.).

NAPHTHA (a highly inflammable fluid bitumen)—Baku, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, Persia, China, Italy, Peru.

Natron (soda)—Denmark, Hungary, Switzerland, Egypt, China, Bengal, Persia, Syria, South America.

Nautilus Argonauta—the Mediterranean, African, and Indian Seas.

Nicaragua, or *Peach-wood* (used in dyeing)—South America, near the lake of Nicaragua.

Nitre (a neutral salt, the chief ingredient in gunpowder)—Spain, France, Naples, Egypt, the East Indies, South America, &c.

Nutmegs—the Molucca Islands, Sumatra, Penang, South America (Cayenne).

Nux Vomica (a fruit of the size of an orange, and a virulent poison)—East Indies. See *Strychnine*.

OLIVES—Portugal, Spain, France (Provence), Italy, Northern Africa, Mexico.

Onyx—the East Indies, Siberia, Bohemia, Saxony, Portugal.

Opium (a concreted juice, obtained from a species of poppy)—British India, Arabia, Persia, and other warm regions of Asia.

Opoponax (a gum resin)—Asia Minor.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND CONCEIT ARE MORE PROVOKING THAN DOWNRIGHT RUDENESS.

SOCIETY IS A MORE LEVEL SURFACE THAN WE GENERALLY IMAGINE

738 Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions.

SIMPLICITY OF CHARACTER IS THE NATURAL RESULT OF PROFOUND THOUGHT.

Opossum—America, Australia.
Orang-Outang—Western Africa.
Oranges—Spain, Majorca, Portugal, Italy, Genoa, Nice, the Azores (St Michael), America, West Indies.
Orchilla Weed, or *Archil* (furnishing a purple dye)—Canary Islands, Madeira, Barbary, and the Levant.
Ornithorynchus. See *Platypus*.
Orpiment (yellow arsenic)—Hungary, Georgia, Turkey, the Levant, Gr. Britain.
Orris-root—Italy, and other parts of the south of Europe.
Ostrich—the torrid regions of Asia and Africa, South America.
Ottar of Roses—Arabia, Persia, Turkey, East Indies.
Ounce—the torrid parts of Africa, and Asia.

PALM-OIL TREE—Western Africa.
Panther—Africa, and the hot parts of Asia.
Papyrus (a plant which formed the paper of early times)—Egypt, Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, Madagascar.
Parrots, Parroquets—Africa, East Indies, South America, West Indies.
Pearls (a gem produced by a species of oyster or mussel)—Arabia, Persia, the East Indies (Ceylon), America (the Gulfs of Mexico and California, &c.).
Pearl-ashes—America.
Pelican—a bird which inhabits the warm latitudes of the old and new Continents.
Penguin—the South-Sea Islands, Europe, America.
Pepper—the East Indies, America, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope.
Peruvian Bark—South America (Peru and Quito).
Petroleum (rock-oil)—United States, Canada, East Indies, Persia, Siberia, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy.
Pimento, Allspice, or *Jamaica Pepper*—the West Indies, particularly Jamaica.
Pine Apple—Mexico, South America, the hot parts of Africa, India, Jamaica, &c.
Pitch—Sweden and Norway.
Plantain (a fruit)—Africa, South America, West Indies.
Platinum—Siberia, South America (near Quito, Santa Fé, and Choco).
Platypus, or *Duck-bill* (*ornithorynchus*), a semi-aquatic animal peculiar to Australia, with the body of an otter and the bill of a duck.
Plumbago (a mineral)—England (Cumberland), and several countries on the continent, America.
Pomegranate—Spain, Italy, Northern Africa, the West Indies, and other hot climates.
Porcupine—Spain, Italy, India, Persia, South Tartary, Africa, South America.
Porphyry—Egypt, Italy, Germany, and other parts of the Continent.
Port Wine—Oporto, in Portugal.
Potash—Russia.
Prunes and Prunelloes—France (the neighbourhood of Marseilles).
Ptarmigan (white grouse)—the mountainous parts of Europe and Siberia.
Pumice Stone—the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, and other volcanoes.

Pumpkin—Europe (Germany), America.
Putchock (a root which when burnt yields a fragrant smoke)—China and India.

Puzzolano (a cementitious earth)—Italy (about Naples and Rome).

QUAGGA (a quadruped of the zebra kind)—South Africa.

Quassia (the root, bark, and wood of a tree)—South America (especially Surinam), and the West Indies.

Quicksilver—Illyria, Hungary, Spain, Italy, East Indies, N. and S. America.

RACCOON (a species of badger)—North America, Jamaica.

Raisins—Spain, Turkey, Asia Minor.

Rattan Cane—the East India Islands.

Rattle-snake—America.

Rein Deer—Lapland, British America, Greenland.

Resin (the residue from the distillation of the oil of turpentine)—Sweden and Norway, France, N. America, &c.

Rhenish Wine—the banks of the Rhine.

Rhinoceros—Africa, East Indies (Bengal, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon).

Rhubarb—Asiatic Turkey, Russia, China, Persia, Tartary, the East Indies.

Rice—East Indies and China, Egypt and the north of Africa, America (the best from Carolina), Spain, Italy, Turkey.

Rock Salt—England (Cheshire), Italy, Poland, America.

Rose-wood—Jamaica, Canary Islands.

Ruby—the East Indies (Ceylon), Peru, Brazil.

Rum—Jamaica, and other West India Islands.

SABLE (a species of ferret)—Siberia, Kamtschatka, and the northern parts of Europe and America.

Safflower, or *Bastard Saffron*—India, Egypt, America, and south of Europe.

Saffron (made from a plant used in medicine and the arts)—Egypt, England, France, and Spain.

Sagapenum (a concrete gum-resin)—Smyrna.

Sago (a fecula obtained from the pith of a species of palm)—Africa, Malabar, and the East Indian Islands.

Sal Ammoniac—India, Persia, Isle of Bourbon, Egypt, the neighbourhood of Etna, Vesuvius, Hecla, and other volcanoes, the Lipari Islands, &c.

Salep (a farinaceous powder, from the root of a species of ochir)—Turkey and the Levant.

Saltpetre. See *Nitre*.

Sandal Wood—the East Indies (Malabar, Timor).

Sandarach (the gum-resin of which pounce is made)—the south of Europe.

Sapphire—Brazil, the East Indies, Persia, Bohemia, France.

Sardonyx—Iceland, the Feroe Islands, Bohemia, Saxony, Ceylon.

Sarsaparilla (the root of a plant)—North America.

Sassafras (the root, wood, and bark of a tree)—North America.

Scorpion—Africa, India, Persia, South America.

STRENGTH OF UNDERSTANDING IS ONE OF THE BEST GUIDES TO TRUTH.

Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions. 739

Seal—the north of Europe, Greenland, Arctic and Antarctic Seas.

Senna (the leaves of a plant)—Arabia, Persia, Upper Egypt, imported from Alexandria.

Sensitive Plant—America.

Shaddock (a species of citron)—East Indies, West Indies.

Shagreen (a grained leather prepared from the skin of a species of shark)—Western Asia (Turkey, Georgia, &c.).

Shark—the Atlantic, and the seas of all hot climates.

Shea, or *Vegetable Butter Tree*—Africa.

Sherry Wine—Xeres, in Spain.

Shumac, or *Sumach* (a plant used in dyeing and tanning)—Spain, Portugal, the Levant.

Silk—Spain, the South of France, Italy, the Levant, Persia, China, and the East Indies.

Silver—Africa, Mexico, Peru (Potosi), Spain, Germany, Siberia, Sweden, Norway, England (in the lead mines).

Silver Bear—the confines of Russia.

Sloth—South America (Guiana), India.

Smalt (a deep blue colour, produced from an oxide of cobalt, used in the painting of porcelain, &c.)—Germany, Norway.

Soy (a liquid condiment prepared from a kind of pulse)—China and Japan.

Spermaceti—the produce of the cachalot, a large fish of the whale order, inhabiting the N. Atlantic and Arctic Seas.

Sponge (a marine animal production)—the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and Indian Seas.

Spoonbill—South America (Brazil, Guiana,) Mexico, Jamaica.

Squill, or *Sea Onion* (a powerful medicinal plant)—Spain and the Levant.

Storax (a fragrant balsam)—South of Europe, and the Levant.

Stork—Abyssinia, Arabia, Asia.

Strychnia, or *Strychnine*—a poison extracted from the juice of the Nux Vomica.

Sturgeon—European and American seas.

Sugar—East India Islands, China, West Indies, Brazil, and other S. American countries, Mauritius, &c.

Sulphur—Italy, Sicily, Naples, Spain, Norway, Siberia.

Sword-Fish—the Mediterranean, Brazilian, and East Indian Seas.

TACAMAHAC (a fragrant balsam)—America.

Talc—India, and the Tyrol in Europe.

Tamarinds—Arabia, the East Indies, America, West Indies.

Tapioca (a fecula from the root of the cassava plant)—South America, W. Indies.

Tapir—South America.

Tar—Russia, Sweden, Norway, France, Switzerland, America, &c.

Tarantula Spider—South of Europe, Barbary.

Tea—China, Japan, Tonquin, Cochin China, Assam.

Teak Wood, or *Indian Oak*—East Indies (Malabar, Pegu), Ava, Burmah, Siam.

Tent Wine—Malaga in Spain.

Tiger—East Indies, China, Japan, Africa.

Tiger-Cat—Cape of Good Hope, America.

Tin—Cornwall, Bohemia, Saxony, Silesia, Banca (E. Indies), Mexico, Chili.

Tobacco (the leaves of a plant)—United States (Virginia, Maryland), Peru, the West Indies (Cuba), Asiatic Turkey, China, Philippine Islands.

Tokay Wine—Tokay in Hungary.

Tolu Balsam (a fragrant concreted juice)—South America (New Granada).

Topaz (a gem)—Africa, the East Indies, Siberia, Russia, Bohemia, Saxony, Mexico, Brazil, &c.

Tortoise—Africa, Sardinia.

Tortoise-shell (the shell of the hawk's-bill turtle)—East Indies, S. America.

Toucan (a bird)—Africa, South America (Brazil, Cayenne, Guiana).

Tragacanth (a gum)—Persia, Crete, and the islands of the Levant.

Treacle (a gross fluid obtained in the manufacture of sugar)—the West Indies.

Tripoli (a kind of mineral powder)—Africa, Germany.

Turmeric (a root used in dyeing yellow)—the East Indies.

Turpentine (the resinous product of different species of pine, from which an essential oil is distilled)—North America, Russia, Norway, France, Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Germany.

Turquoise (a mineral of a pale sky-blue colour)—Persia, Mount Caucasus, Egypt, Arabia, Hungary, France (Languedoc).

Turtle—the West Indies, I. of Ascension.

VAMPYRE BAT—East Indian Islands, South America (Guiana), W. Africa, and African Islands.

Vanilla (a plant whose aromatic pods are used in the manufacture of chocolate)—South America (Guiana), West Indies.

Vermicelli. See *Maccaroni*.

Vicuna (an animal of the Llama kind)—S. America.

Vulture—Southern Europe, Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, Syria, Persia, S. America, Mexico, West Indies.

WALRUS—the coast of Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of St Lawrence, and the Icy Sea.

Whale—Greenland, Davis Strait, the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, &c.

Whisky (a spirit drawn from barley)—Scotland and Ireland.

White Ant—Africa, East and West Indies.

White or Polar Bear—the shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and Spitzbergen; Nova Zembla, and the coast of Siberia.

Wild Boar—Central Europe, N. America.

Wolf—Europe, Asia, Africa, America.

Wolverine (a species of bear)—America, Greenland, Hudson's Bay, Canada.

YAMS (the edible roots of a creeping plant)—America, West Indies, East Indies, Africa.

ZAFFER, or *Zafre*, a blue powder, similar to *Smalt*, which see.

Zebra (a species of quadruped, beautifully striped)—South Africa.

Zedoary (an aromatic root)—Malabar, Ceylon, Cochin China.

Zinc, or *Spelter* (a brilliant metal)—Belgium, Germany, America, China.

SECRECY IS THE KEY OF PRUDENCE, AND THE SANCTUARY OF WISDOM.

SENSUALITY AND SENTIMENT ARE WIDE AS THE POLES ASUNDER.

A

COMPENDIOUS CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

OF THE

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, AND MYTHOLOGY

OF THE EMPIRES OF GREECE AND ROME.

HONOR FIDELITATIS PREMIUM.—HONOUR IS THE REWARD OF FIDELITY.

ABACÆNUM, a town of Sicily, near Messana.

Ab'æ, a town of Phocis, in Greece, where was a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo.

Aban'tes, the earliest inhabitants of Eubœa.

Ab'aris, a mythical priest of Apollo, amongst the *Hyperboreans*, who visited Greece, and was believed to possess the gift of prophecy, and the power of riding through the air on an arrow. The time at which he lived is extremely uncertain.

Ab'as, a mythical king of *Argos*, the grandson of *Danaus*. His descendants were called Abantiades.

Abd'era, a maritime town of Thrace, first occupied by the Clazomenians, under Timesias, 654, B. C. In 543, B. C. the Teians, whose city had been taken by Harpagus, removed hither, but afterwards returned to Ionia [*Teos*]. Xerxes was entertained here when he invaded Greece, and again on his flight after the defeat at Salamis, 480, B. C. Its decline commenced soon after the overthrow of the supremacy of Athens, and its name was forgotten when the Roman Empire fell. The philosophers Democritus, Protagoras, and Anarchus, with other celebrated persons, were natives of this town; notwithstanding which, its name was employed proverbially for stolid stupidity.

Ab'garus, or **Ag'barus**, the name of a family of princes of Edessa, in Mesopotamia; one of whom, surnamed Mannus, betrayed Crassus and his army into the hands of the Parthians, 53, B. C. Amongst the apocryphal Christian writings is a letter, purporting to have been sent by one of these princes to our Lord, with our Lord's reply; said by Eusebius, who first mentions them, to have been found at Edessa.

Ab'ila, **Abile'ne**, a town and a tetrarchy of Syria, mentioned in the New Testament, and from 31 to 4, B. C., held by Herod the Great. The town was also called *Claudopolis*, after the Emperor Claudius, who enriched Herod Agrippa, its governor, 37, A. D.

Ab'nova, the name of the tract of hilly country in Germany, subsequently known as the Marcian Forest, and the Black Forest. Tacitus calls it a mountain.

Abori'gines, a people of Italy, who preceded the Latins as inhabitants of Latium.

Abor'rhas, a river of Mesopotamia, falling into the Euphrates; also called *Araxes*.

Absyr'tus, the brother of *Medea*; whom (according to the legend) she killed, and

tearing his body into pieces, scattered them in the way, along which she was flying with Jason, for the purpose of retarding her father's pursuit.

Aby'dos, a town on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, famous as the scene of the story of Hero and Leander.—A city of Egypt, where was discovered a tablet containing the names of twenty-six kings of Egypt, who ruled before Rameses the Great. The temple of Osiris, and the Memnonium, which yet remain, attest the former grandeur of this place.

A'byla, a mountain of Africa, opposite to Mount *Calpe*, in Europe; and one of the so called "Pillars of Hercules."

Academi'a, a suburb of Athens, so named after *Academus*, a legendary hero of Attica, who was reputed its earliest possessor. In the splendid period of the history of Athens it was a gymnasium, adorned with groves of olive and plane trees, statues, and fountains. *Plato* taught his philosophy here, and on this account it was named *Academic*. It was ravaged by Sulla, when he besieged Athens, 86, B. C.; but did not lose its renown until the final overthrow of the ancient heathenism.

Acan'thus, a town in that part of Macedonia called *Chalcidice*. It was not far from the canal which Xerxes constructed across the isthmus of Mount Athos; and its inhabitants, who were originally colonists from the isle of Andros, assisted him when he invaded Greece, 480, B. C. Its site cannot be ascertained.

Acarna'nia, a territory of Greece, lying on the Ionian Sea and the Ambracian Gulf, and divided by the river *Achelous* from *Ætolia*. Little is known of its inhabitants before the Peloponnesian War, when they took part with the Athenians against the Corinthians, who had established colonies on their coast, and interfered with their piratical habits. They fought under Demosthenes at *Olpæ*, and defeated the Peloponnesians of *Ambracia*, 426, B. C. At a later period they attached themselves to the Macedonian cause; and joined the *Achæan League*, 220, B. C. They submitted to Rome after the defeat of Philip V. at *Cynoscephalæ*, 197, B. C., but joined *Antiochus the Great*, when he invaded Greece, 191, B. C. Nothing more is recorded of them in history, and about the Christian era the country was little better than a waste.

Acas'tus, legendary king of *Iolcus*; the son of *Pelias* and brother of *Medea*. He

MORS LUPI AGNIS VITA.—THE DEATH OF THE WOLF IS THE LIFE OF THE LAMB.

took part in the voyage of the Argonaut, and in the chase of the Calydonian boar. He was killed by *Peleus*, whom he had left asleep and disarmed on Mount Pelion, to be killed by the Centaurs, in consequence of the false accusations of his wife.

Ac'ca Lauren'tia, according to some of the legends of early Rome, the wife of Faustus, the shepherd who found *Romulus* and *Remus*, and their nurse after they had been recovered from the she-wolf.

Ac'cius, or *At'tius*, *L.*, a Roman poet, born about 170, B. C., who wrote tragedies, principally in imitation of Greek plays; and metrical annals. His works were greatly admired, but they have all perished, with the exception of some passages from his tragedies, which were quoted by Cicero, and other writers. He lived till nearly eighty years old, but the date of his death is unknown.

Ac'ce, or *Ac'cho*. See *Ptolemais*.

Acer'ra, a town of Campania, in Italy, burnt by Hannibal, 216, B. C., but rebuilt and raised to the rank of a colony by Augustus.—A town of Cisalpine Gaul, in the country of the Insubrians.

Aces'nes, the river of the Punjab, in India, now called the Chenaub, which flows into the Indus.

Aces'tes, the mythic founder of *Segesta*, in Sicily. According to Virgil, he entertained *Aeneas*, when he visited Sicily in his voyage to Latium.

Achæ'i, one of the principal Grecian races. In the mythical pedigrees they appear as the descendants of *Achæus*, who was the grandson of *Hellen*. The legends intimate that the original seat of the *Achæans* was in Thessaly, and that they in early times made themselves masters of almost all Peloponnesus; that at the "Return of the *Heraclidæ*," they were driven out of the south-eastern part of that country, but under *Tisamenus* drove out the Ionians from the northern coast, and occupied it, whence that part of Greece is always called *Achaia*.

Achæ'menes, the founder of the Persian dynasty of *Achæmenidæ*, according to Herodotus.—A brother of *Xerxes*, who was governor of Egypt, 480, B. C. He was defeated and killed by *Inarus*, 460, B. C.

Achæ'i'a, the narrow tract lying on the south coast of the Corinthian Gulf, between Sicyonia and Elis, called *Ægialus* until taken possession of by the *Achæans* under *Tisamenus*, at the "Return of the *Heraclidæ*." It contained twelve cities, which were banded in a league for their common safety, and of which *Dynæ*, *Patræ*, and *Pellene* were the most important. *Achaia* took no part in the contests which occurred during the most famous period of Grecian history; and but dimly appears in the struggle against the overwhelming force of Macedonia. But when the glory of Greece seemed all to have passed away, it suddenly shook off its long lethargy, and for above a hundred years revived and sustained the ancient Hellenic renown. The *Achæan League* was formed in 281, B. C.; it was joined in 251, B. C., by *Aratus* of Sicyon, and immediately became the ruling power in Greece. *Sparta*, *Corinth*,

and *Athens* joined it; it engaged in war with the rival League of the *Ætolians*; and it seemed destined to reëstablish the old freedom. But it made common cause with the kings of Macedonia, whom it was first set up to resist, and placed itself in opposition to Rome. And it was unable to cope either with the arms or the diplomacy of the rising Empire; whilst internal divisions aggravated its difficulties. Its downfall was hastened by a traitor, *Calli-crates*, who, after the death of *Philopæmen*, was able to use the League for the purposes of the Romans, and gave up to them as hostages above 1000 of the *Achæan* leaders. At length the League declared war against Rome, and in one brief campaign it was entirely overthrown. This happened in 146, B. C., and the whole of the southern part of Greece was then organised as a province, bearing the name of *Achaia*.

Ach'ates, the faithful companion of *Aeneas* in his voyage from Troy to Latium, according to Virgil.

Achel'ous, the name of the most considerable river of Greece, and of its god. This river rises in Mount Pindus, and flows into the Ionian Sea. *Achelous* was said to be the eldest son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; he was vanquished by *Hercules* in a contest for the hand of *Deianira*, although he assumed successively the forms of a serpent and of a bull. He lost one of his horns in the fight, but it was restored to him, on his giving up the horn of *Amal-thea*. The deification and worship of this river dates from very ancient times, and was universal in Greece.

Ac'heron, the name of the principal river of the fabled infernal regions; and of several actual rivers, one of which was in Epirus, in Greece, and another in Southern Italy.

Acheru'sia, a lake in Epirus, through which the river *Acheron* flowed. Several other lakes bore the same name.

Achil'las, one of the guardians of *Ptolemy Dionysus*, the young king of Egypt. He assassinated *Pompey*, when he fled to Egypt after the battle of *Pharsalia*, in 48, B. C.; and opposed *Julius Cæsar*, with some success. But in the following year he was put to death by order of *Arsinoë*, the sister of *Ptolemy*.

Achil'les, one of the most renowned heroes of legendary Greece. According to the most generally received stories, he was the son of *Peleus*, of *Phthiotis*, in Thessaly, and *Thetis*, one of the daughters of *Nereus*. His mother was said, by dipping him in the river *Styx*, to have rendered him invulnerable in every part except the heel by which she held him. He was instructed by the centaur *Chiron*. When the Greeks had long besieged Troy in vain, the prophet *Calchas* announced that the presence of *Achilles* was indispensable. His deeds are celebrated in the *Iliad* of *Homer*; who particularly relates his quarrel with *Agamemnon*, and the evils it brought on the besiegers. His greatest exploit was the death of *Hector*, whom he slew to revenge his friend *Patroclus*. On the capture of the city, *Poly-xena* was promised him as his wife, but while he stood before the altar of *Apollo*,

her brother *Paris* wounded him mortally with an arrow in his vulnerable heel. The possession of his armour, which had been fabricated for him by *Vulcan*, was contested by *Ulysses* and *Ajax*; and the former obtained it. The earliest legends of this hero are the most pleasing. He was honoured with sacrifices and temples in many parts of Greece.

Achilles Ta'tius, the writer of a species of novel or romantic love story, called the *Adventures of Leucippe and Clitophon*. He lived about 600, A. D.

Achille'um, a town of Troas, on the Hellespont, near Sigeum, where the hero *Achilles* was said to be buried.

Achilleus, made himself emperor in Egypt about 292, A. D., and was taken and put to death by *Diocletian* in 297, A. D.

Acida'lia, a name of *Venus*, from a fountain near *Orchomenus*, in Greece.

A'cis, a shepherd of Sicily, according to *Ovid*, who was preferred by the nymph *Galatea* to the Cyclops *Polyphemus*, and crushed by him under a mass of rock, but changed into a streamlet.

Acon'tius, a handsome youth, celebrated by *Ovid* for the stratagem by which he procured the hand of *Cydippe*.

A'cræ, a town of Sicily, founded by the *Syracusans*, in about 665, B. C., on the heights to the west of their city.

Acris'ius, a legendary king of *Argos*, father of *Danaë*, and grandfather of *Perseus*. His history will be given under their names.

Acrocerau'nia, a promontory of *Epirus*, running out into the *Adriatic Sea*.

Acrop'olis, the citadel of *Athens*, situated on a rock in the centre of the city, on which stood the *Parthenon*, or temple of *Pallas*, the temple of *Erectheus*, and other buildings of note.

Actæ'on, a famous huntsman, who, according to *Ovid*, was turned into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own hounds, because he had looked upon *Diana* as she was bathing.

Acte, a name of the promontory on which *Mount Athos* stands.

Actium, a headland at the entrance to the Gulf of *Ambracia*, in *Acarmania*, near which *Octavian* defeated the fleet of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, on the 2nd of Sept., 31, B. C., and made himself master of the Roman Empire. [*Nicopolis*.]

Ada'ne, or *Ara'bia Felix*, a port of the *Homerites* at the southern extremity of *Arabia*, and a noted place of trade. It is now *Aden* [see *Gazetteer*], and belongs to the English.

Adiabene, a country of *Assyria*, on the river *Tigris*.

Admæ'tus, a legendary king of *Pheræ*, in *Thessaly*, whom *Apollo* served, as herdsman, when he was banished from heaven.

Ado'nis, a beautiful youth, beloved by *Venus*, and killed by a wild boar, to the intense grief of the goddess. He was afterwards permitted to spend half of any year with her on the earth; and there were yearly festivals in *Phœnicia*, commemorating his death, and his annual return to the upper world.

Adramyt'tium, a town of *Mysia*, standing

on the gulf of the same name, at the mouth of the river *Caicus*.

Adrastus, a legendary king of *Argos*, and one of the seven heroes who fought against *Thebes*. When expelled from his own kingdom by *Amphiarus*, he became king of *Sicyon*; but he afterwards regained his own throne. He was the founder of the *Nemæan games*. He alone escaped in the first war against *Thebes*; and in the second war, his son was the only leader who fell; and he died of grief for him.—A *Phrygian* prince, who, having accidentally killed his brother, took refuge with *Cræsus*, king of *Lydia*, whose son *Atys* he also accidentally slew, and then slew himself.

A'dria, the *Adriatic Sea*, so called from a town of that name, seated between the mouths of the rivers *Athesis* and *Padus*.

Aduat'ici, a tribe of *Belgic Gauls*, who dwelt near the mouths of the rivers *Scaldis* and *Mosa*.

Æacus, a legendary king of the *Myrmidons*, and son of *Jupiter* and *Ægina*. After his death he was made one of the judges in the infernal regions. His descendants were called *Æacides*.

Ædon, the daughter of *Pandareus*, and wife of *Zethus*, who had but one son; and envying the numerous family of her sister-in-law, *Niobe*, attempted to kill her eldest nephew, but by mistake killed her own child, and was turned into a nightingale.

Ædui, or *Hedui*, a numerous and powerful tribe of the *Celtic Gauls*, who dwelt in the centre of the country, between the rivers *Arar* and *Liger*. They had been declared "the friends of the Roman people," 121, B. C.; and having been made independent of the *Sequani* by *Julius Cæsar*, afterwards revolted against him, and were subdued, in 52, B. C.

Ægæ, the original capital of *Macedonia*, and place of burial for its kings.—One of the twelve towns of *Achaia*, which formed the ancient League.

Ægæ'an Sea, *The*, the ancient name of the Archipelago [see *Gazetteer*] which lies between Greece and Asia Minor. [*Cyclades*, *Sporades*.]

Ægæ'on, a name of the Titan *Briareus*.

Ægæ'tes, a group of small islands near to the west coast of Sicily, close to which the Romans defeated the Carthaginians, 241, B. C. and ended the First Punic War.

Ægeus, a legendary king of *Athens*, who, having been dethroned, was restored by his son *Theseus*. He threw himself into the sea, when he saw the black sails of his son's ship on his return from *Crete*, whither he had gone to rid *Athens* of the tribute it had paid *Minos*.

Ægi'ale, the wife of *Diomedes*.

Ægid'ius, a Roman commander, who was chosen king by the Franks, in Gaul, and governed there independently in the decline of the Empire. He died 464, A. D.

Ægi'na, a small and rugged island in the *Saronic Gulf*, originally colonised by *Achæans* and *Dorians*, and the seat of a powerful and wealthy state before 500, B. C. It long resisted the supremacy of *Athens*; but it was at length conquered, and all its people banished, 430, B. C. The silver coins of *Ægina* circulated through-

out the Grecian world; and it was famous for the cultivation of the fine arts, particularly of sculpture. The legends of Greece derived its name from a daughter of the river-god Asopus; who bore a son to Jupiter, called *Æacus*; for whom ants were changed into men, and called Myrmidons.

Ægira, one of the towns of Achaia, which joined in the Achæan League.

Ægisthus, a legendary king of Argos, who, during the absence of *Agamemnon* at Troy, seduced his wife *Clytemnestra*; and with her assistance murdered him on his return. He was afterwards killed by *Orestes*, the son of *Agamemnon*.

Ægium, the chief city of Achaia.

Ægospotamos, a river of Thrace, running into the Hellespont, near the mouth of which Lysander defeated the Athenian fleet, which was, in fact, the end of the Peloponnesian War, 405, B. C.

Ægyptus, brother of *Lanaus*, and king of Egypt; his fifty sons were married to the fifty daughters of his brother [*Danaïdæ*], and all but one murdered on the wedding night.

Ægyptus, the country now called Egypt [see *Gazetteer*]. It properly consisted of the valley of the river *Nile* alone, between *Æthiopia* and the Sea and a few spots in the adjacent desert. It was one of the earliest seats of regular government, commerce, arts, and manufactures; but the greater part of its history before its conquest by the Persian king *Cambyzes*, B. C. 525, consists of lists of kings, whose chronological succession it is quite impossible to determine; and incredible fables. The names and exploits of a few of its sovereigns, in the latter part of that period, are, however, clearly ascertained; and some of the most interesting facts of their history are recorded in the Old Testament. And it was in these imperfectly-known times, that the pyramids, and other architectural marvels of Egypt, were built. For two hundred years after the invasion of *Cambyzes*, during which time it was a subject state of the Persian Empire, it was regarded as the foremost land for science and civilization. In 332, B. C., it was wrested from Persia by *Alexander the Great*; and under the Macedonian kings, called the *Ptolemies*, it reached its highest point of historic grandeur and renown. Under the Romans, from 30, B. C., as under the Persians, it retained all its intellectual supremacy; and it did not utterly fall until it was conquered by the Mohammedans under *Amru*, 638, A. D. Its great geographical divisions were the Thebaid (now Upper Egypt), Heptanomis (now Middle Egypt), and the Delta (now Lower Egypt), or the great alluvial level at the embouchures of the Nile. For further details see the names of its chief cities, &c.

Ælia Capitolina, a name given to Jerusalem by the Emperor Hadrian.

Ælian, *Claudius*, called "the Sophist," a Roman writer, who lived about 225, A. D. He wrote in Greek; and one of his works which we have is a collection of historical anecdotes, &c., and the other is about animals.

Ællo, the name of one of the Harpies.

Æmilian Way, one of the great Roman roads in Italy; it extended from Ariminum to Milan and Aquileja.

Æne'as, a legendary hero of Troy, son of *Venus* and *Anchises*, and married to *Creusa*. He is represented in the *Iliad* as one of the bravest and noblest of the defenders of *Ilium*; and his name was synonymous with filial piety, because he was said to have carried off his aged father on his own back from the flames of the city, when it was at length taken. According to Roman legends, after many wanderings, he found a settled home in *Latium*, where he became the remote ancestor of the Roman people.

Ænesidemus, a sceptical philosopher, who lived shortly before the Christian Era.

Æoles, one of the great Grecian families, the principal settlements of which were in Asia Minor, on the coast of the *Ægean Sea*.

Æolia, or *Æolis*, the maritime tract of Asia Minor, from Troas to the Cumæan Gulf, in which were the chief settlements of the *Æolians*. Their cities were banded together in a league; but in later times they were subject to Persia.

Æolia, a group of islands to the north of Sicily, now called the Lipara Isles.

Æolus, the legendary progenitor of the *Æolian Greeks*. He was represented as one of the sons of *Hellen*, the brother of *Dorus*, and uncle of *Ion*.—The legendary god of the winds, according to the later writers.

Æpytus, a legendary king of Messenia. He revenged the death of his father *Cresphontes*, and killed *Polyphontes*, who had usurped his throne.

Æqui, one of the old Italian tribes, which resisted so stoutly the supremacy of Rome. They were subdued in the beginning of the 4th century B. C., but rebelled and were completely subjugated 302, B. C.

Ærope, the wife of *Atræus*, and mother of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*. [*Thyestes*.]

Æsacus, a son of *Priam*, who threw himself into the sea, from grief at the death of *Hesperia*, and was changed into a bird.

Æschines, one of the great orators of Athens, and the rival of *Demosthenes*. He was born about 389, B. C., and after following various occupations, devoted himself to public affairs, and obtained such eminence as an orator, that in 477, B. C., he was appointed one of the ambassadors to Philip, king of Macedonia, to treat concerning peace. On his return he became the defender of Philip; and having been sent on a second embassy to his court, he exposed himself to an accusation of treason; which, however, he converted into a triumph by successfully charging his accuser, *Timarchus*, of immorality. *Demosthenes*, who was also his opponent in policy, repeated the accusation; but the charge was not tried until after the disastrous overthrow of Grecian freedom at *Chæroneia* in 338, B. C., when *Ctesiphon* proposed to reward the patriotism of *Demosthenes*, by the public presentation of a golden crown to him. For this he was accused by

Æschines, and when the trial came on, in 330, B. C., Demosthenes undertook his defence. The result was the most complete defeat of *Æschines*, who immediately left Athens; and after a time opened a school for oratory at Rhodes. He died at Samos, 314, B. C. Several of his speeches have been preserved to our own day.

Æschylus, the grandest of all the tragic poets of Greece. He was born 525, B. C. He was personally engaged in the famous battles of *Marathon*, *Salamis*, and *Platæa*. He had then already devoted himself to the Muses; but not till he was 41 years old did he gain the tragic prize. He afterwards carried it off 12 times; but when it was given to his much younger rival *Sophocles*, 468, B. C., he went to Syracuse, to the court of Hiero, who was a liberal patron of learning. Once more he appears to have visited Athens; but he died in Sicily, at Gela, 456, B. C. It was said that he was killed by an eagle's letting fall a tortoise upon his bald head, mistaking it for a stone. Of his 70 tragedies, we have but 7 remaining; but 3 of them form one complete exhibition, which was called a *Trilogy*; and of the others, one is the *Prometheus Bound*, which is placed amongst the noblest examples of dramatic poetry.

Æsculapius, or *Asclepius*, the god of the healing art. There were various myths respecting him; but the most commonly received, represented him as the son of Apollo, and as killed by Jupiter, lest men should learn the secret of immortality. He was worshipped at Epidaurus, and the serpent was sacred to him. About 400, B. C., on occasion of a pestilence, his worship was introduced into Rome.

Æson, the father of *Jason*, who was made young again in extreme old age, by the enchantress *Medea*.

Æsopus, the celebrated writer of fables, who lived about 575, B. C. He was most probably born in *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor; and was a slave, until his master gave him his freedom. The inhabitants of Delphi were said to have killed him, by throwing him over a precipice. He did not write any of his fables, but very probably some of those that are common to all countries now, were of his invention.

Æsopus, *Clau'dius*, the most famous tragic performer of Rome, who lived in the earlier part of the 1st century B. C.

Æstui, the people who lived on the coast of the Baltic and used to sell amber to the traders from the Mediterranean.

Æthali'des, one of the *Argonauts*, whose spirit *Pythagoras* asserted to have transmigrated into himself.

Æthi'opes, the common name of all the very dark races of Africa, and Southern Asia; but particularly, the people who inhabited *Æthiopia*.

Æthio'pia, the country of eastern Africa, adjacent to Upper Egypt, on the south. It consisted of several different states or provinces, of which *Meroë* was the principal; but at a later period it was one kingdom, of considerable wealth and power. It never formed part of the Empire of Rome; but it appears to have been converted to Christianity in the very first years of the Christian Church. Some of

its ancient monuments, which closely resemble those of Egypt, remain to this day.

Æt'na, the celebrated volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily. Under it, according to the ancient legends, Jupiter buried *Enceladus*, when he defeated the *Titans*; and there his thunderbolts were prepared by *Vulcan* and the *Cyclopes*. Several eruptions are spoken of in the period B. C.—A town of Sicily, at the foot of the volcano, built by the *Catanæans*, about 460, B. C. It was also called *Inessa*.

Æto'lia, a country of the mainland of Greece, lying between *Epirus* and the *Corinthian Gulf*, and between *Acarmania* and *Locris*. Very little is known about it until the later period of Grecian history, when it was the seat of a League, which at first was the antagonist of the *Achæan League*, but afterwards resisted both Macedonia and Rome. It never became so famous as the *Achæan League*; and it fell together with it; the country being included in the great Roman province of *Achaia*, in 146 B. C.

Ætolus, a legendary king of Elis, and founder of *Ætolia*, who was son of *Endymion*.

Afra'nus, a Roman comic writer, who lived about 100, B. C. Almost all his writings have been lost.—A military commander under Pompey, who was defeated by *Julius Cæsar* in Spain, in 49, B. C.; and who, sharing in the fall of his chief at *Pharsalia*, was at last taken and killed in Africa, in 46, B. C.

Africa, the southmost of the three great continents composing the Old World. It was called by the Greeks *Libya*. Little more than the northern or Mediterranean coast, and the countries immediately adjoining, were known to the ancients; who, nevertheless, believed that the ocean flowed to the south of it; and they said, that the Egyptian king, Pharaoh Necho, in the 6th century B. C., had caused his fleet to sail quite round it. Some travellers, of whom Herodotus heard in Egypt, appear to have penetrated farther south than the equator, for it was reported that they had seen the sun rise in the west, and set in the east. Egypt was the country of Africa with which the ancients were best acquainted. [See the names of other countries in Africa.]—The name of the Roman Province erected after the end of the Punic wars, 146, B. C., out of the territory of *Carthage*. It was one of the great corn-growing countries; and abounded in wealthy and populous cities, which will be noticed under their several names.

Agam'e'des, a famous architect of legendary times. With his brother *Trophonius* he was engaged in the erection of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and of the treasury of king Hyrieus. One tale represents the god as rewarding their father's piety and skill by death, as the best gift to man: another says that they contrived the means of entering the treasury secretly for plunder, and that Agamedes being caught in a snare, in the treasury, Trophonius cut off his head, to prevent detection.

Agamem'non, the king of Mycenæ, who commanded the Greeks at the siege of

IN ACTOREM MALI SEPE RECIDIT MALUM.—MISCHIEF OFTEN RETURNS UPON THE AUTHORS OF IT.

ANIMI ACIES CECATUR ERRORIBUS.—THE SIGHT OF THE MIND IS DARKENED BY ERRORS.

Troy. He was the son of *Atræus* and brother of *Menelaus*. It was his daughter *Iphigenia* who was chosen as the victim of Diana, when the fleet was detained at *Aulis*. His quarrel with *Achilles* is the subject of the *Iliad* of *Homer*; which celebrates his wisdom and bravery. He was murdered by *Ægisthus*, with the assistance of his wife *Clytemnestra*, after his return from Troy; and his son *Orestes* revenged his death.

Aganippe, the nymph of a fountain of that name, at the base of Mount *Helicon*, consecrated to the Muses.

Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, was the son of a potter, and learned that lowly craft. He was for a time a robber, and then a soldier, and, attracting the notice of his commander, was promoted by him, and afterwards enabled, by a fortunate marriage, to obtain great wealth. He now began his attempts to overthrow the constitution of his native city; and was twice banished by those who supported it. But having collected an army, he at length made himself master of Syracuse, 317, B. C., and secured his victory by the massacre of his opponents. His next efforts were directed to the subjugation of the whole island of Sicily, which involved him in a war with *Carthage*, and led to his invasion of Africa. In 306, B. C., he styled himself king; and he was afterwards engaged in various wars for the purpose of extending and confirming his power. He died 289, B. C., very probably from poison.

Agésilæus, one of the most famous kings of Sparta. He became king 399, B. C.; and from the year 396 to 394, commanded against the Persians in Asia Minor with great success. He defeated the other Grecian states which were allied against Sparta, at *Coronea*; and for several years maintained the supremacy of his state in Greece, by his arms. When *Epaminondas*, by his surprising victories, gained the supremacy for *Thebes*, Agésilæus could only keep Sparta itself from his power. He died in 361, B. C., in Egypt, whither he had gone to assist the native princes, who had rebelled against Persia.

Agis, the name of several kings of Sparta, one of whom, about 240, B. C., endeavoured to restore the institutions of *Lycurgus*; and was put to death by the Ephors, or supreme judges of the state.

Aglaiæ, the name of one of the *Graces*.

Agraulos, a mythical heroine of Athens, in whose temple the young citizens took their first oath of fidelity to their country in war.

Agriola, *Cnæus Julius*, a Roman commander, who was governor of Britain for 7 years, during which he greatly consolidated and extended the Roman conquests here. He first visited this country as a lieutenant to *Suetonius Paulinus* in 60, A. D.; but after being consul in 77, A. D., he was appointed governor. He put down Druidism, defeated the warlike tribes of Scotland, raised a great rampart across the island to restrain their attacks, and first of all sailed quite round the island. He largely assisted in civilizing, or Romanizing, the inhabitants, and was the

wisest ruler recorded here before the days of the great Saxon kings. He died in 93, A. D., and his son-in-law *Tacitus*, the historian, believed that he had been poisoned by order of *Domitian*.

Agrirentum, a Greek city of Sicily, on the southern coast, founded early in the sixth century B. C., which flourished for a time; and had rulers famous for their cruelty and crimes, such as *Phalaris*; was destroyed by the Carthaginians, in 405; and built again, and was a place of some wealth and grandeur, when the Romans conquered it in 210, B. C. It is now called *Girgenti*.

Agrippa, *Mar'cus Vipsanius*, the favourite and friend of the Emperor Augustus, born 63, B. C.; who took part in most of the great events of his time, was married to the daughter of his great patron, and died 12, B. C.

Agrippina, the daughter of *M. V. Agrippa*, who was married to *Germanicus Cæsar*; and one of whose children was the Emperor *Caligula*. *Tiberius* banished her, because he hated and feared her, on account of her popularity, and she died in 33, A. D.—The daughter of *Germanicus Cæsar*, who was married first to *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and afterwards to the Emperor *Claudius*. The Emperor *Nero* was her son by her first husband. She was one of those prodigies of crime which have made the history of Rome under the Empire so terrible. She was assassinated by the orders of her own son, in 59, A. D.

Ahenobarbus, *Cnæus Domitius*, a Roman who took part in the civil contests of the 1st century B. C. He was on the side of *Pompey* against *Cæsar*, he joined *Brutus*, after *Cæsar's* death, and he served under *Antony* in the East; but when the war broke out between him and *Augustus* he deserted to the other party, and died soon afterwards, of shame, as was said, in 31, B. C.—The husband of *Agrippina*, and father of the Emperor *Nero*.

Ajax, one of the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war, the son of *Telamon* of Salamis; whose strength and courage are celebrated in the *Iliad*. When the armour of *Achilles* was assigned to *Ulysses*, he lost his reason and killed himself.—Another hero of the same time; son of *Oileus*, king of *Locris*; famous for his swiftness of foot; who perished in a storm on his return to Greece, through the wrath of *Neptune*, because he had defiled the temple of *Minerva*.

Alani, one of the Tatar tribes which migrated from Asia in the 3rd century A. D.; and afterwards joined the *Vandals* in ravaging Spain and conquering Africa.

Alaric, king of the Goths, who was engaged through almost all the time of his appearance in history, in wars against the decaying Roman Empire. In 408, and 409, A. D., he twice besieged Rome; and the Emperors *Attalus* and *Honorius* owed their possession of the throne to him. In 410, A. D., he took and sacked the Imperial city; and soon afterwards died.

Alba Longa, the Latin city on the Alban Mount, not far from Rome, which was one of the first to fall before the power of the rising state. It was destroy-

ed during the legendary times, when, as it was said, *Tullus Hostilius* was king.

Alba'nia, a country to the north of the Caucasian Mountains, near the Caspian Sea; where the *Alans* lived.

Albi'nus, *Clo'dius*, who was governor of Britain in 192, A. D., was declared Cæsar, or subordinate Emperor, by *Severus*, in the following year; but in 197, was defeated and killed by him in Gaul.

Al'bion, one of the names of Britain.

Al'bis, the river of Germany now called the Elbe.

Albu'nea, a nymph who presided over a grove and a fountain not far from Tibur in Italy.

Alcæ'us, a Grecian poet, born at *Mytilene*, who flourished near the end of the 7th century, B. C. He invented a lyrical metre, called after him *Alcaic*.

Alce'stis, the wife of *Admetus*.

Alcibi'ades, an Athenian famous for his beauty, his bravery, his political ability, his wealth, and his vices. He was the friend, but not the follower, of *Socrates*; a kinsman, but not an imitator, of *Pericles*. In early life he was remarkable for the ostentatious use of his riches, with which he sought to dazzle not Athens alone, but the whole Grecian world. Afterwards he entered on political life, showed himself equally energetic in war and in diplomacy, and raised himself to the head of the party he had espoused. He was the counsellor of the disastrous expedition against *Syracuse*, 415, B. C.; and would have been involved in it, had he not been accused of taking part in the mutilation of the *Hermæ* (terminal figures of *Mercure*, set up as guardians of the public streets), which occurred during the preparation of the expedition. He escaped to *Sparta*, and for some years acted in hostility to Athens, until, in 411 B. C., his sentence of banishment was reversed, and he was placed in command of the Athenian forces in Asia. Under him they gained several splendid victories, and took the cities of *Chalcedon* and *Byzantium*. He returned to Athens in 407, B. C., and was received most enthusiastically, as the saviour of his country. But in the next year, the fleet having been defeated at *Notium*, whilst he was absent, he was dismissed from the command. He continued to reside abroad, and after the final defeat of the Athenians at *Ægospotamus*, having been sentenced to banishment at home, he went over into Asia, to *Pharnabazus*, intending to visit *Artaxerxes*, king of Persia. But his house was attacked and set on fire one night, by a band of assassins, and he was killed. This happened in 404, B. C., when he was about 45 years old.

Alci'des, a name of *Hercules*.

Alcin'ous, the legendary king of the *Phæacians*, according to the *Odyssey*, who was visited by *Ulysses* in the course of his wanderings.

Al'ciphron, a Greek letter-writer, who lived near the end of the 2nd century A. D.

Al'cithoe, daughter of *Minyas*, who, according to the legend, was changed into a bat, for opposing the worship of *Bacchus*. Her sisters shared her fault and her punishment.

Alcmæ'on, son of *Amphiaras* and *Eriphyle*. He joined in the war against *Thebes*; and returning at the end of it, as the legend tells, killed his mother, as he had been commanded by his father. He was afterwards haunted by the *Furies*, until he was purified by *Phegeus*, whose daughter *Alphesibæa* he married. Being driven out of that land by the curse which visited it on account of his crime, he married *Calirhoë*, daughter of *Achelous*; but returning to fetch some presents he had given his former wife, he was killed by *Phegeus*.

Alcmæon'idæ, an Athenian family, which was banished on account of the death of *Cylon*, 612, B. C. They rebuilt the temple at *Delphi*, with great splendour; and were reinstated in Athens, in 510 B. C.

Alc'man, a lyric poet of *Sparta*, but a *Lydian* by birth, and a slave. He flourished in the 7th century B. C.

Alcmæ'na, daughter of *Electryon*, king of *Mycenæ*, and the wife of *Amphitryon*, who, according to the legend, was the mother of *Hercules*, by *Jupiter*. Her son by *Amphitryon* was named *Iphicles*.

Alcy'one, daughter of *Æolus*, and wife of *Ceyx*. Her husband having been drowned in a storm, she threw herself into the sea; but the gods changed them both into kingfishers; and hence, says the legend, calm weather which happens at the breeding time of these birds, is called *halcyon days*.

Alec'to, the name of one of the *Furies*.

Al'emanni, or *Al'amanni*, a Teutonic tribe which occupied Germany, and was continually at war with Rome, in the 3rd and 4th centuries A. D. They finally settled in that country, and thence it has been called by the French *L'Allemagne*.

Alexander, a king of *Epirus*, and uncle to *Alexander the Great*, who was defeated and killed near *Pandosia* in Italy, 326, B. C.

Alexander, surnamed the *Great*, the third king of *Macedonia* of this name, the son of *Philip II.* and *Olympias*, and born at *Pella* in the night on which the temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* was burnt down by *Herostratus*, in 356, B. C. The philosopher *Aristotle* was engaged by his father as his teacher; and he evinced the most remarkable precocity of practical genius. When only eighteen, he distinguished himself at the battle of *Chæronea*, and secured the victory by his astonishing courage and ability. In 336, B. C., at the age of twenty, he became king on the murder of his father; and immediately made preparations to carry out the projected war against Persia. But he was compelled first to put his kingdom into a condition of safety, which he did by over-running *Thrace*, and striking terror into the barbarians who lived to the north of *Macedonia*, and beyond the *Danube*; and by inflicting upon *Thebes* the most appalling chastisement, destroying the city, and massacring, or selling into slavery, all its inhabitants. Early in 334, B. C., at the head of an army of less than 40,000 men, only 5000 being cavalry, he crossed the *Hellespont* into Asia; entirely defeated a Persian army on the *Granicus*, conquered all the western part of Asia Minor, and reached *Gordium* (where he

APPARERE NON FACIT ESSE.—TO APPEAR SO, DOES NOT PROVE A THING REALLY TO BE SO.

cut the famous Gordian Knot, as an omen of his future successes) by the winter. Thence he advanced through Cilicia to Issus, where he routed *Darius* in person. Tyre detained him before it for more than half a year, till the summer of 332, B. C.; but Egypt offered no resistance. At the temple of Ammon, in the Libyan desert, he first asserted pretensions to divinity; and before leaving the country, he founded *Alexandria*. Marching thence in 331, B. C., he at length, in autumn, completely defeated and dispersed the Persian forces, at Arbela, and was master of the great Empire of the East, the ancient cities of which opened their gates to him. In the four following years he pushed his conquests still farther into the heart of Asia; and added *Bactria*, *Sogdiana*, and the region watered by the Indus, to his dominions. But his adoption of the manners and dress of Persia, his insufferable pride, and the ingratitude he showed to his most faithful servants (one of whom, *Parmenion*, he put to death on a false charge of treason), disgusted his troops, and he was compelled to retrace his steps. Sending his ships back by the Persian Gulf, he crossed *Caramania*, and arrived at Susa in 325, B. C. Thence he returned to *Babylon*; and after one short campaign, whilst revolving the most magnificent schemes for consolidating his conquests, and making the city of Babel the worthy capital of his wide realms, he was suddenly cut off by a fever, in the early summer of 323, B. C., in the thirty-third year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign.

Alexandria, the capital of Egypt under the Macedonian kings, built by Alexander the Great, 322, B. C., on the coast of the Mediterranean in front of Lake Mareotis. Its position was chosen with such judgment, that it soon engrossed all the trade between Europe and the East, and being beautified and adorned by the earlier Ptolemies, it was long famed throughout the world for its splendour, its wealth, and the learning which was consequently attracted to it. It was taken by Julius Cæsar in the Alexandrian war, 47, B. C.; and its importance was diminished by the growth of the imperial city of Constantinople. But it retained much of its ancient renown till it was taken by Amru, 641, A. D. Its Lighthouse, on the island of Pharos, was one of the wonders of the world; and its Library was the most extensive that was ever collected in ancient times. Philosophy and theology were both studied with great diligence here, and amongst the many works which proceeded from it, the Septuagint, or Greek translation of the Old Testament, may be reckoned the most important of all. See the *Gazetteer* for an account of the modern city.

Algidus, a mountainous region, not far from Rome, which the Æquians usually occupied in their wars with the republic.

Alimentus, *Lucius Cin'cius*, a Roman historian, who lived near the end of the 3rd century B. C.

Al'lia, a river of Italy, running into the Tiber, on which the Romans were de-

feated by the Gauls, when they invaded the country under Brennus, 390, B. C.

Allobro'ges, a tribe of ancient Gauls, who lived between the Alps and the Rhone, and were reduced by Quintus Fabius Maximus, in 121, B. C. They disappear from history shortly after the wars of Cæsar in Gaul.

Alo'eus, legendary son of Neptune and Canace, whose wife, Iphimedia, had two sons by Neptune, *Otus* and *Ephialtes* (commonly called *Aloëidæ*), who were two of the most daring of the Titans in their wars against Jupiter. They once made the god Mars their prisoner for a long time; and in the war, though they were but nine years old, they nearly succeeded in taking Olympus by escalade, piling mountain on the top of mountain. They were killed by Apollo.

Alpes, the range of mountains, the loftiest in Europe, which completely encircle the northern extremity of Italy. Various names were giving to different portions of the range, as Maritime Alps, Cottian Alps, Graian Alps, Lepontine Alps, &c., most of which have been retained to the present day. They were inhabited by several fierce and hardy tribes, which long resisted the arms of Rome. *Hannibal's* passage of the Alps in as much celebrated in ancient history as that of Napoleon in modern times. But they were frequently crossed by armies afterwards. For their physical peculiarities, &c., see the *Gazetteer*.

Alphesibœ'a, daughter of Phegeus, married to *Alcmæon*, who (as the legend says) gave her, as a nuptial present, the necklace which *Polynices* had given to his mother, to induce her to betray her husband *Amphiaraus*.

Alphe'us, a river of *Peloponnesus*, which flows for part of its course under-ground; whence arose the legend of the river-god, called *Alpheus*, pursuing the nymph *Arethusa*, who was protected by Diana.

Althæ'a, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Æneus, according to the legends. She threw on the fire the billet of wood, on which the life of her son *Meleager* depended, when she heard that he had killed his uncles; and when he died in consequence, she killed herself.

Alyat'tes, father of *Cræsus*, and king of Lydia, early in the 6th century B. C. His tomb still remains in the neighbourhood of Sardis.

Amalthe'a, the mythical goat which was the nurse of Jupiter when an infant. Its horn which was broken off, became the Horn of Plenty. Both the goat and its horn were afterwards placed amongst the stars.

Amas'ia, a city on the river *Iris*, in Asia Minor, the capital of the kingdom of *Pontus*.

Amas'is, king of Egypt, 570, B. C.; who joined the revolters against *Apries*, and obtained his throne. He encouraged the Greek traders, and opened all the ports of the country to their ships, allowing them at the same time to build temples, &c. He died in 525, B. C., and Egypt was conquered by *Cambyses* of Persia.

Amas'tris, wife of Xerxes, king of Per-

ITA FUGIAS, UT NE PRÆTER CASAM.—RUN NOT OUT OF ONE EXTREME INTO ANOTHER.

sia.—Daughter of Darius, king of Persia, married, finally, to *Lysimachus*, who had been one of the generals of Alexander the Great. She founded a city, called after herself, on the coast of the Euxine.

Am'azons, a legendary nation of female warriors, inhabiting the north-east part of Asia Minor. They were said to have invaded Greece, in the time of *Theseus*, and to have helped *Priam*, when his city was besieged by the Greeks. They were governed by a queen; *Hippolyte* was queen in the days of *Hercules*, and *Penthesilea* at the siege of *Troy*. The existence of this strange nation was so firmly believed, that they said *Thalestris*, their queen at the time, visited Alexander the Great during his triumphant march through Asia Minor. Later writers said that they allowed the visits of the *Gargareans*, once a year, for the purpose of keeping their nation in existence; and that they cut off the right breasts of all their female children, that they might be better able to use the bow, and sent away all the male children to the *Gargareans*. Greek sculpture has repeatedly treated of the combats between the Greeks and the *Amazons*.

Ambracia, a town of Epirus, on the north side of a gulf called, after it, the *Ambracian Gulf*. It was founded by *Corinth* about the middle of the 7th century, B. C., and for a long time was reckoned an *Aeolian* city. In the beginning of the 3rd century, B. C., it was given up to *Pyrrhus* of Epirus; and later in the same century it joined the *Ætolian League*. It was taken by the Romans in 89, B. C.; and when *Augustus* founded *Nicopolis* he removed the inhabitants of *Ambracia* into it.

Ambro'nes, a tribe of Gauls, who invaded the Roman territory, 102, B. C., in company with the *Teutons* and the *Cimbrians*, and were defeated by *Marius* at *Aquæ Sextiæ*.

Am'ida, a city in Greater Armenia, on the *Tigris*, the scene of many engagements between the Romans and the Persians in the later days of the Empire.

Ami'sus, a city of Pontus, in Asia Minor, on the Euxine.

Ammia'nus Marcelli'nus, a Roman historian, of the 4th century, A. D. He served under the emperor *Julian the Apostate* in his Persian war.

Am'mon, or *Amu'n*, a deity of Egypt, whose temple in an oasis in the Libyan Desert *Alexander the Great* visited, to claim the honour of being his son. He was regarded by the Romans and Greeks as the same as *Jupiter*.

Ampelu'sia, a promontory of Mauritania, near the Straits of *Gades*.

Amphiara'us, a mythic prophet and king of Argos. He was the son of *Oicles* and *Hypermnestra*, and married to *Eriphyle*, the sister of *Adrastus*. His wife persuaded him to join in the famous expedition against Thebes, having been bribed to do so by *Polynices*, who gave her the necklace of *Harmonia*. He foresaw his fate in this war, and commanded his men to revenge his death. See *Alcæon*. The earth opened and received him, as he

fled from *Perichlymenus*, and he was made immortal, and afterwards worshipped in every part of Greece. There was a famous oracle on the spot where he disappeared.

Amphi'ctyon, the son of *Dæcalion* and *Pyrrha*; and the mythic founder of the celebrated *Amphietyon Council*, which used to meet every spring at *Thermopylæ*. This was the most important confederacy amongst the Greeks, and it existed till the overthrow of Grecian Liberty by Philip of Macedonia. Its fall was occasioned by Philip's obtaining a seat and a vote in it, although he did not belong to any one of the Hellenic races; but it lingered on till at least the 2nd century, A. D., after which it is heard of no more.

Amphiloch'ia, a part of the country of *Acarmania*, so called from the *Amphilochians*, who lived there.

Amphilochus, a legendary prophet, and one of the sons of *Amphiaraus*, who took part in the war with Thebes, and afterwards in the Trojan war. He also joined in the murder of his mother. He was killed at Mallos in Cilicia by *Mopsus*, a rival prophet, in consequence of some dispute about that town.

Amphi'on, with *Zethus*, twin-sons of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*. They attacked Thebes, and killed its king, *Lycus*, because he had put away their mother and married *Dirce*; whom they also killed with the greatest barbarity. They were said to have fortified Thebes by playing upon a lyre, which *Mercury* gave to *Amphion*. *Niobe* was the wife of *Amphion*, and when she and her numerous children were slain by *Apollo*, he killed himself.

Amphilip'olis, a Macedonian city, on the river *Strymon*, which almost encompassed it, whence the name. The Athenians planted a colony there in 437, B. C., and it was an object of fierce contention, on account of its importance, until it was taken by Philip, 358, B. C.; after which it has no place in history.

Amphis'sa, a town of the *Ozolian Locrians*, not far from *Delphi*. The inhabitants ventured to bring the *Crissæan plain*, which was consecrated to *Apollo*, into cultivation, and the *Amphietyonic Council* made war upon them for doing so; and destroyed their town in 338, B. C. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was taken by the Romans.

Amphitrite, the wife of *Neptune*, and presiding goddess of the sea, according to the most common legends. She is sometimes called a daughter of *Nereus*, and sometimes of *Oceanus*: *Triton* was one of her children.

Amphit'ryon, the son of *Alcæus* and *Hippodome*, and married to *Alcmene*. His history is a complete tangle of legends, closely resembling the northern fairy tales. His wife was the mother of *Hercules* by *Jupiter*; and his own son was named *Iphicles*. He was killed in a war with *Erginus*, king of *Minyæ*.

Amphrysus, a river of Thessaly, near which *Apollo* fed the flocks of *Admetus*.

Amy'clæ, a Lacedæmonian village, not far from *Sparta*. It was a place of some note before the Dorian conquest of *Pelo-*

ponnesus; and Castor and Pollux were said to have been born there. But after it was taken by *Teleclus*, it lost almost all its importance.

An'ycus, a son of Neptune, and a great boxer, killed by Pollux, whom he had, according to his custom, challenged for the purpose of killing.

Amy'mone, one of the *Danaiidæ*, and mother of *Nauplius* by Neptune.

Amy'n'tas, king of Macedonia from 393 to 369, B. C. He assassinated Pausanias, and so obtained the crown; and he assisted the Spartans in the Olynthian war, but was careful to maintain peace with Athens. One of his sons was the celebrated *Philip*, who overthrew the freedom of Greece.

Amytha'on, the son of *Cretheus*, and father of *Bius* and *Melampus*.

Anachar'sis, a famous Scythian traveller, who visited Athens in the time of *Solon*, in the beginning of the 6th century, B. C.

Anac'reon, the celebrated lyric poet of Teos, who flourished in the latter part of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th century, B. C. *Polycrates* of Samos was his great patron; and he visited Athens when *Hipparchus* was in power there.

Anacto'rium, a town on the Ambracian Gulf, founded by the Corinthians, in the end of the 7th century, B. C. It was one of those depopulated by Augustus when he founded *Nicopolis*.

Anaxag'oras, the famous philosopher of Clazomene, in Ionia, who maintained the existence of a supreme deity as the cause of all things, and was in consequence accused by the Athenians of impiety, and fined and banished. He flourished throughout the greater part of the 5th century, B. C.

Anaxar'chus, a philosopher of Abdera, who was pounded to death in a mortar, by *Nieocon*, king of Cyprus, about 323, B. C.

Anaxare'te, a girl of Cyprus, whose lover hung himself before her house, because of her pride, and who was, according to the legend, changed into stone by *Venus*.

Anaximan'der, the successor of *Thales*, in the Ionian school of philosophy; and who flourished in the former half of the 6th century, B. C.

Anaxim'encs, the successor of *Anaximander* in the Ionian school of philosophy; who flourished in the latter half of the 6th century, B. C.

Anca'us, an Arcadian prince in the legendary times, who took part in the Argonautic expedition, and was killed in the hunt of the Calydonian boar.

Anchi'ale, a Cilician city, not far from the sea-coast, which the Assyrian king *Sardanapalus* was said to have built in one day along with *Tarsus*.

Anchi'ses, a Trojan prince, son of *Capys* and *Themis*. He was so beautiful that *Venus* loved him, and bore him a son, the brave and pious *Aeneas*. According to *Virgil*, he was rescued by his son at the sack of Troy, and accompanied him in his ocean wanderings; but other tales related that he perished because he boasted of the love of the goddess.

Anco'na, a city, standing on the eastern coast of Italy, founded by *Syracuse*, in the

beginning of the 4th century, B. C. It was a considerable sea-port, on account of its fine harbour. For its modern history see the *Gazetteer*.

An'cus Mar'tius, the 4th king of Rome, according to the old legends; and grandson of *Numa*. He conquered the Latins, and is said to have forced them to settle on the Aventine Mount in Rome. He also fortified Mount Janiculum, and colonized *Ostia*; and reigned 24 years.

Ancy'ra, a city of *Galatia*, in Asia Minor; the capital of one of the Gallie tribes which settled there and peopled the country.

Ando'cides, a famous orator of Athens; who was implicated in the mutilation of the *Hermæ*, of which *Alcibiades* was accused; and who, to obtain his own discharge, accused various persons as guilty of the crime. He fell under the sentence of the law upon other occasions, and was banished again and again from Athens. He died soon after his last exile, about 392, B. C.

Andro'cles, a Roman slave, respecting whom is related a wonderful story of the gratitude of a lion. He is said to have extracted a great thorn from the foot of a lion, whilst he was living as a fugitive in Africa, and afterwards being captured, and sentenced to be thrown to the beasts, was recognised by this very lion, and saved in consequence.

Andro'geus, the son of *Minos*, king of Crete, and *Pasiphae*, who was killed by the Athenians, because he won all the prizes at their games. *Minos*, in consequence of this, as the legends say, attacked Athens, and forced it to send 7 young men and 7 young girls every year for the *Minotaur*. See *Theseus*.

Androm'ache, the wife of *Hector*, prince of Troy, daughter of *Eëtion*. At the taking of Troy, she was allotted to *Neoptolemus*, the son of *Achilles*; but some stories related that eventually she married *Heliclus*, brother to *Hector*, who was a petty king in Epirus.

Androm'eda, the daughter of *Cepheus*, king of *Æthiopia*, and his wife *Cassiopea*. Her mother boasted of her beauty as greater than that of the sea nymphs; for which, say the legends, a sea monster ravaged the country, until *Cepheus* should give up his daughter. She was delivered by *Perseus*, who slew the monster, and married her. Her former lover, *Phineus*, was killed at the marriage feast. Along with her father, her mother, and her husband, she found a place amongst the stars.

An'dros, one of the *Cyclades*, in the *Ægean* Sea; sacred to *Bacchus*, because it was so fruitful in wine.

An'gli, a Teutonic tribe, whose original seat was the western bank of the lower Elbe; who, under the foreign designation of Saxons, conquered and colonized Britain, after the Romans relinquished it, in the 6th century, A. D., and laid the foundation for the Anglo-Saxon race and Empire.

An'io, a river of Italy, which runs into the *Tiber*. It was the source of the supply of two of the aqueducts of Rome.

An'ius, son of *Creusa*, by *Apollo*, who

became priest in the temple of the god at Delos.

An'na, sister of *Dido* of Carthage; who took refuge with Æneas in Italy, according to Virgil, after the self-immolation of her sister. But *Lavinia* being jealous of her, she drowned herself in the *Numicius*. There was an old Latin Naiad, called *Anna Perenna*, which Virgil thus identified with this legendary sister of the queen of Carthage.

Antæus, the gigantic son of Neptune and *Tellus*; whom *Hercules* killed in Libya (as the legends relate), holding him up by main strength and strangling him at the same time; for as long as he touched his mother Earth, his strength was inexhaustible.

Antal'cidas, a Spartan diplomatist, who negotiated the celebrated peace, called after him, in 287, B. C. By this treaty, Athens was robbed of almost all her colonies, whilst Sparta gave up scarcely anything; the Greeks in Asia were sacrificed to Persia, and Persia was made the arbiter of Grecian affairs, Sparta acting as her agent, and with her authority.

Antenor, a distinguished Trojan prince, son of *Æsyetes*, of great repute for wisdom. He was opposed to the retaining of Helen, when the Grecian ambassadors demanded her; and acted in concert with the Greeks at the end of the war. The legends which speak of his life after the fall of Troy are very contradictory.

Antias, *Quintus Valerius*, a historian of Rome, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Anticlea, the mother of *Ulysses*, on account of whose long absence, after the fall of Troy, she died of grief.

Anticyra, a town of Thessaly, near which the hellebore was cultivated in great abundance; on which account the name of the town was synonymous with the means of curing madness.

Antigone, the daughter of *Ædipus* and *Jocasta*, who, according to the legend, would not forsake her father after his fate, and in his blindness, but remained with him till his death. Afterwards, when the burial of the bodies of her brothers was forbidden by *Creon*, she buried the body of *Polynices*, and was imprisoned in a subterranean cave, where she killed herself.

Antigonus, the One-eyed, king of Asia, one of the generals of *Alexander the Great*, who shared his Empire amongst them after his death. After a long succession of contests, he reached the object of his ambition; and proclaimed himself king of Asia, in 306, B. C. But fresh contests arose; and he, with his celebrated son *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, were defeated in the battle of Ipsus, in 301, B. C., and *Antigonus* was killed.

Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia, by usurpation; was successful in his wars against Sparta and the Illyrians, and died in 220, B. C.

Antigonus Gon'atas, king of Macedonia, the son of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, after a very unsettled reign, died in 239, B. C.

Antilib'anus, a mountain-ridge in Syria,

running parallel to the ridge called *Lib'anus*, or Lebanon, but much higher.

Antilochus, the son of Nestor, who fell at the siege of Troy by the hand of *Memnon*.

Antimachus, a Greek poet, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Antin'ous, a beautiful youth of Bithynia, the favourite of the Emperor Hadrian, who was accidentally drowned in the Nile; and placed by the Emperor amongst the gods, in 122, B. C.

Antioch'ia, the famous city of Syria in Asia, the capital of the Empire of the *Seleucidæ*, situated on the river Orontes, at a little distance from the sea. *Seleucus Nicator* founded it in 300, B. C., and named it after his father (or son) Antiochus. It became one of the most celebrated Greek cities in Asia, and when Christianity was first preached, it obtained a higher and purer fame. Its modern history is given in the *Gazetteer*.

Antiochus So'ter, king of Syria, son of *Seleucus Nicator*, and actual founder of the Empire of the *Seleucidæ*. He was greatly esteemed by his father; and he fell in battle against the Gauls, who had penetrated into Asia, in 261, B. C.

Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, from 224 to 187, B. C. During his reign he was engaged in hostilities against the Ptolemies of Egypt, against the newly-formed Greek Empires of Parthia and Bactria, and against Rome. Being defeated by *Ptolemy Philopator* near Gaza, 217, B. C., he lost the whole of Palestine, Phœnicia, and the country called *Cœle-Syria*; but about 20 years afterwards he recovered them, and gave them to the young king *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, who had married his daughter *Cleopatra*. The contest with Parthia and Bactria was long, but fruitless. It was not difficult to gain victories; but he could not recover the territories which had been wrested from his empire. With Rome he was most unfortunate. Incited to attack the rising mistress of the world, by the great Carthaginian general *Hannibal*, who had sought and found a refuge in Asia, when his reverses had made his country forgetful of his former glory, Antiochus did not at once act on his determination; nor when he commenced action did he strike at Rome itself. He attempted to reach Italy through Greece, was defeated there in 191, B. C., on the memorable field of *Thermopylæ*; was defeated again in the following year, in Asia Minor, whither the victorious Romans had followed him, and lost all Asia Minor, beside having to pay the cost of the war. Antiochus was murdered in 187, B. C., by the people of *Elymais*, from whom he had hoped to gain some means of paying the Romans.

Antiochus Epiph'anes, king of Syria from 176 to 164, B. C., the son of Antiochus the Great. He made war on Egypt, on account of Palestine and Cœle-Syria, and would have conquered Egypt itself, if the Romans had not interfered, and by their ambassador *Popillius Leenas* forbidden him to pursue his advantages. His oppression of the Jews led to their revolt under the *Maccabees*. He also attempted

SINE LABE DECUS.—LET YOUR HONOUR BE WITHOUT A STAIN.

APPETITUS RATIONI PAREAT.—LET PASSION BE OBEDIENT TO REASON.

to plunder the temples in Elymais, and became a furious madman, and so died.

Anti'ope, the daughter of Nycteus, and mother of *Amphion* and *Zethus*.—An Amazon, sister of *Hippolyte*, brought to *Theseus* by *Hercules*.

Antip'ater, the Regent of Macedonia during the expedition of *Alexander the Great* into Asia. After the death of *Alexander*, he, with *Craterus*, received the command of Greece, and when the Greeks revolted in the hope of regaining their freedom, he defeated them at Crannon, in 322, B. C. In 320, B. C., he took on himself the office of Regent, and died in the same year.

Antip'ater, Procurator of Judæa for the Romans from 47 to 43, B. C. He received this appointment from *Julius Cæsar*; and died from poison in the last-mentioned year. He was the father of *Herod the Great*.

Antip'ater, *Lu'cius Cæ'lius*, a Roman historian, who flourished in the 2nd century, B. C.

Antip'phon, an Athenian orator, who took a prominent part in the revolution which overthrew the democracy, and set up the Council of Four Hundred: for which, when the counter-revolution occurred, in the same year, he was tried and put to death.

Antisthenes, the founder of the *Cynics*. He was a pupil of *Socrates*, and a violent opponent of *Plato*; and he flourished in the middle of the 4th century, B. C., at Athens.

Anti-tau'rus, a mountainous range in *Cappadocia*, in Asia Minor.

Antium, a town of Latium, in Italy.

Anto'nia, the name of two daughters of *Mark Antony* and *Octavia*; the elder married to *Domitius Ahenobarbus*; the younger, to *Drusus*, brother of *Tiberius*, afterwards Emperor.

Antoninus Pius, Emperor of Rome from 138 to 161, A. D. He was the adopted son of *Hadrian*, and was one of the best Emperors that Rome ever had.

Anto'nus, *Mar'cus*, commonly called *Mark Antony*, the triumvir of Rome. He was a warm friend of *Julius Cæsar*, and hastened the conflict between him and *Pompey* in 49, B. C. He took part in the battle of *Pharsalia*; and after *Cæsar's* assassination, hoped to succeed to his authority in Rome; but he was compelled to form an alliance with *Octavian (Augustus)* and *Lepidus*; which was called the *Triumvirate*. The defeat and destruction of the party of *Brutus* and *Cassius* at *Philippi* in 42, B. C., followed. In the division of the Empire which was afterwards made, he received the East, where he was successful in some wars against the *Parthians* and *Armenians*; but threw away the possibility of keeping his ground against *Octavian*, for the sake of *Cleopatra*, the queen of Egypt, with whom he lived in the greatest pomp and luxury at *Alexandria*. He was at length defeated by his cooler rival at *Actium*, in 31, B. C., and shortly afterwards killed himself.

Anu'bis, an Egyptian divinity, represented as a man with a dog's head.

Ao'nides, a name of the *Muses*, from the

old designation of the country in which Mount *Helicon* stood.

Apel'les, the most famous painter of Greece, who flourished in the latter half of the 4th century, B. C. He was the only painter whom *Alexander the Great* allowed to paint his likeness.

Apenninus, the name of the mountain-range running throughout Italy, and joining the Alps against the *Ligurian Sea*.

Aphrodi'te, the Greek goddess of love and beauty, who is better known by the name *Venus*, which the Roman goddess bore.

Apic'ius, the name of several famous gluttons at Rome; one of whom consumed all his property in eating and drinking, and then hanged himself.

A'pis, one of the gods of Egypt, worshipped under the form of a bull at *Memphis*.

Apol'lo, the Greek god of poetry, music, science, &c., and of the sun. He was the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and his twin sister was *Diana*. They were born in *Delos*, where their mother had fled from the jealousy of *Juno*. The *Muses* were his daughters. The mythic stories of him are numerous; and they tell how he slew the great serpent *Python* with his arrows; how he was once expelled from *Olympus*, and became a herdsman to *Admetus* in *Thessaly*; how *Marsyas* contended with him in musical skill; how he scattered pestilence amongst the people with his bright arrows, &c. As the sun-god he was also called *Phæbus*. The Romans borrowed the worship of *Apollo*, and his history, from the Greeks.

Apollo'nia, a city of *Illyria*, which was, during the 1st century, B. C., famous both for trade and for learning.

Apollo'nus of *Tyana*, a philosopher, who flourished during the 1st century, A. D. He himself, or his disciples (for the sake of opposing the progress of Christianity) for him, laid claim to miraculous powers and prophecy. He was a great traveller, and died at *Ephesus*.

Ap'pian Road, one of the great public roads of Italy, running from Rome to *Brundisium*.

Appia'nus, a Roman historian, who flourished in the 2nd century, A. D.

A'pries, king of Egypt in the early part of the 6th century, B. C. In the Old Testament he is called *Pharaoh Hophra*.

Apule'ius, a philosophic romance writer of the 2nd century, A. D., to whom we are indebted for the exquisite myth of *Cupid* and *Psyche*.

Apu'lia, the south-eastern part of Italy, which was colonized chiefly by *Illyrians*, and was subjugated by Rome near the end of the 4th century, B. C.

Aqua Sæ'tica, a town in *Narbonnensian Gaul*, famous for its mineral springs; now called *Aix*. [See *Gazetteer*.] Near it *Marius* defeated the *Teutons* and their allies, in 102, B. C.

Aquile'ia, a city of that part of Italy called *Cisalpine Gaul*, on the coast at the most northerly part of the *Adriatic*; which was a place of great importance under the Empire, but is now only a village.

Aquita'nia, a Roman Province of Gaul, lying next the Pyrenees.

Ara'bia, the country in the southwest angle of Asia, which still bears that name. It was divided into *Arabia Felix*, which was the tract of inhabited country along the west and south coasts; *Arabia Petræa*, which was the mountainous region about the extremity of the Red Sea; and *Arabia Deserta*, which was the desert region in the northern and central part.

Arach'ne, a Lydian girl, who dared to compete with Minerva in weaving, and was turned (as the legends say) into a spider.

Aracho'sia, a province of the Parthian Empire, lying on the Upper Indus, at present called Cabulistan, Candahar, &c. See *Gazetteer*.

Ara'tus, a Greek astronomical poet of the 3rd century, B. C., whose works were translated into Latin by Cicero.—The most famous general and diplomatist of the *Achæan League* in and after 295, B. C. He first gave the League power in Greece, by his high character and his great ability: and he was poisoned by the contrivance of Philip, king of Macedonia, in 213, B. C.

Arax'es, a river of Asia, flowing into the Caspian.

Arba'ces, the founder of the Empire of the Medes; who conquered and destroyed the Assyrian Empire about 875, B. C.

Arbe'la, a city of Assyria, near which *Darius* was finally overthrown by Alexander the Great, in 331, B. C.

Arca'dia, a country of *Peloponnesus*, whose people took no part in any of the great events of Grecian history, until the latest times, when they joined the *Achæan League*. Their principal city was called *Megalopolis*.

Arca'dius, Emperor of the Eastern half of the Roman Empire, from 395 to 408, A. D.

Ar'cas, son of Jupiter and *Calisto*; afterwards changed into the *Little Bear*.

Arcesila'us, a Platonic philosopher, who flourished at Athens in the 3rd century, B. C.

Archela'us, son of *Herod the Great*, who was made ruler of Judæa, Samaria, &c., at his father's death; but was afterwards, in 7, A. D., banished to Gaul.

Ar'chias, a Greek poet, who lived at Rome in the earlier part of the 1st century, B. C.

Archil'ochus, a Greek poet, who invented Iambic verses, and a style of poetry called by his name. He flourished about the beginning of the 7th century, B. C.

Archime'des, the most celebrated mathematician and engineer of ancient times, whose defence of Syracuse, when it was besieged by the Romans, from 214 to 212, B. C., is one of the most remarkable passages in history. He was killed by a soldier when the city was taken.

Arela'te, a city of Gaul, now called *Arles*. See *Gazetteer*.

Are's, the Greek name of the god of war, called by the Romans *Mars*.

Arethu'sa, the nymph who is mentioned in the legend of *Alpheus*.

Arginu'sæ, a cluster of small islands off

Lesbos, near which the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan's, in 406, B. C.

Ar'gonauts, the crew of the ship *Argo*, in which *Jason* went to *Colchis* to obtain the golden fleece. It was one of the most famous of the old Grecian legends.

Ar'gos, the country of *Peloponnesus* in Greece lying between Corinth and Lacedæmon; with a capital of the same name. It was most famous in the mythic and heroic ages; *Phidon* is its great historic king. Afterwards it generally acted under the control of Sparta; until it joined the *Achæan League*, whose fortune it then followed.

Ar'gus, the hundred-eyed guardian of *Io*, after she had been turned into a cow; killed by *Mereury*.

Ariad'ne, daughter of *Minos*, by whose help *Theseus* killed the *Minotaur*; and who, being deserted by him at *Naxos*, was married, according to the legends, by *Bacchus* himself.

Aria'na, the eastern portion of the old Persian Empire, now *Beloochistan*, &c. See *Gazetteer*.

Arimas'pi, a fabulous one-eyed people of *Scythia*, engaged in a perpetual war with griffins, respecting the gold of their land.

Arimi'num, a city of Italy, now *Rimini*.

Ari'on, a famous player on the harp, who (according to the story) lived in the 7th century, B. C.; and having been thrown overboard by some sailors, for the sake of his wealth, was borne to the shore by a dolphin.

Aristar'chus, a grammarian of *Alexandria*, who flourished in the 2nd century, B. C., and was celebrated as a critic of *Homer's* poems.

Aristi'des, the Athenian, who was sur-named the *Just*. He had held the highest posts in the state, before he was banished, according to the custom at Athens (when political rivalry ran high), by ostracism, in 483, B. C. But he did such good service during the battle of *Salamis*, that he was recalled; and afterwards he secured the leadership in the Grecian confederacy for his country. He died in 468, B. C.

Aristip'pus, a Greek philosopher, who founded the *Cyrenaic School*, in the former part of the 4th century, B. C.

Aristode'mus, a legendary hero and king of the *Messenians*; who killed his daughter, when a sacrifice to the gods was demanded by the oracle; and who afterwards slew himself, in despair for his country.

Aristom'enes, the great *Messenian* hero, who boldly, and for a long time successfully, resisted the Spartans in the 3rd war. His history is so mixed with legend, as to be in good part incredible.

Aristoph'anes, the greatest comic poet of antiquity. He flourished during the latter part of the 5th and the beginning of the 4th century, B. C., at Athens. In his famous comedies of the *Clouds*, the *Knights*, the *Birds*, the *Wasps*, the *Frogs*, &c., he ridiculed, with unsparing fun, *Socrates* and the philosophers, *Cleon*, *Pericles*, and the politicians, the Expedition against *Sicily*, the everlasting lawsuits at Athens, the expedients for bringing about

a peace with Sparta, the tragic poets, &c.

Aristot'eles, the celebrated philosopher of *Stagira*. He studied at Athens, under *Plato*; and there he taught, after Alexander the Great, who was his pupil, had become the despot of Greece; and founded a new school, called the Peripatetic, because his lectures were given whilst he "walked about" in the *Lyceum*. He was a most extraordinary man for the extent of his knowledge, and wrote not only on Metaphysics, Morals, Rhetoric, and Logic, but on Natural History also; and his writings have exercised a greater influence over human learning than those of any other author of ancient or modern times. In consequence of the patronage he had always enjoyed from Philip and his son, he was compelled to flee from Athens, on Alexander's death, and he died in Eubœa, in 322, B. C., aged sixty-two years.

Armenia, a country lying to the west of the Caspian Sea, and between Assyria, Syria, Asia Minor, and Scythia. It formed part of the great empire of the *Seleucidæ*, but in the decline of their power, made itself independent; and so remained until one portion of it, called Lesser Armenia, was subjugated by the Emperor Vespasian, in 72, A. D.; whilst the possession of Greater Armenia was contested by Rome and Parthia, or Persia, until the establishment of the kingdom of the *Sassanidæ*, in the former part of the 3rd century, A. D.

Armin'ius, a German warrior, who long resisted the Roman power, in the beginning of the 1st century, A. D. He destroyed the army of *Varus*; but was not successful against *Germanicus*: and was finally killed by his own countrymen.

Armor'ica, the ancient name of Bretagne, in France.

Arret'ium, an important city of *Etruria*, in Italy.

Arria'nus, a Greek historian, of the 2nd century, A. D., who wrote an account of the Expedition of Alexander the Great.

Arsa'ces, the founder of the Empire of *Parthia*, after whom all the kings of his dynasty were called *Arsacidæ*.

Arsin'oë, the name of several eminent females of the family of the *Ptolemies* in Egypt, the first of whom was the mother of *Ptolemy Lagus*.

Artaba'zus, the Persian general who was left with *Mardonius* to attempt the conquest of Greece, in 480, B. C.

Artapher'nes, one of the Persian generals who was defeated at the battle of *Marathon*, in 490, B. C.

Artaxerxes Mnémon, king of Persia, from 405 to 359, B. C. His brother *Cyrus* attempted first to dethrone him; and afterwards his son *Darius* conspired against him, and was punished with death. He was engaged in perpetual wars, but did not achieve any marked successes.

Ar'temis, the Grecian name for the goddess *Diana*.

Artemis'ia, queen of *Caria*, who commanded the Carians when Xerxes invaded Greece, in 481, B. C.—Another queen of

Caria, who built the *Mausoleum*, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.

Arver'ni, a tribe of Aquitanian Gauls, who were finally subjugated by Cæsar, in 52, B. C.

Ascal'aphus, son of *Acheron* and *Nox*, turned into an owl by *Ceres*, because, according to the legend, he disclosed the fact that *Proserpine* had eaten some pomegranate seeds, when Pluto had carried her off into the lower world.

As'calon, a city on the coast of Palestine, to the north of Gaza.

Asca'nus, called also *Iulus*, the son of *Æneas*, according to Virgil, by *Creusa*; but according to others who have related the legend, of *Lavinia*.

Asclépius, the Greek name of *Æsculapius*.

As'era, a city of *Bœotia*, which, as the legends said, was built by *Ephialtes* and *Otus*.

A'sia, now the name of the great eastern continent of the Old World, in ancient times signified, at first, no more than the Asiatic coast of the *Ægean* Sea, and the parts immediately adjacent inland; and the name was borrowed from a mythic daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*. It was employed in this restricted sense, occasionally at least, as late as the time when the Apocalypse of John was written, as the mention of the 7 Churches of Asia shows. But the name was applied more and more widely, as the countries and the people of the East became better known to Europeans, and the need of a common name was felt. The parts of this continent which were well known, were Asia Minor, Assyria, Persia, and part of Arabia; the north-western parts of India, Cabul, and the countries lying next the Caspian, on the east, south, and west, with the rest of Arabia, were partly known; and the most uncertain and unsatisfactory reports and legends prevailed respecting the remainder, of the extent and configuration of which the ancients were totally ignorant. The various countries comprised in it will be treated of separately.

A'sia Mi'nor, the most westerly part of Asia, and for a time the only part called by that name. The countries contained in it, and its great natural features, will be described, each under its own name.

Aso'pus, a river of Sicyon, said in the mythic stories to have been originally a son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, and so changed for his rebellion against Jupiter.

Aspa'sia, an exceedingly beautiful and learned woman of Miletus, who settled at Athens, and became (though not legally, because the Athenian law did not permit the marriage of its natives with those of other places) the wife of *Pericles*. The women of Athens were systematically left ignorant, domestic drudges and mothers of families; *Aspasia* was highly accomplished, and so well able to teach, that *Socrates* himself was not ashamed to learn of her; she was in consequence accused of impiety, but, through the influence of *Pericles*, acquitted. After his death, she is said to have married a dealer in cattle.

Asphalt'ites La'cus, or the Dead Sea, the

southern lake of Palestine, into which the *Jordan* flows.

Assar'acus, a mythic king of Troy, son of *Tros*, and grandfather of *Anchises*.

Assy'ria, the great Asiatic Empire, whose capital was *Nineveh*; but more properly, the country also called *Mesopotamia* and *Babylonia*, or, in its most restricted sense, the tract lying to the east of the *Tigris*, and north of *Babylonia*, the principal part of which was afterwards known as *Adiabene*. The Empire of *Assyria*, according to the best and latest authorities, lasted, though with some changes, from 1273 to 625, or 606, B. C.

Astar'te, one of the names of *Venus*, derived from the Syrian deity of *Ashtaroth*.

As'ter, the famous archer of *Amphipolis*, who was said (during the siege of that city by Philip of Macedonia) to have discharged an arrow at him, inscribed "To Philip's right eye"; and to have blinded him with it. The story adds that Philip caused the shaft to be returned, with a promise to hang the too dexterous bowman, and to have kept the promise when he took the place.

Ast'eria, the daughter of *Cœus*, who, being loved by *Jupiter* and rejecting him, was turned (according to one of the legends) into a quail.

Astræ'a, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, who was goddess of justice, and lived on earth in the Golden Age, and afterwards was made the constellation *Virgo*.

Astræ'us, a Titan, who was said by the legends to have married *Aurora*, and to be the father of the winds.

Ast'ures, a people of Spain, whose country was afterwards called *Asturia*.

Asty'ages, the last king of *Media*, whom *Cyrus* deposed, in 559, B. C.

Asty'anax, the son of *Hector* and *Andromache*, who was said to have been killed by *Neoptolemus*.

Atalan'ta, the daughter of *Iasus* and *Clymene* (according to some legends), who took part in the famous hunt of the *Calydonian* boar. *Meleager* presented the boar's head to her when he killed it. Her father required of those who sought her hand that she should be surpassed in running; and *Milantion* (or *Hippomenes*, as other tales said) outstripped her by the help of the golden apples which *Venus* gave him. Both she and her husband, the legend adds, were turned into lions.

A'te, a goddess, daughter of *Jupiter*, who was banished to earth, where she incited men to evil, and punished them also.

Atel'la, a city of *Campania* in Italy, not far from *Neapolis*.

Athama'nia, a country of Northern Greece, between *Thessaly* and *Epirus*.

Ath'amas, the son of *Æolus* and *Enarete*, king of *Orchomenus*, who married *Nephele*, and was the father of *Phrixus* and *Helle*. He had *Learehus* and *Melicertes* by *Ino*; and being driven mad by *Juno*, killed *Learchus*, and fled into *Thessaly*.

Ath'ensæ, or *Athens*, the capital of *Attica* in Greece, and one of the most famous cities of antiquity. It stood upon the river *Ilissus*; and inclosed within its walls the hills called *Acropolis*, *Areopa-*

gus, *Lycabettus*, *Museum*, and *Pnyx*. It was above 4 miles distant from its ports *Piræus*, *Munychia*, and *Phalerum*, with which it was connected by what were called the Long Walls. Its grandest buildings were the temples of *Minerva*, called the *Parthenon*, and of *Erectheus*, in the *Acropolis*; the temples of *Jupiter* and of *Theseus*; the theatre of *Bacchus*, the *Odeum* of *Pericles*, and that built by *Herodes Atticus*, the *Stadium*, &c., &c. During the period of the freedom of Greece, it was the foremost city in the world; freedom, arts, and learning, with a considerable proportion of the existing commerce, finding their centre in it; and its celebrity and services in arts and learning survived through long centuries the fall of Grecian freedom, and the diversion of trade to new channels. The time of its greatest splendour in every respect was when *Themistocles* (and *Pericles* after him) had more than retrieved the sacrifices of the Persian war. Devotion to the cause of Greece raised it; it fell through its selfishness; being crushed by *Sparta* and *Macedonia*, which were more selfish still. Its history will be found under the names of its great warriors, orators, poets, &c., and for its modern condition see the *Gazetteer*.

Ath'ene, a Grecian name of *Minerva*, under which she was the tutelary deity of *Athens*.

Athenæ'us, a Greek grammarian of *Alexandria* and *Rome*, who flourished in the 3rd century, A. D. His great work, called *Deipnosophistæ*, still remains.

Athenodo'rus, a philosopher of the stoical school, called *Cananites*, a teacher and friend of the Emperor *Augustus*.

Ath'esis, a river of Italy, now the *Adige*.

A'thos, a celebrated mountain of *Macedonia*, standing on a peninsular promontory, across the isthmus of which *Xerxes* constructed a canal, when he invaded Greece the second time, in 480, B. C.

Atlan'tis, a legendary island in the ocean, without the *Pillars of Hercules*; which has been variously supposed to be the *Azores*, the *Canary Islands*, the *British Islands*, or the *West Indies*; but was, most probably, purely imaginary.

At'las, one of the Titans, whose parentage is differently stated in different legends, but who is represented in the oldest stories as holding up the heavens on his shoulders, or keeping the earth and heaven asunder. Subsequent writers said he was a man whom *Perseus* with the head of *Medusa* changed into a mountain, for his inhospitality; and that mountain was supposed to be in north-western Africa. The *Pleiades* and *Hyades* were his daughters.—The mountain-range in Africa still bearing this name.

Atreba'tes, a Celtic tribe, part of which lived in *Gaul*, in the part afterwards called *Artois*, and the others in *England*, parts of *Oxfordshire*, *Berkshire*, *Surrey*, and *Hampshire*; *Silchester* being their chief city.

A'treus, the mythic king of *Mycenæ*, son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*. His history, as related by the ancient legends, is full of

horrors. His wife was seduced by his brother *Thyestes*; he killed his own son *Plisthenes*; and he killed and dressed for the table his brother's two sons, and set them before him at a banquet. He was at last killed by a son of his third wife, *Ægisthus*, whom she bore to her own father, his brother *Thyestes*.

Atrides, the common patronymic of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*.

Atropos, one of the three *Fates*.

At'talus, the name of three kings of *Pergamus*, all of whom were famous for their wealth, and their patronage of art and literature. They were all friendly to the Roman people, and the third, named *Philometor*, when he died, in 133, B. C., left his kingdom to them; and this was their first possession in Asia.

At'tica, the territory of Greece of which *Athens* was the capital. It was more celebrated for its capital than for anything else: but it was prolific in figs and olives; and it had mines of silver at *Laurium*, quarries of statuary marble at Mount *Pentelicus*; and honey, that was famed throughout the ancient world, on Mount *Hymettus*.

At'ticus Pompo'nus, a friend of *Cicero*, and a person of great wealth and elegant learning. He took no part in the stirring political events of his day, and died in 32, B. C.

At'tila, the king of the Huns, who was called "the Scourge of God." Between the years 445 and 452, A. D., he ravaged most fearfully both the great divisions of the Empire; and at last menaced Rome itself; but from this he allowed himself to be persuaded, and he died in the following year, 453, A. D.

A'tys, a Phrygian shepherd, beloved (say the legends) by *Cybele*; and afterwards changed into a fir-tree.

Au'geas, the king of *Elis*, whose stable was cleansed by *Hercules*.

Augustulus Rom'ulus, the last Emperor of Rome, deposed by *Odoacer*, in 476, A. D.

Augustus, called also *Cai'us Octa'vius*, or *Octavia' nus*, the founder of the Empire of Rome, born 63, B. C., was a nephew of *Julius Cæsar*, but does not appear in history till after his death in 44, B. C. Having frustrated *Antony's* scheme of making himself *Cæsar's* successor, he next combined with him and *Lepidus*, and formed what was called the triumvirate. The security of their power at Rome was purchased by the indiscriminate slaughter of all whose influence or ability could possibly endanger it; and then *Brutus* and *Cassius* were defeated and destroyed at *Philippi*. Disputes next arose between *Augustus* and *Antony*, varied by wars, alliances, and reconciliations, until the final defeat of *Antony* at *Actium*, in 31, B. C., made *Augustus* master of the world. Few wars disturbed the tranquillity of his reign, which continued for more than forty years; and those were merely for the safety of the frontiers of his empire. The temple of *Janus* was shut. Arts and letters flourished, having found in *Augustus* a munificent patron. Commerce and the arts of life were encouraged and prospered; and at no period were wealth

and happiness more widely diffused in the civilized world. *Augustus* was absolute ruler, but he maintained the senate, and formally based his authority upon it. Although he was the first Emperor, he was not so in the same sense as his successors, who governed as undisguised despots. Although he was several times married, he had no heirs to succeed him; and the sons of his daughter *Julia* died before him; so he adopted the son of his wife *Livia*, *Tiberius*, and he became Emperor in his room. *Augustus* died in 14, A. D.

Aurelia' nus, Emperor of Rome from 270 to 275, A. D., was the conqueror of the celebrated *Zenobia*, queen of *Palmyra*; and of *Tetricus*, who had raised *Spain*, *Gaul*, and *Britain* into a separate empire for himself. But he gave up *Dacia*, and brought back the frontier of the Empire to its primitive position. He was assassinated whilst preparing to march against the *Persians*.

Aure'lius Anton'i' nus, Mar'cus, the philosopher, Emperor of Rome from 161 to 180, A. D. He rose to the purple through being adopted by *Antoninus Pius*, at the same time that *Hadrian* adopted him; and he shared his throne with his brother by adoption, *Lucius Aurelius Verus*. Whilst *Verus* carried on war against the *Parthians*, *Aurelius* contended with the *Germanic* tribes, not without marked success. It was in this war that, according to the legends of the church, the Miracle of the Thundering Legion (which being, it is said, mainly composed of Christians, was, in answer to its prayer, aided by a terrific storm in a battle with the barbarians) occurred. *Aurelius* was a better prince than most of those who wore the imperial diadem of Rome. A work of a philosophical character written by him is still extant.

Auro'ra, the goddess of the dawn, or the morning. Her parentage is differently stated by different writers; but her husband was *Tithonus*, and amongst her sons was *Memnon*.

Auso'nia, an ancient name of *Italy*.

Auso'nius, Dec'imus Mag'nus, a Roman poet who flourished in the 4th century, A. D.

Au'ster, the deity who presided over the S. wind.

Autoch'thones, another name for the people called *Aborigines*.

Autol'ycus, a son of *Mercury*, and grandfather of *Ulysses*, celebrated for his thefts.

Autom'edon, the charioteer of *Achilles*.

Aver'nus, a lake of the volcanic district of *Italy*, from whose waters arose most pestilential vapours. Its name was given, in consequence, to one of the fabulous rivers of the infernal regions.

Avie' nus, Ru'sus Festus, a Roman poet of the 4th century, A. D.

Ax'ius, the chief river of *Macedonia*.

Azo'tus, a maritime city of *Palestine*; in the Scriptures called *Ashdod*.

BAB'YLON, one of the oldest and greatest cities of antiquity, standing on the *Euphrates*, in that part of *Assyria* called *Babylonia*. Its form was square, each side being nearly 14 miles long; and its walls were of brick, but excessively massive

and high. The temple of Belus, and the hanging gardens, were among the wonders of the world,—the former being the origin of all the popular notions of the tower of Babel. Babylon was the seat of a powerful empire from the earliest dawn of history to 1273, B. C., when the *Assyrian* Empire arose; and it was again the mistress of the world, from 747 to 533, B. C., when the city was taken, and the empire overthrown by *Cyrus*. Alexander the Great contemplated the reconstruction of it; but his death prevented the scheme from being completed. It gradually dwindled away, until in about the 6th century, A. D., it had become as complete a desolation as it is at the present day. Recent investigations have thrown great light upon the history of this wonderful city.

Bac'chus, the god of wine, the fabled son of Jupiter and *Semele*. He was brought up by the nymphs on Mount Nysa; and when he grew up, was driven by the jealousy of Juno, from land to land, all over the East. But he carried endless blessings with him for mortals, and was recognised as a divinity in almost every place. Prodiges terrified and punished those who were unwilling to own the god. *Ariadne* was the best loved of all of whom he was enamoured. His usual companions are *Silenus*, *Fauns*, *Satyrs*, and *Bacchantes*; and he is drawn by tigers, lynxes, or panthers. The goat is sacred to him. He is crowned with vine or ivy; and his sceptre is a thyrsus.

Bacchy'lides, a Greek lyric poet, of the 5th century, B. C.

Bac'tra, the capital of the kingdom of *Bactria*.

Bac'tria, a Greco-Asiatic kingdom, formed out of the Empire of the *Seleucidae*, which flourished from 255 till about 130, B. C. Very little is known of its history.

Bai'æ, a favourite place of resort from Rome, situated in Campania, on a bay called by its own name. Thermal springs rose near the town, and formed great part of its attractions.

Balea'res, the three islands now named *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica*. Their inhabitants were considered the most expert slingers in the world.

Bar'bari, the name by which the Greeks distinguished all nations not of Hellenic origin.

Bar'ca, a city of *Cyrenaica*, in Africa, which maintained itself in a condition of semi-independency, during the short time that it was in a flourishing condition in the 6th century, B. C.

Barsi'ne, a daughter of *Darius*, called also *Statira*, whom *Alexander the Great* married after her father's death. She was murdered by *Roxana* in 324, B. C.

Bata'vi, a people of Gaul, who lived at the mouth of the Rhine, and were subdued by Rome in the course of the 1st century, A. D.

Bal'tus, a shepherd, turned into stone by Mercury, for deceit.

Bau'cis and *Phile'mon*, a poor old couple in Phrygia, who once upon a time hospitably entertained Jupiter and Mercury,

and were rewarded for their piety, both dying at the same time and being turned into trees.

Ba'vius and *Mæ'vius*, two sorry poets, who criticised the poetry of Horace and Virgil, and are remembered because the former resented it.

Bel'esis, the priest of Babylon, who assisted *Arbaces* in overthrowing the Empire of *Media*.

Bel'gæ, a Celtic people, who occupied the north-eastern part of Gaul, and the central part of the southern coast of Britain. Those on the continent yielded to the arms of Cæsar; but not without a fierce struggle. The present city of Winchester was the capital of those in Britain.

Belisa'rius, the celebrated Roman general of the reign of Justinian, who by his splendid victories in Asia, Italy, and Africa, renewed the ancient glories of Rome in the hour of her irrecoverable decline. He was the last subject of Rome honoured with a triumph; and the only one, throughout the latter part of the Empire. Having restored the glory of the Emperor by his skill and courage, he was discarded, and died in indigence, in 565, A. D. He is commonly said to have been blinded also, but that is erroneous.

Beller'ophon, the son of *Glaucus* and *Eury'mede*, who (according to the legend), having killed Belerus, took refuge with *Præ'tus* of Argos, and when he repelled the advances made by his wife Antea, was accused by her of having attempted to seduce her. *Præ'tus* thereupon sent him to Lyeia, with letters that requested the king to slay him. He, however, sent him against the *Chimæra*, which he slew. He afterwards became king of Lyeia.

Bello'na, the goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

Bel'us, the mythic founder of *Babylon*, who was worshipped there as a divinity.

Bereni'ce, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes of Egypt, who cut off her hair in compliance with a vow she had made for her husband's safety in a war with Syria; which was the origin of the constellation so named.—The wife of Herod king of Chalcis, who afterwards lived with her brother Agrippa; and she was present when the Apostle Paul was brought before him.

Bero'sus, a Babylonian priest, who wrote a history of his country; fragments of which have been quoted and preserved by Josephus, and others.

Bery'tus, a famous sea-port of Phœnicia.

Bes'sus, the satrap of Bactria, who murdered his master *Darius*, after his defeat at Arbela.

Bi'as, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who flourished in the 6th century, B. C.

Bi'on, a poet of Sicily, in the 3rd century, B. C.—A philosopher of Scythia of the 3rd century, B. C. He was a severe satirist in his writings.

Bithyn'ia, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the Euxine, and bounded by Mysia, Phrygia, and Paphlagonia. It was an independent kingdom from the middle of the 5th century, B. C., till the year 74, B. C.,

when Nicomedes III., dying, bequeathed his kingdom to Rome.

Bi'ton, the son of Cydippe, priestess of Juno, who with his brother *Cleobis* drew their mother in the sacred car on a festival day; and were rewarded, as she prayed, with the best gift of the goddess; for they died in the following night.

Bitur'iges, a powerful people of Aquitanian Gaul.

Boudic'e'a, the queen of the *Iceni*, a tribe of Britons; who, in consequence of suffering the cruelest wrongs at the hands of the Romans, revolted, and recovered the whole of the Eastern part of the island from them; but she was defeated in 61, A. D., by *Suetonius Paulinus*, and killed herself.

Bœo'tia, a country of Greece, lying between the Corinthian Gulf and the Straits of Euripus; and bounded by Attica, Megaris, Phocis, and Locris. The cities in it, of which *Thebes* was the principal, were independent, but leagued together for their common defence. It once obtained the supremacy of Greece, under the brilliant generalship of *Epaminondas*; but it lost it when he died, and became as undistinguished as it had been before his time.

Boe'thius, a Roman philosophical writer of the 6th century, A. D.

Bo'i'i, a Celtic people of Germany, whose principal seat was the modern Bavaria.

Bolbiti'ne, a city of Egypt, from which one of the mouths of the Nile derives its name.

Bon'a De'a, a goddess worshipped at Rome, and also called *Fauna*. Only females were permitted to assist at her festivals.

Bono'nia, a city of that part of Italy called Cisalpine Gaul; now known as Bologna. See *Gazetteer*.

Bo'reas, the divinity of the north wind, son of *Astræus* and *Aurora*; by *Orithyia*, daughter of *Erectheus*, he had *Zetes* and *Calais*.

Borys'thenes, the ancient name of the Dnieper.

Bos'porus, or *Bos'phorus*, the ancient name of the Straits of Constantinople, so called because, the legends said, *Io*, when transformed into a "heifer," "forded" the sea there.—The ancient name of the Straits of Kaffa, whence the city of *Panticapæum* and the kingdom of which it was the capital, were also called *Bosporus*. This kingdom lasted from the 5th or 6th century, B. C., to the 4th century, A. D.

Bras'idias, a celebrated Spartan general, who, in the Peloponnesian war, deprived Athens of many of her subject-allies on the northern coast of the *Ægean*, and especially of *Amphipolis*; in defending which acquisition he was slain in 422, B. C.

Bren'nus, the chief of the *Senones*, who, early in the 4th century, B. C., invaded Italy, and took Rome; but was unable to carry the Capitol; his attempt on that being frustrated by the cackling of the geese sacred to Juno, and the heroism of *Manlius*.—Another Gallic chief, who, in the year 279, B. C., having led an invading force into Greece, was killed near *Delphi*, the god showing himself able to defend his own territory, as was said.

Bri'areus (according to some legends), the hundred-handed giant, who in the war against Jupiter, hurled rocks against Olympus; but was finally subdued by thunderbolts.

Brigan'tes, the British tribe occupying all the northern part of England; whose chief place was known as *Eboracum*, or York.

Brise'is, the daughter of *Briseus* of Lyrnessus, allotted to Achilles, and taken from him by Agamemnon, which was the occasion of the quarrel celebrated in the *Iliad*.

Britan'nia, the Roman name of Britain, which was inhabited, when it first became known to the civilized world, by a great number of Celtic tribes; who were gradually subdued by the Roman arms. The northern part of Scotland was never subjugated; but south of the Clyde, with the exception of the most rugged parts of Wales and Cornwall, Roman provincial government and civilization gained the complete ascendancy. It became one of the most important provinces of the Empire; and afforded so available a stronghold for pretenders to the purple, that it was said, at last, to bear "crops of tyrants." As the power of Rome declined, the attacks of the Saxons grew more daring and continuous, and in the early part of the 5th century, A. D., the island was finally given up by the Emperor *Valentinian*, and the Teutonic pirates began their conquests and colonisations, which resulted in the kingdom of England. The history, &c., of it in early times will be given under the names of tribes, cities, and distinguished persons. *Stonehenge* is the remains of one of the principal temples of religion in Celtic Britain; but *Mona* was its most sacred seat. The remains of these primeval people are very numerous even now; and their uncivilised state, prior to the Roman conquest, is definitively proved. When the Saxons acquired possession of the Roman province, the Britons were driven into Cornwall, Wales, and Cumberland; and in Wales they retain their native language, and many of their original traditions, though greatly corrupted, to this day.

Britan'nicus, the son of the Emperor *Claudius*, poisoned by *Nero*, in 55, A. D.

Britomar'tis, a daughter of Jupiter, who, as the legends tell, drowned herself to escape the importunities of *Minos*, and was deified by *Diana*.

Brundu'sium, a town of Italy, at the southern end of the *Appian Way*, on the high road to Greece.

Brut'tii, the original inhabitants of the southmost part of Italy next Sicily.

Brut'us, *Lu'cius Ju'n'ius*, the celebrated Roman patriot, who (according to the lays of early Rome), to escape the fate of his brother, whom *Tarquinius Superbus* had assassinated, affected idiocy; but threw off this disguise at the death of *Lucretia*, and fired his countrymen with determination to expel the tyrant. He was one of the first consuls; and he ordered his own sons to be put to death for plotting to restore the Tarquins. He died in battle with *Aruns*, a son of Tar-

quinius; and was mourned for a whole year by the matrons of Rome.

Brutus, Marcus Junius, another celebrated patriot of Rome, was brought up under the eye of *Cato*, who was his uncle; and joined *Pompey's* party, when *Julius Cæsar* advanced upon Rome. After the victory at *Pharsalia*, Cæsar not only forgave him, but made him one of his most intimate friends. He joined *Cassius*, however, in assassinating Cæsar; and after his death went into Greece, where he was defeated by Octavian and Antony at *Philippi*, and killed himself, in 42, B. C.

Bubastis, a city of Lower Egypt, on the eastern branch of the Nile; where a goddess of the same name was worshipped.

Bucephalus, the name of the horse of *Alexander the Great*, which never allowed any one else to mount it. In honour of it he built a city on the Hydaspes, near the place where it died.

Burgundiones, or *Burgundii*, a German tribe settled near the Mayne and the Neckar; who were the founders of the subsequent celebrated kingdom of Burgundy.

Busiris, a king of Egypt, who used, the legends say, to sacrifice foreigners to Jupiter (or Amun), and whom Hercules killed, together with his son.

Byblis, the daughter of Miletus, whom the legends fable to have fallen in love with her brother Caunus, and to have wept herself into a fountain.

Byblus, a city of Phœnicia, where *Adonis* was worshipped.

Byzantium, a city on the Bosphorus, afterwards more famous as *Constantinople* [which see].

CABIRI, divinities worshipped in Greece at Thebes, and at Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, &c. Their mysteries were celebrated at various places, with great solemnity and splendour.

Cæcus, the son of Vulcan, celebrated in ancient legend as a robber. He stole some of the oxen of *Geryon* from Hercules, and was killed by him.

Cadmus, the son of Agenor, and brother of *Europa*, the mythic founder of Thebes. He peopled his city by means of the survivors of a wonderful crop of armed men which sprang up from the teeth of a huge dragon (which he sowed, after he had killed the monster), and fought till nearly all were mutually destroyed. He was married to *Harmonia*; and at last both of them were changed into serpents. To him the ancients used to attribute the introduction of letters into Greece.

Cæculus, a son of Vulcan, and, according to the legends, a great robber, who lived in Italy, and built *Præneste*.

Cælius, the name of one of the hills of Rome, which was so called after an Etruscan, named *Cælius Vibenna*, who settled upon it with his followers.

Cæneus, a legendary Grecian warrior, who was originally a girl, named *Cænis*, and being loved by Neptune, was endowed by him with invulnerability, and changed into a man. At the fight between the *Centaur*s and the *Lapithæ*, he

was killed by being buried under a mass of rocks and trees, and changed into a bird.

Cære, an Etruscan city, called also *Agylla*.

Cæsar, Caius Julius, the destroyer of the Republic of Rome, was born in the year 100, B. C., and was connected by marriage with both *Marius* and *Cinna*, on which account *Sulla* the dictator was desirous of putting him to death. He gradually rose in distinction and power, although opposed by *Pompey*, *Cicero*, and many others of great name in Rome, until, in 59, B. C., he was consul, with *Bibulus*, who vainly attempted to thwart him, by abstaining from the exercise of his functions. He now effected a reconciliation between *Pompey* and *Crassus*, and entered into a league with them, which is commonly called the first triumvirate. He had served in the East and in Spain before his consulship, and at its conclusion he received the provinces of Gaul and Illyricum, as his government, for 5 years. He never laid down the power then given him. In 8 marvellous campaigns in the Further Gaul, he completely subjugated the country, and even twice visited Britain, which for the first time was looked upon by civilised man. In the year 49, B. C., finding that the intrigues of his enemies called for the utmost promptitude, he marched upon Rome, and *Pompey* and the aristocratic party escaped to Greece. Having made Italy secure as a base of operations, in the next year Cæsar followed into Greece, and at *Pharsalia* completely routed the conqueror of the East, and became the master of the Roman world. He next, in a very brief campaign, reduced the kingdom of the Ptolemies to complete subjection; and in 47, B. C., still more rapidly subjugated the kingdom of *Pontus*. He was now named Dictator; and in the years 46 and 45, B. C., was absent from Rome in Africa and Spain, crushing the remains of the party of *Pompey*. When he returned, the Dictatorship was conferred on him for life, and he was named consul for the next 10 years. But on the 15th of March, 44, B. C., he was assassinated in the Senate House, by a band of conspirators headed by *Brutus* and *Cassius*. He was one of the greatest men that Rome produced; in a happier time he might have contributed to the permanent good and glory of his country; but he fell upon evil days, and he built his own imperishable monument out of its ruins. He was great as a general, as a statesman, as an administrator, as a legislator; *Cicero* praised his oratory; and his *Commentaries* remain as the proof of his ability as a historical writer. Science is indebted to him for the first practical correction of the Roman calendar. The name of Cæsar was adopted by the earlier Emperors, and subsequently became an Imperial title, as *Augustus* also did.

Cæsarea, a city on the sea-coast of Palestine, enlarged and adorned by Herod the Great, and named in honour of Augustus Cæsar. It was the capital of the Roman province.—A city in the north of Palestine, on the Jordan; called *Cæ-*

MAGNUM VECTIGAL EST PARSIMONIE PRÆMIUM.—COMPETENCY IS THE REWARD OF FRUGALITY.

NEC ASPERNANDUM QUAMVIS EXIGUUM LUCELLUM.—SMALL PROFITS ARE NOT TO BE DESPISED.

sarea Philippi, after its founder, *Philip* the Tetrarch.

Cæsarion, the son of Julius Cæsar and *Cleopatra*, put to death by Augustus, after the defeat and death of his mother, when he was 17 years old.

Cai'cus, a river of Mysia, in Asia Minor.

Cala'bria, the south-eastern termination of Italy, also named Iapygia.

Cala'nus, an Indian philosopher or gymnosophist, who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Indian expedition, and burnt himself alive, in the sight of the conqueror and his army.

Cal'chas, a famous Grecian prophet during the Trojan war. He died of grief at being excelled by *Mopsus* in prophetic knowledge.

Caledo'nia, the ancient name of the most northerly part of the island of Britain, the conquest of which was not attempted by the Romans.

Calig'ula, *Cai'us Cæ'sar*, Emperor of Rome from 37 to 41, A. D. He was the son of *Germanicus* and *Agrippina*, and owed his advancement to the favour of *Tiberius*, whom he succeeded. The history of the greater part of the few years of his reign is one uninterrupted story of such outrageous follies, and monstrous and brutal cruelty and crime, that the only explanation is that his elevation to absolute and unchecked power had turned his head. Of the latter we can give no instance; but of the former, his raising his horse to the consulship, and his pretended attack on Britain, when he ordered his soldiers to gather the sea-shells on the shores in Gaul, and decreed himself a triumph for his conquest of the ocean, are notorious examples. He was at last murdered, with his wife and daughter.

Cal'lias, a wealthy Athenian, who wasted all his patrimonial wealth in profligacy and the patronage of the sophists. Both *Plato* and *Xenophon* have left pictures of him and his household.

Callim'achus, a Grecian poet, who was also a grammarian, and flourished at Alexandria, in the 3rd century, B. C.

Calli'nus, a Grecian poet, who flourished at Ephesus, early in the 7th century, B. C.

Callip'pus, a famous Grecian astronomer of Cyzicus, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C. He invented a cycle of 76 years, which was much used by astronomers after him.

Callis'thenes, a philosopher who went with Alexander the Great into Asia; and was imprisoned for complicity in a plot against his life, and died, or was put to death, in 328, B. C.

Callis'to, a nymph of Diana, turned by her into a bear, after she had been seduced by Jupiter, who placed her amongst the stars; but the legend is related in other ways.

Cal'pe, the mountain at the southern extremity of Spain, now called the Rock of Gibraltar. It was one of the "Pillars of Hercules," *Abyla* being the other.

Calpur'nia, the wife of Julius Cæsar, who, in consequence of a dream, would have detained him from the Senate House on the day of his assassination.

Caly'don, a town of Ætolia, near which

occurred the legendary chase of the great boar, which *Meleager* slew.

Calyp'so, a nymph who for love of *Ulysses* detained him for several years upon the island where she resided, on the coast of which he had been shipwrecked.

Camalodu'num, a Roman city and colony in Britain, now called Colchester.

Camari'na, a city of Sicily, which was taken by the Romans, in 258, B. C., and its people all sold into slavery.

Cambyses, king of Persia from 529 to 522, B. C., whose great exploit was the conquest of Egypt, in 525, B. C., after which he seems to have been subject to fits of rage and madness, which were ascribed to the anger of the Egyptian gods, whom he had insulted.

Came'næ, the Latin name for the Muses.

Camil'la, according to Virgil, a Volscian princess, of the most extraordinary swiftness of foot, who helped *Turnus* against *Æneas*.

Camill'us, *Marcus Fur'ius*, one of the most famous warriors of the semi-legendary time of Rome. Five times he was chosen dictator, and he was six times one of the consular tribunes. His victories at *Veii*, *Falisci*, &c., are quite of the romantic order, as related in Livy; but the most completely legendary part of his story is, his appointment as dictator against the Gauls, whilst he was suffering the sentence of exile; his acceptance of it, and the victory he gained over *Brennus*, which caused him to be hailed Rome's second founder. He died in 365, B. C.

Campa'nia, a most delicious tract of Italy south of Rome, famed for its fertility, and for the enervating luxury of the habits of its people. It included Mount Vesuvius, and the volcanic region round it; and *Parthenope* (now Naples) was its chief place.

Cam'pus Mart'ius, a plain near Rome, afterwards included within the walls of the city, originally devoted to martial assemblies and exercises.

Canda'ce, the name borne by the queens of Æthiopia.

Canda'ules, a king of Lydia, who lost his throne and his life through his besotted admiration of the beauty of the person of his queen. [*Gyges*.]

Can'næ, a small town in Apulia, where Hannibal utterly routed the Romans, in 216, B. C.

Can'tabri, a tribe of people in Spain, living in the north-east part of the country.

Can'tium, that part of Britain now called Kent.

Cap'aneus, one of the 7 legendary heroes who warred against Thebes, killed by Jupiter.

Capito'l'ium, the name of the temple of Jupiter at Rome, which stood on the summit of the Capitoline Hill. It was the most sacred and stately structure in ancient Rome; and on every occasion of its destruction was rebuilt with increased splendour.

Cappado'cia, a country of eastern Asia Minor, lying between Cilicia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Pontus. It was one of the small independent states which rose out of the decay of the Empire of the *Seleu-*

cide, and it was absorbed into the Roman Empire in the year 17, A. D.

Cap'ua, a city of *Campania*, which joined Hannibal when he was master of Southern Italy, in 216, B. C.; where his army became demoralized; and which was almost destroyed by the Romans 5 years afterwards.

Caracal'la, *Mar'cus Aure'lius Antonin'us*, Roman Emperor from 211 to 217, A. D.: succeeded his father *Severus* at York, in conjunction with his brother Geta, whom he soon murdered. His career was marked throughout with similar crimes, and he was at last murdered himself.

Carac'tacus, the chief of the *Silures*, who was defeated and carried prisoner to Rome, in 51, A. D., where the Emperor *Claudius* released him.

Carau'sius, *Mar'cus Aure'lius Vale'rius*, Emperor of Britain from 287 to 293, A. D. He made himself master of this island by means of the fleet which had been collected against the Saxon Pirates; and was admitted as a partner of the Empire by *Diocletian* and *Maximian*. He was murdered by one of his own officers.

Car'bo, *Cai'us Papir'ius*, was at first a partisan of the *Gracchi*, but afterwards he joined the patrician party, and justified the murder of his former friend. He was accused of some capital crime in 119, B. C., and poisoned himself.

Ca'ria, a country in the south-western angle of Asia Minor, of which *Halicarnassus* was the chief place.

Carin'us, *Mar'cus Aure'lius*, Emperor of Rome from 284 to 285, A. D. He was killed by one of his own soldiers, in a battle, which gave the Empire to *Diocletian*.

Carma'nia, a country of Persia, now Beloochistan.

Car'na, the divinity who protected the vital parts of the human body.

Carne'ades, a philosopher of Cyrene, who flourished in the 2nd century, B. C.

Cartha'go, the great rival of Rome, a city of Africa, very near the site of the modern Tunis. It was a colony from Phœnicia, and according to Virgil was founded by *Dido*, and visited by *Aeneas* on his voyage to Italy. It was essentially a commercial city, and was governed by an oligarchy, at the head of which were two officers called judges (*suffetes*). The possessions of Carthage in Spain, Sicily, &c., were very extensive; and were menaced by the rising power of Rome. Thence arose the struggle commonly known as the *Punic Wars*; which lasted, with a few intervals, from 265 to 146, B. C., and resulted in the entire destruction of Carthage. The city was afterwards rebuilt, and became the capital of the Vandal Empire, in the 5th century, A. D.; but it was finally and completely destroyed by the Arabs, near the close of the 7th century, A. D.

Ca'rus, *Mar'cus Aure'lius*, Emperor of Rome from 282 to 283, A. D. He perished by lightning.

Cas'ca, *Pub'lius Servil'ius*, one of the assassins of *Cæsar*, who struck the first blow.

Cas'pii, a tribe of Scythians, from whom the name of the Caspian Sea is derived.

Cassan'der, king of Macedonia and

Greece, from 306 to 297, B. C. He was the son of *Antipater*; and by diplomatic and military skill obtained his kingdom, and secured it during the wars which followed the death of Alexander the Great.

Cassan'dra, the daughter of *Priam*, king of Troy; who received the gift of prophecy from *Apollo*; who (according to the legends) attached to it the curse of never being believed, when she would not return his love. She was allotted to *Agamemnon* at the taking of the city, and was killed by *Clytemnestra*.

Cassiodo'rus, *Mag'nus Aure'lius*, a statesman and writer, who flourished in the 5th century, A. D.

Cassiope'a, the queen of *Cepheus* of *Æthiopia*, and mother of *Andromeda*.

Cassiter'ides, the name of the Scilly Islands.

Cas'sius, *Cai'us Longi'nus*, the chief of the conspiracy against *Julius Cæsar*. He was a partisan of *Pompey*, whom *Cæsar* had taken into his favour; after the assassination in 44, B. C., he went into the East, and in the year 42, B. C., was defeated at *Philippi*, and killed himself.

Cas'sius Avid'us, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, when he was commanding in the East, in 175, A. D., and was soon afterwards assassinated.

Cassivelaun'us, the British chief who opposed the first attack of *Julius Cæsar* on Britain.

Casta'lea, the sacred fountain at the foot of Mount *Parnassus*.

Castor and *Pollux*, the twin sons of *Leda*, by *Jupiter*, thence called *Dioscuri*; and brothers of *Helena*. *Castor* was a tamer of horses, *Pollux* was a celebrated boxer. The legends of their adventures are numerous; and finally they were placed amongst the stars as the constellation *Gemini*.

Cata'na, a city of Sicily, near Mount *Ætna*.

Catili'na, *Lu'cius Ser'gius*, the conspirator, whose attempt to overturn the constitution and state of Rome in the year 63, B. C., was defeated by the vigilance and spirit of *Cicero*. He was defeated and killed by the consul *Antonius* in the following year.

Ca'to, *Mar'cus Por'cius*, called *Ma'jor*, and *Cen'sor*, a very distinguished Roman, whose name has become a synonym of severe simplicity of life and manners. His discharge of the office of censor was so strict that he retained the name ever afterwards. He was the most determined antagonist of Carthage; and was the author of a work on rustic matters, still in existence. He died in 149, B. C.—A great-grandson of the Censor, surnamed *Uticensis*. He followed the example of his great forefather, and was distinguished for his high-toned philosophy and morality, as well as for his resistance to the luxury of his contemporaries. He took the side of *Pompey* when the civil war broke out; and in the year 46, B. C., having defended the city of *Utica* against the conqueror as long as possible, killed himself rather than see the final ruin of the republic.

Ca'ti, or *Cha'tti*, a tribe of Germans living on the Rhine.

Catullus, Valerius, a Roman poet who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Caucasus, a mountain-range between the Euxine and the Caspian Seas, still bearing that name. See *Gazetteer*.

Caudine Forks, a narrow valley near *Caudium*, where the Samnites made prisoners a whole Roman army, and sent it under the yoke, in 321, B. C.

Cayster, a famous river of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

Cebes, a Greek philosopher who wrote an allegory upon human life, and flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Cecrops, the mythic founder of Athens; who some writers said came from Egypt.

Celsus, Aulus Cornelius, a Roman physician of the 1st century, A. D.; whose work is still read in medical schools.

Celtæ, the name of one great branch of the European race, which was originally settled in Spain, Gaul, and Britain.

Celtiberi, a Celtic tribe of Spain, subdued by the Romans in the 2nd century, B. C.

Centauri, a monstrous race, represented as half-horse and half-man, said to have been the progeny of *Ixion* and his cloud-goddess, and to have lived in Thessaly. They principally figure in old legends among the guests at the wedding of *Pirithous*, which they changed into a deadly, and for themselves a disastrous, battle. It is often represented in ancient sculptures.

Cephalus, the husband of *Procris*, who was beloved (as the legends said) by *Aurora*. He unintentionally killed his wife, with an unerring javelin the goddess had given him.

Cepheus, the husband of *Cassiopea*, and father of *Andromeda*.

Ceræsus, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine, from which the cherry was brought into Europe.

Cerberus, the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance to the infernal regions.

Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and *Cybele*, and the goddess of agriculture. The principal seat of her worship was at *Eleusis* in Attica. Her children were *Proserpine*, *Plutus*, and a horse named *Arion*.

Cethegus, Caius Cornelius, one of the conspirators with *Catiline*, who was put to death in prison, by order of the senate, at the instigation of *Cicero*, in 63, B. C.

Ceyx, the husband of *Alcyone*.

Chabrias, a famous Athenian general, who first devised the mode of receiving the charge of an enemy with extended spears and shields firmly planted, in 378, B. C.

Chæroneæ, a town in Bœotia, where Philip of Macedonia and Alexander defeated the Greeks in 338, B. C.

Chalcædon, a city opposite Byzantium, founded by the Megareans, in the 7th century, B. C.

Chalcis, the chief town of the island of Eubœa.

Chaldæa, a province of Babylonia, sometimes used to signify the entire country.

Chao'nia, a part of Epirus, nearest Italy.

Chaos, the supposed formless void which

preceded the *Cosmos*, or order of created things.

Chares, the great Grecian statuary who made the Colossus of Rhodes. He flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Chærites, the Greek name of the Graces.

Chæron, the ferryman of souls over the *Styx* in the infernal regions.

Charybdis, the mythic daughter of *Nep-tune* and *Earth*; really a whirlpool in the Straits of Messina.

Chau'ci, a German tribe living on the Elbe.

Cheops and *Cheph'ren*, Egyptian kings, said to have been the builders of the Great and the second Pyramids.

Chersonesus, the ancient name of the strip of land forming the northern coast of the modern Dardanelles.—The ancient name of the Crimea. See *Gazetteer*.

Cherus'ci, a German tribe living on the Weser.

Chilo, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who flourished in the 6th century, B. C.

Chimæra, a fabulous monster of Lycia, which had a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail; destroyed by *Bellerophon*.

Chione, the daughter of *Dædalion*, who, according to the legends, was killed by *Diana* for boasting of her beauty.

Chios, the ancient name of Scio.

Chiron, a centaur, son of Saturn and *Philyra*, famous in Grecian legend as the teacher of all the heroes whatever arts beside the warrior's they knew. He was placed amongst the stars, as the constellation *Sagittarius*.

Chloris, a daughter of *Niobe*, not killed by Apollo and *Diana*, when the rest of the family was destroyed.—The wife of *Zephyrus*, and the Grecian goddess of flowers.

Chryseis, the daughter of *Chryses*, priest of Apollo, allotted to *Agamemnon*, but restored to her father, when Apollo devastated the camp with his silver arrows.

Chrysippus, a Stoic philosopher, who flourished at Athens in the 3rd century, B. C.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, a distinguished statesman and the greatest orator of Rome, born in 106, B. C. He received the best education which his father could procure for him at Rome, and when quite a youth, served in the Marsian war. When *Sulla* was in power, he visited and studied at Athens and Rhodes, returning to Rome in 77, B. C. He was *Quæstor* in Sicily in 75, B. C., and had already by his eloquence acquired a high position in the State. And in 63, B. C., when he was Consul with *Antonius*, he detected and suppressed the conspiracy of *Catiline*, for which he received almost extravagant gratitude. His enemies, and in particular *Clodius*, now exerted their utmost power for his overthrow, and in 58, B. C., finding it impossible to resist or escape their malice, he went as an exile into Greece; whence he was recalled in the following year. Six years afterwards he was sent as *Proconsul* into Cilicia, where he administered affairs in a satisfactory manner, and returned to Rome in the com-

mencement of 49, B. C. He now joined the party of *Pompey*; but after his defeat at *Pharsalia*, he was pardoned, and once more returned to Rome, where he was principally engaged in the composition of his philosophical and other treatises, till the assassination of *Cæsar*, in 44, B. C., when he once more appeared in the rostrum, and in his most splendid orations, which he called *Philippics*, exposed and denounced the ambition and treason of *Mark Antony*, and defied his power. For this, when the Second Triumvirate was formed, he was put to death, and his head was carried to Rome and exposed in the forum on the spot from which he had so often spoken, in the year 43, B. C. His philosophical writings are of the highest value and interest, as are his works on Rhetoric. His numerous letters are a treasure of contemporary history; and his Orations are unsurpassed in eloquence and force. In all of them his native language appears in its most perfect form and purity, and may be studied to the greatest advantage. His personal character is not so admirable; his inordinate vanity and vacillating disposition, together with his ambition, and other faults which he shared with so many men of his time, afforded too much ground for the accusations of his enemies, and prevented him from serving his country to the full extent of his ability and influence.

Cilicia, a country of Asia Minor, lying between the Mediterranean and Mount Taurus; and bounded by Pamphylia, Pisidia, Cappadocia, and Syria. It fell under the successive conquerors of Asia Minor; and was a great haunt of pirates in the 1st century, B. C.

Cimbri, a German people, inhabiting the present country of Denmark, which was called *Cimbrica Chersonesus*. They invaded Gaul in the 2nd century, B. C., and along with the Teutons and other tribes, were entirely defeated by Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ in 102, B. C.

Cimmerii, a legendary people mentioned by Homer.—A tribe of Scythians living near the *Palus Mæotis*.

Cimon, the son of *Miltiades*, who distinguished himself in the wars against the Persians; and who was once ostracised, on account of his friendship for Sparta. He died in 449, B. C., whilst he was besieging *Citium*.

Cincinnatus, *Lucius Quinctius*, a famous Roman general, who being made dictator, in 458, B. C., to carry on the war against the *Æqui* and *Volsci*, was found engaged in ploughing his own farm. He soon laid down the office, and returned to his simple and hardy life. In the year 439, B. C., he was again appointed dictator, on occasion of intestine troubles in Rome.

Cineas, the adroit ambassador of *Pyræhus* of Epirus, whose diplomacy and eloquence were most highly celebrated, but which failed to persuade the Roman Senate to accept the terms of the peace which he brought.

Cinna, *Lucius Cornelius*, a celebrated Roman party leader, shortly before the overthrow of the republic. He was consul from 87 to 84, B. C., and being joined by

Marius, he massacred the partisans of *Sulla*, who was absent in the East. When he heard of *Sulla's* return, he prepared to resist him, but was killed by his own soldiers.

Cinyras, a king of Cyprus, and priest of Venus; the father of *Adonis* (according to the legends) by his own daughter, *Myrrha*.

Circe, the daughter of Apollo and Perse, who, according to the *Odyssey*, lived in the island *Ææa*; where Ulysses was shipwrecked, whose companions she turned into swine. She had a son named *Telegonus* by Ulysses.

Cithæron, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses, and to Bacchus. [*Pentheus*, *Actæon*.]

Claudia'nus, *Clau'dius*, a Roman poet, who flourished at the end of the 4th century, A. D.

Clau'dius, *Appius*, *Cæcus*, the constructor of the Appian Way and the Appian Aqueduct, whilst he was censor, in 312–308, B. C. He was celebrated as an orator, and as a writer, although he was blind.

Clau'dius, *Tiberius*, *Dru'sus Ne'ro Germanicus*, the Emperor of Rome from 41 to 54, A. D. He was nephew to the Emperor *Tiberius*; and was placed on the throne by the soldiers after they had murdered *Caligula*. He was a very weak prince, and had the unhappiness of being married to two of the most flagitiously bad women in Rome, in succession. During his reign Britain was in part subdued, and reduced to the form of a province.

Clau'dius, *Mar'cus Aurelius*, Roman Emperor from 268 to 270, A. D. He defeated the Goths and Alemanni, and was called Gothicus.

Cleanthes, a philosopher of the Stoic school, who flourished near the beginning of the 3rd century, B. C.

Clearchus, a Spartan general who assisted *Cyrus* in his attempt against his brother *Artaxerxes*, and was taken prisoner and put to death after the battle of *Cunaxa*.

Cleobulus, one of the 7 Wise Men of Greece, who flourished in Rhodes during the 6th century, B. C.

Cleombrotus, the king of Sparta who was defeated and killed at the battle of *Leuctra*, in 371, B. C.

Cleomenes, the king of Sparta who assisted in the expulsion of *Hippias* from Athens, and interfered in its domestic affairs in other respects, about the years 510, 508, and 504, B. C.—Another Spartan king, who attempted to revive the constitution of *Lycurgus*. He was defeated by the Achaean League at *Sellasia*, in 222, B. C., and killed himself soon afterwards.

Cleon, a famous political leader of Athens, who was so unmercifully satirized by *Aristophanes*. He maintained the patriotic view of the Peloponnesian war; and finally was defeated and killed at *Amphipolis*, in 422, B. C.

Cleopat'ra, the famous queen of Egypt, whose beauty fascinated *Julius Cæsar*, and cost *Mark Antony* the government of the world. After the defeat at *Actium*,

FALLACIA ALIA ALIAM TRUDIT.—ONE LIE BEGETS ANOTHER.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.—LET HIM BEAR THE PALM WHO HATH DESERVED IT.

she killed herself by the bite of an asp, in the year 30, B. C.

Clío, the name of the Muse of History.

Clísthēnes, an Athenian lawgiver, who established a popular constitution after the expulsion of *Hippias*, in 509, B. C.

Clo'dius, *Publius*, *Pul'cher*, a Roman noble of the Claudian family, famous for his profligacy, and for his inveterate opposition to *Cicero*. He was murdered in a casual fray with *Annius Milo*, in 52, B. C.

Clæ'lia, a girl of Rome, who (the legends said) having been given up to *Porsena* as a hostage, escaped to Rome by swimming the Tiber.

Clo'tho, the name of one of the Fates.

Clu'sium, a city of Etruria, and the capital of the kingdom of *Porsena*. It was taken by the Gauls in 391, B. C.

Cly'mene, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and mother of *Atlas* and *Prometheus*, according to some legends.—The mother of *Phaëthon*, by *Apollo*, as the legends say.

Clytemne'stra, the daughter of *Tyndareus* and *Leda*, and wife of *Agamemnon*, who murdered him on his return from *Troy*, and was killed by her son *Orestes*.

Cly'tie, the daughter of *Oceanus*, turned into a sunflower, as the legends say, through her love for *Apollo*.

Cni'dus, a famous city of Asia Minor, where was the temple of *Venus*, in which the statue of the goddess by *Praxiteles* stood.

Coc'les, *Hora'tius*, a legendary hero of Rome, who kept the whole army of *Porsena* at bay, at the bridge leading to Rome, until it was broken down behind him; when he plunged with his arms into the stream, and swam to the other side in safety.

Cocy'tus, one of the rivers of the infernal regions, according to the poets, but really a river of Epirus.

Co'drus, the last king of Athens, who, according to the legends, devoted himself to death for his country, when at war with the Dorians, the oracle having declared that those whose king was killed should conquer.

Cæle-Syr'ia, the region between the mountain ranges called *Libanus*, or *Lebanon*, and *Antilibanus*, and which usually belonged to Syria.

Col'chis, a country at the south-eastern angle of the Euxine, where, according to the old legends, the golden fleece was, and to which the *Argonauts* sailed. It was part of the Roman Empire in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, A. D.

Collati'nus, *Lu'cius Tarquin'i'us*, the husband of *Lucretia*, and one of the first consuls of Rome. Afterwards, being a Tarquin, the legends say that he resigned, and went to live at *Lavinium*.

Col'ophon, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor; said to have been the birth-place of *Homer* by some.

Colos'sæ, a city of Phrygia in Asia Minor, known to us chiefly through the Epistle of the Apostle Paul addressed to the Christians there.

Com'modus, *Lu'cius Aure'lius*, Emperor of Rome from 180 to 192, A. D. He was one of the worst of the brutal monsters

who wore the purple, and was assassinated at last, by one whom he purposed to put to death.

Concor'dia, a goddess to whom many temples were built at Rome; she typified the good results of the compact between the patricians and the plebeian classes.

Co'non, a famous Athenian commander, who escaped from the disaster at *Ægospotamus*, and afterwards defeated the Spartan general *Pisander*.—A celebrated astronomer of Samos, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Con'stans, Emperor of the West, from 337 to 350, A. D. He was an unworthy son of the great *Constantine*, and fell by the hand of a usurper.

Constantinop'olis, the name of the splendid metropolis of the Roman Empire, built about 330, A. D., by *Constantine the Great*, on the site of the ancient *Byzantium*. It was defended on two sides by the harbour and the Propontis; and strong fortifications protected the landward side. It was divided into 14 regions, of which the old city formed but one. Splendid buildings of a semi-oriental style of architecture adorned it; the church of *Sancta Sophia* being one of the most conspicuous. Other churches and halls, palaces, hippodromes, baths, columns, &c., rendered it in time more grand than Rome itself. Like *Byzantium*, it often experienced the evils of war; but with the exception of the short-lived Latin Empire, it remained the capital of the East, until the year 1453, A. D., when it was taken by the Turks, and the last page of Ancient History was turned. For the account of the modern city, see the *Gazetteer*.

Constanti'nus, *Fla'vius Vale'rius Aure'lius*, the Great, Emperor of Rome from 306 to 337, A. D., was the son of *Constantius Chlorus*, and seized on a part of the empire at his father's death. By the defeat of *Maxentius* near Rome, in 312, A. D., and that of *Licinius*, near Chalcedon, in 323, A. D., he acquired the whole of it; which he reduced under one regular system of administration, laying the foundation for that remarkable organization which enabled the Byzantine Empire to stand through so many shocks and vicissitudes of fortune. He was the first of the rulers of the world who avowed himself a convert to Christianity, and the legends of the church ascribe his conversion to the vision of a cross in the sky, inscribed, *Under this banner conquer*, when he was about to engage *Maxentius*. He transferred the seat of the empire to *Byzantium*, which he rebuilt, and named *Constantinopolis*.

Constanti'nus, *Fla'vius Clau'dius*, Emperor of the western Empire from 337 to 340, A. D. Attempting to wrest Italy from his brother *Constans*, he was defeated and killed at *Aquileia*.

Constan'tius, *Fla'vius Vale'rius, Chlo'rus*, Emperor of Rome from 305 to 306, A. D. He had held a subordinate post in the Empire under *Diocletian* and *Maximian* from the year 292, A. D., and he finally died at York, whilst on an expedition against the Caledonians.

QUI CUM FORTUNA CONVENIT, DIVES EST.—HE IS RICH WHO IS CONTENT WITH HIS CONDITION.

IN ANGUSTIS AMICI BONI APPARENT.—TRUE FRIENDS SHOW THEMSELVES IN ADVERSITY.

Constan'tius, Fla'vius Ju'lius, Roman Emperor from 337 to 361. He held the Eastern part of the Empire at first; but gradually acquired the rest of the Empire by the defeat of *Magnentius*, and brought it all under one government again.

Corcy'ra, a large island of the Ionian Sea, now called *Corfu*. See *Gazetteer*.

Corin'thus, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Greece, which stood on the isthmus joining the Peloponnesus with the mainland. Being a great place of trade, and having numerous colonies, it became exceedingly wealthy; and it was celebrated for its luxury and the cultivation of the arts, but never became a peer of Athens or Sparta in the history of Hellas. It fell beneath the power of Rome in 146, B. C., and never recovered its former splendour.

Coriola'nus, Cai'us Mar'cius, a legendary Roman hero, whose story exhibits him as signally successful in the wars against the Volscians; but afterwards as banished because of his arrogant contempt of the plebeians. He was said then to have taken refuge with his old enemies, and to have led them against Rome; which he would have taken, had he not been diverted, with great difficulty, by an embassy of his wife and mother. The tale ascribes his death to the treachery of the Volseian leader, Aufidius.

Corne'lia, the mother of the *Gracchi*, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, and one of the most renowned of the Roman Matrons of the most splendid times of the Republic.

Corne'lius Ne'pos, a Roman biographical writer, who flourished just before the Christian æra.

Coræ'bus, a native of Elis, who was the conqueror at the Olympic games in 776, B. C., from which period the Olympiads are reckoned.

Coro'nis, the daughter of king *Phoroneus*, whom Neptune loved, and who was changed (so the legends say) into a crow by Minerva.

Corvus, Mar'cus Vale'rius, a Roman hero, who, according to the tales, was assisted in killing a gigantic Gaul in single combat by a raven, which picked out the eyes of his antagonist.

Coryban'tes, Phrygian priests of Cybele, who are said to have nursed Jupiter in Crete.

Cos, one of the islands of the Ægean, where an excessively fine kind of gauzy silk stuff was made.

Cos'sus, Ser'vius Corne'lius, a Roman hero, who having slain the king of Veii in single combat, in 428, B. C., dedicated his armour in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol.

Col'tus, the hundred-headed giant of the fables, son of *Cœlus* and *Terra*.

Cras'sus, Mar'cus Licin'ius, the Rich; one of the most eminent men at Rome in the last days of the Republic. He was joined with *Cæsar* and *Pompey* in the first triumvirate; and went to Syria, but being defeated by the Parthians, he fell into their hands, and his head was cut off, and molten gold was poured into its

mouth, because of his excessive cupidity. This happened in 55, B. C.

Cre'on, the king of Thebes, who, in the legend of the war against that city, forbade any one to bury the bodies of *Eteocles* and *Polynices*; and condemned their sister *Antigone* to death for disobeying this order.

Cre'ta, the most extensive island of the Grecian world, now called *Candia*. It was settled by the Dorians, and was famous only as the place where the legendary legislator *Minos* lived. The Romans subdued it in about 67, B. C.

Creu'sa, the wife of *Æneas*, daughter of *Priam*, king of Troy, said by *Virgil* and others to have perished as with her husband she attempted to escape from the city.

Cris'sa, a city of Phocis, sacred to *Apollo* of Delphi. The Amphictyonic council made war upon it, and destroyed it, in the 6th century, B. C.

Cræ'sus, the famous king of Lydia, who reigned in the middle of the 6th century, B. C. He was visited by *Solon*, whose wisdom he admired. Misled by the oracle at Delphi, he made war on *Cyrus*, king of Persia, and was overthrown, in 546, B. C., but his life was spared by the conqueror.

Croto'na, a Greek city of Italy, founded in the 8th century, B. C., and very powerful 200 years later. It was famous as the place where *Pythagoras* lived, and where *Milo* the wrestler was born.

Ctes'ias, a Greek historian of Persia, who was physician to *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, about 400, B. C.

Ctesib'ius, a mechanical philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Cu'mæ, a city of Campania in Italy, near which resided one of the Sibyls.

Cupi'do, the Roman name of the god of Love, the son of *Venus*.

Cure'tes. [*Corybantes*.]

Curia'tii, 3 brothers of a family of Alba, who contested as champions with the 3 *Horatii*, brothers of a Roman family, the supremacy of their respective cities. The defeat of the *Curiatii* gave the power to Rome.

Cur'sor, Lu'cius Papir'ius, a famous Roman general of the times of the Samnite wars, near the end of the 4th century, B. C., who was on two occasions made dictator, besides being consul five times.

Cur'tius, Met'tius, the hero of one of the old legends of Rome, who threw himself, fully armed, into a chasm which had opened in the forum, and which the augurs declared could be closed only by casting into it the greatest treasure of the city.

Cyara'res, a king of Media, at the commencement of the 6th century, B. C.

Cyb'ele, one of the names of the goddess *Rhea*.

Cyclades, a cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea.

Cyclo'pes, the one-eyed gigantic shepherds, or Titans, and workers in metal, who, according to different legends, lived in Sicily, or wrought in the forges beneath Mount *Ætna*, under the superintendence of *Vulcan*.

Cyc'nus, the invulnerable son of *Nep-*

tune, killed by Achilles, but (according to the poets) changed into a swan.

Cyd'nus, a river of Cilicia, famous for the piercing chill of its waters.

Cylon, an Athenian, who, with the intent to make himself tyrant of Athens, occupied the Acropolis; and being reduced by a blockade, was put to death by Megacles, in violation of his oath to spare him.

Cynægi'rus, the famous Athenian hero, who at the battle of Marathon lost his hands in attempting to prevent a Persian ship from being pushed off, and then seized the gunwale with his teeth.

Cyprus, a large island of the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, generally subject to the strongest maritime power. Venus was especially worshipped there.

Cyre'ne, a Greek city in Africa, west of Egypt; a place of great trade and importance; which was afterwards subjected by the Ptolemies, and from them passed into the possession of Rome. Its territory was called *Cyrenaica*.

Cyrus, the name of the founder of the Empire of Persia. It is not easy to disentangle his real history from the numerous legends which from a very early period were grafted upon it. The commonly received account is, that he was the son of a Persian noble, and grandson of Astyages of Media, who was induced by an oracle to order him to be killed when yet an infant, which order was not obeyed; and that growing up and learning the secret of his parentage, he aspired to the throne, and obtained it by the ruin of the Empire of the Medes. He gradually subdued all Western Asia, and was at length, in the year 529, B. C., defeated and killed by the Scythian queen *Tomyris*. It was Cyrus who terminated the 70 years' long captivity of the Jews, by giving them permission to return to their own land and rebuild Jerusalem.

Cyrus, a son of the Persian king *Darius Nothus*, who, when satrap of western Asia Minor, organized an expedition against his brother *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, who was then king, and fell by his brother's hand at the battle of Cunaxa. The celebrated 10,000 Greeks, and *Xenophon*, the Greek historian, were engaged on his side in this desperate attempt; and after its failure, effected their wonderful "Retreat" to the Euxine.

Cythere'a, an island of the Mediterranean, to the south of Laconia, famous for the worship of Venus.

Cyzicus, a Greek city on an island in the Propontis, afterwards united to the mainland by an embankment.

DA'CIA, the name of the country lying between the river *Ister* (or the Danube) and the mountains now called the Carpathians. It became known to the Roman world only after the establishment of the Empire, and it was for a short time part of the Empire, but was relinquished to the Goths near the end of the 3rd century, A. D.

Dædalus, the legendary constructor of the labyrinth of Crete, who, when imprisoned by Minos, was fabled to have made

himself waxen wings, and escaped. His son *Icarus*, imprisoned with him, flew so high, says the story, that the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the sea, called after him *Icarian*, and was drowned.

Dalmat'ia, the country bordering on the north-east coast of the Adriatic Sea, subdued by the Romans about the Christian æra.

Damas'cus, a celebrated city of Syria, which still exists, and enjoys its ancient fame.

Dam'ocles, a flatterer of *Dionysius* of Syracuse, who is said to have instructed him concerning the real happiness of a tyrant, by inviting him to a sumptuous banquet, and causing a naked sword to be suspended over his head by a single hair; on discovering which he found it impossible to enjoy the feast.

Da'mon, the hero of one of the old legendary tales of friendship, who offered himself to die in the place of his friend.

Dan'ae, the daughter of *Acrisius* of Argos, and mother of *Perseus*, by Jupiter, who obtained access to her by changing himself into a shower of gold.

Dana'ides, the fifty daughters of Danaus, of whom all but one murdered their husbands on the wedding night, and were condemned to fetch water in sieves in the infernal regions, according to the legend.

Daph'ne, the daughter of *Peneus*, beloved by Apollo, and changed into a laurel (according to the poets), as the only means of escape from him.

Dar'danus, the eponymous hero and founder of the Trojan kingdom; called also the son of Jupiter and Electra.

Dari'us, the son of Hystaspes, king of Persia from 521 to 485, B. C. He won the kingdom by the neighing of his horse; having been one of the great nobles who killed the false Smerdis. His great exploits were, the fruitless invasion of Scythia; and the unsuccessful attempt on Greece, which was defeated by the great victory of the Athenians at *Marathon*.

Dari'us No'thus, king of Persia from 424 to 405, B. C.

Dari'us Codoman'nus, the last king of Persia, from 336 to 331, B. C. He was routed by *Alexander the Great* at Issus, and again at Arbela, and finally murdered by Bessus.

De'cius, *Cai'us Mes'sius Traja'nus*, Emperor of Rome from 249 to 251, A. D. In his reign happened one of the great persecutions of the Christians.

De'cius Mus, *Pub'lius*, the name of a father and a son, who in the earlier history of Rome were renowned for having solemnly devoted themselves to death in battle, for the purpose of insuring the victory of their country. The father devoted himself in 340, B. C., the son in 295, B. C.

Deian'ra, the sister of *Meleager* and wife of *Hercules*, who won her from *Achelous*. [*Nessus*.]

Deidami'a, the daughter of *Lycomedes*, king of Scyros, and mother of *Neoptolemus* by Achilles.

Deio'ces, the first king of Media, about the end of the 8th century, B. C.

PAUPER MUTAT DOMINUM NON SORTEM.—A POOR MAN CHANGES HIS MASTER BUT NOT HIS CONDITION.

QUI EDUCAT VIRTUTEM EST MAGIS QUAM PATER.—HE WHO TEACHES VIRTUE IS GREATER THAN A FATHER.

Dēlos, one of the *Cyclades*, and sacred to Apollo, who, with his sister Diana, was born there.

Del'phi, a town of Phocis, where was the most famous temple and oracle of Apollo.

Demaratus, a king of Sparta, who was dethroned in 491, B. C., and went to Persia, where he instigated *Xerxes* to invade Greece, and afterwards accompanied his expedition.

Deméter, the Greek name of *Ceres*.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia from 294 to 287, B. C., the son of *Antigonus*, and one of the greatest generals of his times. He distinguished himself particularly at the siege of Rhodes in 305, B. C. He fell at last into the hands of *Seleucus*, and died soon afterwards.

Demetrius Phalareus, one of the most distinguished Athenians during the early period of its decline. He was made governor of Athens by Cassander in 317, B. C., and so won the good opinions of his fellow-citizens that there were 360 statues erected in his honour. He fled to Egypt when his namesake, the son of *Antigonus*, came to Athens, and died there about 283, B. C.

Democritus, the celebrated philosopher of Abdera, who is said to have dwelt most on the ridiculous aspect of common things. He was a man of immense learning and research, and flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Demosthenes, the great orator of Athens and of antiquity, born about 385, B. C. Being subject to many physical defects, by assiduous effort and study he overcame them all, and very soon became one of the first statesmen of his day. He detected and denounced the designs of *Philip of Macedonia* before they were patent to the world, and devoted himself with all the energy of the best times of Greece to oppose and defeat them. But the "silver spear" of Philip was more powerful than the "golden mouth" of Demosthenes; and at Chæronea he saw his country at the mercy of the man of Macedon. One cloud of suspicion rests on his memory, he was condemned for taking bribes of *Harpalus*. At the death of Alexander, he hoped, but in vain, to see Greece once more free; the cause of liberty was doomed, and the great patriot died, self-poisoned, in sanctuary at Calauria, in 322, B. C. Many of his orations remain to this day: that "on the Crown," spoken in fact against *Æschines*, is the most splendid production which the world has ever seen.

Dentatus, Marcus Curius, one of the heroes of the early and simple age of the Roman republic. His great exploit was the defeat of *Pyrrhus* in 275, B. C.

Dentatus, Lucius Siccinius, a brave Roman, treacherously murdered by the contrivance of *Appius Claudius*. He had been in 120 battles, and had received so many honourable wounds and rewards as to be almost incredible. When assailed by his assassins, he slew 15 outright and wounded 30 more before he fell.

Der'ceto, the Greek name of a Syrian goddess, supposed to be the Dagon of the Philistines.

Deuca'lion, the son of *Prometheus*, who, according to the legends, was, with his wife *Pyrrha*, the sole survivor of the Thessalian deluge. To repopulate the land, by command of the oracle, the two as they went from the temple threw behind them the stones which they picked up, and they were changed into men and women.

Diag'oras, a Rhodian who, himself an Olympic victor, had two sons Olympic victors on the same day.—A philosopher of Melos, called the Atheist, for his opposition to the popular superstitions, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Dian'a, the sister of Apollo, and daughter of Latona and Jupiter, the goddess of the chase, identified also with the moon. She was regarded as a virgin goddess, but as *Phœbe* she loved and visited *Endymion*. The Diana of Ephesus was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature; and was rather Asiatic than Grecian.

Dicæarchus, a philosopher of Sicily, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Did'ius Sal'vius Julia'nus, Emperor of Rome for 2 months in the year 193, A. D., by purchase of the title from the Prætorians; who, tiring of him so soon, murdered him.

Dido, the legendary foundress of Carthage. She was daughter of Belus, and sister of *Pygmalion* of Tyre, who murdered her husband, on which she fled, and purchased as the site of a new Tyre as much land as she could surround by a bull's hide. Virgil represents her as dying by her own hand out of love for *Æneas*, who visited her rising city in his wanderings.

Diocletianus, Valerius, Emperor of Rome from 284 to 305, A. D. He owed his elevation to the soldiery, and having rid himself of rivals and opponents, he raised *Maximianus* to a share of the empire. In 292, A. D., *Constantius Chlorus* and *Galerius* were also associated in the government, in a subordinate rank. After a prosperous reign Diocletian abdicated the throne, and spent the remainder of his life in privacy, dying in 313, A. D. In his reign happened one of the most cruel of all the persecutions to which the early Christians were subjected.

Diodorus Sic'ulus, a Greek historian of Sicily, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Diog'enes, the famous philosopher, whose cynical moroseness and brutal mode of life have furnished so many subjects for ancient anecdotes. He flourished in the 4th century, B. C., and, happily for the world, had few imitators in his extravagant disregard of the decencies of life.

Diomé'des, one of the greatest heroes among the Greeks in the Trojan war. He was the son of *Tydeus* and *Deipyle*, and his first exploits were performed in the war against Thebes. In the later war he was the especial favourite of Minerva, who encouraged him to attack and wound both Mars and Venus, who were engaged on the side of the Trojans. Other legends represent him as sharing the common fate of the Grecian chiefs, and compelled to

MORS EST CERTA; TEMPUS INCERTUM.—DEATH IS CERTAIN; TIME UNCERTAIN.

TEMPERANTIA EST OPTIMA MEDICINA.—TEMPERANCE IS THE BEST MEDICINE.

seek another home, which he is said to have found in Italy.

Di'on, a Syracusan, a pupil of Plato, who having expelled the younger *Dionysius* from the tyranny, was himself made tyrant, and fell a victim to a conspiracy in 353, B. C.

Di'on Cas'sius, a Roman historian, who flourished about the end of the 2nd century, A. D.

Di'one, according to some legends, the mother of Venus, by Jupiter.

Dionys'ius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, who entering the army, rose rapidly to the chief command, by which he was enabled to make himself master of his native city. During his reign, which lasted nearly 40 years, he succeeded in humbling the power of Carthage, and in extending his sway not only over all Sicily, but also over some part of Italy. He was a patron and cultivator of literature and the arts, but became at last a tyrant in the more modern sense of the word. He died in 367, B. C.

Dionys'ius the Younger, son of the former, succeeded his father in the tyranny of Syracuse; but he lacked his father's power, and was expelled by *Dion* after he had reigned 12 years. Ten years later, however, he regained his throne, and held it till he was a second time expelled by *Timoleon*, in 343, B. C. The rest of his life he spent as a private citizen at Corinth.

Dionys'ius of Halicarnassus, a Greek historian, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Dionys'sus, the Greek name of *Bacchus*.

Dios'curi, the title of *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Di'ce, the wife of *Lycus*, whom *Amphion* and *Zethus* tied to the horns of a wild bull, by which she was killed.

Dis, a name of *Pluto*.

Dodo'na, a place in Epirus, where was an ancient Grecian oracle, the answers of which were given by a dove, according to some, but by the rustling of the oak grove there, as others say.

Dolabel'la, *Pub'lius Corne'lius*, a Roman noble, who married the daughter of *Cicero*. He was a partisan of *Cæsar*, and after his death he was guilty of such extortion in Greece and Asia Minor, that the Senate made war against him, and he killed himself to avoid their sentence in 43, B. C.

Domitia'nus, *Ti'tus Fla'vius*, *Augustus*, Emperor of Rome from 81 to 96, A. D. Although the brother of *Titus*, he was one of the worst emperors that Rome saw: both *Juvenal* and *Tacitus* have given a picture of what his reign was, and of the enormities he committed. He was in the end murdered by the contrivance of his wife.

Do'res, one of the great Hellenic races, which included the Spartans, Argives, Messenians, Corinthians, Megareans, Achæans, &c. They colonized Crete, Caria, Rhodes, &c.

Do'ris, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and mother of the 50 Nereids, by her brother *Nereus*.

Do'rus, the eponymous ancestor of the Dorians.

Dra'co, the first legislator at Athens,

whose laws were so severe that they were said to be written in blood. He flourished in the 7th century, B. C.

Drusil'la, the sister of the Emperor *Caligula*, with whom he lived incestuously. —The daughter of *Herod Agrippa*, and wife of *Felix*, the procurator of Judæa.

Dru'sus, *Né'ro Clau'dius*, the son of *Clau'dius Nero* and *Livia*, and married to the daughter of *Mark Antony*. His great exploits were performed in a series of campaigns in Germany, from 12 to 9, B. C.

Dru'sus Cæ'sar, the son of the Emperor *Tiberius* and *Vipsania*; who was poisoned by *Sejanus*, in 23, A. D.

Dry'ades, nymphs of the woods.

Du'bris Portus, the Roman name of Dover in England.

Dui'lius, *Cai'us*, the Roman commander who in 200, B. C., gained the first naval victory obtained by the Romans; in memory of which a column was set up in the forum.

Dyrrach'ium, a town of Illyria, on the high road from Italy to the East, at first called *Epidamnus*.

EBORACUM, the Roman name of the city of York.

Ébu'dæ, the Roman name of the Hebrides or Western Isles.

Ecbata'na, the ancient capital of Media, near Mount *Orontes*.

Echid'na, a legendary monster, the mother of the *Chimæra*, killed by *Argus*.

E'cho, a nymph who pined away for love of *Narcissus* till she was only a voice; or, as other legends say, one so changed by *Juno*, for assisting *Jupiter* in deceiving her.

Edes'sa, a city of Mesopotamia, and the capital of a kingdom so called from the 2nd century, B. C., to the 3rd century, A. D.

Ege'ria, a nymph who was said to have instructed *Numa Pompilius* in legislation.

Elaga'balus, *Mar'cus*, *Aure'lius Anton'i'nus*, Roman Emperor from 218 to 222, A. D. He was a mere boy, but he fell behind none of the worst of the Emperors in the filthiest vices,—and was finally killed by the soldiers.

Elect'ra, the daughter of *Agamemnon*, who instigated *Orestes* to murder their mother *Clytemnestra* and *Ægisthus*.

Eleu'sis, a city of Attica, where the mysteries of *Ceres*, or *Demeter*, were celebrated.

El'is, a country of Peloponnesus, on the north-west coast, bounded by Achaia, Arcadia, and Messenia. It was known in the Grecian world as the seat of *Olympia*, where the Panhellenic games were celebrated.

Elyma'is, a country of Persia, called Elam in the Old Testament.

Elys'ium, the fabled abode of the blessed, situated either in the western ocean or in the under world, according to different poets.

Emped'ocles, a Sicilian philosopher, said to have thrown himself into Mount *Ætna* that the people might think him a god. He flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Encel'adus, one of the Titans, having 100 arms, who made war on *Jupiter*, and was buried by him under Mount *Ætna*.

Endym'ion, a beautiful shepherd, beloved by *Diana* as *Phœbe* or the Moon, said to lie in a perpetual slumber on Mount *Latmos*.

En'nius, a Roman poet, who flourished in about the beginning of the 2nd century, B. C.

E'os, the Greek name for *Aurora*.

Epaminon'das, the great general and statesman of Thebes, who defeated the Spartans in the battles of *Leuctra* and *Mantineia*, in the last of which he fell. Whilst he lived Thebes was the leading state in Greece; and it was the only time that it rose to such an eminence. The period of his military and political command extended from 379 to 362 B. C.

Eph'esus, the principal city of Ionia in Asia Minor, celebrated as the site of the splendid temple of *Diana*, which was one of the wonders of the Ancient World. It obtained a better renown after the coming of our Lord as the seat of a Christian Church.

Epichar'mus, a comic poet, who flourished at Megara and Syracuse in the 6th and 5th centuries, B. C.

Epict'e'tus, a famous Stoic philosopher, who flourished in the 1st century, A. D.

Epicu'rus, a Greek philosopher, and founder of the school called after his name, who flourished about the end of the 4th century, B. C.

Epidaur'us, a town of Argolis, where *Esculapius* was especially worshipped.

Epig'oni, the sons of the seven heroes who fell in the legendary war against Thebes, who took and destroyed the city.

Epime'nides, a Cretan poet and prophet, said to have flourished in the 6th century, B. C., but whose history is a mere collection of legends.

Epime'theus, the brother of *Prometheus*, who married *Pandora*.

Epi'rus, a country of northern Greece, lying on the Ionian Sea, between Illyria, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It was inhabited by several tribes, who were not of pure Grecian blood, who in the later ages of Greek history were united under one sovereign; the most distinguished of their kings was *Pyrrhus*.

Erasistratus, a celebrated Greek physician, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Erato, the name of the Muse of amatory poetry.

Eratos'thenes, the learned and celebrated keeper of the Alexandrian Library, at the end of the 2nd century, B. C.

Er'ebus, the son of *Chaos*, and brother of *Nox*, who was the father of *Day*, according to the old legends.

Erech'theus, also called *Erichthon'ius*, son of *Vulcan*, the legendary king of Athens, who placed that city under the tutelary care of *Minerva*.—Another legendary king of Athens, whose daughters devoted themselves to death for the good of their country.

Erida'nus, the great river of northern Italy, now called the *Po*.

Erin'nyes, a Greek name of the *Furies*.

Er'is, the goddess of strife, amongst the Greeks.

Er'os, the Greek name for *Cupido*.

Erysich'thon, a legendary king of Thessaly, who being guilty of sacrilege against *Ceres*, devoured his own flesh.

Erythræ'an Sea, the ancient name of the Red Sea.

Eteoc'les and *Polyni'ces*, the sons of *Œdipus* and *Jocasta*, whose disputes for the government led to the war against Thebes, in which they slew each other.

Etru'ria, a country of Italy, lying to the north of Rome, whose people were called *Etrusci*, *Tusci*, or *Tyrrheni*. They were related to the Greeks, and attained a considerable degree of civilization before Rome became famous. More than one of the kings of that city (according to the legends) were of Etruscan origin. They were subjugated by Rome in the 3rd century, B. C.

Eubœ'a, a large island of Greece, lying close to the northern coast of Attica. Its chief city was *Chaleis*.

Euclid'es, the famous mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C., whose *Geometry* is still the text-book in that science.

Eudox'us, a celebrated Grecian astronomer of the 4th century, B. C.

Euhe'merus, a Greek writer, who was the first that attempted to explain the ancient legends on rationalistic principles. He flourished near the end of the 3rd century, B. C.

Eu'menes, one of the successors of Alexander the Great. He obtained the government of part of Asia Minor, and was the ally of *Perdiccas*; but in the year 316, B. C., he fell into the power of *Antigonus*, and was put to death.—A king of Pergamus from 197 to 159, B. C., who founded the famous library in the city.

Eumen'ides, a Greek name of the *Furies*.

Eumol'pus, the son of *Neptune* and *Chione*, who was said to have instituted the mysteries of Eleusis.

Euphrat'es, one of the great rivers of western Asia, which rises in Armenia, and joins the *Tigris* shortly before they both enter the Persian Gulf.

Euphros'yne, one of the Graces.

Eu'polis, a comic poet of Athens, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Eurip'ides, one of the principal tragic poets of Athens, born in the year 480, B. C., and celebrated by his dramas from 441 to 406, B. C., the year of his death. We possess 18 of his plays, including one entire Trilog. He was keenly satirized by *Aristophanes* for relinquishing the heroic style, and adopting one nearer to that of common life; but his poetry has always held a very high rank.

Euro'pa, the daughter of *Agenor*, king of Phœnicia, carried off by *Jupiter* (who assumed the form of a bull, according to the legends) to *Crete*, where she became the mother of *Minos*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Sarpedon*. After her the part of the world best known to the ancients received the general name of Europe.

Eurydice, the wife of *Orpheus*.

Eurys'thenes and *Procles*, the twin sons of *Aristodemus*, and progenitors of the two royal lines of Sparta.

Eurys'theus, the son of *Sthenelus*, for whom *Juno* contrived that to him, in-

MEMORIA ENCOLENDO AUGETUR.—THE MEMORY IS IMPROVED BY EXERCISING IT.

VIR SAPIT QUI PAUCA LOQUITUR.—THE MAN IS WISE WHO SPEAKS LITTLE.

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stead of to *Hercules*, the sovereignty of the family of *Perseus* should be given.

Euterpe, the Muse who presided over music.

Eutropius, a Roman historian, who flourished in the 4th century, A. D.

Euxinus, the name of the sea now called the Black Sea.

Evan' der, a son of Mercury, and king of Arcadia, who was, according to the legends, an early colonizer and civilizer of Italy.

FA'BII, an ancient and powerful family at Rome.

Fabius, *Kæ'so*, *Vibula'nus*, the head of the family of the Fabii, early in the 5th century. The patricians were so highly exasperated against him and his house for siding with the plebeians against them, that the Fabii adopted the resolution of withdrawing from Rome. For about two years they maintained their ground near the Cremera; but in 477, B. C., they were all, with the exception of one man, destroyed by the people of Veii.

Fabius, *Quintus Maximus*, a great Roman general in the wars with Hannibal. Being appointed dictator in 217, B. C., when the Carthaginians invaded Italy, he wearied them out with the perpetual menace of an attack, and was called Cunctator, the Delayer, on account of this strategy.

Fabricius, *Cai'us*, a celebrated Roman in the best times of the republic. His integrity and simplicity were the constant themes of admiration in after ages, which would not imitate them. Being ambassador to Pyrrhus, who was at war with Rome, he disclosed to him the plot of his own physician to poison him. He flourished in the early part of the 3rd century, B. C.

Falerii, an Etruscan town, which was taken by *Camillus*, in the beginning of the 4th century, B. C.

Fates. [*Parcæ*.]

Faunus and *Fauni*, rustic deities, resembling *Pan* and the *Satyrs*.

Faustina, the name of the wives of the Emperors Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, both of whom were infamously profligate.

Felix, *Antoni'us*, the Roman procurator of Judæa about the middle of the 1st century, A. D., before whom the Apostle Paul was brought by the Jews.

Fescennia, an Etruscan town, from which the Romans borrowed the jocular and obscene songs called *Fescennine*.

Festus, *Porcius*, the Roman procurator of Judæa who succeeded *Felix*. The Apostle Paul pleaded before him also.

Fides, the Roman goddess of fidelity.

Flamini'us, *Titus Quintius*, the Roman general who defeated Philip of Macedonia in 197, B. C., and secured for Rome the supremacy of Greece.

Flamin'ius, *Cai'us*, the constructor of the Circus called after his name at Rome, and the road called the Flaminian Way, whilst he was censor, in 220, B. C.

Flora, the Roman goddess of Spring, in whose honour the feasts called *Floralia* were celebrated.

Flo'rus, *Lu'cius Anna'us*, a Roman historian, who flourished in the 2nd century, A. D.

Fortu'na, the goddess of chance or fortune. She was represented with various symbols, a wheel or ball, a rudder, a horn of plenty, &c., and blindfolded.

Fortuna'tæ In'sulæ, islands beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and supposed to be the Azores or Canary Islands.

Fran'ci, the Teutonic people, who, in decline of the Empire, settled near the mouth of the Rhine, and were the ancestors of the French nation.

Fris'ii, a German people on the coast between the Rhine and the Ems; after whom that part was called Friesland.

Frontinus, *Sextus Ju'lius*, the Roman governor of Britain in the year 75, A. D. He conquered the people of South Wales.

Fu'ria, the Roman name of the goddesses *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megæra*, who punished violations of piety towards human beings. They were winged, and had serpents wreathed in their hair, and they bore torches.

GA'BII, a Latin town, taken and destroyed by the Tarquins.

Gades, a Phœnician town of Spain, now called Cadiz.

Gatu'lia, the country to the south of Numidia and Mauretania in Africa.

Galat'ea, the Nereid beloved by *Acis* and by *Polyphemus* the Cyclops.

Galat'ia, a region in the interior of Asia Minor, in which the Gauls, who invaded the country in the 3rd century, B. C., settled. It became a province of Rome in 25, B. C. The Apostle Paul addressed one of his Epistles to the Christians here.

Gal'ba, *Ser'vius Sulpic'ius*, Emperor of Rome in 68 and 69, A. D. He was murdered by the soldiers when he had held the throne about half a year.

Galenus, *Clau'dius*, a famous physician, who flourished at Pergamus and at Rome, in the 2nd century, A. D.

Galilæ'a, the northmost of the three divisions into which Palestine was divided in the time of Christ.

Gal'lia, the common name of the countries now called France and Northern Italy. The latter part was called Cisalpine Gaul, and it was subdued by Rome about the end of the 3rd century, B. C. The former, called Transalpine or Further Gaul, or Gaul Proper, was contained by the natural boundaries of the seas, the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Rhine. Three great tribes anciently possessed it, the Aquitani, the Belgæ, and the Celtæ. It was in part conquered by Rome about the middle of the 2nd century, B. C.; and the whole country was subjugated by Julius Cæsar between the years 58 and 50, B. C. It was overrun again and again by hordes of barbarians during the lingering fall of the Western Empire, and at the end of the 5th century, A. D., became the seat of the Frankish monarchy under Clovis.

Gal'lus, *Trébonia'nus*, Emperor of Rome from 251 to 254, A. D.

Ganymedes, a very beautiful youth, the son of Tros, who was, according to the

STULTA SUPERBIA RIDETUR AB OMNIBUS.—FOOLISH PRIDE IS LAUGHED AT BY EVERY ONE.

SAPIENS FILIUS LETIFICAT PATREM.—A WISE SON MAKETH A GLAD FATHER.

legends, carried off by Jupiter, to be his cupbearer in Olympus.

Gaugame'la. [*Arbela*.]

Ga'za, a city of the Philistines near the sea-coast, besieged and taken by Alexander the Great.

Gedro'sia, a province of Persia, now Beloochistan.

Gel'lius, Aul'us, a Roman writer, who flourished in the 2nd century, A. D.

Gel'on, a tyrant of Gela, in Sicily, and of Syracuse, in the beginning of the 5th century, B. C.

Gen'ii, the name of guardian spirits or demons, who protected men, and presided over all the circumstances, &c., of social and domestic life.

Gen'seric, the king of the Vandals, in the 5th century, A. D.; who erected a kingdom in northern Africa, and in the year 455, A. D., sacked Rome.

Germa'nia, the country lying north and east of the Roman provinces, Gallia, Helvetia, and Dacia; inhabited by many Teutonic tribes, who were never subjugated, bearing the general name of Germans. The historian Tacitus wrote a most interesting and valuable account of these people; heightening, however, every favourable trait, for the purpose of condemning the luxury and degradation of the Romans of his age. They appear to have been a rude but simple and courageous people; and in many respects displayed then characteristics similar to those which the later history of England and Europe has made all men familiar with.

Germa'nicus Cæ'sar, the son of Nero Claudius Drusus, whose courage and conduct had nearly added Germany to the Roman Empire in the years 11 to 17, A. D. But he was recalled by Tiberius, and appointed to another command, in which he was poisoned by the Emperor's orders, in 19, A. D. He was the darling of the people, but his children, Caligula and Agrippina, were wholly unworthy of him.

Ger'yon, the three-headed king of Spain, whose oxen Hercules stole.

Ge'ta, Septim'us, brother and joint emperor with Caracalla, and murdered by him, in 212, A. D.

Gigan'tes, the Roman name of the Titans, but sometimes represented as distinct from them.

Glauc'us, the Lycian prince, son of Hippolochus, who exchanged arms with Diomedes in token of family ties, in one of the battles of the Iliad.—A sea-god, who was at first only a fisherman; and whose oracles were highly prized, so said the legends, by fishermen.

Gordia'nus, Mar'cus Anto'nus, the names of three successive Roman Emperors, who reigned from 238 to 244, A. D. The father and son reigned not a quarter of a year, when the son was killed in battle, and the father killed himself. The grandson (who was but a boy) was next made emperor, after the murder of two other shadowy occupants of the throne; and he was murdered before he reached manhood.

Gord'ium, a city of Phrygia, where was the "Gordian Knot," by severing

which Alexander the Great showed himself the predestined lord of Asia.

Gorgo'nes, the three monstrous daughters of Phoreys and Ceto, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa; they had wings and brazen talons, and snakes instead of hair.

Goth'i, a Teutonic tribe, which originally inhabited the country now called Prussia; but which, in the decline of the Empire, made a descent upon Dacia, and the adjoining border lands. Aurelius gave up Dacia to them, and part of them (then called Ostrogoths) forced their way further into the Empire, and eventually conquered Italy; whilst the others (called Visigoths), after invading Italy and taking Rome, conquered Spain.

Grac'hus, Tiber'ius Sempro'nus, a famous political leader of Rome, whose name is indissolubly connected with an attempt to make the Agrarian Laws more than a dead letter. By this means he brought down on himself the hatred of the nobles, and was murdered by one of them during an election, in 132, B. C., which they feared he would win.

Grac'hus, Cai'us Sempro'nus, brother of Tiberius Gracchus; and like him a reformer. The nobles artfully proposed measures more popular than those which he brought forward, and turned the popular feeling away from him, when they commenced the repeal of all the reforms he had effected. On his opposing this, they raised a faction fight, and massacred thousands of his adherents in the streets and in the prisons. He had himself put to death by his own slave, that he might not fall into their hands, in 121, B. C.

Græ'cia, the Roman name for Hellas.

Græ'cia Mag'na, an ancient name of the southern part of Italy, in which were situated many Greek cities and colonies.

Grani'cus, a river of Asia Minor, at which Alexander the Great totally routed the Persians, in 334, B. C.

Gratiæ, the three virgin attendants on Venus, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, the daughters of Jupiter.

Gratia'nus Augus'tus, Emperor of the West from 367 to 383, A. D., when he was killed by Maximus.

Gy'ges, a king of Lydia about the commencement of the 7th century, B. C. It was fabled of him that he had a ring which rendered the wearer invisible.

HA'DES, the Greek name of Pluto.—The world of the departed.

Hadrianop'olis, a city of Thrace, built by the Emperor Hadrian, and now called Adrianople.

Hadria'nus, Pub'lius Æ'lius, Emperor of Rome from 117 to 138, A. D. He was one of the few wise and good rulers in the last age of Rome. The only disturbance of moment during his reign was a revolt of the Jews, under Barcochebas, which was suppressed in 135, A. D.

Hæ'mus, a mountain-range of Thrace, now called the Balkan.

Halicarnas'sus, a city of Caria, where was the magnificent Mausoleum, or tomb of Mausolus, built by his queen Artemisia, which was one of the wonders of the world.

BENIGNITATIS FONS LARGIENDO NON EXHAURITUR.—YOU SHALL NOT LOSE BY GIVING ALMS.

COMMUNIA SUNT ANICORUM INTER SE OMNIA.—AMONG FRIENDS ALL THINGS SHOULD BE IN COMMON.

Hal'ys, the principal river of Asia Minor, now called Kizil Irmak.

Hamadry'ades. [*Dry'ades*.]

Ham'ilcar Bar'ca, a celebrated Carthaginian general, who distinguished himself in the 1st Punic war, between 247 and 241 B. C., and who subdued great part of Spain before the year 229, B. C., in which he died.

Han'nibal, the famous Carthaginian general, son of *Hamilcar Barca*, born in 247, B. C., and made, whilst yet a child, to swear eternal hostility to Rome. In the year 221 he was made commander of the armies in Spain by the soldiers themselves, and prosecuted the war with such vigour and success, as to provoke the fears of Rome, and lead to the 2nd Punic war. Hannibal immediately set out for Italy, crossed the Alps in 218, B. C., inflicted on the Romans the terrible defeat at the Lake Trasimene in the following year, and in the year after that, the far more frightful disaster at *Cannæ*. He then spent the winter at *Capua*, after which, although he kept his ground in Italy until the year 203, B. C., the balance of advantage was always more and more in favour of Rome. In 202, B. C., he was routed by Scipio at *Zama*, and peace was made the next year. Not long after this, Hannibal having lost the prestige of success, was sacrificed by one of the parties in the state, and went into exile. He first found refuge with Antiochus of Syria, but when he was defeated by Rome in 190, B. C., Hannibal was compelled to seek another asylum, which he found with *Prusias*, king of the petty state of Bithynia. Here he lived until the growing power of Rome enabled it to demand his surrender, whereupon, in 183, B. C., he poisoned himself, as the last resource left him.

Harmo'dius, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with his friend Aristogiton, slew *Hipparchus*, the tyrant of Athens. The two friends lost their own lives, but their deed led the way to the freedom of their country.

Harmo'nia, a daughter of Jupiter and Venus, married, according to the legends, to *Cadmus*.

Harpalus, a Macedonian who attempted, by means of wealth he had appropriated when treasurer to Alexander the Great, to raise a party against him at Athens. See *Demosthenes*.

Har'pyiæ, the winged monsters, whom Virgil represents *Æneas* as meeting with in one of the islands called *Strophades*. They are spoken of by other poets.

Has'drubal, a brother of *Hannibal*, defeated and slain near the *Metaurus*, in 207, B. C., when he had invaded Italy to reinforce the Carthaginians.

He'be, the goddess of youth, and cup-bearer of the gods, married to *Hercules* after his apotheosis.

He'brus, a famous river of Thrace.

Hecatæ'us, one of the first Greek historians, who flourished at Miletus in the beginning of the 5th century, B. C.

Hec'ate, a three-formed goddess, by some identified with *Diana*, who was regarded as possessed of great power, especially over the infernal regions, and as the patroness of sorcery and magic.

Hec'tor, the eldest son of *Priam*, king of Troy, and the great hero of his country

during the Trojan war. He is represented in the *Iliad* as brave in battle, wise in council, a tender and devoted son and husband. When *Achilles* allowed his friend *Patroclus* to engage in the fight in his arms, he fell before the spear of *Hector*, and it was then that *Achilles* resumed his activity, and slew the Trojan hero, and insultingly dragged his corpse round the city, at the tail of his chariot; but he afterwards gave it up to *Priam* to be buried.

Hec'uba, the wife of *Priam* and mother of *Hector*. When Troy was taken she was made a slave by the Greeks, and was, according to the legend, turned into a dog.

Hel'ena, the daughter of Jupiter and *Leda*, and sister of *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Theseus* forcibly carried her off when very young, but her brothers rescued her. Afterwards, on account of her extraordinary beauty, all the princes of Greece sought her hand; and she married *Menelaus*, the other suitors being bound to join him in protecting her. She was carried off from him, not unconsenting, by *Paris*, and the Trojan war was the result. She married *Deiphobus*, a brother of *Paris*, after his death; and when Troy was taken, returned to her first injured husband. But the poets are not agreed as to the manner of her death.

Hel'enus, a son of *Priam*, who was a prophet, and was allotted to *Pyrrhus* when Troy was taken; after his death in Epirus he became king of part of that country.

He'liadæ, the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of *Phæthon*, who were (as the legends told) changed into poplars as they wept their brother's miserable end.

Hel'ice, the daughter of *Lycaon*, who was turned into a bear by Juno, and placed amongst the stars by Jupiter.

Hel'icon, a mountain-range of *Boeotia*, dedicated to *Apollo* and the *Muses*.

He'liopolis, a celebrated city of Egypt, not far from *Memphis*, called *On* in the Old Testament.

Hel'ios, the Greek name of the Sun-god.

Hel'las, the native name of ancient Greece.

Hel'le, the daughter of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, after whom the *Hellespont* was named.

Hel'en, the legendary eponymous progenitor of the Greeks.

Helle'nes, the native name of the ancient Greeks.

Hellespon'tus, the straits now called the *Dardanelles*.

Helo'tes, a people of *Laconia*, who were reduced to slavery by the Spartans, and formed the subject population of their state.

Helve'tii, a brave people, who held that part of the country now called Switzerland, which lies between the Lakes of *Constance* and *Geneva*. They came occasionally into conflict with the Romans, at the end of the 2nd century, B. C. And they were conquered by *Julius Cæsar* in 58, B. C., when they were attempting to find a new home in Gaul.

Hephæ'stion, a friend of *Alexander the Great*, who was deified by him, after his death in 325, B. C.

Hephæstus, the Greek name of *Vulcan*.
He'ra, the Greek name of *Juno*.

Heracle'a, a city of Pontus in Asia Minor, so named (as many cities of the ancient world were) in honour of *Hercules*.

Heracli'dæ, the descendants of *Hercules*, who took part in the conquest of the Peloponnesus by the Dorians.

Heracli'tus, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished in the 6th century, and was said to have bewailed the ignorance and folly of men so much, as to obtain the name of the Weeping Philosopher.

Hercula'neum, a city of Campania, overwhelmed by the same eruption of *Vesuvius* which destroyed *Pompeii*, in 79, A. D.

Her'cules, or *Heracl'es*, the great legendary hero of Greece, the son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, endowed with prodigious strength by his father, and pursued with unrelenting hatred by *Juno*. The legends about him are innumerable, but the most famous are those of his 12 labours; which were, his killing the *Lion of Nemea*; the destruction of the *Lernaean Hydra*; his capture of the golden-antlered *Arcadian stag*; his killing the *Erymanthean boar*, the cleansing of the *Augean stables*; the killing the birds of *Lake Stymphalis*, the capture of the wild bull of *Crete*; the capture of the anthropophagous mares of *Diomedes of Thrace*; the procuring of the girdle of the Queen of the *Amazons*; the capture of *Geryon's oxen*; the procuring the golden apples of the *Hesperides*; and the bringing to the upper world the dog *Cerberus*. He was poisoned by the treachery of *Nessus* the Centaur, by means of his wife *Dejanira*, and he was taken to *Olympus*, as he was preparing to ascend his own funeral pile on *Mount Ceta*.

Her'culis Colum'næ, the name given to the two headlands on the opposite sides of the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

Hercyn'ia Silva, a mountain-forest of Germany, now called the *Harz*.

Hermaphrodit'us, the son of *Venus* and *Mercury* (called so after their Greek names), whose beauty so won the affections of *Salmacis* that the gods granted her wish to be incorporated with him, in one body, as the legends say.

Her'mes, the Greek name of *Mercury*.

Hermi'one, the daughter of *Menelaus* and *Helen*, married first to *Pyrrhus*, son of *Achilles*, and afterwards to *Orestes*.

Her'mus, a river of Asia Minor, the sands of which abounded with gold.

He'ro, a priestess of *Venus*, at *Sestos*, to visit whom *Leander* used to swim across the *Hellespont* from *Abydos*.—A famous mathematician of *Alexandria*, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Hero'des, or *Her'od the Great*, king of the Jews, an *Idumæan* by birth, and made king by the triumvirs in 40, B. C. He is famed in history for his cruelty; and one of his latest acts was the massacre of the *Innocents*, which he ordered in the hope of killing him who (the *Magi* had told him) was "born king of the Jews!" He died in 4, B. C.

Hero'des An'tipas, tetrarch of *Galilee*, who put to death *John the Baptist* for de-

nouncing his incestuous marriage with *Herodias*, his brother *Philip's* wife; and was reconciled to *Pontius Pilate* on the occasion of the crucifixion of *Christ*.

Hero'des Agrip'pa, king of *Judæa* and the neighbouring countries, who killed the Apostle *James* (brother to *John*), and put the Apostle *Peter* in prison, and died of a loathsome disease in the same year.

Herod'otus, the first real historian of Greece, commonly called the "Father of History." He travelled in Egypt, and in many countries of Asia and Europe; and wrote the results of his observations in nine books, named after the nine *Muses*. His work is of incalculable value, and of great interest, from its simplicity, religiousness, and general truthfulness. He flourished in the 5th century, B. C., and was born at *Halicarnassus* and died at *Thurii*.

Heros'tratus, the Ephesian who burned down the temple of *Diana*, in the year 356, B. C., on the birth-night of *Alexander the Great*.

Heru'li, a Teutonic and Scandinavian tribe, which gave the death-blow to the Empire of the West, under *Odoacer*, in 476, A. D.

He'siodus, a Greek poet of *Bœotia*, who flourished in the 8th century, B. C. His two surviving poems are exceedingly valuable as amongst the earliest writings of Greece.

He'sione, the daughter of *Laomedon* and sister of *Priam*, delivered by *Hercules* from being devoured by a sea-monster.

Hesper'ia, a Greek name for *Italy*.

Hesper'ides, the daughters of *Atlas* and *Hesperis*, who had the keeping of the golden apples in their gardens, near *Mount Atlas* in *Africa*.

Hesperus, a name of the evening star.

Hestia, the Greek name of *Vesta*.

Hiber'nia, or *Ier'ne*, the ancient name of *Ireland*.

Hi'eron, tyrant of *Syracuse* from 478 to 467, B. C.—Another ruler of *Syracuse*, from 270 to 216, B. C.

Hieroso'lyma, a name of *Jerusalem*.

Hippar'chus, one of the sons of *Pisistratus*, killed by *Harmodius*, in 514, B. C.—A celebrated Greek astronomer, who flourished in the 2nd century, B. C.

Hipp'ias, one of the sons of *Pisistratus*, expelled from *Athens* in 510, B. C.

Hippoc'rates, a celebrated Greek physician, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Hippocre'ne, a fountain in *Mount Helicon*, sacred to *Apollo*.

Hippodami'a, the daughter of *Enomaus*, whom *Pelops* obtained as his wife, by conquering her in a chariot-race.

Hippol'yte, a queen of the *Amazons*, said by some legends to have been killed by *Hercules*, and by others to have been married to *Theseus*.

Hippol'ytus, the son of *Theseus* and *Hippolyte*, according to the legend, who was put to death by his father, on being falsely accused by his step-mother *Phedra*. It is said that *Æsculapius* restored him to life again.

Hippom'enes, the successful suitor of *Atalanta*, who conquered her in running.

ÆTAS SAPIENTIÆ CONDIMENTUM EST.—AGE SEASONS' AND TEMPER WISDOM.

QUOD ODERIS ALTERI NE FECERIS.—AVOID WHAT YOU SEE AMISS IN OTHERS.

Hispa'nia, the country now called Spain and Portugal. It was inhabited by Iberians and Celts, and both the Phœnicians and the Carthaginians had settlements in it; and the latter, in the 3rd century, B. C., possessed almost the whole of it. It was not completely conquered by the Romans till the time of Augustus. When the Roman Empire fell, it was conquered first by the Vandals, and afterwards by the Goths, who established themselves there, and founded the modern Spanish monarchy.

Histiæ'us, the tyrant of Miletus, who headed the revolt of Isnia in 496, B. C.

Homér'us, the most renowned epic poet of antiquity. He was a native of Asia Minor, but the place of his birth is unknown; he is called the son of Mæon, and is said to have been blind, but his life is so completely legendary, that some critics have disputed the fact of his existence. He flourished in the 9th century, B. C. His great poems are the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*; but others are also ascribed to him.

Hono'rius, Fla'vius, Emperor of the West from 395 to 423, A. D.

Hon'os, or *Hon'or*, a Roman divinity, whose worship was intimately connected with that of *Virtus*.

Ho'ræ, the daughters of Jupiter and Themis. Their number and names are variously stated by different poets; but they appear to have been the goddesses of the seasons.

Hora'tii. See *Curiatii*.

Hora'tius, Quin'tus, Fla'cus, the famous Roman lyric poet and satirist. He was well educated, and by the patronage of *Mecænas* was enabled to devote himself to his favourite pursuit. The favour of the Emperor Augustus naturally followed the friendship of *Mecænas*, and the poet enjoyed whilst living the rewards which are so frequently delayed till after death. He was born in 65, B. C., and died in the year 8, B. C. His works are the most widely read and appreciated, perhaps, of all the classics.

Horten'sia, the daughter of the orator *Hortensius*, who inherited her father's eloquence, and pleaded in behalf of the ladies of Rome, before the triumvirs, in 43, B. C.

Horten'sius, Quin'tus, a Roman orator, who distinguished himself as a public speaker before he was 20 years of age, and continued unsurpassed in eloquence until the most splendid period of the life of his friend and successor, *Cicero*. He died in 50, B. C., before the fall of the republic.

Ho'rus, the Egyptian sun-god, who was worshipped in Rome also.

Hun'ni, a race of Asiatic Tatars, who migrated into Europe, and settled in Thrace in the 4th century, A. D. Under *Attila* they became most formidable to the Empire, but their conquests and their fame quickly passed away.

Hyacin'thus, a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved (say the legends) by both Apollo and Zephyrus; who being killed by the spite of the latter, was commemorated by Apollo in the hyacinth which sprang from his blood.

Hy'ades, seven nymphs, said by some to

be the daughters of Atlas, changed by Jupiter into stars.

Hy'as, the brother of the *Hyades*, who was killed by a lioness.

Hy'bla, the name of a town of Sicily, famous for its honey.

Hydas'pes, the river of India now called the *Jelum*.

Hy'dra, a monstrous 7-headed serpent, destroyed by *Hercules*.

Hyge'ia, the goddess of health.

Hy'las, the beautiful son of *Theodamas*, beloved by *Hercules*, and carried off by the *Naiads*, according to the legend of the *Argonauts*.

Hyl'lus, the son of *Hercules* and *Deianira*.

Hy'men, the god of marriage.

Hymet'tus, a mountain near Athens, famous for its honey.

Hyperbo'rei, a people who were fabled to live beyond Scythia to the north, in perpetual spring.

Hyperides, an orator of Athens, who flourished along with *Demosthenes*.

Hyperion, one of the Titans.—A name of the sun.

Hypermetra, the *Danaid* who did not murder her bridegroom.

Hypsip'yle, the queen of Lemnos, banished, according to the story, for saving her father's life when all the men of the island were murdered.

Hyrcania, a region of Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea, which was often called the *Hyrcanian Sea*, after it.

Hyrcanus, John, the son of *Simon Macabæus*, who ruled in Judæa from 153 to 106, B. C.

IACCHUS, the Eleusinian name of *Bacchus*.

Iam'be, a slave of Eleusis, who was said by the legend to have comforted Ceres, and to have invented *Iambics*.

Iamblichus, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century, A. D.

Iapetus, a Titan, the father of *Prometheus*.

Iapygia, the south-eastern part of Italy, called so after *Iapyx*.

Iapyx, a mythic colonizer of the south of Italy.

Iberia, a country of Asia, between the Euxine and the Caspian. See *Hispania*.

Iberus, a river of Spain, called the *Ebro*.

Icarus. See *Dædalus*.

Iceni, a people of Britain, inhabiting the eastern counties of England, whose chief town was *Norwich*, called by the Romans *Venta Icenorum*.

Ichthyoph'agi, a people which lived on the coasts of the Red Sea.

Ida, a mountain-range not far from Troy.—A mountain of Crete, sacred to Jupiter.

Idas, the son of *Aphareus*, who was preferred by *Marpessa* to *Apollo*.

Idomeneus, a king of Crete, who sacrificed his son in fulfilment of a vow, and was banished.

Idumæa, or *E'dom*, the country lying to the south and south-east of the land of Canaan. The people attained a considerable degree of civilization, as the ruins of *Petra* still testify.

Ilione, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, married to *Polymnestor*.

Ilis'sus, a river of Athens.

Ilium, the Greek name of Troy.

Illyria, or *Illyricum*, a country on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, bounded by Pannonia, Mœsia, Macedonia, and Epirus. It was subject to Macedonia for a short time; and afterwards caused great annoyance to Rome by the piratical habits of its inhabitants. It was conquered by Rome in 168, B. C.

Ilus, the mythic founder of Troy.

Im'bros, an island of the Ægean, where the Cabiric mysteries were observed.

Inachus, the first king of Argos, a legendary person, son of Oceanus and Tethys.

Inarus, a Libyan, who endeavoured unsuccessfully to free Lower Egypt from the Persian yoke in the 5th century, B. C.

India, the ancient name of all that part of southern Asia which extended from Persia to Serica. The knowledge possessed of this portion of the world was extremely small, and dates from the expedition of *Alexander the Great*. *Seleucus Nicator* extended the conquests of the Greeks beyond the furthest point reached by Alexander. *Ptolemy* learned more from subsequent travellers, and his great division of the country into India within and beyond the Ganges has remained to the present day.

Indus, the great river of India, from which its name was derived.

Io, the daughter of *Inachus*, whom Jupiter was said to have loved, and, for fear of Juno, to have changed into a cow. She is represented as tormented by a gadfly sent by Juno, and to have wandered through various countries, crossing the *Bosporus*, and at last resting in Egypt. She is supposed to be the *Isis* of the Egyptians.

Iolaus, the nephew and companion of Hercules, who was said to have aided him in conquering the *Hydra*.

Ion, the eponymous ancestor of the Ionians.

Ionica, a country of the Ægean sea-coast of Asia Minor, colonized by Ionian Greeks; and the region most fruitful in the choicest productions of Hellenic genius. It was generally subject to Persia; but was for a time in subject-alliance with Athens. [See names of Greek cities, historians, philosophers, poets, and painters.]

Ionium Mare, the name of the part of the Mediterranean next below the Adriatic.

Iphicles, the twin brother of Hercules, and father of *Iolaus*.

Iphicrates, an Athenian general, who introduced some advantageous changes into the equipment of the Athenian soldiers, in the 4th century, B. C.

Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, who, when the Grecian fleet was detained at Aulis, was devoted to death by her father to appease the wrath of Diana; but the goddess, as the legends say, carried Iphigenia away, and made her her priestess at Tauris, from which place her brother, Orestes, carried her back to Greece.

Iphis, a maiden of Crete, who was (as the legends tell) changed into a man, when betrothed to the beautiful Ianthé.

Iphitus, the institutor or reviver of the Olympic Games, who was king of Elis in the 9th century, B. C.

Ira, a Messenian stronghold, which held out against the Spartans for 11 years, in the Messenian war.

Pris, according to some of the poets, the messenger of the gods; and, as others say, a daughter of Thaumás, changed into a rainbow.

Isæus, one of the famous orators of Athens, before the time of Demosthenes, who is said to have been his pupil.

Isis, a divinity of Egypt, said to be the wife of Osiris. She was worshipped at Rome, when the republic had become mistress of Egypt.

Isocrates, a famous Athenian orator, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Issus, the scene of the great defeat inflicted by *Alexander the Great* on *Darius*, in 333, B. C.

Ister, a name of the Danube.

Italia, a name which in the early times applied only to the southern half of the country at present called Italy; but which subsequently acquired its more extended signification.

Ithaca, an island of the Ionian Sea, which was the seat of the kingdom of *Ulysses*.

Ituræa, a country to the east of the sea of Tiberias in Syria, which formed part of the dominions of Herod Philip.

Itys, the son of *Tereus*, whom his mother, *Procne*, killed and served at table.

Ixion, the king of the Lapithæ, and father of the Centaurs, by a cloud resembling Juno, which Jupiter sent to him when he aspired to the love of the Queen of Olympus. He was (as the poets said) fastened to an ever-turning wheel in the infernal regions.

JANICULUM, one of the seven hills of Rome, on the west of the Tiber.

Janus, the Roman divinity, to whom the first month of the year, January, was consecrated, and whose temple was always closed in times of general peace, which is said to have happened only in the reign of Numa Pompilius, and in that of the Emperor Augustus.

Ja'son, the son of *Æson*, and leader of the *Argonautic* expedition. He married *Medea*, by whose help he had acquired possession of the golden fleece; but afterwards he left her and married the daughter of Creon. The legends are not agreed as to the manner of his death.

Jericho, a city of Canaan, which was the first taken by the Israelites when they conquered that country.

Jerusalem, the chief city of Palestine, which retains its name to the present day. During the existence of the Jewish kingdom it shared its fortunes; and when the Jews rebelled against the Romans, it was taken and destroyed by *Titus*, after a siege of unexampled horrors. Hadrian changed it into a heathen Roman colonial town, and called it *Ælia Capitolina*. For its modern history see *Chronology* and *Gazetteer*.

Jocasta, the daughter of Creon of Thebes, who is represented, in the legend, as marrying her own son *Œdipus*. On the discovery of this she killed herself.

Jorda'nes, the principal river of Palestine, running from the Sea of Tiberias into the Dead Sea.

Jose'phus, Fla'vius, the celebrated Jewish historian, who flourished in the 1st century, A. D., and whose writings are of the highest value to the student of sacred history.

Jovia'nus, Fla'vius Clau'dius, Emperor of Rome in 363 and 364, A. D.

Ju'ba, the son of the last king of Numidia, who was made titular king of Numidia first, and afterwards of Mauretania, by Augustus.

Judæ'a, the southern part of the country of Palestine, as it was divided at the time of our Lord.

Judæ'i, the Roman name of the Hebrew people.

Jugur'tha, the king of Numidia at the end of the 2nd century, B. C. He was the grandson of Massanissa, but illegitimate, and brought up by Micipsa, along with his own sons, and left a share of the kingdom by him at his death. He, however, murdered both of them, and made himself master of the whole. The Romans therefore made war on him, and after a long struggle he was conquered, made prisoner, led in triumph by *Marius*, and starved to death in prison at Rome.

Jul'ia, the daughter of *Julius Cæsar*, married to *Pompey*, whose sudden death broke the bond between the two who were the greatest men in Rome.—The daughter of Augustus, married several times, and always for political reasons. She was so infamous in her conduct that Augustus banished her, and she died in exile.

Julia'nus, Fla'vius Clau'dius, called the *Apostate*, Emperor of Rome from 361 to 363, A. D. He was one of the best emperors of the later period, but he is better remembered by his unwise and necessarily unsuccessful attempt to restore the effete and dethroned paganism of Rome.

Ju'no, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and wife of her brother Jupiter, with whom she ruled over Olympus. The legends represent her as haughty, jealous, and implacable. Her married life, by her shameful brawls with her husband, was a most unseemly example to mortals, who regarded her the presiding deity over the conjugal state. She also presided over childbirth. Her children were *Mars*, *Hebe*, and *Vulcan*. Various stories respecting her will be found scattered through this Dictionary. The peacock was sacred to her.

Ju'piter, the son of Saturn and Rhea, and king of Olympus, or heaven. The mythic stories respecting him varied very greatly at different ages, but they agree in representing his life as saved with difficulty from his father in his infancy; and they say that he was brought up by the *Corybantes*, and suckled by *Amalthea*. His war with the Titans, and their overthrow, are the subjects of the most dignified stories concerning him, most of which relate

to his endless and abominable adulteries, and his worse than human weaknesses. The names of many of his mistresses and of his children will be found in this Dictionary. The eagle was sacred to him. His statues exhibit him as possessed of great dignity and force, and agree very well with the popular notion of him, which made him the supreme and all-counselling deity.

Justinia'nus, Fla'vius Anic'ius, Emperor of Rome from 527 to 565, A. D. His empire was maintained by the arms of *Belisarius* and *Narses*, and his reign was especially distinguished by his causing the compilation of what is now known as the Body of Roman Law; a work which has formed the basis of modern law in Europe.

Justi'nus, a Roman historian of the period of the empire, who is known only by his work. [*Trogus*.]

Juvena'lis, Dec'imus Ju'nius, the most celebrated Roman satirist, who flourished at the end of the 1st century, A. D.

LAB'DACUS, the father of Laius, and grandfather of *Œdipus*.

La'beo, Antist'ius, a Roman lawyer, who flourished immediately before the Christian æra.

Labi'enus, Ti'tus, the lieutenant of *Julius Cæsar* during the Gallic war, who afterwards joined Pompey.

Lacedæ'mon, a name for *Sparta*.

Lach'esis, the name of one of the *Fates*.

Laco'nia, a country occupying the southeastern promontory of Peloponnesus, bounded by Argolis, Arcadia, and Messenia. It is known in history chiefly by its principal city *Sparta*, and by the peculiarly brusque terseness of speech cultivated by its people, which is still commemorated in our common adjective "laconic."

Læ'lius, Cai'us, Sa'piens, an eminent Roman, who was so famous on account of his friendship for the Younger Scipio Africanus, that Cicero introduced him as the chief speaker in his Essay "On Friendship."

Læ'nas, Cai'us Popil'lius, a Roman ambassador, who was sent to *Antiochus* of Syria, to prevent him from making war on Egypt, and, not receiving a satisfactory answer, drew a line in the sand round the king, and charged him not to cross it until he had returned a fitting reply to the senate; whereupon *Antiochus* gave up his design on Alexandria.

Laer'tes, the father of *Ulysses*.

Læstry'gones, a fabled race of cannibals, placed by different poets in Sicily or Italy.

La'is, one of the celebrated courtesans of Greece, equally famed for her wit, wealth, and beauty.

Lai'us, the father of *Œdipus*, killed by his son, in ignorance of his person.

La'mia, a horrid fabulous female monster.

La'mia, a town of Thessaly, in which Antipater was besieged, when the Greeks confederated and revolted at the death of Alexander, in 323, B. C.

Lamp'sacus, a town on the Asiatic coast of the Hellespont, famous for its wine.

Laoc'oön, the priest of Apollo at Troy, who suspecting evil would have prevented

the admission of the wooden horse, and was killed, together with his sons, as the legends relate, by two great sea-serpents sent by Neptune.

Laodami'a, the wife of *Protesilaus*, who obtained from the gods (so the legend says) that her husband should return from the dead for a few hours; and who died when the period expired.

Laodice'a, the name of several cities in the ancient Syrian Empire, which were so called after wives and daughters of the *Seleucidæ*, called *Laodice*. The one in Phrygia, mentioned several times in the New Testament, is the best known.

Laom'edon, king of Troy, and father of Priam. His refusal to observe the terms of the engagement made with Neptune and Apollo (when, according to the legend, they were expelled by Jupiter from Olympus), procured for his country the abiding anger of Neptune. Another violation of his word provoked the wrath of *Hercules*, who attacked Troy, and killed *Laomedon*, and all his sons but Priam. [*Hesione*.]

Lap'ithæ, a people of Thessaly, who are mentioned especially in the legends of *Ixion* and *Pirithous*, and the famous story of the battle of the Centaurs with them.

La'res, the domestic and municipal deities of Rome.

Lari'ssa, a city of Thessaly, on the river Peneus, and, in the oldest period of Grecian history, a place of considerable note and importance.

Lar'tius, *Ti'tus*, *Fla'vus*, the first appointed Dictator at Rome, in 498, B. C.

Lar'væ, spectral apparitions of wicked men, as some say.

Lat'i'nus, king of Latium and father of *Lavinia*, eponymous leader of the Latin race.

La'tium, a country of Italy, lying between the Apennines and the sea, and between Etruria and Campania, inhabited by the Latin people. *Alba* was the ancient capital, but Rome afterwards, and in yet legendary times, acquired the supremacy in the league. It was not, however, without a long struggle that this position was secured, but in the year 340, B. C., the Latins were finally forced to succumb, and their name remained only as a political distinction, and the designation of the vernacular language of Rome.

Lato'na, the mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*. Being persecuted by *Juno*, because she was beloved by *Jupiter*, Neptune fixed the floating island of *Delos* as a refuge for her, and there her children were born.

Lau'rium, a mountain of Athens, once famous for its silver mines.

Lavin'ia, the daughter of *Latinus*, said by *Virgil* to have been given in marriage to *Æneas*, after being betrothed to *Tur-nus*, which led to the war described by the poet.

Lavin'ium, an ancient Latin town, said by *Virgil* to have been founded by *Æneas* in memory of *Lavinia*.

Lean'der, the adventurous lover of *Hero*, who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit her, but eventually was drowned.

Le'da, the wife of *Tyndareus*, king of Sparta, beloved by *Jupiter*, and the mo-

ther of *Helena* and *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Jupiter* is said to have taken, for her sake, the form of a swan.

Lel'eges, an ancient piratical people of Greece, whose history is quite lost.

Lema'nus, *La'cus*, the Roman name of the Lake of Geneva.

Lem'nos, the principal island in the northern part of the *Ægean* Sea, on which *Vulcan* was said to have fallen when he was flung from Olympus by *Jupiter*. It was, in legendary times, celebrated for atrocious domestic manners. Afterwards it was conquered by *Miltiades*, and remained a dependency of Athens till a very late period.

Lem'u'res, spectres of the dead, of bad men, like the *Larvæ*.

Len'tulus, *Pub'lius Corne'lius*, *Su'ra*, one of *Catiline's* fellow-conspirators, a man of high rank, of shameless life, and most audacious ambition. He fell by the hand of the common executioner in prison, when the conspiracy was detected and Rome was saved by *Cicero*, in 63, B. C.

Leo'nidas, the heroic king of Sparta, who, when *Xerxes* invaded Greece, held the pass of *Thermopylæ* with a small band (of whom 300 were Spartans), who all perished there, in 480, B. C.

Leoty'chides, the king of Sparta, who defeated the Persians at *Mycale*, in 479, B. C.

Lep'idus, *Mar'cus Æmil'ius*, a member of the triumvirate formed after the assassination of *Julius Cæsar*. He had Africa allotted to him for his share of the empire; but afterwards attempting to acquire Sicily, he was deprived of all his political importance and position, and lived till the year 13, B. C., in privacy and under surveillance.

Les'bos, a large Greek island, off the coast of Mysia, celebrated for its wine; and for the poets and eminent writers it produced, in the earlier period of Grecian history.

Le'the, the river of the infernal regions, the waters of which made those who drank of them forget all the past.

Le'to, the Greek name of *Latona*.

Leu'cas, an island in the Ionian Sea, now called *Santa Maura*, where was the famous precipice said to have been called the "Lover's Leap."

Leucip'pus, a Grecian philosopher of the school of *Zeno*, who invented the doctrine of atoms.

Leu'cothea, the daughter of *Orchamus*, king of Babylon, whom her father buried alive, but who was changed (according to the legends) by *Apollo* into a frankincense-tree.

Leu'ctra, a town of *Bœotia*, near which *Epaminondas* defeated the Spartans, in 371, B. C.

Lib'anus, the mountain-range of Syria, called *Lebanon* in the Old Testament.

Li'ber, a Roman name of *Bacchus*.

Liber'tas, a Roman divinity, representing the sanction of popular freedom.

Libiti'na, the Roman goddess of the dead and of funerals.

Lib'ya, the Greek name for *Africa*; afterwards restricted to the northern coast, west of Egypt.

L'chas, a youth whom Hercules hurled into the sea, after he had brought him the poisoned garment of Nessus, and Neptune (it was said) changed him into a rock.

Licin'ius, *Cai'us*, *Cal'vus Sto'lo*, the author of the laws by which the long feud between the patricians and the plebeians at Rome was brought to a close, in 367, B. C.

Licin'ius, *Publius Fla'vius Vale'rius*, Emperor of Rome from 307 to 324, A. D. He was defeated by *Constantine* in 315 and 323, A. D., and put to death in 324, A. D.

Ligu'ria, a country of Italy, at the head of what is now called the Gulf of Genoa.

Lilybæ'um, a Carthaginian town and stronghold on the western coast of Sicily.

Lin'dum Colo'nia, the city of England now called Lincoln.

Li'nus, the son of Apollo and Calliope (or a nymph), the inventor, it was said, of funeral dirges.

Liv'ia Drusil'la, the wife of *Tiberius Claudius Nero*, who was forced to divorce her by *Augustus*, who immediately married her. Her son *Tiberius* succeeded to the Empire of Rome. She died in 29, A. D.

Liv'ius, *Ti'tus*, the great historian of Rome, called *Patavinus*, because he was born at Padua. He was one of the eminent literary men whom Augustus patronized; and his work is a treasure of inestimable worth, although we possess only epitomes of the larger portion of it. He died in the year 17, A. D.

Liv'ius Androni'cus, a Roman dramatist, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C. He was a Greek by birth, and was a slave, until emancipated by his master.

Loc'ri, a people of northern Greece, who occupied the country on the Corinthian Gulf between Ætolia, Doris, and Phocis, with Amphissa as their principal town; and another tract between Thessaly, Doris, Phocis, and Bœotia, on the coast. The inhabitants of the former were called Ozolian Locrians, and those of the latter Opuntian Locrians (from the chief town Opus), and Epicnemidian Locrians (from a mountain named Cnemis); but none of them play a conspicuous part in Grecian history.

Loc'ri Epizephy'rii, one of the oldest Greek cities of southern Italy, founded in the 7th century, B. C. It was celebrated for the code of laws framed for it by *Zaleucus*.

Londin'ium, or *Lond'num*, the Roman name of London. It extended from the Tower to Newgate and Ludgate, and from the river to London Wall. Great numbers of Roman remains and antiquities have been discovered here. London Stone was the central point of measurement along the roads which radiated from this city to the farthest points of Roman Britain.

Longi'nus, a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the 3rd century, A. D. He was secretary to Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, and wrote "On the Sublime."

Longobar'di, or *Langobar'di*, a German tribe, so called from their long beards or their long spears, who, in the 6th century, A. D., conquered northern Italy, which has ever since been called Lombardy.

Lotoph'agi, the name given by Homer to a people who fed on the lotus; visited by Ulysses in his wanderings.

Luca'nia, a part of southern Italy, on the Mediterranean coast, and bounded by Campania, Samnium, Apulia, and Brutium. It was a rich pasture-land, and was subjugated by Rome before the middle of the 3rd century, B. C.

Luca'nus, *Marcus Annæ'us*, a Roman poet of the 1st century, A. D., who was compelled by Nero to commit suicide. His great poem is called "Pharsalia."

Lucia'nus, a Greek writer of the 2nd century, A. D. His principal work is the Dialogues, which are of considerable value for the information they impart on the spirit and manners of his age.

Lu'cifer, a name of the morning star.

Lucil'ius, *Cai'us*, a Roman satirist, who flourished in the 2nd century, B. C.

Luci'na, the Roman goddess who presided over child-birth.

Lucret'ia, the famous Roman matron, who, according to the legend, killed herself because she had been outraged by *Sextus Tarquinius*, which was the immediate occasion of the overthrow of royalty in Rome.

Lucret'ius, *Ti'tus*, *Ca'rus*, the celebrated Roman poet, of the 1st century, B. C. His great poem "On the Nature of Things" is a text-book of Epicurean philosophy.

Lucr'ius La'cus, a lake formerly near the shore of the Bay of Puteoli in Campania, famous for its oysters.

Lucull'us, *Lucius Licin'ius*, the great Roman commander in the war with *Mithridates* from 74 to 66, B. C., but who is more celebrated for his prodigious luxury and the magnificence of his feasts.

Lugdunum, the Roman name of Lyon in France.

Lu'na, the Roman name of the goddess of the moon.

Luper'cus, the Roman name of Pan.

Lu'tetia Parisio'rum, the Roman name of Paris.

Lusitania, the part of *Hispania* now called Portugal.

Lyca'on, a legendary king of Arcadia, who offered to Jupiter a feast of human flesh, to test the divinity of the god, and was changed into a wolf, or struck dead by lightning, with all his sons but one.

Lycaonia, a district of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. It was visited by the Apostle Paul in his first journey.

Lyce'um, a gymnasium near Athens, famous as the place where the philosopher Aristotle taught his scholars.

Lyc'ia, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the Mediterranean sea-coast, and bounded by Caria and Pamphylia. It was peopled by Greeks, but, excepting in the legendary period, never figured in Grecian story.

Lycophron, a Greek poet and writer of Alexandria, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Lycur'gus, the great Spartan lawgiver. His history is in part legendary, and the date of his constitution and laws is uncertain, but it must be placed in the 9th century, B. C. The character of his institutions was military, oligarchical, and

rigidly conservative. The state was made supreme, and every personal and even human feeling was suppressed, in order that Sparta might be the lord of Greece. —A legendary king of Thrace, who was driven mad by Bacchus for opposing the introduction of his worship there.

Ly'cus, the husband of *Antiope* and *Dirce*, put to death by *Amphion* and *Zethus*.

Lyd'ia, a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the *Ægean*, between *Mysia*, *Phrygia*, and *Caria*. It was the seat of a celebrated monarchy at an early period, and *Gyges* and *Cræsus* were amongst its kings. *Cyrus the Great* conquered it in 546, B. C., and its history was merged in that of the Persian Empire. *Ionia* formed part of this territory, which was also called *Mæonia*.

Lyn'ceus, the son of *Ægyptus*, whose wife *Hypermnestra* spared his life, and who was, according to the legend, king of *Argos*. [*Danaidæ*].

Lysan'der, a famous general of Sparta, who destroyed the Athenian fleet at the battle of *Ægospotami*; and thus terminated the Peloponnesian war. He subsequently attempted to reform the constitution of his country, but was killed at *Haliartus*, in 395, B. C., before he had accomplished anything.

Lys'ias, one of the celebrated orators of Athens, in the 5th century, B. C.

Lysim'achus, king of Thrace and Macedonia, from 306 to 281, B. C. He was a general of Alexander the Great, and received Thrace as his share of the Empire; he took part in the victory at *Ipsus*, and afterwards acquired Macedonia, but he was defeated and killed by *Seleucus* at *Corupedion*.

Lysip'pus, a celebrated Greek sculptor, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

MACCABÆ'I, also called *Asmonæi*, the descendants of *Judas Maccabæus*, who, having freed Judæa from the kings of Syria, governed it from 167 to 66, B. C.

Macedo'nia, a country at the north-west corner of the *Ægean*, bounded by *Thessaly*, *Epirus*, *Illyria*, *Pæonia*, and *Thrace*. It was governed by kings from an early period, but scarcely appears in history till the reign of *Philip*, father of *Alexander the Great*, who not only extended its boundaries on all sides, and compelled the states of *Hellas* to admit it amongst them, but subjugated them at one blow at the battle of *Chæronæa*. It was conquered by Rome, in 168, B. C., and merged in the Empire thenceforth.

Macha'on, a legendary son of *Æsculapius*, who accompanied the Greeks to the siege of *Troy*, and fell there.

Macri'nus, *Mar'cus Opil'ius Severus*, Emperor of Rome from 217 to 218, A. D.

Macro'b'ius, a Roman writer of the 4th century, A. D.

Mæan'der, a river of the western part of Asia Minor, which flows by a very tortuous course from *Phrygia* into the *Ægean Sea*.

Mæce'nas, *Cai'us Cil'n'ius*, a friend of the Emperor *Augustus*, and distinguished patron of literature when he was the second

person in Rome. He died in the year 8, B. C.

Mæ'lius, *Spu'rius*, a rich commoner of Rome, who, in a time of scarcity, bought corn and supplied the poorer citizens at his own cost, for which the patricians appointed *Cincinnatus* Dictator, and killed him, in 440, B. C.

Mæ'nades, the mad priestesses of *Bacchus*.

Mæo'nia, the most ancient name of *Lydia*.

Mæo'tis, *Pa'lus*, the Roman name of the Sea of *Azov*.

Ma'gi, the priests of the ancient religion of Persia.

Magnen'tius, *Fla'vius Popil'ius*, Emperor of Rome from 350 to 353, A. D.

Magne'sia, a narrow tract on the seacoast of *Thessaly*. —The name of two cities in *Lydia*.

Mai'a, the eldest of the *Pleiades*, and mother of *Mercury* by *Jupiter*.

Ma'mers, an old Italian name of *Mars*.

Mamerti'ni. [*Messana*.]

Ma'nes, the souls of the dead, who were worshipped at Rome as divinities.

Man'etho, a priest of Egypt, who wrote a history of that country in the 4th century, B. C.

Man'lius, *Mar'cus*, *Capitoli'nus*, the saviour of Rome during the invasion of the Gauls, in 390, B. C. He was said, in the old stories, to have been awakened by the cackling of the sacred geese in the Capitol, just as the Gauls had scaled the wall; and rushing to the spot with a handful of men, he drove them out and headlong down the hill. He afterwards incurred the displeasure of the patricians, and was put to death in 384, B. C., by being thrown down the *Tarpeian rock*.

Mantine'a, a town in *Arcadia*, near which *Epaminondas* defeated the Spartans in 362, B. C., and died in the hour of victory.

Man'to, a prophetess, daughter of *Tiresias*.

Mar'athon, a village in *Attica*, near which the Athenians under *Miltiades* routed the Persians, when they invaded Greece in 490, B. C.

Marcel'lus, *Mar'cus Clau'dius*, a distinguished Roman commander, who was especially famed as the conqueror of *Syracuse*, in 212, B. C. He had before that offered in the Capitol the last *spolia opima* even won, having slain the Gallic king *Britomartus* in battle. He himself was killed in battle in 208, B. C.

Marcoman'ni, a German tribe which occupied the country round about the *Maine*, and afterwards extended themselves as far as the *Danube*. In the later days of the Empire they often were at war with Rome.

Mardo'nius, the Persian general, left behind by *Xerxes* when he fled from Greece, who was defeated and killed at *Plataeæ* in 479, B. C.

Ma'rius, *Cai'us*, one of the most famous Romans in the latter part of the republican period, who, by his military ability and his marriage with the sister of the first C. *Julius Cæsar*, rose to the greatest prominence on the popular side. He was

NON MORITUR CUJUS FAMA VIVIT.—HE IS NOT DEAD WHOSE FAME SURVIVES.

VINO FORMA PERIT, VINO CORRUMPITUR ÆTAS.—DRUNKENNESS DESTROYS BEAUTY AND SHORTENS LIFE.

consul seven times, and he conquered *Jugurtha*, and routed the combined forces of the Teutons and Cimbrians. Before his rival, *Sulla*, left Rome for the East, he and all his partisans were expelled. After many adventures, however, he returned, and perpetrated the most fearful slaughter amongst his opponents, and then died in 86, B. C.

Mars, the god of war, the son of Jupiter and Juno. He was the representative of the mere brute courage and force exercised in war. Amongst the numerous legends concerning him, that in Greece which related to his love for Venus, and his detection and exposure by Vulcan, and that which told how he was the father of *Romulus*, were the most famous. He had many names at Rome, but *Quirinus* was the most celebrated.

Marsi, a people of Italy, who revolted against Rome with its other Italian subject allies, and were entirely subdued in 88, B. C.

Marsyas, a satyr, who challenged Apollo to a trial of musical skill, and having been overcome, was flayed, and (according to the legend) became a river in Phrygia.

Martialis, *Marcus Valerius*, a Roman epigrammatist, who flourished in the latter part of the 1st century, A. D.

Masini'sa, the king of Numidia, who became the ally of the Romans in the 2nd Punic war; and received a large addition to his territories. He died in 148, B. C.

Massagetae, a Scythian or Tatar tribe of Central Asia.

Massilia, the ancient name of *Marseilles*. It was founded by a colony of Phocæans about the beginning of the 6th century, B. C.; and was a place of great wealth and renown before the Christian æra.

Matrona, a river of Gaul, now called the Marne.

Mauretania, a country of Northern Africa, comprising the modern Morocco and Algeria. It became part of the Roman Empire in the 2nd century, A. D.

Mauri, the aboriginal people of *Mauretania*, now called Moors.

Mausolus, the king of Caria, for whom was built the vast monument called the Mausoleum, by his sister and wife *Artemisia*. He died in 353, B. C.

Maxentius, *Marcus Aurelius Valerius*, Emperor of Rome from 306 to 312, A. D. He was defeated by Constantine, and drowned in the Tiber.

Maximianus, *Marcus Aurelius Valerius*, Emperor of Rome, as colleague of *Diocletian*, from 286 to 305. He was forced to abdicate along with *Diocletian*, and Constantine compelled him to kill himself in 310, A. D.

Maximianus, *Galerius*, Emperor of Rome from 305 to 311, A. D. He was a subordinate Emperor, under *Diocletian*. One of the great persecutions of the Christians took place under his sanction.

Maximinus, *Caius Julius Verus*, Roman Emperor from 235 to 238, A. D. He owed his elevation to his enormous brute force, of which most marvellous stories are related.

Maximinus, *Galerius Valerius*, Roman

Emperor from 308 to 314, A. D. The Christians were persecuted by him.

Maximus, *Mag'nus Clem'ens*, Emperor in Britain, Gaul, and Spain from 383 to 388, A. D.

Medea, the daughter of the king of Colchis, who married the Argonaut *Jason*, and assisted him in obtaining the golden fleece. She was, the legends say, a great sorceress. And having been left by Jason, she murdered her two children, and poisoned the wife he had deserted her for, and escaped to Athens in a chariot drawn by dragons.

Media, a country of Asia, lying to the north of Persia; whose kings for a hundred years held the sovereignty of the known world. It fell before the Persians, headed by *Cyrus*, in 560, B. C. And subsequently it followed the fortunes of Persia.

Mediolanum, the Roman name of Milan.

Mediterraneum Ma're, the sea still called the Mediterranean.

Medusa. [*Gorgones*.]

Megara. [*Furiæ*.]

Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia, built near the end of the 4th century, B. C., to enable the Arcadians to resist the power of Sparta.

Megara, a city on the isthmus of *Corinth*, the district belonging to which, called *Megaris*, lay to the north of that state, next to Attica and Bœotia. It was sometimes in alliance with Athens, and sometimes it joined the Dorian or Peloponnesian cause, but was not at all conspicuous on either side. There was a school of philosophers called *Megarean*.

Mela, *Pomponius*, a Roman geographer, who flourished in the 1st century, A. D.

Melampus, a legendary prophet of Greece, who first taught the worship of Bacchus there.

Meleager, the son of *Æneus* and *Althea*, one of the Argonauts and the slayer of the Calydonian boar. When he was born, the Fates declared that he would die as soon as a billet then burning on the hearth was consumed; his mother therefore snatched it from the fire and kept it, till provoked by his murder of her brothers, who had taken away the boar's head from *Atalanta*, she threw it into the fire, and her son (so say the legends) immediately died.

Melita, an island of the Mediterranean, where the Apostle Paul was shipwrecked, now called Malta.

Melos, one of the *Cyclades* in the *Ægean* Sea, taken and completely depopulated by Athens in 416, B. C.

Melpomene, the Muse of Tragic poetry.

Memnon, the king of *Æthiopia*, and son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*; killed at the siege of Troy by Achilles, and made immortal by Jupiter. There was a colossal statue at Thebes in Egypt, said (but erroneously) to represent him, which emitted musical sounds as soon as the first rays of the sun shone upon it.

Memphis, a great city of Egypt, situated a little above the head of the Delta. It is called Noph in the Old Testament.

Menander, a celebrated writer of comedies at Athens, who flourished about the end of the 3rd century, B. C.

NON TUA TE MOVEANT, SED PUBLICA VOTA.—LET NOT YOUR OWN, BUT THE PUBLIC WISHES, ACTUATE YOU.

NOBILITATIS VIRTUS, NON STEMMA, CHARACTER.—VIRTUE, NOT LINEAGE, IS THE MARK OF NOBILITY.

Menela'us, the son of *Atrous* and brother of *Agamemnon*, who obtained the hand of *Helen*. In the story of the Trojan war he plays a conspicuous, though not one of the most conspicuous, parts. Having recovered and forgiven his frail and false spouse, he is said to have returned (after a due share of wanderings) to Sparta; but the legends are not agreed concerning the latter part of his history.

Menenius Agrippa, Lanatus, a Roman to whom is attributed the invention of the fable of the belly and the members, to reconcile the revolted commons, in 493, B. C.

Me'nes, the earliest traditional king of Egypt.

Menip'pus, a satirist and cynic, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Men'tor, the friend of Ulysses.

Mercur'ius, the god of trade and the messenger of Olympus, said to be the son of Jupiter and *Maia*; he is represented with a winged cap, wings on both feet, and a short staff, winged and entwined with serpents. Literature was patronized by him, and he was the god of thievery.

Mer'oe, a country and a city of *Æthiopia*.

Mer'ope, the least conspicuous *Pleiad*.

Mesopota'mia, the country of Asia lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, to the north of *Babylonia*.

Messa'la, Marcus Valer'ius, Corvinus, a distinguished patron of learning in the Augustan age at Rome. He had been a partisan of Brutus, but afterwards became the friend of Augustus.

Messali'na, Valeria, the wife of the Roman Emperor Claudius; one of those women, whose names are infamous for their outrageous profligacy.

Messa'na, the ancient name of the Sicilian town now called Messina. It was treacherously seized by an immigrant people from Campania, called Mamertini, in 282, B. C., and in 264, B. C., passed into the hands of the Romans.

Messen'ia, the country forming the south-west promontory of Peloponnesus, bounded by Elis, Arcadia, and Laconia. It was subjugated by Sparta, in the times when legend was so largely blended with history that the result only can be confidently accepted. It was reestablished as an independent state by Epaminondas in 369, B. C. and afterwards fell before the power of Rome in 146, B. C.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcil'ius, Numid'icus, a Roman commander who distinguished himself in 109, 108, and 107, B. C., in the war with *Jugurtha*; and afterwards was known as an opponent of *Marius*.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcil'ius, P'ius, son of *Metellus Numidicus*, and a partisan of *Sulla*, in his contest with *Marius*.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcil'ius P'ius Scip'io, the son of *Scipio Nasica*, adopted by *Metellus Pius*, a partisan of *Pompey* against *Julius Cæsar*, who, being defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, in 46, B. C., killed himself.

Me'tis, the first wife of Jupiter, whom he was said to have devoured; after which *Minerva* was formed within his head.

Me'ton, a Greek astronomer of the 5th

century, B. C., who invented the Metonic eyele.

Mezen'tius, a legendary king of the Tyrrhenians, who is represented by Virgil as aiding *Turnus* against *Æneas*.

Midas, the king of Phrygia, who, as the legends say, obtained from *Bacchus* the gift of turning all he touched to gold. Afterwards, awarding the palm for musical skill to Pan, Apollo gave him the ears of an ass.

Miletus, a Greek city of Asia Minor, on the *Ægean* coast of *Caria*, famous for its mercantile activity and wealth, for its historians, philosophers, and romanee writers; which was destroyed by the Persians in the 5th century, and again by Alexander the Great, but was a place of considerable importance in the Apostolic age.

Milo, the famous wrestler of Crotona, who trying to tear asunder an oak partly split by wedges, was caught and held in the rift, and was killed by wild beasts.

Milo, Titus An'nius, Papin'ianus, an eminent Roman of the 1st century, B. C., and a partisan of Cicero, who in a casual brawl killed his virulent enemy *Clodius*; and was on his trial, but without success, defended by Cicero.

Miltiades, the great Athenian general who defeated the Persians at *Marathon*, and saved Greece. He was hereditary tyrant of the *Chersonesus*, and had taken part in the revolt of Ionia against *Darius*. Afterwards, for his misconduct of the war, he was tried and condemned, and died in prison in 489, B. C.

Mimner'mus, a Greek elegiac poet, who flourished in the 7th century, B. C.

Miner'va, the daughter of Jupiter, who sprang fully armed from his head, after he had eaten up his wife *Metis*. She was the goddess of wisdom and of war, and the patroness of literature, the useful arts, agriculture, and all intellectual occupations. She was never wedded, though given to Vulcan. *Athens* was under her especial protection. Her shield was the *ægis*, and the owl was sacred to her.

Minos, the legendary king and lawgiver of Crete; afterwards said to have been made a judge in *Hades*.—Another legendary Cretan king, who forced Athens to send yearly 7 boys and 7 girls to be devoured by the *Minotaur*.

Minotaur'us, a fabulous monster, half man and half bull, said to be the offspring of *Pasiphae*, wife of *Minos*, which was kept in a labyrinth, and at last killed by *Theseus*.

Mith'ras, the Persian name of the sun-god.

Mithridates the Great, King of Pontus, from 120 to 63, B. C., a sovereign of great ability, and as great cruelty; who provoked the wrath of Rome, by making himself master of all Asia Minor, and massacring all the Romans whom he had made prisoners. Three wars arose out of this attack on the Empire; in the last of which he was utterly overthrown by Pompey, and after the vainest attempts to regain the means of resistance, poisoned himself. He was said to have been master of above 20 languages.

Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory, and mother of the Muses by Jupiter.

Moabit, the country of the Moabites, to the south-east of Palestine.

Moesia, a country of Europe, lying on the Danube, now known as Bulgaria and Servia.

Moiræ, the Greek name of the Fates. [*Parcæ*.]

Molos, the most powerful people of Epirus in Greece, whose kings ruled over all that country.

Mo'mus, the god of folly and raillery, said to be the son of *Nox*.

Mo'na, the Roman name of Anglesey, which was the chief seat of the Druids, and was conquered by *Julius Agricola*.

Mone'ta, a surname of Juno at Rome, as goddess of coined money.

Mop'sus, a famous, but legendary, Greek prophet, son of Apollo, and grandson of *Tiresias*. He vanquished *Calchas* in prophetic skill, and fell by the hand of the prophet *Amphilochus*, whom he at the same time slew.

Morpheus, the god of sleep and dreams.

Mors, the god of death.

Mo'sa, the river of Germany now called the Meuse.

Mul'ciber, a name of *Vulcan*.

Mum'mius, *Lu'cius*, *Acha'icus*, the conqueror and destroyer of Corinth in 146, B. C.

Mu'sæ, the name of the nine daughters of Jupiter and *Mnemosyne*; *Clio*, the Muse of history; *Euterpe*, of lyric poetry; *Thalia*, of comedy; *Melpomene*, of tragedy; *Terpsichore*, of dancing; *Erato*, of amatory poetry; *Polyhymnia*, of hymns; *Urania*, of astronomy; and *Calliope*, of epic poetry.

Musæ'us, an entirely legendary poet of Greece.

Myc'ale, the place on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite to Samos, off which the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, on the very day of the victory of *Platæa*, in 479, B. C.

Myce'næ, the ancient capital of Argos, which was destroyed in the 5th century, B. C.

Myrmid'ones, the Grecian people, said by some legends to have been ants, changed into men by Jupiter; they lived in *Phthiotis*; and in the heroic age, *Peleus* and *Achilles* were their kings.

My'ron, a famous Greek sculptor of the 5th century, B. C.

Myr'ra, the daughter of *Cinyras*, king of Cyprus, and the mother of *Adonis*, according to the legends.

Mys'ia, a country on the north-west angle of Asia Minor, bounded by Bithynia, Phrygia, and Lydia. The *Troad* was part of it; and a narrow strip on the *Ægæan* coast was called *Æoli*. In later times it belonged to *Pergamus*.

Mytil'ene, the capital of the island of *Lesbos*, a city of great wealth and influence in the early ages of Grecian history.

NABATHÆ'I, the tribe of Arabians which occupied the desert valley between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea. [*Petra*.]

Na'bis, the tyrant of Sparta in the beginning of the 2nd century, B. C.

Nabonas'sar, the king of Babylon, from whose accession in 747, B. C., the Chaldean astronomers reckoned as their æra.

Næ'vius, *Cnæ'us*, an early Roman poet, of the 3rd century, B. C.

Nai'ades, nymphs supposed to inhabit rivers and lakes.

Narbonen'sis, the name of one of the divisions of Gaul, so called after its principal town; and from which that port was afterwards called *Narbonne*.

Narcis'sus, a beautiful youth, for love of whom *Echo* pined away; and who, falling in love with his own image in a stream, himself pined away, and was changed, according to the legend, into the flower called after his name.

Nau'cratis, a Greek city, founded in the 6th century, B. C., in the Delta of the Nile.

Nau'plius, the son of Neptune and father of *Palamedes*, said by the legends to have revenged the death of his son, by deceiving the Greeks by false beacons, as they returned from Troy, and causing them to be wrecked.

Nausid'aa, the beautiful daughter of *Alcinous*, who, according to the *Odyssey*, showed great hospitality to Ulysses, when he was wrecked on the coast of the *Phæacians*.

Nax'os, the largest island of the *Cyclades*.

Nea'polis, the beautifully situated city on the coast of Campania, anciently called *Parthenope*, and now *Naples*.

Near'chus, the admiral of the fleet of Alexander the Great, who conducted it from the Indus into the Persian Gulf, in 325, B. C.

Ne'bo, a mountain of Moab, from the summit of which Moses beheld the Land of Promise before his death.

Neces'sitas, the goddess of necessity or destiny.

Ne'cho, or *Pha'raoh Ne'cho*, a king of Egypt in the 7th century, B. C., who made war upon the Jews; and is said to have caused a voyage to be made completely round Africa.

Nectane'bis, a king of Egypt in the 4th century.

Ne'leus, the son of Neptune and *Tyro*; who, it is said, became king of *Pylos*.

Nem'ea, a valley in Argolis, where the Nemean Games were celebrated on alternate years.

Nem'esis, the goddess of Retribution.

Neoptol'emus, or *Pyr'rhus*, the son of *Achilles* and *Deidamia*, who, at the taking of Troy, killed *Priam* and *Polyxena*, and had *Andromache* allotted to him. He was afterwards king of Epirus, and married *Hermione*, in consequence of which, says the story, *Orestes* killed him.

Ne'pos, *Corné'lius*, a Roman biographical writer of the 1st century, B. C.

Neptu'nus, the son of Saturn and *Rhea*, who was made the god of the sea. The legends respecting him are of the same general character as those already referred to respecting *Jupiter*. His wife was *Amphitrite*, and men were said to be indebted for the use of horses to him. The trident was his sceptre and distinguishing symbol.

NE TENTES, AUT PERFICE.—EITHER ATTEMPT NOT, OR ACCOMPLISH.

NE TE QUÆSIVERIS EXTRA.—SEEK NOTHING BEYOND YOUR SPHERE.

Nereides, the fifty sea-nymphs, daughters of *Nereis* and *Doris*.

Nereus, a sea-god, the son of *Pontus* and *Terra*.

Nero, Claudius Cæsar Dru'sus Germanicus, Emperor of Rome from 54 to 68, A. D. He was the son of *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and originally bore that name, but when the Emperor *Claudius* married *Agrippina*, she procured his adoption, and at last his appointment as successor in the empire. The history of his reign is a dreadful tale of cruelty, crime, and brutal excess. As an example of the whole it is enough to say that he murdered his mother and his wife. A successful conspiracy at last rid the world of his unendurable tyranny. Rome was burnt down in his reign, and he sang a poem of his own composition on the destruction of *Troy*, whilst the flames were raging; and made the conflagration a pretext for persecuting the Christians.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius, Emperor of Rome from 96 to 98, A. D.; a mild and virtuous prince, but lacking the force effectually to check the rapid decline of the Empire.

Nervi, a people of *Gaul*, of the *Belgic* race.

Nessus, the centaur, who gave his garment poisoned by *Hercules'* arrows to *Deianira*, with which she ignorantly occasioned his death, according to the legendary tale.

Nestor, the king of *Pylos*, and son of *Neleus*, celebrated in the *Iliad* for his wisdom which his great age had brought. He had seen three generations of men (the legends declare), having in his younger days shared in the battle of the *Centaurs* and *Lapithæ*, the voyage of the *Argo*, and the *Calydonian* hunt.

Nicæa, a city in *Bithynia*, at which the Great Council was held in 325, A. D., that drew up the *Nicene Creed*.

Nice, the Greek name for the goddess of victory.

Nicias, a celebrated Athenian statesman and general; who during the *Peloponnesian* war exerted himself to effect an arrangement with *Sparta*, and did bring about a treaty of peace in 421, B. C. He was appointed to the chief command of the disastrous expedition against *Sicily*, although he had opposed it; and he was made prisoner and put to death, in 413, B. C., when the armament was destroyed.

Nicomedes Philopator, king of *Bithynia*, who in 74, B. C., bequeathed his kingdom to *Rome*.

Nicomedia, a city of *Bithynia*, and the capital of that kingdom.

Nicopolis, a city of *Epirus*, built by *Augustus*, to celebrate his victory at *Actium*.

Niger, Caius Pescennius, Roman Emperor in the East in 193 and 194, A. D., and defeated and killed by *Septimius Severus*.

Nilus, the great river of *Egypt*, still called the *Nile*.

Ninus, or *Nineveh*, the capital city of *Assyria*, seated on the *Tigris*, which was, according to the ancient accounts of it, more than twice the extent of *London* at

the present day. It was said to have been totally destroyed in the beginning of the 7th century, B. C. The recent researches of *Layard*, *Rawlinson*, and others, have discovered some of the palaces of this ancient and long-buried city; and many of its sculptures, &c., are now in the *British Museum*, at *Paris*, &c.

Ninus, the legendary founder of *Nineveh*, and first *Assyrian* monarch. [*Semiramis*.]

Niobe, the daughter of *Tantalus*, married to *Amphion* of *Thebes*, who boasted of her children to *Latona*; for which, the legend says, *Apollo* and *Diana* slew them all; and *Jupiter* turned the hapless mother into stone.

Nisus, the king of *Megara*, whose daughter *Scylla* plucked the golden hairs from the top of his head, for the sake of *Minos*, whom, though he was at war with her father, she loved. Her father died, or was turned into a hawk, according to the legends.

Nitocris, a famous queen of *Babylon*.—An equally famous queen of *Egypt*.

Noricum, a country in the *Eastern Alps*, between *Italy*, *Pannonia*, *Rhætia*, and *Vindelicia*. It was subdued and annexed to the Empire of *Rome* in the time of *Augustus*.

Nox, or *Nyx*, the goddess of night.

Numa Pompilius, the second king of *Rome*, according to the old legends. He is said to have been a *Sabine*; and is renowned as a wise and peaceful sovereign, a lawgiver, and an institutor of the rites of religious worship. In all affairs he was instructed by the nymph *Egeria*. The temple of *Janus*, which he built, was closed during all his reign.

Numantia, a town of *Spain*, taken by *Scipio Africanus*, in 133, B. C., after a siege of several years.

Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor with *Carinus*, in 283, B. C., and assassinated, as it was said, by *Arrius Aper*.

Numidia, a country of *Northern Africa*, lying between *Carthage* and *Mauretania*. It was subdued by *Rome* in the *Jugurthine* war, in 106, B. C., but was not united to the Empire till 60 years later.

Nymphæ, inferior deities, supposed by the ancients to preside over every object in nature, &c. [*Dryades*, *Naiades*, *Nereides*, &c.]

Nysa, a place or city in *India*, supposed by some to be the scene of the early training of *Bacchus*.

Nysiades, nymphs of *Nysa*, who trained the infant *Bacchus*.

OA'SES, fertile spots in the *Libyan Desert*, to the east of *Egypt*, in the most famous of which was situated the temple and oracle of *Ammon*.

Oceanus, the stream which was supposed by the ancients to surround the earth; or the deity of that mythic river.

Octavia, the sister of *Augustus*, married for the 2nd time to *Mark Antony*, whom he deserted to live with *Cleopatra*. She died in 11, B. C.

Octavianus. [*Augustus*.]

Odena'thus, the king of Palmyra, and husband of *Zenobia*.

Odod'cer, the Herulian king, who put an end to the Empire of the West in 476, A. D., and made himself king of Italy.

Odrys'æ, a tribe of Thracians.

Odys'seus, the Greek name of *Ulysses*.

Œdipus, the legendary king of Thebes, and son of *Laius* and *Jocasta*. The oracle stated that he would murder his father, who therefore exposed him on Mount Cithæron: but his life was preserved by a shepherd, and he was brought up as the son of the king of Corinth. Learning his future destiny from the oracle at Delphi, he determined to avoid Corinth; and on his journey met with his real father, and slew him in a casual dispute. He next delivered Thebes, by answering the riddle of the *Sphinx*, and obtained the throne, and was married to his own mother. A plague ravaged the country, as a punishment for their unconscious incest; and the oracle commanded the murderer of *Laius* to be banished. *Œdipus* hereupon discovered through *Tiresias* that he was the man, and thus learned his true history; *Jocasta* in consequence killed herself, and he, having blinded himself, wandered as far as the grove of the Furies, at *Colonus* near Athens, where he was taken away. But other legends tell his story differently.

Œneus, a king of *Ætolia*, whose kingdom was ravaged by the *Calydonian* boar; and who was dethroned by his brother, and killed by his nephews, according to the legend.

Œno'ne, the wife of *Paris*, before his abduction of *Helen*.

Œhoph'ytæ, a town of *Bœotia*, where the Athenians defeated the Thebans, in 456, B. C.

Œno'tria, a name of Italy.

Œta, a mountain of northern Greece, between *Bœotia* and *Locris*.

Ogy'ges, the most ancient king of *Bœotia*, in whose time happened a deluge in *Attica*.

O'len, a legendary Grecian poet, said by some to have been a Lycian.

Olymp'ia, a place in *Elis*, where the great pan-Hellenic festival, called the Olympic Games, was held every 4th year. There was a vast chryselephantine statue of *Jupiter*, made by *Phidias*, in the temple near the Stadium.

Olymp'ias, the mother of *Alexander the Great*, who was believed accessory to the murder of her husband. She was put to death, after taking part in the troubled events which followed her son's death, in 316, B. C.

Olymp'us, a mountain-range between *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*, where *Jupiter* and the Grecian gods were in ancient times supposed to live.

Olyn'thus, a Greek town in *Chalcidice*, destroyed by *Philip* of *Macedonia*, in 347, B. C.

Om'phale, the queen of *Lydia*, for love of whom, the legends said, *Hercules* gave up his lion's skin and club, and put on a woman's garment and spun.

Onesic'ritus, a Greek writer and philosopher, who accompanied *Alexander the*

Great in his expedition, and was made his chief pilot.

Oppia'nus, a Greek poet of the 2nd century, A. D.

Ops, the Roman name of *Rhea*.

Orbil'ius Pupill'us, a schoolmaster of Rome, whom *Horace* celebrates as being addicted to the use of the rod.

Or'cades, the common name of the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Orchom'enus, an ancient city of *Bœotia*, destroyed by the Thebans, in 367, B. C.

Or'cus, a name of *Hades*.

Ordovi'ces, the tribe which inhabited North Wales, in the time of the Roman conquest of Britain.

Or'eades, nymphs of the mountains.

Ores'tes, the son of *Agamemnon*, who, according to the legend, revenged his father's murder by killing *Ægisthus* and his mother *Clytemnestra*, for which he was pursued by the Furies; but was cleared by the court of the *Areopagus* at Athens. Accompanied by his friend *Py-lades*, he also visited the *Chersonesus* in the *Euxine*, from which they carried off his sister *Iphigenia* and the statue of *Diana*. He afterwards became king of *Mycenæ*.

Ori'on, a giant and hunter of *Bœotia*, blinded by *Bacchus*, who recovered his sight in *Lemnos*; and whose death is very variously related by the legends.

Orith'ia, the daughter of *Erectheus* of Athens, beloved, according to the legend, by *Boreas*; and the mother of *Zetes*, *Calais*, &c.

Oron'tes, the river of *Syria* on which *Antioch* stands.

Or'pheus, a legendary bard of Greece; said to have been so skilful, that all things, even trees and rocks, were moved by the music of his lyre. His wife *Eurydice* having died, he went down to *Hades* in quest of her, and by his wondrous music obtained permission from *Pluto* that she should follow him to the upper world again, if he did not once turn to look on her. Just as he reached the regions of day, he turned, and she was borne back to the dead. The Thracian women in the orgies of *Bacchus* tore him in pieces.

Orty'gia, a small island in the bay of *Syracuse*.

Ōsci, an ancient people of Italy, whose language was one of the bases of the Latin tongue.

Ōs'iris, an Egyptian king-god, the husband of *Isis*, and the legendary civilizer of the country. He was murdered and dismembered by his brother *Typhon*; but *Isis* collected his scattered limbs, and revenged his death by the aid of her son *Horus*.

Ō'sa, a mountain of *Thessaly*, said to have been used by the giants, in their attempt to scale *Olympus*.

Ō'stia, a town at the mouth of the *Tiber*, the sea-port of Rome.

Ōtho, *Marcus Sal'vius*, Emperor of Rome in 69, A. D. He murdered himself, after having been Emperor but 3 months.

Ō'thrys, a mountain-range of *Thessaly*, where the Centaurs lived.

Otus. [*Alveus*, *Ephialtes*.]

Ovid'ius, *Pub'lius Na'so*, a distinguished

Roman poet, whose writings are principally of the amatory class. He lived for the most part a licentious life, and was banished by Augustus to Tomi, near the mouth of the Danube, being suspected of an intrigue with the Emperor's granddaughter. He died there in 18, A. D. His *Metamorphoses* are his best known poems.

Ox'us, a river of Central Asia, now called Jihoun.

PACTO'LUS, a celebrated river of Lydia, in Asia Minor, whose sands yielded gold, from the time (said the legends) that *Midas* bathed in it.

Pacu'rius, a Roman tragic poet, who flourished in the 2nd century, B. C.

Pa'dus, the great river of northern Italy, now called the Po.

Pæo'nia, a country of Thrace, lying on the north of Macedonia, next Illyria.

Palæ'mon, a sea-god, son of *Athamas* and *Ino*.

Palæsti'na, the classical name of the land of Canaan, which in the time of the Romans was divided into *Judæa*, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*. It was conquered by Rome in 63, B. C., and afterwards formed part of the province of *Syria*.

Palame'des, the Greek hero, who exposed the imposture of *Ulysses* when he tried to avoid joining in the expedition against *Troy*; and who was in revenge destroyed through the treachery of *Ulysses*.

Palati'nus, the name of one of the hills on which Rome was built.

Pal'es, the Roman god of shepherd life.

Pal'las, a common name of *Minerva*.

Palm'yra, a famous city of the Syrian desert, built by *Solomon*, and called *Tadmor*; but most celebrated under *Zenobia*, in the times of the Emperors.

Pamphy'lia, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the southern sea-coast, and bounded by *Lycia*, *Pisidia*, and *Cilicia*.

Pan, the Greek shepherd god, who was said to live chiefly in *Arcadia*. He invented the musical instrument still known by his name. He is represented with goats' horns and legs, like a satyr.

Panæ'tius, a Greek Stoic philosopher of the 2nd century, B. C.

Pan'darus, a Lycian prince, celebrated in the *Iliad* for his skill with the bow.

Pando'ra, the name of the woman whom the gods were said to have made, when *Prometheus* had made men and stolen fire from heaven. She brought to earth with her a box, from which, when she opened it, all sorts of evils flew out to harass and torment mankind. But others say the box contained blessings, and, she incautiously opening it, they all flew away, except *Hope*, which remained at the bottom.

Panno'nia, a province of the Roman Empire, lying between the Alps, *Illyria*, *Dacia*, and *Germany*. It was not conquered by Rome till the time of the second triumvirate, nor finally subdued till the latter part of the reign of *Augustus*.

Panor'mus, a Phœnician city of Sicily, now called *Palermo*.

Panticapæ'um, the capital of the Greek kingdom of *Bosporus*.

Paphlago'nia, a country of Asia Minor, lying on the *Euxine*, and bounded by *Bi-*

thynia, *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, and *Pontus*. It was a great source of the domestic slaves of Greece.

Pa'phos, a city of Cyprus, celebrated for the worship of *Venus*.

Pap'pus, a mathematician of Alexandria.

Par'cæ, the Roman name of the Fates, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, who spun and cut the thread of human life. They are very variously represented by the poets and sculptors of different times and countries.

Par'is, or *Al'exander*, the son of *Priam*, whose judgment on Mount *Ida*, in favour of the beauty of *Venus* (to whom he awarded the golden apple, rather than to *Juno* or *Minerva*), obtained for him the promise of *Helen*, whom he afterwards carried off from the house of her husband. In the Trojan War, to which this gave rise, he was not distinguished; but the death of *Achilles* is ascribed to him. And he is said to have died of a wound from one of the arrows of *Philoctetes*.

Parmen'ides, a Greek philosopher, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Parmen'ion, a friend and general under *Alexander the Great*, who put him to death on suspicion of his being concerned in a plot against his life, in 330, B. C.

Parnas'sus, a mountain of Greece, near *Delphi*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*.

Paropami'sus, the lofty mountain-range of Asia, now called the *Hindu Kooshi*.

Pa'ros, one of the *Cyclades*, famous for its statuary marble.

Parrha'sius, a famous Greek painter, who flourished about the beginning of the 4th century, B. C.

Par'thenon, the celebrated temple of *Minerva*, in the *Acropolis* at Athens.

Parthen'ope, the oldest name of Naples.

Par'thia, one of the great Greek kingdoms of Asia, occupying nearly the country now known as *Persia*, which flourished from 250, B. C. to 226, A. D. Its monarchs were called *Arsacidæ*.

Pasar'gadæ, the name of the old capital of Persia.

Pasiph'æ, the wife of *Minos*, and mother of the *Minotaur*.

Patav'ium, the ancient name of Padua.

Pater'culus, *Cai'us Velle'us*, a Roman historian, who flourished in the reign of *Augustus*.

Pat'mos, an island of the *Ægean*, in which the Apostle *John* wrote the book of *Revelation*.

Patro'clus, the son of *Menæ'tius*, and friend of *Achilles*; to revenge whose death by the hand of *Hector*, *Achilles* took part in the war again.

Paulli'nus, *Cai'us Suet'o'n'ius*, the Roman governor of Britain, in 62, B. C., who defeated *Boadicea*.

Pau'lus, *Lu'cius Æmil'ius*, the Roman commander who was defeated by *Hannibal* and killed at *Cannæ*, in 216, B. C.—The son of that unfortunate general, who defeated *Perseus* of Macedonia at *Pydna*, in 168, B. C., and was called *Macedonicus*.

Pausan'ias, the Spartan general who defeated the Persians at *Platææ*, in 479, B. C.; and afterwards having taken *Byzantium*, entered into treasonable corre-

SOLICITUDO DEVORAT COR, ET PRODEST NIHIL.—ANXIETY CONSUMES THE MIND AND PROFITS NOTHING.

QUI DELIQUIT SUPPLEX EST OMNIBUS.—HE WHO DOES AMISS IS AT THE MERCY OF EVERY ONE.

spondence with Persia, and was put to death in 470, B. C.—The young Macedonian who assassinated *Philip* in 336, B. C.

—A celebrated Greek traveller, who flourished in the 2nd century, A. D.

Pax, the Roman goddess of peace.

Pegasus, a winged horse, said to have sprung from the blood of *Medusa*, when *Perseus* cut off her head, and was by later poets said to belong to the Muses.

Pelasgi, the aborigines of Greece and perhaps of Italy, to whom are ascribed the Cyclopean remains at Mycenæ, &c.

Peleus, the son of *Æacus*, and king of Thessaly; he married, said the legends, *Thetis*, one of the Nereids, and was the father of *Achilles*.

Pelias, son of *Neptune*, and king of *Iolcus*. The legends ascribe to him the *Argonautic* expedition, for he wished to be rid of *Jason*. *Medea* bade his daughters cut him in pieces and boil him, to make him young again, but he died in the process.

Pelion, a mountain of Thessaly, by which the legends say the giants attempted to scale *Olympus*.

Pella, the capital of Macedonia, the birth-place of *Alexander the Great*.

Pelopidas, the friend of *Epaminondas*, who fell in the battle of *Cynoscephalæ*, in 364, B. C.

Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, now called the *Morea*.

Pelops, the son of *Tantalus*, who came to Greece, married *Hippodamia*, whom he conquered in a chariot race, and became king of *Elis*. He was killed and served at table before the gods, to test their divinity, by his father, say the legends, but was restored to life, and had an ivory shoulder to replace his own, which *Ceres* had eaten. *Atreus* and *Thyestes* were his sons.

Penates, the household gods amongst the Romans.

Penelope, the wife of *Ulysses*, and daughter of *Icarius*. During her husband's long absence at *Troy*, she was beset by a crowd of suitors, but postponed her choice until she could finish a robe, and regularly in the night undid the work of the day. But there are other legends of her.

Peneus, the great river of Thessaly, which was regarded as a god.

Pentelicus, a mountain of Greece, to the north of *Athens*, famous for its marble.

Penthesilea. [*Amazons*.]

Penheus, the son of *Echion*, and king of *Thebes*, torn to pieces by the *Mænads* on *Mount Cithæron*, because he opposed the worship of *Bacchus*.

Peræa, the country of *Palestine* on the east of *Jordan*.

Perdiccas, a general of *Alexander the Great*, who was said to have been designated by him as his successor. He was killed by his own soldiers in 321, B. C.

Pergamus, a city and kingdom of *Asia Minor*, near the *Ægean*, which flourished from 280 to 133, B. C., when it passed, by the bequest of its last king, *Attalus III.*, into the hands of the Romans. It was famous for a library; and one of the letters in the book of *Revelation* was addressed to a Christian church there.

Perian'der, tyrant of *Corinth*, about the beginning of the 5th century, B. C., and one of the 7 wise men of Greece.

Pericles, the famous statesman, orator, and general of *Athens*, and leader of the democratical party. His principal military services were the recovery of *Eubœa*, and of *Samos*, which islands had revolted. But his great renown rests on the policy, by which *Athens* was rendered the most celebrated city in the world for buildings and works of art, of unsurpassed beauty. The celebrated *Aspasia* was his mistress (the laws not allowing their marriage, because she came from *Miletus*), and his opponents having failed to dispossess him of his well-earned and well-used power, attacked him through her, and through *Anaxagoras* and *Phidias*, his friends. He continued for 40 years at the head of affairs, and died in 429, B. C.

Persephone, the Greek name of *Proserpine*.

Persepolis, the capital of *Persia*, destroyed by *Alexander the Great*, in 331, B. C.

Perseus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Danaë*, who was (say the legends) preserved, when he was with his mother thrown into the sea by her father. He killed *Medusa*, by the help of the gods, and saved *Andromeda*, who became his wife, and at last fulfilled the oracle, by accidentally killing his grandfather *Acrisius* with a quoit. *Mycenæ* is said to have been founded by him.

Persis, or *Persia*, a country of *Asia*, between the *Caspian Sea* and the *Indian Ocean*, and extending from the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* to the mountains of *Afghanistan*. The Empire of which it was the head was founded by *Cyrus* in 559, B. C., and overthrown by *Alexander the Great* in 331, B. C., and it included all the southwest of *Asia*, with *Egypt*, and some part of *Europe*. Its history is very imperfectly known, being overlaid with legends and fables.

Persius, *Aulus Flaccus*, a Roman satirist, who flourished in the 1st century, A. D.

Per'tinax, *Helvius*, Emperor of *Rome*, in 193, A. D., for a short time, and killed by the soldiers.

Perusia, a city of *Italy*, now called *Perugia*.

Petra, the capital of *Idumæa*, situated in a remarkable mountain-gorge, near the great desert valley between the *Dead Sea* and the *Red Sea*. Its ruins are of the greatest interest.

Petro'nus, *Caius*, a Roman writer of the 1st century, A. D.

Phæaces, a people said by *Homer* to have inhabited the island of *Scheria*. [*Alcinous*.]

Phædrus, a Roman fabulist, who flourished in the reign of *Augustus*.

Phæthon, the son of *Apollo*, or the sun-god, and *Clymene*, who obtained permission from his father, say the legends, to drive his chariot for one day, and set fire to both earth and heaven, and was struck by a thunderbolt into the river *Eridanus*.

Phalaris, the tyrant of *Agrigentum*, in the 6th century, B. C., celebrated for his cruelty. He was said to have shut up

AUT NUNQUAM TENTES, AUT PERFICE.—EITHER NEVER ATTEMPT, OR ACCOMPLISH.

NON SOLUS EST, QUEM DILIGIT DEUS.—HE IS NOT ALONE WHOM GOD FAVOURS.

some of his victims in the belly of a bronze figure of a bull, and then to have heated it red-hot.

Phal'erum, one of the ports of Athens.

Pha'on, the object of *Sappho's* love, whose coldness was said to have driven her to "the Lover's Leap."

Pharnaba'zus, the satrap of the provinces of the Persian Empire south of the Hellespont, in the time of *Alcibiades* and *Agesilaus*.

Pharna'ces, the king of *Bosporus*, who having attempted to recover *Pontus*, during the war between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, was conquered with so little difficulty by the former in 471, B. C., that he wrote the account of his victory to the Senate in the 3 famous words, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici.*"

Pharsa'lia, the district of the town of *Pharsalus* in *Thessaly*, in which *Julius Cæsar* completely routed *Pompey*, in 48, B. C.

Pha'ros, an island near *Alexandria*, on which the *Ptolemies* built a light-house, which was one of the 7 wonders of the ancient world.

Pha'sis, a river of *Colchis*.

Phæ'ræ, a city of *Thessaly*, whose tyrants were the rulers of the entire country, during part of the 4th century, B. C.

Pherecy'des, a Greek philosopher of the 6th century, B. C.

Phi'dias, the most celebrated sculptor of ancient Greece, who flourished at Athens in the 5th century, B. C. Under the direction of *Pericles* he adorned the *Parthenon* with those magnificent sculptures, the relics of which are now to be seen in the British Museum, and with a chryselephantine figure of *Minerva*. A similar statue of *Jupiter Olympus* was made by him for the temple of that god at *Olympia*. He was persecuted as the friend of *Pericles*; and having conferred immortal renown on Athens by his genius, he died in prison there in the year 432, B. C.

Phi'don, the king of *Argos* in the 8th century, B. C., who is celebrated as the inventor or regulator of the coinage and weights and measures of Greece.

Philadel'phia, a city of *Lydia* in *Asia Minor*, where there was a Christian church at the time of the writing of the book of *Revelation*.

Philæ'ni, two brothers of *Carthage*, who, according to the legend, consented to be buried alive, rather than suffer the territory claimed by their country to be lessened.

Phile'mon, a comic poet of Athens, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Philip'pi, a city of *Macedonia*, near which, in 42, B. C., *Brutus* and *Cassius* were defeated by *Octavian* and *Antony*, and killed themselves. The apostle *Paul* planted Christianity here, and addressed to the church here one of his *Epistles*.

Philip'pus the Second, king of *Macedonia* from 359 to 336, B. C., who won for that state the absolute supremacy of Greece. He was brought up at *Thebes*, whither he was sent as a hostage, and obtained the throne, in defiance of the right of the infant son of his elder brother. His first attacks were directed against the Greek colonies along the northern coast of the

Ægean and the *Hellespont*; and the enfeebled and divided state of Athens enabled him to reduce them, one after another, without any impediment. He next determined to be recognised as a Hellenic king, although *Macedonia* had always been reckoned "barbarian;" and he succeeded in obtaining the command of the forces raised by the *Amphictyonic* council for the *Sacred War*, and the seat of the *Phocians* in the council, after he had subdued them. Athens, persuaded by *Æschines*, had looked on hitherto, but now she aroused herself, and it was too late. In the battle of *Chæronea*, Philip finally subjugated Greece; for there was neither force nor patriotism which Athens did not inspire. And at a great council held at the *Isthmus*, Philip was nominated by the subject states, commander-in-chief against *Persia*. It was whilst he was making ready for a war which should avenge the invasions of *Darius* and *Xerxes* (and to which his predecessors in *Macedonia* had consented) that his career was suddenly terminated, for he was assassinated at a festival in the year 336, B. C., by *Pausanias*; *Olympias*, his wife, having been privy to the conspiracy.

Philip'pus the Fifth, king of *Macedonia* from 220 to 178, B. C., who joined the *Achæan League* against the *Ætolians*, and was involved on two occasions in hostilities with *Rome*; and was at last defeated by *Flaminius*, at *Cynosephalæ*, in 197, B. C.

Philip'pus, Marcus Ju'lius, Emperor of *Rome* from 244 to 249, A. D., who associated his son (of the same name) in the empire with him, and perished with him by the hands of the soldiery.

Phi'lo, a Jewish philosophical writer of *Alexandria*, who flourished in the 1st century, A. D.

Philote'us, the son of *Poëas*, and friend of *Heracles*, who, when he died, bestowed on him his bow and arrows. Whilst on the way to *Troy*, with the Grecian army, he wounded himself in the foot with one of his own arrows, and was left behind at *Lemnos*; but *Troy* (say the legends) could not be taken without him, on which account he was fetched from his solitary island, and took part in the last scenes of the war.

Philome'la, the daughter of *Pandion*, who was outraged by *Tereus*, her sister's husband, and, according to the legends, turned into a nightingale.

Philopœ'men, the great *Achæan* general, who was one of the most distinguished Greeks during the latter part of the history of his country. He humbled *Sparta*, and raised the spirit of the League, and laboured to secure by means of it the restoration of Grecian independence. But in the year 183, B. C., he was made prisoner by the *Messenians*, and put to death by poison.

Philos'tratus, Fla'vius, a Greek rhetorician of the 3rd century, A. D.

Philo'tas, the son of *Parmenion*, put to death in 330, B. C., on the ground of a plot against the life of *Alexander the Great*.

Philox'enus, a Greek poet of the beginning of the 4th century, B. C.

NIMIA FAMILIARITATIS CONTEMPTUM PARIT.—TOO MUCH FAMILIARITY BREEDS CONTEMPT.

UBI LIBERTAS, IBI PATRIA.—WHERE THERE IS LIBERTY, THERE IS MY COUNTRY.

Phin'eas, the son of Agenor, said to have been blinded and harassed by the Harpies, from whom he was delivered by the Argonauts, because he had put out the eyes of his sons.

Phleg'ethon, a flaming river of the infernal regions.

Phleg'yas, the son of Mars, who was said to have set fire to the temple of Apollo, who killed him, and punished him in the infernal regions.

Phlius, a town of Peloponnesus, near Sicyon.

Phocæ'a, a maritime city of Ionia, whose inhabitants settled in Corsica and at Marseilles, when the Persians took it in the 6th century, B. C.

Pho'cion, the great Athenian politician, whose name became proverbial for his justice. He did not join Demosthenes in his opposition to Philip; and he would not encourage the frantic efforts for emancipation made after the death of Alexander. When Polysperchon sent his son to seize Athens in 318, B. C., the people persuaded themselves that Phocion was playing the traitor, and Alexander, to whom he fled, having given him up to them, he was condemned to die as Socrates had died, in 317, B. C. A statue was afterwards erected in honour of him.

Pho'cis, a country of Greece on the north shore of the Corinthian gulf, between Locris, Doris, and Bœotia. *Delphi* was in its territory; and the principal events in its history were the sacred wars, the second of which lasted for 10 years, and ended in the country being subjugated and ravaged by Philip of Macedonia, in 346, B. C., and the Phocians being struck out of the list of Hellenic people.

Phœ'be, the Greek name of the goddess of the moon.

Phœ'bus, a name of *Apollo*.

Phœnic'ia, the narrow strip of country, between the mountain-range of Lebanon and the Mediterranean, where were the great and famous cities, *Tyre*, *Sidon*, *Berytus*, &c.

Phœ'nix, the son of Amyntor, who, having been cursed by his father (or blinded, as other legends say), fled to Peleus, and became teacher of Achilles, with whom he went to Troy.

Phor'cys, the son of Pontus and Terra, and father of the *Gorgons*.

Phrix'us, the son of Athamas and Nephele, who with his sister Helle was about to be sacrificed by Jupiter, but was delivered by his mother, and carried off to Colchis on a golden-fleeced ram. His sister fell into the narrow sea, called after her the Hellespont. The legends further say, that it was to fetch the golden fleece of this ram that the *Argonautic* expedition was undertaken.

Phrygia, an inland country of Asia Minor, surrounded by Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Galatia, and Bithynia; some of which were in ancient times included within its limits. Its renown is confined to the legendary ages; during the historic period it followed the fortunes of its conquerors.

Phry'nichus, an Athenian tragedian of the 6th century, B. C.

Picent'ia, a town of Italy, now called Vicenza.

Pic'ti, a people of Caledonia, so called from their custom of painting their bodies.

Pi'cus, an Italian rustic god, of whom the legends say that when he was beloved by Circe, and did not return her affection, she turned him into a woodpecker.

Pier'ia, a small country near Mount Olympus.

Pier'ides, a name of the Muses.

Pin'darus, the most celebrated Greek lyric poet, who flourished at the end of the 6th and the former part of the 5th century, B. C. His odes which have been preserved celebrate victories at the Olympic and other games, and are of unsurpassed grandeur and beauty.

Pin'dus, a mountain-range between Thessaly and Epirus.

Piræ'us, the principal port of Athens, which was connected with the city by the fortification known as the "Long Walls."

Pirith'ous, the son of Ixion and king of the *Lapithæ*; at whose marriage with Hippodamia occurred the legendary and celebrated battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ. He was the friend of *Theseus*, and engaged with him in many renowned exploits.

Pi'sa, a town of the Peloponnesus, whose inhabitants contended with those of Elis, for the honour of celebrating the Olympic games, which led to its destruction.

Pisid'ia, a country in the south of Asia Minor, lying between Phrygia, Pamphylia, and Lycia.

Pisistratus, an Athenian who, after the establishment of the constitution of Solon, in 560, B. C., made himself the tyrant of Athens. He was twice expelled of the city, by the combination of rivals; but succeeded in regaining his lost power. He was the first Greek who bestowed any care on the preservation of the writings of Homer. His sons *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who were called *Pisistratidæ*, succeeded him in the year 527, B. C.

Pi'so, *Lu'cius Calpurnius Fru'gi*, a Roman annalist of the 2nd century, B. C.

Pittacus, of Mytilene, one of the 7 Wise Men of Greece, who flourished in the beginning of the 6th century, B. C.

Placen'tia, a city of Italy, now called Piacenza.

Plan'cus, *Lu'cius Muna'tius*, consul of Rome in the year 42, B. C. He added to all his other vices that of ingratitude, after he had deserted Mark Antony, and joined Octavian, in 31, B. C.

Platæ'a, a city of Bœotia, near which the Greeks defeated the Persians, under Mardonius, in 479, B. C. It was afterwards taken and destroyed by the Lacedæmonians, in 427, B. C.

Pla'to, one of the most illustrious philosophers of Greece, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school, so called because he taught in the grove of Academus at Athens. He was a great promoter of the study of geometry, and his philosophy partakes of the exact character of that science. His writings are numerous, and are greatly admired for their

SINE LABE DECUS.—LET YOUR HONOUR BE WITHOUT A STAIN.

APPETITUS RATIONI PAREAT.—LET PASSION BE OBEDIENT TO REASON.

eloquent and pure language, and for the profound truths they embodied. He died in 347, B. C.

Plautus, *Titus Mac'cius*, a famous Roman comic poet, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Plei'ades, the 7 daughters of *Atlas*, who were changed into doves, the legends say, and placed amongst the stars, to rescue them from the pursuit of *Orion*.

Plin'ius, *Cai'us*, *Secun'dus*, or *Pliny* the Elder, a famous naturalist and literary man of Rome, in the 1st century, A. D. He was suffocated by the sulphurous vapours of the eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, in 79, A. D.

Plin'ius, *Cai'us Cæcil'ius*, *Secun'dus*, or *Pliny* the Younger, nephew of the naturalist, and a distinguished literary man of Rome. His letters are exceedingly valuable and interesting; and he died in the beginning of the 2nd century, A. D.

Plotin'us, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of Alexandria and Rome, who flourished in the 3rd century, A. D.

Plutar'chus, the famous philosopher and historical biographer who flourished at Rome during the 1st century, A. D. His *Lives* of celebrated Greeks and Romans is the most widely-known of his works, and one of the greatest value to the student of ancient history.

Plu'to, the god of the lower world, or the kingdom of the dead. He was, according to the legends, the son of *Saturn*, and the brother of *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, and in the division of the empire of their father had the infernal regions assigned to him. His wife was *Proserpine*, the daughter of *Ceres*; and the stories of him are generally of the same kind as those of his brothers.

Plu'tus, the god of riches, the son of *Jasion* and *Ceres*, made blind by *Jupiter*.

Podali'rius, the son of *Æsculapius*, and one of the physicians in the Grecian camp at the siege of *Troy*.

Pœ'ni, the name of the people of *Carthage*.

Pole'mon, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Platonic school, who flourished in the end of the 4th century, B. C.

Pol'lio, *Cai'us Asin'ius*, a Roman orator and poet of the 1st century, B. C. He was a partisan of *Julius Cæsar*, and afterwards of the triumvirs against the conspirators. Both *Virgil* and *Horace* were greatly indebted to him, and his own writings and speeches were as famous in his day as those of the great authors of the Augustan age, whose works have survived to our times.

Pol'lux. [*Castor*.]

Polyb'ius, a Greek historian of the 2nd century, B. C., whose work is of very great value for the times when Rome was, by subjugating Greece, preparing the way for the acquisition of the Empire of the world.

Polycrates, the tyrant of *Samos*, who was seized by the Persian satrap of *Sardis*, and crucified in the year 522, B. C.

Polydorus, the youngest son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, who was, according to the legends, killed by *Polymnestor*, a king of *Thrace*, for his riches.

Polygnotus, a famous Greek painter who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Polyn'ces. [*Eteocles*.]

Polyphemus, the *Cyclops*, whom *Ulysses* was said to have deceived when he was cast ashore on *Sicily*; and who vainly wooed the nymph *Galatea*.

Polysperchon, one of the generals of *Alexander the Great*, who succeeded *Antipater* as regent of *Macedonia*. He was defeated by *Cassander* in 318, B. C., and afterwards played only a subordinate part in the history of Greece.

Polyxena, the daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, who was married, after the taking of *Troy*, to *Achilles*, and slain by his son *Pyrrius*, on his father's tomb.

Pomo'na, the goddess of orchards amongst the Romans.

Pompei'i, a city on the sea-coast of *Campania*, overwhelmed in 79, A. D., by the eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*; whose ruins are now partly explored.

Pompeius, *Cnæ'us*, *Mag'nus*, the famous Roman general, and triumvir with *Julius Cæsar* and *Crassus*. He was born in the year 106, B. C., and rose to distinction under the command of *Sulla*, in his wars against *Marius* and his partisans, by whom he was surnamed "the Great." His first great military service was against the Mediterranean pirates, in the year 67, B. C., whom he speedily and entirely crushed. He next took part in the *Mithridatic War*, and not only completely conquered the king of *Pontus*, but subjugated *Armenia* and *Syria*, reducing the latter to a Roman province, and returned to Rome in 60, B. C., the most powerful of all her citizens. The triumvirate was then formed, which could be no more than an armed truce; and by affording time to *Cæsar* to gain renown, and to form and discipline an army, deprived *Pompey* of all the advantages he possessed. The civil war broke out in 49, B. C., and in the next year, at *Pharsalia*, *Pompey* and his party were crushed by *Cæsar*; and he himself, having fled to *Egypt*, was basely murdered there by the commands of the king, in September, 48, B. C. His victorious antagonist inflicted on his murderers condign punishment. The readers of *Cicero's Letters* may discover some of the weaknesses of this great general and statesman; and *Cæsar's* own "Commentaries" will supply what else is needful to understand the rapidity and completeness of the fall of one who once had seen all Rome at his feet.—The son of *Pompey* the triumvir, who was defeated by *Cæsar* at *Munda*, in *Spain*, and soon afterwards put to death, in 45, B. C.

Pompei'us, *Sex'tus*, *Mag'nus*, another son of *Pompey* the triumvir, who renewed the conflict in his father's cause, at sea, after the death of *Cæsar*, in 44, B. C., but was at last defeated by *Augustus*, and put to death in 35, B. C.

Pomptinæ Palu'des, the great *Pomptine* or *Pontine Marsh*, near the western coast of *Italy*, to the south of *Rome*.

Pon'tius, *Cai'us*, the Samnite general, who in the year 321, B. C., entrapped the Roman army at the *Caudine Forks*, and made it pass under the yoke.

Pon'tus, a country on the coast of the Euxine in Asia Minor, bounded by Paphlagonia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Armenia, and Colchis. From the 4th century to the 1st century, B. C., Pontus was an independent kingdom, of considerable wealth and power, especially during the reign of *Mithridates the Great*. It was conquered by Rome in the Mithridatic Wars, but was not made a Roman province till after the middle of the 1st century, A. D.

Pon'tus, or *Pon'tus Euxi'nus*, the ancient name of the Black Sea.

Por'cia, the daughter of *Cato*, and wife of *Brutus*, the Roman patriot. She killed herself when she learned that the cause in which her husband was embarked was irretrievably ruined, in 42, B. C.

Porphyri'us, a Greek philosopher of the 3rd century, A. D., usually known as a vehement opponent of Christianity.

Por'sena, *Lars*, the Etruscan king, who during the legendary period of Roman history is said to have attacked Rome, for the purpose of restoring the Tarquins. The real events of this war are completely buried beneath such self-glorifying legends as those of *Clælia*, *Cocles*, and *Mutius Scævola*. There is no doubt, however, that Porsena did conquer Rome; but it is also certain that he did not reinstate the kings.

Portum'nus, the Roman god of sea-ports.

Po'rus, or *Shah-poor*, the name of two Indian kings, conquered by Alexander the Great.

Posei'don, the Greek name of *Neptune*.

Posido'nus, a Greek philosopher of the former part of the 1st century, B. C., who taught with great success at Rome.

Postumus, a pretended Roman emperor, in Gaul, from 258 to 267, A. D.

Potidæ'a, a Greek town in Macedonia, taken by the Athenians from the Corinthians in 429, B. C.

Praxit'eles, a famous Greek sculptor of the 4th century, B. C.

Pri'amus, the son of *Laomedon*, and last king of Troy. Homer has introduced him frequently in the *Iliad*, and especially near the end of his poem, where he visits the tent of *Achilles*, to ransom the corpse of his son *Hector*. He was said to have had 50 sons; and he was killed during the sack of Troy by *Neoptolemus*, the son of *Achilles*.

Pri'apus, the son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, and the god of gardens, orchards, &c.

Priscia'nus, a famous grammarian of Constantinople, who flourished in the 5th century, A. D.

Pro'bus, *Mar'cus Aure'lius*, Emperor of Rome from 276 to 282, A. D. He was a successful military commander, but fell during a mutiny of his soldiers.

Pro'clus, a famous Platonic philosopher of the 5th century, A. D.

Proc'ne, the wife of *Tereus*, who was changed into a swallow.

Procrus'tes, a robber of Attica, killed by *Theseus*. It was said that he used to lay all his captives upon his own bed, and to stretch those who were not so long as it, and to lop off the superfluous length of those who were longer.

Prod'icus, a Greek sophist of the beginning of the 4th century, B. C., to whom we are indebted for the fable of the Choice of *Hercules*.

Præ'tus, the son of *Abas*, and king of *Argos*, whose daughters were said by the legends to have been driven mad for comparing their beauty with that of *Juno*.

Prom'e'theus, the Titan, son of *Iapetus*, who made an image in the form of man, and animated it with fire, which he stole from heaven. He was the great friend and beneficent deity to mortals; and on that account was said to have been fixed to a rock in the Caucasus, and tormented by a vulture. The legends concerning him differ greatly. But it was generally believed that *Hercules* delivered him.

Proper'tius, *Sex'tus Aure'lius*, a Roman poet of the time of *Augustus*, patronized by *Mæcenas*.

Propon'tis, the ancient name of the Sea of *Marmora*.

Proser'pina, the daughter of *Ceres*, who was carried off by *Pluto* whilst gathering flowers in the field of *Enna*. When her mother had discovered her, it was betrayed by *Ascalaphus* that she had eaten the seed of a pomegranate in the infernal regions, and therefore could not be restored; but she afterwards spent part of her time in the under world, and part in the upper world.

Protagoras, a famous Greek sophist who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Protesila'us, the Greek who was the first killed of the host that went against *Troy*, being slain by *Hector* as soon as he leaped ashore.

Pro'teus, the sea-god, who was able to assume any form he pleased, and had the gift of prophecy.

Protog'enes, the celebrated Rhodian painter, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Psammet'ichus, the Saïte king of Egypt from 671 to 617, B. C.

Psy'che, the bride of *Cupid* in the beautiful allegory of *Apuleius*, and the personification of the human soul.

Ptolemæ'us, the dynastic name of 13 kings of Egypt, who reigned from 323 to 43, B. C. The most famous were *Ptolemæus Soter*, who reigned from 323 to 285, B. C. He had been a general of *Alexander the Great*, and was appointed to the command in Egypt after his death; the sovereignty of which he assumed, and was able to maintain, and hand down to his son, *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, who reigned from 285 to 247, B. C., a prince who still further consolidated the kingdom, not only by the successful conduct of its external relations, but also by the prudent management of its internal affairs. *Ptolemæus Evergetes*, from 247 to 222, B. C., aspired to extend his territories, but he lost again most of the provinces which he wrested from the kings of Syria. *Ptolemæus Epiphanes*, from 205 to 181, B. C., in whose reign the Romans first actively engaged in the affairs of Egypt. After his time the kingdom sank under the weakness and vices of its rulers, and was finally annexed to the Roman Empire. [*Cleopatra*, *Julius Cæsar*, &c.]

Ptolemæus, Claudius, the great Greek geographer and astronomer of the 2nd century, A. D.

Ptolemæis, the ancient name of Acre in Syria.

Publicola, Publius Valerius, a Roman political leader of the period of the expulsion of the kings, who was said to have aided greatly in establishing the sovereignty of the "*populus*" at Rome.

Publius Volo, the author of the Publilian Law at Rome; a law by which the power of the "*plebs*" was greatly increased.

Pudicitia, the Roman goddess of modesty.

Pupienus, Marcus Clodius, Maximus, joint Emperor of Rome with Balbinus in 238, A. D.

Puteoli, the city of Italy now called Pozzuoli, after which the Bay of Naples was named *Sinus Puteolanus*.

Pydna, a Macedonian city, near which the Romans overthrew *Perseus* in 168, B. C., and along with him the kingdom of Macedonia.

Pygmæi, a fabulous race of men, said to have lived in Æthiopia, or some other remote region, and to have carried on a perpetual warfare with the cranes.

Pygmalion, a sculptor of Cyprus, at whose prayer Venus gave life to a statue he had chiselled, and become enamoured of.

Pylades, the cousin and friend of *Orestes*, who was engaged with him in the murder of his mother, the recovery of his sister, &c.

Pylos, a town of *Elis*, of which *Nestor* was king.—A town of Messenia, now Navarino.

Pyramus, the lover of the beautiful girl *Thisbe* in the old story, who killed himself, fearing that she had perished.

Pyrenæi Montes, the mountain-range still called the Pyrenees.

Pyræa, the wife of *Deucalion*.

Pyræho, the founder of the sceptical school of Greek philosophers, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Pyræhus, a name of *Neoptolemus*, the son of *Achilles*.—King of Epirus from 305 to 272, B. C. The early part of his reign was very troubled, and it was not until the year 295, B. C., that he obtained firm possession of his throne. The great event of his life, which was full of military undertakings, was the invasion of Italy in 280, B. C., to assist the Tarentines against Rome. At first he was victorious over the Romans, but his victories led to no result; and after he had wasted three years in Sicily, on his return to Italy he was completely defeated, and driven back to Greece. He ended his stormy life at Argos, being killed by a tile thrown from the top of a house by a woman.

Pythagoras, the great Greek mystical philosopher, who was born at Samos, and after much travel settled at Crotona in Italy, flourishing in the 6th century, B. C.

Python, the serpent said to have been bred from the slime left by the waters of the deluge of *Deucalion*; and slain by *Apollo*.

QUADI, a powerful people of Germany, who lived on the Danube, in the 2nd century, A. D.

Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius, a celebrated Roman rhetorician of the 1st century, A. D.

Quirinalis Mons, one of the 7 hills on which Rome was built.

Quirinus, the name by which *Romulus* was worshipped as a deity.

RABIRIUS, Caius, a Roman senator, whom *Cicero* defended in an appeal to the people, against a capital condemnation, in 63, B. C.

Ravenna, a city of Italy, which under the later Empire became one of the principal places in the country, and was the seat of government, after the Empire had been overthrown.

Reate, a town of Italy, now called *Rieti*.

Regillus Lacus, a lake in Italy, near which the Romans defeated the Latins, in 493, B. C., with the aid of *Castor* and *Pollux*, say the legends.

Regulus, Marcus Atilius, a celebrated Roman commander during the 1st Punic war, who being taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, and sent to Rome by them to persuade his countrymen to make peace, urged them to prosecute the war with greater vigour, and was killed by his captors with the utmost cruelty in 250, B. C.

Remus, the twin brother of *Romulus*.

Rhadamanthus, son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, and made one of the judges in the infernal regions, according to the legends.

Rhætia, a country to the north-east of Italy, now the Tyrol; conquered by the Romans in the time of *Augustus*, and soon afterwards made a province.

Rheia, the Greek name of the goddess *Cybele*.

Rheia Sylvia, the mother of *Romulus*.

Rhegium, a city of Italy, on the straits now called after the town of Messina. It was founded by the Greeks in the 8th century, B. C.; and was a place of great importance until it was taken by *Dionysius the Elder* of Syracuse.

Rhenus, the river of Germany now called the Rhine.

Rhesus, a king of Thrace, whose horses were carried off and himself killed by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, in the night on which he came to assist *Priam*, before they could drink of the water of the *Xanthus*, as the oracle had declared that otherwise Troy could not be taken.

Rhipæi Montes, a mountain-range supposed to be the Ural Mountains.

Rhodaenus, the river of Europe now called the Rhone.

Rhodus, the island now called Rhodes, at the entrance to the great port of which was the great statue of *Apollo*, which, as the Colossus of Rhodes, was one of the wonders of the world.

Ricimer, the Suevian chief, who played so conspicuous a part in the last days of the Western Empire, and took the city of Rome in 472, A. D.

Roma, once the mistress of the civilized world, stands upon the river *Tiber*, in

Italy. According to the universally received legend, it was founded by *Romulus*, in 753, B. C., and was governed during 244 years by seven kings in succession, under whom it increased so greatly, that its walls included the seven hills, famed in history, called the Capitoline, the Palatine (which was the site of the city of *Romulus*), the Quirinal, the Esquiline, the Cælian, the Viminal, and the Aventine hills. In after-times it extended across the river, and the Janiculan hill was encompassed by its walls, which were then almost 12 miles in circumference. From the year 509, B. C. to 31, B. C., it was a republic, governed by two annually elected consuls; and it gradually extended its sway over Italy, Spain, Greece, Gaul, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the northern coasts of Africa. Augustus changed its government into an autocracy, and was, in fact, the first Emperor. Great Britain was the principal addition made to the territorial extent of the Empire. When Constantine the Great founded Constantinople, Rome was shorn of its peculiar glory; but it was not utterly extinguished till the overthrow of the Western Division of the Empire by *Odoacer*, in 476, A. D. Once only (if we may trust its historians) during the republican government of the city, in 390, B. C., it fell into the hands of an enemy, being taken by *Brennus* and the Gauls. And not till 410, A. D. (800 years afterwards), was it again captured; the Goths under *Alaric* succeeding in a third attempt. *Genseric*, the king of the Vandals, took Rome in 455, A. D.; and *Ricimer*, the patrician, carried it by storm in 472, A. D. In its most prosperous period during the reign of Augustus, and for a short time afterwards, it has been computed that the population amounted to about 2,000,000. Amongst the most celebrated public buildings and structures which adorned Rome under the Empire, may be enumerated the Colosseum, the Pantheon, the several Baths of Diocletian, Titus, and Antonine, the temples on the Capitol, and near the Forum and the Sacred Way, the Theatres of Pompey and Marcellus, the Viminal and Flaminian Circuses, the Aqueducts, by which the city was supplied with water for culinary uses, and the triumphal arches of Titus and Constantine, and the columns of Trajan and Aurelius; to which should be added the commencements of those wonderful roads, known as the Appian, the Flaminian, &c., which were carried from the metropolis to the farthest boundaries of the Empire; and the huge sewers under the older portions of the city, which have been attributed to its earliest inhabitants.

Romulus, the legendary founder of Rome. According to the generally received story, he and his brother *Remus* were the twin children of *Rhea Sylvia*, by the god Mars; and they with their mother being thrown into the Tiber, the boys were rescued and nursed by a she wolf. When they determined to build the city, disputes arose respecting the right to name it, and *Remus* was killed. The new city was peopled by outlaws, who obtain-

ed wives by the "Rape of the Sabines." *Romulus* was a successful warrior; and finally was taken up to heaven and placed among the gods by the name of *Quirinus*.

Rosc'ius, a famous comedian of Rome, in the 1st century, B. C.

Roxa'na, one of the wives of Alexander the Great, who, with her son Alexander *Ægus*, was assassinated by Cassander in 311, B. C.

Rub'ico, a small river of Italy, which was the boundary line of Cæsar's province of Gaul.

Rut'uli, one of the small Italian or Latin tribes which was conquered by Rome at the commencement of its history.

Rutup'iæ, the town in Kent, now called Richborough, where, as it is supposed, Julius Cæsar first landed in Britain.

SABÆ'I, the people of Saba, or Sheba, in *Arabia Felix*.

Sabi'na, *Poppæ'a*, the profligate wife of Otho, who became the mistress of the Emperor Nero, urged him to murder his mother and his wife, married him, and was killed by being kicked by him, in 65, A. D.

Sabi'ni, a powerful aboriginal tribe of Italy, who were not subdued by Rome till the year 290, B. C.

Sabi'nus, *Fla'vius*, the prefect of the city under Nero, Otho, and Vitellius, and brother to the Emperor Vespasian, who fell during the contest for the Empire between Vespasian and Vitellius, in 69, A. D.

Sabri'na, the Roman name of the river Severn.

Sa'cer, *Mons*, a small hill not far from Rome, to which on several occasions the plebeians withdrew by way of enforcing their political claims.

Saguntum, a city of Spain, the siege of which by Hannibal, in 219, B. C., provoked the 2nd Punic War.

Sal'amis, an island near the coast of Attica, which was through the most glorious period of Grecian history a dependency of Athens. Near it the Persian fleet was totally routed by the Greeks, in the year 480, B. C.

Salina'tor, *Marcus Liv'ius*, a Roman commander who defeated *Hasdrubal* in 207, B. C., at the Metaurus; and who, when censor in 204, B. C., laid a tax on salt, whence his surname was derived.

Sallust'ius, *Cai'us Cris'pus*, a celebrated Roman historian, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C. His narrations of the conspiracy of Catiline, and of the war with Jugurtha, are the earliest histories of Roman affairs which we possess.

Salmo'neus, the son of *Æolus*, who, daring to place himself on a level with Jupiter, and to imitate his thunder, was struck dead by him, according to the legend.

Sal'us, the Roman goddess of health, public prosperity, &c.

Sama'ria, the capital of the kingdom of Israel, called by the Romans *Sebaste*, in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

Sam'nium, the country of the Samnites, in Italy, who were not subdued by Rome until after a war of about 50 years, in the beginning of the 3rd century, B. C. They revolted during the wars between Sulla

and Marius, in 82, B. C., and were completely defeated and crushed.

Sam'os, an island of the Ægean Sea, near the coast of Asia Minor, which was, in the 6th century, B. C., under the rule of the tyrant *Polycrates*, a place of great wealth and power. Its subsequent history was that of the most powerful state in those parts; and its renown was confined to skill in the arts.

Samos'ata, a city on the Euphrates, the capital of the kingdom of Commagene.

Samothra'ce, an island of the Ægean, where the Cabiric mysteries were celebrated.

San'cus, *Se'mo*, a Sabine deity worshipped at Rome.

Sangar'ius, a large river of Asia Minor, flowing into the Euxine.

Sap'pho, a celebrated Greek lyric poetess, who flourished about the beginning of the 6th century, B. C.

Sardanapa'lus, the last king of Assyria, whose name became a synonym for effeminate luxury. The legends say that when Arbaces revolted, he defended his city and palace against him for two years, and then burnt himself and his harem, and all his treasures together, in 876, B. C.

Sardin'ia, the island of the Mediterranean, still so called, which was taken by the Romans in 238, B. C., and remained in their possession till the 5th century, A. D.

Sar'dis, a great city of Asia Minor, on the river Paetolus, and anciently the capital of Lydia. It was the seat of one of the Christian Churches addressed in the Book of Revelation.

Sarmat'ia, the ancient name of the great eastern steppe of Europe, including Poland and part of Russia, and extending to the north of the Euxine as far as Scythia.

Sarpe'don, a prince of Lycia, and the son of Jupiter, who was one of the allies of Priam in the Trojan war, and slain by Patroclus.

Sassan'idæ, the dynasty which reigned in Persia from 226 to 651, A. D. The first king was *Artaxerxes*, who revolted against Artabanus of Parthia; and the last Yezdijerd the Third, who was defeated and killed by the Mohammedans. *Sapor* the Second, who reigned from 310 to 381, A. D., was the most distinguished king of this dynasty.

Saturni'nus, the name of two pretenders to the crown of Imperial Rome; both of whom were proclaimed by their soldiers, and speedily put to death by them.

Saturni'nus, *Lu'cius Appulei'us*, an unscrupulous and violent political leader of Rome, in the time of Marius, who was finally killed by the mob, which he had himself urged to bloodshed, at an election, in 100, B. C.

Satur'nus, the son of Cœlus and Terra, and father of the Olympian gods, Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, and Pluto; who attempted to devour all his male children, and was only prevented by the artifices of their nurses. He was eventually dethroned by Jupiter. The legends respecting him differ greatly from each other; and by some he is represented as merely a rustic deity of Italy.

Sat'yri, rustic divinities, of a semi-beastial form, and devoted to the worship of Bacchus, closely resembling the *Fauns*.

Sax'ones, a German tribe who lived contiguous to the *Angli*, if they were not the same under another name. They took part in the conquest and colonization of Britain, and were the progenitors of some people of modern central Germany.

Scæ'vola, *Cai'us Mucius*, a legendary hero of Rome, who was said to have attempted to assassinate *Lars Porsena*, and to have held his own hand in the fire till it was consumed, in order to show the king what he could endure, when he was brought before him.

Scal'dis, the Roman name of the river Scheldt.

Scaman'der, one of the rivers of Troy.

Scandina'via, the Roman name for the country about the Baltic Sea.

Scap'ula, *Pub'lius Osto'rius*, the Roman governor of Britain, who defeated and captured Caractacus, in 50, A. D.

Sci'pio, *Pub'lius Cornelius Africa'nus*, the great conqueror of *Hannibal*, and one of the most illustrious of Roman statesmen and commanders. After a distinguished course of subaltern services, he was sent into Spain, in 210, B. C., which in 3 campaigns he completely freed from the Carthaginian forces. But it was his plan of invading Africa, which compelled the recall of *Hannibal* from Italy, that decided the issue of the 2nd Punic war. At the battle of Zama, in 202, B. C., he totally routed the great conqueror. In after-years when he stood before the Roman people accused of receiving bribes from *Antiochus* of Syria, instead of pleading, he told them then that on that day he had defeated *Hannibal*, and called on them to follow him to the Capitol to thank the gods for that victory.—The adopted son of the conqueror of *Hannibal*, and a worthy successor to his great name, who, after a brilliant career in inferior commands, was appointed to conduct the war in Africa, and in 146, B. C., took Carthage itself, thus triumphantly concluding the 3rd Punic war, and putting an end to the most dangerous rival of Rome for ever. In 133, B. C., he added to his laurels the capture of *Nimantia* in Spain; and in the year after he was murdered during one of the fierce political contests at Rome.—This was one of the most distinguished surnames in Rome; and the lives of the various *Scipios* would contain the whole history of the best part of the republican period of the city.

Scop'as, a famous Greek sculptor, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Sco'ti, a Celtic people who lived in Ireland and Scotland, and were the ancestors of the Erse of Ulster and the Highlanders.

Scribo'nia, one of the wives of Augustus Cæsar, who was divorced by him in 39, B. C., on the day on which their daughter Julia was born.

Scyl'ax, a Greek geographer and navigator of the end of the 6th century, B. C.

Scylla and *Charyb'dis*, 2 fabulous monsters said to have resided on the shores of the narrowest part of the straits of Mea-

sina. Scylla was represented as surrounded by dogs, and was in fact a rock very dangerous to the navigation; Charybdis, who engulfed the sea with horrid din 3 times every day, was as dangerous an eddy or whirlpool. [Nisus.]

Scy'ros, one of the *Sporades*, where *Lycomedes* reigned, and *Theseus* was murdered, according to the legends.

Scyth'ia, the common name of Tartary and Siberia, with some part of Russia in Europe, as far as they were known to the ancients.

Seja'nus, *Ælius*, the infamous minister and favourite of *Tiberius*, who was suspected by his master of aiming at the throne, and after a career of astonishing crimes, was assassinated by order of the senate in 31, A. D.

Seleuci'a, a great city on the Tigris, built by *Seleucus Nicator*, which was the occasion of the actual desertion and downfall of *Babylon*.—Another great city, built by the same king, in Syria, not far from the mouth of the *Orontes*.—There were several other cities so called.

Seleuci'dæ, the Greek dynasty which ruled over Syria from 312 to 65, B. C.

Seleucus Nicator, one of the generals of *Alexander the Great*, who on his death received the government of *Babylonia*, and in 312, B. C., erected the kingdom of Syria. His reign was a continuous succession of wars and intrigues, but he maintained and consolidated the kingdom he had set up, and was at length assassinated by *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, in 280, B. C.

Seleucus Callinicus, king of Syria from 246 to 226, B. C. The principal events of his reign were wars with Egypt, and civil wars; one of which resulted in the loss of the whole of the eastern provinces of his empire, and the establishment of the kingdom of *Parthia*.

Seli'nus, a city on the south coast of *Sicily*, founded in the 7th century, B. C., by Greeks from *Megara*, and taken by *Carthage* in the beginning of the 4th century, B. C.

Sen'ele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, and mother of *Bacchus* by *Jupiter*. She was persuaded by *Juno* in disguise to beg *Jupiter* to come to her in all his Olympian splendours, and she was burnt up by the lightning.

Semi'ramis, the child of the Syrian goddess *Derceto*, who, according to the legends, having been exposed, was nursed by doves, and in time became the wife of *Ninus*, the founder of *Nineveh*, whom she ultimately succeeded on the throne. Other legends tell of her bravery and conquests, and of her monstrous voluptuousness, and her disappearing from the earth in the likeness of a dove.

Sen'eca, *Mar'cus Annæus*, a rhetorician of Rome, who flourished in the latter part of the 1st century, B. C.

Sen'eca, *Lu'cius Annæus*, a celebrated philosopher of Rome, who was the instructor of the Emperor *Nero*, and at last put to death by his order, in 65, A. D., under the pretence that he had been engaged in a conspiracy against him.

Sen'ones, the tribe of Gauls which under *Brennus* took Rome in the year 390, B. C.

Sequa'na, the Roman name of the river *Seine*.

Sequa'ni, a tribe of Belgian Gauls.

Sera'pis, an Egyptian divinity much worshipped at Rome.

Se'rica, the country of the *Seres*, now China.

Seri'phus, one of the *Cyclades*, to which the Romans used to banish political offenders.

Serto'rius, *Quin'tus*, a Roman commander, who during the civil war between *Marius* and *Sulla*, having espoused the cause of the former, put himself at the head of the *Lusitanians*, in Spain, and, by the aid of fugitives from the vengeance of *Sulla*, maintained himself for several years against all the forces that were sent against him. But he was at length, in 72, B. C., assassinated by some of his associates. His tame fawn has shared his renown.

Sesos'tris, one of the greatest kings of Egypt, whose native name was *Ramses*. He was a great conqueror, but his history is very legendary.

Ses'tus, a town on the European side of the *Hellespont*, opposite *Abydos*.

Severus, *Mar'cus Aure'lius Al'exander*, Emperor of Rome from 222 to 235, A. D.; one of the good Emperors; he succeeded *Elagabalus*, and reigned for 10 years in peace. The founder of the Empire of the *Sassanidæ* then made war on him, and was defeated; being recalled to check an invasion of the Germans, he was assassinated by some soldiers, to whom his excellence had made him odious.

Severus, *Flav'ius Val'erius*, Emperor of Rome in 306 and 307, A. D. He was defeated by *Maxentius*, and forced to kill himself.

Severus, *Lib'ius*, nominal Emperor of the West from 461 to 465, A. D. [*Ricimer*.]

Severus, *Lu'cius Septim'ius*, Emperor of Rome from 193 to 211, A. D. He was a distinguished military commander, and owed his elevation to the army under him, on the Danube, when *Pertinax* was slain. He wrested Rome from *Didius Julianus*; he conquered and slew *Niger* in the East; *Albinus* he defeated and killed in Gaul; and thus he established himself on the throne. In his wars against the Parthians he was uniformly successful; and after a longer reign than usually was the lot of those who wore the purple, he died at York, in Britain, where he had repelled the barbarous *Caledonians*, and repaired the great wall of *Hadrian*.

Sibyl'læ, the name of certain legendary prophetesses, whose number is quite uncertain, but of whom the most famous was the one at *Cumæ* in Italy, said to have written the *Sibylline Books*, which were preserved at Rome, and were regarded with the most extreme reverence in the earlier period of its history.

Sicil'ia, the large triangular island at the extremity of Italy, in the Mediterranean, which was colonized by the Greeks and Phœnicians in the earliest ages, and afterwards was a dependency of *Carthage*, until that power was subjugated by Rome. It was a great corn-growing country during the greater part of its connexion with the Empire of the world; and after the

fall of the Empire of the West, it was recovered by *Belisarius* from the Goths; and at a later period passed into the hands of the Arabs of Cairwan.

Sicyonia, a small state of the Peloponnesus, on the Corinthian Gulf, and adjacent to Corinth. Its chief renown was legendary and artistic, and it is seldom named in Grecian history.

Si'don, one of the chief cities of *Phœnicia*, lying between *Tyre* and *Berytus*; prosperous and wealthy in early times, but scarcely heard of after the 4th century, B. C.

Sige'um, a town of Asia Minor, near the southern entrance of the Hellespont.

Silēnus, a companion of *Bacchus*, who is generally represented as intoxicated, and who was believed to have the gift of prophecy.

Sil'ius, *Cai'us*, *Ital'icus*, a Roman poet of the 1st century, A. D.

Silu'res, the tribe of Britons who inhabited South Wales.

Silva'nus, a Roman god of the woods and fields.

Sim'ois, one of the rivers of Troy.

Simon'ides, a Greek poet, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Simplic'ius, a Platonic philosopher of the 6th century, A. D.

Sinai, the name of the chief mountain in the rugged tract between the arms of the Red Sea, on which the Law was given to Moses, and which is believed to be the present Mount Serbal.

Si'non, the Greek who, according to the legend, threw himself into the hands of the Trojans, and persuaded them to admit the wooden horse.

Sino'pe, a Greek city on the southern coast of the Euxine, formerly of great wealth and importance.

Sire'nes, legendary sea-goddesses, who lived in the islands called *Sirenusæ*, near the coast of Campania, and who enticed voyagers by their songs, and then destroyed them.

Sis'yphus, the son of *Æolus* and king of Corinth, who for his treachery and deceit was condemned for ever to roll a huge stone up a mountain in the infernal regions, down which it always rolled again as soon as he had reached the top.

Smer'dis, king of Persia in 521, B. C., who pretended to be the son of *Cyrus* who had been murdered by *Cambyses*. The imposture was speedily discovered, and he was killed.

Smyr'na, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the *Ægean Sea*, which was always famous as a place of trade between Europe and the East. It was the seat of one of the Churches of Asia, addressed in the Book of Revelation.

So'crates, the most famous philosopher of Athens and of the ancient world, who was born in 469, B. C. He was the son of a statuary, and pursued the same calling in the early part of his life; but when he entered upon the study of wisdom, he laid aside that occupation, and devoted himself to the instruction of all whom he could persuade to listen to him, wherever he met with them in the city. The method he pursued, of pursuing with questions

those he conversed with, until he constrained them to confess their ignorance; the blamelessness of his life; his independence of all schools and parties; and the declaration of the oracle that he was the wisest of the Greeks, all conspired to make him an object of dislike, and even of hatred, to the more violent spirits of the times, and at length, in 399, B. C., he was charged with corrupting the youth of Athens, and attempting to change the gods of Athens, and condemned to die by drinking hemlock. His whole life, his demeanour during the trial, and his death, were singularly consistent, and though deficient in the practical force which is so highly valued in our own country, were so simple, honest, unselfish, and elevated, that we cannot but regard him as one of the noblest and best of men. He considered himself as under some special divine guidance, but we do not exactly know what he meant by his tutelary "dæmon." The wits and satirists of the day made him the object of their unsparing attacks, and confounded him with the sophists, whom it was a great aim of his life to expose. He committed nothing to writing, but we have in the works of *Plato* and *Xenophon* ample means of ascertaining the principles and method of his philosophy. The Athenians, having recovered from the madness during which they condemned him, raised a statue to him; but the stain remains, and is one of the blackest upon the name and renown of Athens.

Sogdia'na, the north-eastern province of the ancient Persian Empire.

Sol, the Roman name of the sun-god.

Sol'i, a city of Cilicia, rebuilt by *Pompey*, and called after him *Pompeïopolis*.

Soli'nus, *Cai'us Ju'lius*, a Roman geographer of the 3rd century, A. D.

Sol'on, the first great Athenian constitutional lawgiver, and one of the 7 wise men of Greece. He was invited to reform the laws which *Draco* had established, and he succeeded in restoring internal tranquillity and order. But during his travels, his Constitution was overturned by *Pisistratus*, who made himself tyrant of Athens. He flourished in the earlier part of the 6th century, B. C. His conversation with *Cræsus*, and its influence on that king's mind, is of rather doubtful authenticity.

Som'nus, the Roman god of sleep.

Soph'ocles, the famous Athenian tragic poet, who was born in 495, B. C.; he succeeded *Æschylus* in his improvement of the drama, and raised it to its highest pitch of excellence in Greece. We possess but seven of his plays, two of which belong to the trilogy of *Ædipus*. He died in the year 406, B. C.

Sophonis'ba, the daughter of *Hasdrubal*, and wife of *Syphax* of Numidia, who, being taken prisoner by *Masinissa*, was demanded of him by *Scipio*, and poisoned herself at the desire of *Masinissa*, who had designed to marry her.

So'phron, a writer of mimes, who flourished at Syracuse in the 5th century, B. C.

Sora'cte, a mountain of Italy which could be seen from Rome.

Sosig'enes, a philosopher who aided

NIL NON MORTALE TENEMUS.—WE POSSESS NOTHING BUT WHAT IS MORTAL.

NITIDÆ VESTES ORNATIOREM REDDUNT.—FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS.

Julius Cæsar in reforming the Calendar, in the year 46, B. C.

Sos'pita, a surname of *Juno*.

Sos'tratus, a famous architect, who flourished in Greece in the 4th century, B. C.

Sparta. [*Lacedæmon*.]

Spartacus, a Roman gladiator, who in the years 73 to 71, B. C., raised and maintained a revolt against Rome, in Italy. But, after many victories, he was at length defeated and slain.

Spartianus, *Ælius*, a Roman historian, who flourished about the end of the 3rd century, A. D.

Spercheus, a river of Thessaly.

Spes, the Roman goddess of Hope.

Speusippus, a philosopher who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Sphinx, a fabulous female monster, who ravaged Thebes, until an answer should be found to her riddle; which when *Œdipus* answered, she killed herself.

Sporades, a scattered group of islands in the *Ægean* Sea.

Stabiae, a town of Campania, destroyed in 79, A. D., by the eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*.

Statira, the wife of *Darius*, who was taken prisoner by Alexander. [*Barsine*.]

Statius, *Publius Papinius*, a Roman poet, who flourished in the 1st century, A. D.

Stator, a name of *Jupiter*.

Stentor, the legendary Grecian herald, whose voice was as loud as the voices of 50 men combined.

Stephanus, a Byzantine writer, who flourished in about the 5th century, A. D.

Stesichorus, a Greek poet, who flourished in the beginning of the 6th century, B. C.

Stilicho, a famous Roman general near the end of the Empire of the West, who was put to death in 408, A. D.

Stilpo, a philosopher of Megara, who flourished about the end of the 4th century, B. C.

Strabo, an ancient geographer, who flourished about the period of the Christian æra.

Straton, a celebrated philosopher, who flourished at the close of the 3rd century, B. C.

Stratonice, the daughter of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, married to *Seleucus Nicator*, who gave her up to his son *Antiochus Soter*.

Strophades, the name of two islands in the *Ionian* Sea, haunted by the *Harpies*.

Strymon, a river which anciently divided *Thrace* from *Macedonia*.

Stymphalis, a lake of *Arcadia*, haunted, according to the legend, by ravenous birds, which were killed by *Hercules*.

Styx, one of the rivers of the infernal regions, which flowed round them seven times; an oath by which was said to be absolutely inviolable. Some of the legends personified it, and made it the mother of *Victory*, *Strength*, and *Valour*.

Sua'da, the Roman goddess of persuasion.

Suetonius, *Caius*, *Tranquillus*, a Roman biographer or historian, who flourished at the close of the 1st century, A. D.

Suevi, a powerful German race, who inhabited the country now called *Suabia*.

Sulla, *Lucius Cornelius Felix*, one of the great commanders and political leaders of Rome, who having served under *Marius*, afterwards became his deadly opponent. The civil wars between these rivals were the miserable precursors of the downfall of the Roman republic, and inflicted numberless evils on the state. In the end, in 82, B. C., *Sulla* triumphed over *Marius*, and, having caused himself to be appointed Dictator, he secured his victory by the most frightful slaughter of all who had been on the opposite side. He also took a distinguished part in the *Mithridatic* and the *Social Wars*; and he was a patron and cultivator of literature and art. He died in 78, B. C.

Sulpicius, *Publius*, *Rufus*, a Roman orator of the age preceding *Cicero*, put to death by *Sulla*, as a partisan of *Marius*.

Sulpicius, *Servius*, *Rufus*, a Roman orator of the time of *Cicero*, and a partisan of *Julius Cæsar*.

Summanus, a Roman deity, resembling *Jupiter* in his power and attributes.

Sunium, a promontory of *Attica*.

Susa, the capital of the ancient Persian Empire.

Sybaris, an ancient Greek city of Italy, famous for the luxurious habits of its inhabitants.

Symmachus, *Quintus Aurelius*, a famous writer and orator, who flourished in the 4th century, A. D.

Syphax, the king of western *Numidia*, who having made war upon *Masinissa*, was defeated and taken prisoner by him, and given up to Rome, in the year 203, B. C.

Syracusa, one of the most important cities of *Sicily*, standing on a bay in its eastern coast. It was a Greek colony, but afterwards was the capital of a monarchy, which at one time held in subjection the whole island, and part of Italy adjoining. The rulers were of the class called tyrants, persons like *Gelon*, *Hieron*, *Dionysius* the Elder and the Younger, *Agathocles*, &c., who made themselves masters of the state in violation of the constitution. The great events in its history, apart from what has been related elsewhere, are the unsuccessful siege by the Athenians under *Nicias*, from 415 to 413, B. C., and the long siege and capture of the city by *Marcellus* in 212, B. C.

Syria, the country of Asia lying between the eastern end of the *Mediterranean* Sea and the river *Tigris*. It formed part of all the great Asiatic Empires except the *Parthian*; and it was sometimes subject to Egypt. *Palestine* and *Phœnicia* were the most important parts of it, with regard to the general history of the world; but as the metropolitan province of the Empire of the *Seleucids*, its special history is more splendid. It ultimately fell under the power of Rome, and was made a province of the Empire in the year 64, B. C.

Syrinx, a nymph beloved by *Pan*, and, according to the legends, turned into reeds, when flying from him. The god is said to have constructed his pipe from those reeds.

SUPERANDA OMNIS FORTUNA FERENDO.—ENDURANCE WILL CONQUER ANY FATE.

SPES SOLA HOMINEM IN MISERIIS SOLATUR.—HOPE IS OUR ONLY COMFORT IN MISERY.

Syr'tis Major, and *Syr'tis Mi'nor*, two gulfs on the coast of Africa, to the south of Carthage, exceedingly dangerous on account of their rocks and sand-banks.

Syrus, Publius, a Roman writer of mimes, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

TACITUS, *Cai'us Cornelius*, the celebrated Roman historian, who flourished near the end of the 1st century, A. D. His Histories are of the greatest value; and his account of the Germans, and his Life of *Agricola* (who was his father-in-law), have always been most highly prized and admired.

Tac'itus, Mar'cus Clau'dius, Emperor of Rome during 275 and 276, A. D. He was one of the good Emperors, but his reign was too brief to be of service to the state.

Tæ'narum, the south eastern promontory of the Peloponnesus, near which was said to be one of the entrances to the lower world.

Ta'ges, a grandson of Jupiter, who taught the art of divination in Etruria.

Ta'gus, the river of Spain still so called.

Tam'esis, the Roman name of the river Thames.

Tana'gra, a town of Bœotia, near which the Athenians were defeated in 457, B. C.

Tan'ais, the river now called the Don.

Tan'talus, the son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who (according to some legends) was punished for betraying the secrets of his father by being placed in a lake, in the infernal regions, whose waters fled from him when he sought to quench his thirst, and amidst trees laden with fruit, whose boughs avoided every effort he made to seize them. Other legends made him the father of *Pelops*.

Taproba'ne, the Greek name of Ceylon.

Taren'tum, a city of southern Italy, seated on a bay called after its name. It was founded by the Greeks, in the 8th century, B. C., and when it was threatened by the growing power of Rome, *Pyr'rus* of Epirus undertook its defence, but in 272, B. C., it was taken, and although it endeavoured to recover its freedom by the help of Hannibal, it was finally subjugated by the Romans.

Tarpei'a, one of the vestal virgins of Rome, who, according to the legend, agreed to betray the Capitol to the Sabines, for the ornaments they wore on their arms. But they threw their shields on her, and she was thus killed. Part of the Capitoline Hill was called after her name.

Tarquin'ii, an Etrurian city, from which the Tarquins of Rome derived their name.

Tarquin'ius, Lu'cius Pri'scus, the 5th king of Rome, according to the legends. He was an Etruscan by birth, and his wife Tanaquil was a skilful diviner. Migrating to Rome, amidst all happy auguries, he was at last raised to the throne, on the death of Ancus Martius. The stories attributed to him both military success, and the beautifying and improving of the city by public works; and relate that he was finally murdered by the sons of his predecessor.

Tarquin'ius, Lu'cius, Superbus, the 7th and last king of Rome, according to the

legends, was grandson to the former Tarquin. He had married one daughter of *Servius Tullius*, but her sister, whose ambition resembled his own, by a series of horrid crimes, secured him as her husband, and urged him to the murder of her father to secure the throne. He reigned as a tyrant; but in the end it was the rape of *Lucretia*, by his son Sextus, which overthrew at once both him and the kingly rule in Rome. The date of the Regifuge, or Expulsion of the Tarquins, was said to be 510, B. C.

Tar'sus, an important city of Cilicia, most celebrated now as the birth-place of the Apostle Paul.

Tar'tarus, the abode of the wicked in the lower world.

Tartes'sus, the Roman name of Tarshish, a Phœnician colony in Spain.

Tat'tius, the king of the Sabines, who, on the union of the two nations was said to have shared the royal power of *Romulus*, and in the end to have been murdered by him.

Taur'rus, the great range of mountains, in Asia Minor, still called by that name.

Tayge'tus, the mountain-range of *Laconia*.

Teg'ea, a city of Arcadia, whose citizens appear occasionally to have taken part in the greater events of Grecian history.

Tel'amon, the son of *Æacus* and father of *Ajax*, and one of the legendary heroes who joined in the chase of the Calydonian boar, and the Argonautic expedition.

Telchi'nes, a legendary people of Rhodes, who were said to have been the inventors of many of the most useful arts, and also to have practised destructive sorcery, and finally to have been destroyed by Jupiter in a deluge.

Teleg'onus, the son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, who fulfilled the oracle (according to the legend) by unintentionally killing his father.

Telem'achus, the son of *Ulysses* and *Penelope*, who went in search of his father, after the destruction of Troy, and returned in time to take part in the slaughter of his mother's suitors.

Tel'ephus, a son of *Hercules*, and a king of Mysia; who, being wounded by Achilles, was (according to the legend) cured by the spear which had inflicted the wound.

Tell'us, the Roman name for the divinity of the Earth.

Te'menus, a legendary *Heraclid*, whose descendants were said to have founded the kingdom of Macedonia.

Tem'pe, a most beautiful valley of Thes-saly.

Ten'edos, an island of the *Ægean*, near the coast of the Troad.

Ten'tyra, a city of Egypt, now called Denderah, where was discovered the famous zodiac, from which the French savans of the last generations drew such extraordinary conclusions.

Te'os, a Greek city of Asia Minor, the birth-place of *Anacreon*.

Teren'tia, the wife of *Cicero*, who was divorced by him from motives of policy.

Teren'tius, Publius A'fer, the celebrated Roman dramatist, who flourished in the

EATUS ILLE QUI PROCUL NEGOTIIS.—RETIREMENT IS A HAPPY STATE.

SEMEL MALUS, SEMPER MALUS.—ONCE A KNAVE, AND NEVER AN HONEST MAN.

2nd century, B. C. He was a slave originally, but his abilities procured his liberty. His plays are still read, and acted yearly in Westminster School.

Te'reus, a son of Mars, and king of Thrace, who, according to the legends, having married *Procne*, the daughter of Pandion, king of Attica, afterwards by deceit also married her sister *Philomela*. The end of the miserable tragedy which ensued was that Tereus was changed into a hawk, and the two sisters into a hoopoe and a nightingale.

Ter'minus, the Roman god of boundaries.

Terpan'der, a Greek lyric poet, who flourished in the 7th century, B. C.

Ter'ra. [*Tellus*.]

Téthys, the daughter of Uranus and Terra, and wife of Oceanus; the mother of the river deities.

Tet'ricus, *Cai'us Pesu'vius*, one of the so-called 30 Tyrants, who seized upon the sovereignty of Gaul, from 267 to 274, A. D.

Teu'cer, the son of Telamon, and celebrated in the Iliad for his skill in archery.

Teu'cri, a name of the Trojans.

Teu'toni, or *Teu'tones*, a German people, who, in combination with the *Cimbri*, attacked Rome, and were defeated by *Mar'ius* at *Aquæ Sextiæ*. From them the German races derive the name "Teutonic."

Tha'is, the celebrated hetæra of Athens, who accompanied *Alexander the Great*, and persuaded him to burn Persopolis.

Thal'es, a celebrated Grecian philosopher, who flourished in the 7th and 6th centuries, B. C. He was one of the 7 wise men of Greece; and he also predicted the famous eclipse of the sun, which happened in 585, B. C.

Thalétas, a Cretan poet and musician, who flourished in the 7th century, B. C.

Tham'yris, a legendary bard of Thrace, who was blinded by the Muses because he had competed with them in singing.

Thap'sacus, a city on the Euphrates, near a celebrated ford.

Tha'sos, an island of the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace, the people of which were in the early history of Greece very wealthy and powerful: the island afterwards was subject to Athens.

The'bæ, the principal city of Bœotia, seated on the river Ismenus. Its fame was great in legendary Greece; it was built by *Cadmus*; *Amphion* reared its walls; the *Sphinx*, *Œdipus*, and the fatal combat of *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, figured in its story. It played a subordinate part in the history of Greece, until the times of *Epaminondas*, when by his genius it was raised to the first rank amongst the states of Hellas. But it fell with his death, and never recovered from the destructive siege by Alexander the Great, in 336, B. C.—A city of Egypt, on the Nile, called *No* in the Old Testament, and in the Iliad celebrated for its 100 gates, and its vast military force. Amun, or *Ammon*, was especially worshipped there.

Theba'is, that part of Egypt of which *Thebæ* was the capital.

Them'is, the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and the goddess of Law; according to some legends, married to Jupiter.

Themis'tius, a philosopher of Paphlagonia, who flourished in the 4th century, A. D.

Themis'tocles, the celebrated Athenian commander and statesman, by whose counsel the Athenians deserted their city when *Xerxes* advanced against it, and by whose generalship the Persian fleet was routed at *Salamis*. He afterwards secured the city against the designs of Sparta by the Long Walls. Yet he engaged in treacherous correspondence with Persia, and with some difficulty fled for safety to the court of the Great King, where he died in 449, B. C.

Theoc'ritus, the Sicilian idyllic poet, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Theodo'ricus, called *the Great*, the famous king of the Goths, who, after the overthrow of the Western Empire, made himself king of Italy from 493 to 526.

Theodo'rus, a Greek philosopher, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Theodo'sius, *Fla'vius*, *Magnus*, the last Roman Emperor who governed the whole empire, from 378 to 395, A. D. In history he is best known by the brutal massacre of Thessalonica, which he ordered, and for which the great archbishop of Milan, St Ambrose, made him do penance.

Theodo'sius the Second, Emperor of the East, from 408 to 450, A. D. By his command the Theodosian Code was compiled.

Theog'nis, a Greek poet, who flourished in the 6th century, B. C.

The'on, a mathematician and astronomer of Alexandria, who flourished in the 4th century, A. D.

Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher, who flourished at the end of the 4th century, B. C.

Theopom'pus, a Greek historian, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Thermopylæ, the name of a narrow pass, between Mount Æta and the sea, from Thessaly into southern Greece, where the Spartan king *Leonidas*, with a handful of troops, held the whole force of *Xerxes* at bay, and all perished there.

Thers'ites, a deformed Greek, who was deservedly chastised by Ulysses (according to the Iliad) for his impudent railing. Other legends say that Achilles killed him with a blow of his fist.

The'seus, the renowned hero of Athenian legend, the son of *Ægeus*, and friend of *Hercules*. He slew the *Minotaur*, and carried off *Ariadne*, but deserted her at Naxos. His wars with the Amazons were widely celebrated. His friend *Pirithous* helped him to carry off *Helen*, whom her brothers *Castor* and *Pollux* recovered. He was connected with every general enterprise of the heroic age, and was at last killed by *Lycomedes* of Scyros.

Thes'piæ, a town of Bœotia on Mount Helicon.

Thes'pis, the inventor of the Greek tragedy, who lived in the 6th century, B. C., at Athens.

Thessal'ia, a country of northern Greece, lying on the Ægean Sea, and bounded by Macedonia, Epirus, Ætolia, Phocis, and Locris. It never played a conspicuous part in Grecian history; but *Jason*, the tyrant of Phææ, and "Tagus" of the country, in

UNA HIRUNDO NON FACIT VER.—ONE SWALLOW DOES NOT MAKE SPRING.

QUI FUGIT MOLAM, FUGIT FARINAM.—WHO WILL NOT GRIND, NO GRIST SHALL FIND.

the times preceding those of Philip of Macedonia, raised himself to a position of great influence; and after his death the country was subjugated by Philip.

Thessaloni'ca, a city of Macedonia, in the earliest times called *Therma*, wherein the Apostle Paul founded a church.

Thetis, one of the most celebrated of the *Nereids*, married to *Peleus*, by whom she was the mother of *Achilles*.

This'be, a beautiful girl of Babylon, whom *Pyramus* loved; and who killed herself, on finding his dead body at the place where she had appointed to meet him.

Tho'as, the son of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*, and king of *Lemnos*, whose life was (according to the legend) preserved by his daughter when the women of *Lemnos* murdered all the men.

Thrac'ia, the country lying between the *Ægean Sea* and the *Danube*, and extending from the *Euxine* to *Illyria*. It was inhabited by various barbarous tribes; but in the 5th century most of them were subject to the king of *Odrysæ*; and in the following century Philip of Macedonia conquered the whole country.

Thras'ea, *Publius*, *Pæ'tus*, a Roman nobleman and philosopher of the reign of *Nero*, and put to death by his order, for his virtue, and independence of character.

Thrasyl'bus, the Athenian who, in the year 403, B. C., overthrew the constitution established at Athens by the Spartans, and restored the former polity. He was killed by the people of *Aspendus*, when he was in command of the Athenian fleet there.

Thucydides, one of the most celebrated Greek historians, born at Athens in the year 471, B. C. He took part in the events of his times, but was self-banished for 20 years (fearing the punishment for want of success in a military command intrusted to him), and did not return till *Thrasyl'bus* restored the old Athenian constitution, and soon afterwards died. His history of the former part of the Peloponnesian war is one of the most precious bequests of ancient Greece to modern times.

Thule, the most remote island in the North Sea known to the ancients; but which it was is uncertain.

Thurii, a Greek city of southern Italy, built in the 5th century, B. C., nearly on the site of *Sybaris*, and subsequently a place of great importance.

Thyestes, the son of *Pelops*, and brother of *Atreus*, whose wife he corrupted, and who in revenge killed his two sons, and offered their flesh, in a feast, to their father.

Tiberias, a city of Galilee, built by *Herod*, and named after the Emperor *Tiberius*. It stood on the lake called after its name, or the sea of *Gennesaret*.

Tiberis, the river on which Rome stood.

Tiberius Claudius Dru'sus Ne'ro Ca'sar, the second Emperor of Rome, from 14 to 37, A. D. He was the son-in-law of *Augustus*, and was adopted by him, and appointed his successor. In his earlier life he distinguished himself in various military commands; but on attaining the Empire, he carefully extinguished the few remains

of political liberty, and gave himself up to unrestrained and brutal sensuality. From the island of *Capreæ*, by his minister *Sejanus*, or the slavish senate, he carried on the government, and proscribed and assassinated all whom he feared.

Tibull'us, *Al'bius*, a Roman poet, who flourished in the reign of *Augustus*.

Tibur, a town of *Latium* in Italy, not far from Rome.

Tici'nus, a river in Lombardy, near which *Hannibal* defeated *Scipio*, in 218, B. C.

Tigra'nes, the king of Armenia, who conquered Syria, and was involved in a quarrel with Rome, and conquered by *Lucullus* in 69, B. C.

Tigra'nocerta, the capital of Armenia, built by *Tigranes*.

Tigris, one of the great rivers of Armenia, Assyria, and Babylonia, which joins the *Euphrates*, and falls into the Persian Gulf.

Tiguri'ni, a canton of the *Helvetii*, defeated by the Romans in 107, B. C.

Timæ'us, a Greek historian, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Timan'thes, a famous Greek painter, who flourished at the beginning of the 4th century, B. C.

Timoc'reon, a Greek poet, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Timol'eon, a Corinthian, whose love of liberty made him a fratricide, and who, between the years 344 and 338, B. C., delivered all the Greek cities of Sicily from the rule of the tyrants who had usurped the government of them, and set limits to the power of the Carthaginians in the island.

Timon, an Athenian, called the *Misanthrope* from his hating and renouncing society. He flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Timoth'eus, a famous Greek musician, who flourished about the end of the 5th century, B. C.

Tiresias, a blind prophet of Greece, whose history (and probably his existence) is entirely legendary.

Tiro, *Marcus Tullius*, the inventor of shorthand, who had been a slave of *Cicero*, but manumitted by him.

Tir'yns, a city of *Argos*, whose fame and history belong entirely to the legendary times.

Tissapher'nes, a Persian governor in Asia Minor, during the Peloponnesian war, who was an active intriguer in Grecian politics. He was opposed to *Cyrus* in his attempt on the Persian throne, and was at last put to death by *Artaxerxes*.

Tit'anes, the name of the earlier family of gods, the children of *Cælus* and *Terra*, who were dispossessed by *Jupiter* and the Olympian deities, and hurled into the under world.

Titho'nus, the brother of *Priam*, beloved by *Aurora*, who made him immortal, but could not preserve his youth, and turned him into a grasshopper.

Titus Fla'vius Sabi'nus Vespasia'nus, the Emperor of Rome, after his father *Vespasian*, from 79 to 81, A. D. Before he obtained the purple he had distinguished himself by bringing the Jewish war to a close,

MENS HOMINIS ALITUR DISCENDO.—THE MIND OF MAN IS NOURISHED BY LEARNING.

OBTECTATIO PLEROSQUE LACERAT.—FEW PEOPLE ARE OUT OF THE REACH OF SLANDER.

and taking and destroying Jerusalem, in the year 70, B. C. He was one of the best of the Roman Emperors.

Tit'yus, a giant, son of Jupiter, who, for some crime, was (as some legends say) hurled into the infernal regions, where his body covered 9 acres of land. A vulture also was always devouring his liver.

Tolo'sa, the city now called Toulouse.

Tom'yris, a Scythian queen, against whom *Cyrus* made war, and by whom he was killed.

Torqua'tus, *Ti'tus Man'lius Imperio'sus*, a famous Roman commander, who in 361, B. C., in single combat slew a Gaul of gigantic stature, and took away his golden "torque," whence he derived his name. He afterwards showed himself a "Roman father," by putting his own son to death for having, in disobedience to his orders, engaged in single combat with a champion of the Latins, whom he slew.

Traja'nus, *Mar'cus Ul'pius*, Emperor of Rome from 98 to 117, A. D. He was a military commander of the Roman stamp, and his campaigns were victories. He carried the terror of his arms to regions more remote from Rome than had ever before been reached by her armies, and Dacia and Parthia were the trophies of his courage and conduct. The column which he reared in the forum he constructed at Rome, still records his fame.

Trap'ezus, a city of Armenia, on the shore of the Euxine, now called Trebizond.

Trasime'nus La'cus, in Etruria, a lake near which *Hannibal* defeated *Flaminius*, in 217, B. C.

Trebel'lius Pol'lio, a Roman historian, who flourished in the 4th century, A. D.

Treb'ia, a river of Lombardy, at which *Hannibal* defeated *Sempronius* in 218, B. C.

Trebo'nus, Cai'us, a Roman politician who, whilst he was openly a warm partisan of *Cæsar*, was deeply engaged in the conspiracy of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and was killed in the year after the assassination by one of Antony's lieutenants.

Tre'viri, a tribe of Belgian Gauls, whose capital city still bears the name of Treves.

Trinoban'tes, a tribe of Britons, whose chief city was London.

Triptol'emus, the son of a king of Eleusis, who was taught the art of husbandry by Ceres, and invented the plough, and showed men how to cultivate the earth.

Tri'ton, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, or one of the attendants and trumpeters of Neptune.

Tro'as, the country at the north-west corner of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Troy.

Tro'ilus, a younger son of *Priam*, slain by Achilles.

Tro'ja, or *I'lum*, the capital of Troas, a city whose fame belongs entirely to the heroic age, and the siege of which by the Greeks, for the recovery of *Helen*, which lasted for 10 years, is the subject of *Homer's* grand epic, and the most renowned legend of all antiquity.

Tropho'nus, a legendary architect of ancient Greece, who was said to have an oracle in a cave in Bœotia.

Tros, the eponymous king of Troy, and the father of *Ganymede*.

Tul'lius, Ser'vius, the 6th legendary king of Rome, the son of a slave in the house of *Tarquinius Priscus*, and made king on his death by the arts of his queen Tanaquil. The old stories ascribed to him reforms so important, as to be equivalent to a new constitution, the formation of a general Latin confederacy, and the extension of the boundaries of the city so as to include all the 7 hills within its walls. When the younger Tarquin, his son-in-law, seized on the throne, *Servius* was put to death, his own daughter *Tullia* abetting the murder.

Tul'lus Hostil'ius, the 3rd legendary king of Rome, who was as warlike as his predecessor *Numa* was peaceful. He conquered the Albans, and destroyed their city. The famous combat of the *Horatii* and *Curiatii* took place during one of his wars. And at last he was killed by lightning.

Tur'nus, the king of the Rutulians, spoken of in the *Æneid*.

Tus'culum, a Latin town, near which *Cicero* had a country-house.

Ty'che, the Greek goddess of Fortune.

Ty'deus, the son of *Ceneus* and father of *Diomedes*. He was king of Calydon, and whilst a refugee in the court of *Adrastus*, he engaged in the expedition of *Polynices* against Thebes, where he perished, according to the old stories, through the spite of *Amphiaraus*.

Tyn'dareus, the husband of *Leda*, and father of *Clytemnestra*, who was king of Sparta before *Menelaus*, according to the legends.

Ty'phon, a fabulous 100-headed monster, produced by Juno from the earth, and father of destructive winds and hurricanes, at last buried by Jupiter under Mount *Ætna*. He is also called *Typhæus*, and other accounts are given of him.

Tyran'nion, a Greek teacher at Rome, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Tyrrh'eni, a name of the people of Etruria.

Tyrtæ'us, a poet sent as a leader to the Spartans in the Messenian war by the Athenians, in compliance with the oracle. His martial odes were so inspiring, that he secured them the victory.

Ty'rus, the greatest commercial city of antiquity, in Phœnicia, near *Sidon*. The earliest notices of it occur in the Old Testament; and in those times it was besieged by the greatest powers in the world, for many years at a time, before it fell. A new city was built on an island near the shore, which was taken and destroyed by *Alexander the Great*, after a siege of more than half a year, and it never recovered its former importance.

U'BII, a German tribe, which lived on the Rhine.

Ulpia'nus, Domit'ius, a celebrated Roman lawyer, of the 3rd century, A. D.

Ulys'ses, the great Greek hero, son of *Laertes*, and king of Ithaca. He was, according to the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (the latter of which is the story of his wanderings in returning from Troy), the most astute of all the Greeks, and his achievements at Troy most materially assisted the success of the expedition. His adventures during

his 10 years' wanderings were numberless, but he at length reached his home, and delivered his wife *Penelope* from the importunities of her suitors. [*Circe*, *Cyclops*, *Sirenes*, *Telemachus*, &c.]

Um'bria, a country of Italy, on the Adriatic, conquered by Rome in the beginning of the 3rd century, B. C.

Ura'nus, the god of the visible heaven; one of the elder race of deities in the Greek Mythology.

Ut'ica, a city of Africa, near Carthage.

Va'lens, *Fla'vius*, Emperor of the East from 364 to 378, A. D., who was defeated and slain by the Goths at Hadrianople.

Valentinia'nus the First, Emperor of Rome from 364 to 375, A. D. He was successful in repelling the attacks of the German races on the Empire. — *Valentinia'nus the Second*, Emperor of Rome from 375 to 392, A. D., was a mere child, and was murdered by one of his generals. — *Valentinia'nus the Third*, Emperor of Rome from 425 to 455, A. D., was one of the bad Emperors, and in his reign the last Roman soldiers were withdrawn from Britain.

Valeria'nus, *Pub'lius Licin'ius*, Emperor of Rome from 253 to 260, A. D. He was defeated and captured by *Sapor* of Persia, and put to death with horrid tortures.

Valer'ius Max'imus, a Roman writer of the 1st century, A. D., who made a curious collection of anecdotes, which has been preserved to the present time.

Vanda'li, a German people, who in the 5th century, A. D., overran Europe, sacked Rome, and established in Spain and northern Africa a kingdom, that was a hundred years afterwards overthrown by *Belisarius*.

Var'ius, *Ru'fus*, a Roman poet of the 1st century, B. C.

Var'ro, *Cai'us Teren'tius*, the Roman commander who was defeated at *Cannæ* by *Hannibal*, in 216, B. C.

Var'ro, *Mar'cus Teren'tius*, a Roman writer on Grammar and Agriculture, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Va'rus Quintil'ius, a Roman general, who in the war with *Arminius*, in the year 9, A. D., was entrapped in the forests, and with his whole army cut to pieces.

Va'rus Alfe'nus, a Roman lawyer and orator, of the 1st century, B. C., who was originally a shoemaker.

Vasco'nes, the people who inhabited the Biscayan provinces of Spain.

Vatin'ius, *Pub'lius*, an unprincipled partisan of *Cæsar*, whom *Cicero* in one oration attacked, and in another defended.

Vec'tis, the Roman name of the Isle of Wight.

Ve'ii, an ancient city of Italy, whose inhabitants combated the rising power of Rome, from the legendary times of the monarchy, until *Camillus* took their city in 396, B. C., after a siege of 10 years.

Vejov'is, an Italian divinity worshipped at Rome.

Vel'ia, a Greek city of southern Italy, also called *Elea*.

Vene'ti, a people of upper Italy, after whom the city of Venice was named.

Ven'ta Belga'rum, the Roman name of Winchester.

Ven'ta Icen'o'rum, the Roman name of Norwich.

Ven'ta Silu'rum, the Roman name of Caerwent in Monmouthshire.

Ven'ti, the deities of the winds, *Boreas*, *Eurus*, *Notus*, *Zephyrus*, &c. [*Æolus*.]

Ventid'ius, *Pub'lius*, *Bas'sus*, a Roman commander, who, as lieutenant to *Antony*, gained two splendid victories over the Parthians, in the year 39 and 38, B. C.

Ve'nus, the goddess of love and beauty, sprang (it was said) from the foam of the sea, or (as other legends said) the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*. She was married to *Vulcan*, but is represented as indulging in amours with *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, *Mercury*, *Bacchus*, and with *Anchises* and *Adonis*. She was worshipped with especial honour at *Paphos* in Cyprus, and in *Cythera*. *Paris* awarded to her the golden apple, and received *Helen* in return; and the evils she worked amongst mortals are the theme of many legends. She bore as many names as there are aspects of love, and finally, these were regarded as the names of different deities. Sparrows and doves were customarily yoked to her chariot; her girdle inspired all hearts with passion for the wearer; and her son, *Cupid*, was her attendant and minister. The myrtle was sacred to her.

Ver'o'na, the city of Italy still so named.

Ver'res, *Cai'us*, an extortionate Roman governor of Sicily, who was accused by *Cicero* in some orations which still remain, and who was put to death by *Antony*.

Vertum'nus, the god of fruit, and lover of *Pomona*.

Verula'mium, the Roman name of St Albans.

Ve'rus, *Lu'cius Aure'lius*, Emperor of Rome, along with *Marcus Aure'lius*, from 161 to 169, A. D.

Vespasia'nus, *Ti'tus Fla'vius Sabi'nus*, Emperor of Rome from 70 to 79, A. D. He distinguished himself in many military commands before he became Emperor, and in Britain subdued the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight. He was engaged in the war with the Jews, when he was raised to the throne; and his government was highly beneficial to the state.

Ves'ta, the goddess of Home, or the Hearth, worshipped at Rome with peculiar honours, whose fire was not suffered to go out, and whose priestesses were vowed to inviolable chastity.

Vesu'vius, the volcano near Naples, still so called, whose first recorded eruption destroyed the cities of *Pompeii*, *Herculaneum*, and *Stabia*, and caused the death of the philosopher *Pliny*.

Vetra'nio, a Roman commander, proclaimed Emperor in 350, A. D.

Vic'tor, *Sext'us Aure'lius*, a Roman author of the 4th century, A. D.

Victo'ria, the Roman goddess of victory.

Victori'nus, one of the so-called 30 tyrants, who was called Emperor in Gaul, in the year 262, A. D.

Vindelicia, a country on the Danube, now divided between Switzerland, Austria, &c., which was joined to the Roman Empire in the reign of Augustus.

Vindobo'na, the Roman name of Vienna.

Virgil'ius, *Pub'lius*, *Ma'ro*, the great Ro-

man epic poet, was born in 70, B. C., and when he went to beg for the restoration of his farm, which had been allotted to some of the triumvirs' soldiers, he not only received his land again, but obtained the patronage of *Mæcenas* and of the Emperor, which he enjoyed till his death, in 19, B. C. His principal work is the *Æneid*, which he wrote at the desire of Augustus, but did not live to revise. The *Georgics* were written for *Mæcenas*; and the *Bucolics* or *Eclogues*. None of his poems are characterised by much force; but they abound with passages of great tenderness, descriptive skill, and beauty; and have always been ranked amongst the first Latin classics.

Virgin'ia, the daughter of *Lucius Virginius*, whom (according to the story) *Appius Claudius*, the wicked decemvir, endeavoured to carry off from her parents. Her father, finding he could not save her by any other means, slew her in the open forum, and raised an insurrection, which overthrew the decemvirate, and restored the old magistracy. This happened, it is said, in 449, B. C.

Viria'thus, the leader of the Lusitanians in their revolt, in 150, B. C., who, after inflicting several defeats on the Romans, was murdered in 140, B. C.

Virtus, the Roman goddess of Manfulness.

Vis'tula, a European river still so called.

Vitell'ius, *Au'lus*, Emperor of Rome, during the year 69, A. D. He was a glutton of the most extraordinary capacity, beside being cruel and licentious; and he was killed when *Vespasian* was proclaimed, and his soldiers had entered Rome.

Vitru'vius, *Marcus*, *Pol'lio*, a Roman writer on architecture, who flourished in the 1st century, B. C.

Vol'sci, a people of Italy, who maintained a long and fierce resistance to the Romans, but were finally conquered in the latter part of the 4th century, B. C.

Volsin'ii, an Etruscan city, whose inhabitants were often at war with Rome, and which was taken and destroyed in 280 B. C.

Vopis'cus, *Fla'vius*, a Roman historian of the 3rd century, A. D.

Vulca'nus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, who was lamed (according to some legends) by being kicked out of *Olympus* by *Jupiter*, and falling in *Lemnos*. He was the god of fire, and he forged the thunderbolts of his father, in the forge of *Ætna*. *Venus* was married to him. But the legends differ very much in their account of him.

Vultur'nus, a river of Campania.

XANTHIPPE, the shrewish wife of *Socrates*.

Xanthip'pus, the Athenian commander, who defeated the Persian fleet at *Mycale*, in 479, B. C.—A Lacedæmonian general, who commanded the Carthaginians when they defeated *Regulus*.

Xan'thus, a name of the *Scamander*.—A city of *Lycia*, which was taken and burnt by *Brutus* in 43, B. C.

Xenoc'rates, a Greek philosopher, who flourished in the 4th century, B. C.

Xenoph'anes, a Greek philosopher, who flourished in the 6th century, B. C.

Xen'ophon, a Greek historian, and military commander, was a disciple of *Socrates*, who at the battle of *Delium* carried him wounded from the field. He was one of the Grecian mercenaries in the expedition of *Cyrus*, in 401, B. C.; and after the defeat at *Cunaxa*, and the murder of the Greek generals, he conducted the ever-memorable Retreat of the 10,000. Although a native of Athens, he fought against her under *Agésilas*, and at last died at *Corinth*. His history of the Expedition of *Cyrus* is the best known of his works; his Life of *Cyrus the Great* is principally fictitious; and his *Memoirs of Socrates* are of great value in completing the portraiture of that philosopher by *Plato*.

Xer'xes, the king of Persia, who in 480, B. C., with an enormous armament, invaded Greece, bridged the *Hellespont*, cut a ship-canal behind *Mount Athos*, was checked at *Thermopylæ* by *Leonidas* and his Spartans, burnt Athens which had been deserted; saw his fleet irretrievably defeated by *Themistocles* at *Salamis*, and returned to *Sardis* with a handful of personal attendants, leaving his army under *Mardonius* to be cut to pieces at *Platæa* in the following year, and the remnants of his navy to be destroyed at *Mycale* on the same day. He is supposed to have been the *Ahasuerus* of the Book of *Esther*.

Xu'thus, the legendary son of *Hellen*, and father of *Achæus* and *Ion*.

ZACYNTHUS, the Greek name of *Zante*.

Zaleu'cus, the half-legendary lawgiver of *Locri Epizephyrii*, who was said to have submitted to the loss of one eye, when his son had forfeited both his, in order to preserve his laws inviolate.

Za'ma, a city of *Numidia*, near which *Scipio* defeated *Hannibal*, in 202, B. C.

Ze'no, a Greek philosopher, whose school, because he taught in a portico at Athens, was called the *Stoic* (or of the portico). He flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.—A philosopher of *Velia*, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Zeno'bia, the wife of *Odenathus*, and queen of *Palmyra*, who was involved in war with *Aurelian*, and defeated by him and made prisoner, in 273, A. D.

Zenod'otus, an Alexandrian writer, who flourished in the 3rd century, B. C.

Ze'tes, a son of *Boreas* and *Orithyia*, and brother of *Calais*, who drove the Harpies out of Thrace, and was killed by *Hercules*.

Zeus, the Greek name of *Jupiter*.

Zeu'xis, a famous Greek painter, who flourished in the 5th century, B. C.

Zo'ilus, a Greek writer of the 4th century, B. C., who criticised *Homer*, *Plato*, &c., with most unbecoming asperity.

Zo'pyrus, a Persian nobleman, who caused himself to be frightfully mutilated, that he might obtain the opportunity of betraying *Babylon* to *Darius*.

Zoroas'ter, the legendary founder of the religion of Persia, or of the Magi.

Zo'simus, a Greek historian of the 5th century, A. D.

A COMPENDIUM OF MODERN HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

** For the dates of Sovereigns, Princes, and Rulers, see the lists under the several States.

N.B. All the dates are After Christ, or A.D.

VILUS VIRTUTIBUS AURUM.—GOLD IS LESS PRECIOUS THAN VIRTUE.

Abbeys and Monasteries in England and Wales, suppressed and dissolved by Henry VIII., 1536, 1539, and 1545.

Abbassides, the family of, possess the Caliphate of Bagdad, from 750 to 1257.

Aberdeen, King's College founded, 1494; made a University, 1500; Marischal College and University founded, 1593; Universities united, 1858.

Aboukir, in Egypt, Nelson destroys the French fleet in the bay near, August 1, 1798; the castle surrendered to the English, March 20, 1801.

Abo, in Finland, Peace of, 1743; taken by the Russians, 1808.

Abyssinian War, Sir R. Napier defeats the Emperor Theodore, and takes Magdala, 1867-68.

Academies, Foreign, founded, Ancona, 1572; the *Caliginosi*, 1644; Augsburg, 1670; Berlin, 1703; royal, 1700; Bologna, 1690; Bremen, 1813; Brescia, *Erranti*, 1626; Brest, 1752; Christiana, 1812; Copenhagen, 1753; Cordova, 980; Cremona, 1560; Erfurt, 1755; Faenza, *Philoponi*, 1612; Florence, 1272, 1623; painting, 1350; *Della Crusca*, 1582; Geneva, 1715; Genoa, 1805; Haarlem, 1752; Lisbon, royal, 1722; Lyon, 1700; Madrid, 1714, 1756; Mantua, 1774; *Vigilanti*, 1704; Marseilles, 1726, 1753; Massachusetts, 1780; Milan, 1493, 1718; Munich, 1760; Naples, 1807; *Herculaneum*, 1755; New York, 1814; Nismes, royal, 1682; Padua, 1601; Paris, agriculture, 1761; architecture, 1671; French, 1629, 1633, 1635; inscriptions, 1663; music, 1579, (royal) 1669; painting, 1391, 1648, 1663, 1815; sciences, 1699, (royal) 1666; sculpture, 1648; *Sorbonne*, 1256; Parma, *Innominati*, 1549; Perugia, *Filergiti*, 1374, 1574; *Insensati*, 1543; Petersburg, 1724; Philadelphia, 1749; Pisa, 1810; Rome, 1453, 1471; painting, 1554; *Umoristi*, 1611; *Infecondi*, 1653; *Fantastici*, 1625; *Arcadi*, 1674; English, 1752; Seville, 1753; Stockholm, 1650, 1739, 1753; Strasburg, 1682; Stuttgart, 1816; Toulon, 1682; Turin, 1675; Upsal, 1720; Valladolid, 1755; Venice, 1660; Verona, 1543; Vienna, 1703, 1754; Warsaw, 1753.

Acre, or *Ptolemais*, in Syria, taken by the Mohammedans, 638; taken by the Crusaders from Jerusalem, 1110; taken by the Sultan Saladin, 1187; taken by Richard Cœur de Lion, 1191; recovered by the Mohammedans, 1291; taken by the Turks, 1517; besieged by Buonaparte, from March to May, 1799; taken by Ibrahim Pasha, 1832; taken by the British, November 3, 1841.

Administrations of England from 1700: Ld Godolphin, 1702; D. Marlborough, 1705; E. Godolphin, 1707; Robt Harley, 1710; E. Rochester, 1710; D. Shrewsbury, 1714;

Ld Cowper, 1714; Robt Walpole, 1715; E. Stanhope, 1717; E. Sunderland, 1718; Sir Robt Walpole, 1721; Ld Carteret, 1742; Henry Pelham (the "Broad Bottom" Adm.), 1744; Henry Pelham, 1746; D. Newcastle, 1754; D. Devonshire, 1756; D. Newcastle, 1757; E. Bute, May 29, 1762; Geo Grenville, April 16, 1763; M. Rockingham, July 12, 1765; D. Grafton, August 2, 1766; Ld North, January 28, 1770; M. Rockingham, March 3, 1782; E. Shelburne, July 13, 1782; D. Portland (Coalition), April 5, 1783; Wm. Pitt, December 27, 1783; Ld Sidmouth, March 17, 1801; Wm. Pitt, May 12, 1804; Ld Grenville (All the Talents), February 5, 1806; D. Portland, March 23, 1807; Spencer Percival, June 23, 1810; E. Liverpool, June 8, 1812; Geo. Canning, April 11, 1827; Ld Goderich, August 10, 1827; D. Wellington, January 25, 1828; E. Grey, November 22, 1830; Ld Melbourne, July 11, 1834; D. Wellington, November 16, 1834; Sir Robt Peel, December 8, 1834; Ld Melbourne, April 18, 1835; Sir Robt Peel, September 3, 1841; Ld John Russell, December 10, 1845; Sir Robt Peel, December 20, 1845; Ld John Russell, June 26, 1846; E. Derby, February 24, 1852; E. Aberdeen (Coalition), December 16, 1852; Ld Palmerston, February 5, 1855; E. Derby, February 24, 1858; Ld Palmerston, June, 1859; E. Russell, October, 1865; E. Derby, July, 1866; Mr Disraeli, February, 1868; Mr Gladstone, December, 1868.

Admiralty, Court of, instituted 1357.

Adrianople, in Turkey, taken by the Turks, 1361; taken by the Russians, 1829; Peace of, 1829.

Advertisements, Duty first laid on, 1711; repealed, 1853.

Eolian Harp, invented, about 1750.

Affghan War, for the restoration of Shah Soojah, from 1838 to 1842.

African Company, first established, 1588; finally abolished, 1821.

Aghrim, in Ireland, William III. defeats James II. at, July 12, 1691.

Agincourt, in France, Henry V. defeats the French near, October 25, 1415.

Agra, in India, taken by the British, October 17, 1803.

Agria, in Hungary, the Turks defeat the Germans at, 1596.

Agricultural Society, Royal, in England, established, 1833; incorporated, 1840.

Ahmedabad, in India, taken by the British, February 15, 1760; given up to the British, 1817.

Ahmednuggur, in India, taken by the British, and given up to them, 1803.

Air gun, invented, about 1600.

VIRTUS EST VITIUM EFFUGERE.—TO ESCAPE FROM VICE IS A VIRTUE.

Chronology and History.

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TIBI ME VIRTUS TUA FECIT AMICUM.—YOUR VIRTUE HAS MADE ME YOUR FRIEND.

Air pump, invented by Otto Von Guericke, about 1650.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, taken by the French, 1792 and 1794; Congress and Treaty of, 1748: Congress and Convention, 1818.

Akermann, Convention of, 1826.

Alabama, United States, admitted into the Union, 1819.

Alabama Claims, discussed between Great Britain and United States, 1865; settled by arbitration at Geneva, September, 1872.

Aland Islands, in the Baltic, taken by the Russians, 1808 and 1809; seized by the English and French, 1854.

Albans, St, in England, Yorkists defeat the Lancastrians at, May 22, 1455; Lancastrians defeat the Yorkists at, February 17, 1461.

Albigenses (opponents of Rome in the south of France), Crusades against them, from 1209 to 1247.

Albuera, in Spain, British defeat the French near, May 16, 1811.

Alcacebas, in Spain, Treaty of, 1479.

Alcazar-quivir, in Morocco, the Moors defeat the Portuguese at, 1578.

Aldershot, camp formed at, 1854.

Alessandria, in Italy, taken by the French, 1798; recovered by the Russians and Austrians, 1799; surrendered to the French again, 1800; occupied by the Austrians, 1849.

Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by the Mohammedans, under Amru, 640; taken by the French, 1798; General Abercromby defeats the French near, March 21, 1801; surrendered to the English, August 31, 1801.

Alexandrian Library, said to have been destroyed by Amru, after the taking of the city, 640.

Alfred the Great, King of Wessex and England, born at Wantage, Berks, 849; succeeds his brother Ethelred, 871; driven out of his kingdom by the Danes, 878; defeats the Danes, and makes a treaty with Guthrum, 878; owned as king of all England, 893; dies, October 26, 901.

Algebra, introduced into Spain by the Arabs, about 900; made known in Italy, about 1200.

Algesiras, in Spain, Admiral Sausmarez defeats the allied fleets of France and Spain off, July 12, 1801.

Algiers, in Africa, bombarded by the French, 1682, 1683, and 1687; by the Danes, 1770; by Lord Exmouth, August 26, 1816; taken by the French, July 5, 1830; country made a colony of France, 1847.

Alhambra, the Moorish palace in Spain, built from 1250 to 1280.

Aliwal, in India, the Sikhs defeated by the English at, January 28, 1846.

Alkmaar, in Holland, battles between the French and English near, September and October, 1799.

All Souls College, Oxford, founded by Archbishop Chicheley, 1437 to 1444.

Allahabad, in India, taken by the British, 1765; Treaty of, 1765; the whole province acquired by the East India Company, 1805; mutiny breaks out at, June 5, 1857.

Allyghur, in India, taken by the British, 1803 and 1817.

Alma, the, in the Crimea, the French and British defeat the Russians at, September 20, 1854.

Almanacs, first printed in England, about 1500; stamp duty repealed, 1834.

Almanza, in Spain, battle of, 1707.

Almarez, in Spain, taken by the British, May 19, 1812.

Almeida, in Portugal, taken by the British, 1808; taken by the French, 1810; recovered by the British, May 10, 1811.

Almohades, the dynasty of, rule in Spain and Northern Africa, from 1121 to 1269.

Almonacid, in Spain, battle of, 1809.

Almoravides, the dynasty of, rule in Spain and Northern Africa, from 1058 to 1200.

Alphonsine Astronomical Tables, compiled by order of Alphonso the Tenth of Castile, about 1250.

Alsace, Elsass, united to France by the Treaty of Westphalia, 1648; restored to Germany by treaty of February 26, 1871.

Altars, ordered to be made of stone, 1509; Communion Tables set up instead of them, 1550.

Altenberg, battles of, 1813; Congress at, 1809.

Altenkirchen, battles of, 1796.

Altmark, Peace of, 1629 and 1635.

Altona, occupied by the Austrians and Prussians, 1851.

Aluminium, new method of procuring it discovered, 1854.

Amalphi, in Italy, a free city from 840 to 1350.

Amazon, the river, in S. America; explored by Orellana, 1541.

Ambassadors, protected from arrest for debt in England, 1709.

Amberg, in Bavaria, battle of, 1796.

Amboise, in France, Conspiracy of, 1560; Treaty of, 1563.

Amboyna, in the E. Indies, taken by the Dutch, 1607; the Massacre of, 1623; taken by the British, 1796 and 1810.

Amercote, in India, taken by the British, 1843.

America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, 1492; granted to Spain and Portugal by the Pope, 1493; N. America in part explored by Cabot, 1497; S. America in part by Amerigo Vespucci, 1499; called after the last discoverer, America, 1520.

American War, between Great Britain and her colonies (now the United States), from 1774 to 1783.

American War, the Second, from 1812 to 1815.

Amersfoort, in Holland, taken by the French, 1795.

Amiens, in France, Peace of, 1802.

Amsterdam, occupied by the French from 1795 to 1813.

Anabaptists, first appearance of, in Germany, about 1520; in England, about 1550; disappear again, being suppressed, and having changed their name, about 1630.

Anapa, on the Black Sea, given up to Russia, 1829.

Ancona, in Italy, occupied by the French, from 1797 to 1799; from 1805 to 1814; and from 1832 to 1833; taken and occupied by the Austrians, 1848.

Andrews, St. University founded, 1410; St Salvator's College founded, about 1450; St Leonard's College founded, 1512.

Andrussow, Treaty of, 1667, 1686.

Anemometer, invented, about 1700.

Aneroid Barometer, invented, about 1840.

Angels, first coined in England, 1465; coinage ceased, 1640.

Angles, first invaded Britain, about 540.

Anglo Saxons. See Saxons.

Angola, in Africa, first visited by the Portuguese, about 1485; colonized by them, about 1500.

ADVERSIS OPPONITE PECTORA REBUS.—FLINCH NOT FROM MISFORTUNE.

Angora, in Asia Minor, battle of, 1402.
Anguilla, the Island of, in the West Indies, colonized by the British, about 1650.
Anjou, in France, forms part of the kingdom of England, from 1156 to 1205.
Anne, Queen of England, &c., born February 6, 1665; marries Prince George of Denmark, 1683; succeeds William III., March 8, 1702; at war with France and Spain, from 1702 to 1712; Gibraltar taken, July 22, 1704; the union of the Scotch and English crowns, 1707; Dr Sacheverell impeached, December 15, 1709; Mrs Masham becomes the Queen's favourite instead of the Duchess of Marlborough, 1711; the Peace of Utrecht, 1713; dies, Aug. 1, 1714.
Anti-corn-law League, agitates for the repeal of the Corn Laws, from 1843 to 1846.
Antietam, battle of, 1862.
Antigua, the Island of, in the West Indies, first colonized by the British, 1632.
Antioch, in Syria, taken by the Crusaders of the 1st Crusade, 1098; the battle of, 1119; taken by the Mamelukes, 1268.
Antiquaries, Society of, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1751.
Antwerp, in Belgium, taken by the French, 1746; the citadel taken by the French, December 23, 1832.
Apulia, in Italy, conquered by the Normans, 1043; united with Sicily, &c., to form the kingdom of Naples, 1263.
Aquarium, devised, 1846.
Aquitaine, in France, forms part of the English monarchy, from 1152 to 1451.
Arabia, conquered by the Mohammedans, 632; the caliphate of, in the zenith of its power, about 720; end of the caliphate, 1258. See *Abbasides*.
Arabic numerals, introduced into Europe, 991.
Aracan, in Asia, ceded to the British, 1826.
Aragon, in Spain, the kingdom established by Don Ramiro I., 1035; Sancho I., 1067; Pedro I., 1094; Alfonso I., 1104; Ramiro II., 1134; Petronilla and Raymond, 1137; Alfonso II., 1162; Pedro II., 1196; Jayme I., 1213; Pedro III., 1276; Alfonso III., 1285; Jayme II., 1291; Alfonso IV., 1327; Pedro IV., 1336; Juan I., 1387; Martin, 1395; the throne vacant, from 1410 to 1412; Ferdinand I., 1412; Alfonso V., 1416; Juan II., 1458; Ferdinand and Isabella, and union with Castile, 1479. See *Castile and Spain*.
Arcola, in Italy, Bonaparte defeats the Austrians at, November 15 to 17, 1796.
Arcot, in India, taken by Lord Clive, 1751; retaken by the British, 1760 and 1780.
Argaun, in India, battle of, 1803.
Arianism, at its greatest height between 350 and 400.
Arkansas, in America, becomes one of the United States, 1836.
Arklow, in Ireland, battle of, 1798.
Armada, the Spanish, sails against England and is totally destroyed, 1588.
Armed Neutrality, the, of the Northern Powers, existed from 1780 to 1801.
Arques, in France, battle of, 1589.
Arras, in France, Treaty of, 1435 and 1482.
Arthur, Duke of Brittany, murdered by King John, 1203.
Articles, the Thirty-Nine, ratified, 1562.
Ascalon, in Asia, battles of, 1099 and 1191.
Ashantee Wars, with the British, 1823-24, 1826, 1863-66, and 1873.
Asia Minor, completely subjugated by the Turks, 1084 and 1413.

Aspern and Essling, the battles of, May 21 and 22, 1809.
Assam, in Asia, ceded to the British, 1826.
Assassins, the sect of, flourished in Asia, from 1000 to 1250.
Assaye, in India, battle of, Sept. 23, 1803.
Assignats, issued in France, from 1789 to 1796.
Asturias, in Spain, Pelayo, the first king, 718; Favila, 737; Alfonso, 739; kingdom removed to *Oviedo*, 757.
Athelstan, the first king of all England, from 924 to 949; defeats the Danes, &c., at Brunnaburgh, 937.
Athens, in Greece, taken by the Turks, 1456; taken by the Venetians, 1466 and 1687; occupied by the English and French, 1854.
Auerstadt, in Germany, the battle of, October 14, 1806.
Augsburg, in Germany, Confession of, accepted by the Protestants, 1530; taken by the French, 1805.
Augustine Friars, order of, instituted, 1256.
Auricular Confession, the practice of, established, 1215.
Austerlitz, in Moravia, battle of, December 2, 1805.
Australia, discovered, about 1520 and 1770; colonized by the British, 1789; the colonies of, organized, 1842; the gold fields discovered, 1851.
Austria, Empire of, Francis II., Emperor of Germany, takes the title of Emperor of Austria, 1804; Ferdinand, 1835; Francis Joseph, 1848; official designation changed to *Austro-Hungarian Monarchy*, 1868. See *Emperors of Germany*.
Austrian Succession, war of the, from 1740 to 1748.
Auto-da-Fé, the first at Seville, 1484.
Avignon, in France, the seat of the papal court, from 1309 to 1376; ceded to France, 1797.
Azores, the, discovered by the Portuguese, 1450.
Azov, in the Sea of Azov, taken by the Russians, 1637, 1696, 1736, and 1771; ceded to Russia, 1774.

BABINGTON'S conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, 1586.
Babœuf's conspiracy, 1796, 1797.
Badajoz, in Spain, taken by the British, April 6, 1812.
Baden, in Germany, Peace of, 1714; Grand Duchy of, established, 1803; Charles Frederic takes the title of Grand Duke, 1806; Charles Louis Frederic, 1811; Louis Augustus William, 1818; constitutional charter of, 1818; Frederic, 1856.
Baden-Baden, public gaming tables closed, 1872.
Baffin Bay, discovered, 1616.
Bagdad, in Asia, taken by Hulakou Khan, 1258; taken by Timur, 1401.
Bagnalo, in Italy, treaty of, 1484.
Bahamas, the, discovered by Columbus, 1492; colonized by the British, 1629.
Bahar, in India, ceded to the British, 1765.
Balaclava, in the Crimea, occupied by the English and French, September 26, 1854; the battle of, October 25, 1854; given up to the Russians, July 12, 1856.
Baliol College, Oxford, founded, 1263.
Balloon, Air, first voyage in an, 1783.
Ballot, introduced in parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom, 1872.
Baltic, the; the navigation of, opened, 1544.

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Baltimore, in North America, battle of, 1814.

Bangalore, in India, taken, 1791.

Bangorian Controversy, begun, 1717.

Bank of England, the, established by Act of Parliament, 1694; opened in Threadneedle Street, 1734; charter renewed, 1781, 1833; suspends cash payments, under authority of Bank Restriction Act, from 1797 to 1821.

Bank of Scotland, established, 1695.

Bank of Ireland, established, 1783.

Bank Holidays Act, in England, passed, 1871.

Banks, Foreign, established; Amsterdam, 1609; Barcelona, 1401; Berlin, 1765; Copenhagen, 1736; Florence, about 1377; France, 1803; Genoa, 1345; Hamburg, 1619, 1710; Petersburg, 1786; Rotterdam, 1635; Stockholm, 1688; United States, 1791 to 1832; Venice, 1157; Vienna, 1714.

Bannockburn, in Scotland, battle of, June 25, 1314.

Barbadoes, the Island of, settled by the British, 1625.

Barcelona, in Spain, taken by the royal forces, 1652; taken by the English, 1705; taken by the French, 1714.

Bärenwalde, Treaty of, 1631.

Barnet, the Yorkists defeat the Lancastrians at, April 14, 1471.

Barometer, invented, 1643; employed for the measurement of heights, about 1660.

Baronets, first created, 1611.

Barossa, battle of, 1811.

Barrackpoor, in India, mutiny at, 1824; mutiny breaks out at, January 24, 1857.

Barricades, Journées des, in Paris, 1648.

Barrier Treaty, the, 1715.

Barrow Straits, discovered, 1819.

Bartholomew's Day, St., massacre of, in France, August 24, 1572.

Basel, in Switzerland, treaties of, 1499, 1795.

Basque Roads, naval engagements in, 1758, 1809.

Bassein, treaty of, 1802; stormed by the British, May 19, 1852.

Bastille, the, at Paris, destroyed, July 14, 1789.

Batavia, in Java, taken by the British, 1811.

Batavian Republic, existed from 1795 to 1806.

Bath, the Order of the, first instituted, 1399; restored 1725.

Bautzen, battle of, May 19, 1813.

Bavaria, Duchy, Electorate, and Kingdom of; Leopold, the first Duke, 891; Arnulf, 907; Eberhard, 927; Berthold, 939; Henry I., 942; Henry II., 955; Henry III., 995; Henry IV., 1004; Henry V., 1025; Conrad I., 1047; Henry VI., 1052; Conrad II., 1054; Agnes, 1056; Otho, 1061; Guelph I., 1071; Guelph II., 1101; Henry VII., 1120; Henry VIII., 1126; Leopold of Austria, 1138; Henry IX., 1142; Henry X., 1154; Otho I., 1180; Ludwig I., 1183; Otho II., 1231; Ludwig II., 1253; Ludwig III., 1294; Stephen, 1347; John I., 1375; Ernest, 1397; Albert I., 1438; John II. and Sigismund, 1460; Albert II., 1465; William I., 1508; Albert III., 1550; William II., 1579; Maximilian, 1596; created Elector, 1623; Ferdinand Maria, 1651; Maximilian Emanuel, 1679; Charles Albert, 1726; Maximilian Joseph I., 1745; Charles Theodore, 1778; Maximilian Joseph II., 1799; assumes the title of King, 1805; Ludwig Charles Augustus, 1825; Maximilian Joseph III., 1848; Ludwig II., 1864.

Bayazid, in Asia Minor, the battle of, July 30, 1854.

Bayeux Tapestry, executed, 1070; discovered, 1727.

Baylen, in Spain, battle of, 1808.

Bayonets, introduced, between 1690 and 1700.

Bayonne, Treaty of, 1808.

Beder, battle of, 623.

Behring Straits, discovered, 1723.

Belgium, Kingdom of, established, 1830; Leopold, the first king, 1831; Leopold II., 1865.

Belgrade, taken by the Hungarians, 1064; taken by the Servians, 1345; siege of, by the Turks, raised by John Hunniades, 1456; taken by the Turks, 1521 and 1690; taken by the Hungarians, 1688, 1717, and 1789; treaty of, September 22, 1739.

Bells, first used in churches, about 500.

Benares, in India, given up to the British, 1775.

Benedictines, the religious Order of, founded at Mount Cassino, 530.

Benefit of Clergy, abolished by Statute, 1827.

Benevento, in Italy, battle of, 1266.

Bengal, Presidency of, ceded to the British, 1765.

Bennington, in N. America, battle of, 1777.

Berbice, in West Indies, ceded to the British, 1814.

Beresina, the river of; the battle of, 1812.

Berhampoor, mutiny breaks out at, January, 1857.

Berlin, taken by the Russians and Austrians, 1760; occupied by the French, 1806; Decree, the, of Bonaparte, 1806; insurrections at, 1848.

Bermudas, the, discovered, 1527; colonized from England, 1612.

Bernicia, Anglo-Saxon kingdom of, founded, 547; united in the kingdom of Northumberland, 588.

Berwick-on-Tweed, annexed to England, 1333 and 1502.

Bessarabia, acquired by Russia, 1812.

Bethnal Green Museum, London, opened, 1872.

Beyrout, in Syria, taken by the Crusaders of the first Crusade, 1111; taken by the Mamelukes, 1291; bombarded and taken by the British, &c., September, 1840.

Bhurtpoor, in India, the Mahrattas defeated by the British at, 1805; taken by the British, 1826.

Biberach, battle of, 1800.

Bible, the first English translation made, about 1360; first English translation printed, 1535; the Great Bible published, 1539; the Genevan translation made, 1560; the Bishop's Bible published, 1568; the New Translation, or Authorized Version, published, 1611.

Bible Society, the, founded, 1804; Italian, 1872.

Bicocca, battle of, 1522.

Bilbao, in Spain, taken by the French, 1795; taken by the British, 1813.

Bithoor, in India, Nana Sahib defeated at, by Havelock, July 19, 1857.

Bitonto, in Italy, battle of, 1734.

Black Hole at Calcutta, English prisoners shut up in, January 18, 1756.

Black Sea, navigation opened, 1826; opened still further, 1856; deneutralized by treaty of London, 1871.

Blackwater, the, in Ireland, battle of, 1598.

RAPIANUS OCCASIONEM DE DIE.—LET US ACT ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

FORTUNA NON MUTAT GENUS.—FORTUNE ALTERS NOT NATURE.

Blanket Meeting, the, 1817.
Blenheim, the battle of, August 13, 1704.
Blind Schools, commenced in France, 1785; books printed for the blind, 1827.
Blois, in France, Treaty of, 1506.
Blore Heath, the Yorkists defeat the Lancastrians at, September 23, 1459.
Board of Control, instituted, 1784; abolished, 1858.
Board of Trade, first appointed, 1786.
Bohemia, Duchy and Kingdom of, Borzivoi, first independent Duke, 890; Spitzneus I., 903; Wratislas I., 907; Wenceslas I., 916; Boleslas I., 936; Boleslas II., 967; Boleslas III., 999; Jaromir, 1002; Udalric, 1012; Bretislas I., 1037; Spitzneus II., 1055; Wratislas II. assumes title of King, 1061; Conrad I., styled Duke, 1092; Bretislas II., 1093; Borzivoi II., 1100; Swatopulk, 1107; Ladislas II., 1109; Sobieslas I., 1125; Ladislas III. assumes title of King, 1140; Sobieslas II. styled Duke, 1174; Frederic, 1178; Conrad II., 1190; Wenceslas II., 1191; Henry Bretislas, 1193; Ladislas IV., 1196; Premislas I. (Ottocar) assumes title of King, which is not discontinued henceforward, 1197; Wenceslas III., 1230; Premislas II. (Ottocar), 1253; Wenceslas IV., 1278; Wenceslas V., 1305; Henry and Rodolph of Hapsburg, 1306; John of Luxemburg, 1310; Charles I., 1346; Wenceslas VI., 1378; Sigismund, 1419; Albert, 1437; Ladislas V., 1440; George Podiebrad, 1458; Ladislas VI., 1471; becomes king of Hungary, 1490; Louis I., 1516; Ferdinand I., through whom it is united to Austria, 1526; Matthias, 1611; Ferdinand II., 1617; Ferdinand III., 1627; Ferdinand IV., 1646; Leopold I., 1654; united with the Empire of Germany, on his accession, 1657; the possession of it confirmed to the House of Austria, 1763.
Bois-le-Duc, the battle of, 1794.
Bokhara, war with Russia, 1866-67; treaty of commerce with Russia, 1868.
Bolivia, in S. America, Republic of, founded, 1825.
Bologna, in Italy, under the power of the Visconti, 1350; taken by the French, 1511; annexed to the Papal Dominions, 1516; taken possession of by the French, 1796; taken by the Russians and Austrians, 1799; retaken by the French, 1800; occupied by the Austrians, 1832; taken and occupied by the Austrians, May 16, 1849.
Bomarsund, in the Aland isles, bombarded and taken by the English and French, August 16, 1854.
Bombay, in India, ceded to the British, 1662; erected into a Regency, 1687.
Bombshells, first used at the siege of Rhodes, 1522.
Bonn, on the Rhine, taken by the Dutch, 1672; taken by the French, 1689; taken by the British, 1703.
Bornholm, naval victory of the Swedes and Danes off, 1535.
Borodino, the, in Russia, battle of, September 7, 1812.
Bosnia, acquired by the Turks, 1526, 1738; conquered by the Hungarians, 1783; finally given up to Turkey, 1791.
Bosphorus, the battle of the, 1352.
Boston, U. S., British occupation of, 1775-76; great fires, 1760 and 1872.
Bosworth Field, the battle of, August 22, 1485.
Botany Bay, in New Holland, discovered, 1770; first used as a penal settlement, 1787.

Bothwell Bridge, the battle of, 1679.
Boulogne, in France, taken by the English, 1544; Prince Louis Napoleon attempts to seize, 1840.
Bounty, the, Mutiny of, April 28, 1789.
Bourbon, Isle of, discovered, 1542; settled by the French, 1642, 1649; taken by the British, 1810.
Bourges, in France, the Pragmatic Sanction of, 1438.
Bovines, the battle of, 1214.
Boyne, the, in Ireland, battle of, July 1, 1690.
Brasenose College, Oxford, founded, 1513.
Brazil, discovered, 1499; colonized by the Portuguese, 1500; erected into an independent Empire under Don Pedro, 1822; Pedro II., 1831; emancipation of slaves provided for, 1871.
Breda, in Holland, taken from the Spaniards, 1590; recovered by the Spaniards, 1625; retaken by the Dutch, 1637; the Peace of, 1667; the battle of, 1814.
Bremen, taken by the French, 1757, 1758, 1806, 1810; taken by the Prussians, 1801, 1806.
Brescia, in Italy, associated with Venice, 1426; taken by the French, 1512, 1796; taken by the Venetians, 1516; taken after bombardment by Haynau, March 30, 1849.
Breslau, in Silesia, taken by the Prussians, 1741, 1757; taken by the Austrians, 1757; taken by the French, 1807.
Brest, in France, the British defeat the French fleet off, 1759.
Bretagne, united to France, 1532.
Bretigny, in France, Treaty of, 1360.
Breton, Cape, in America, taken by the British, 1745, 1758.
Brienne, in France, battle of, 1814.
Brihuega, in Spain, battle of, 1710.
Bristol, taken by the Royalists, July 26, 1643; retaken by the Parliamentarians, September 10, 1645; riots at, 1831.
Britannia Bridge, completed, 1850.
British Columbia, in N. America, gold fields discovered, 1858; made a colony, 1858; united with Vancouver Island, 1866; incorporated with Dominion of Canada, 1871.
British Museum, founded, 1753; new buildings completed, 1847; new Reading Room finished, 1857.
Bruges, in Belgium, Congress of, 1521; taken by the French, and afterwards by the English, 1708.
Brunnaburgh, battle of, 937.
Brunswick, Duchy of, created, 1235; divided into the two Houses of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, 1409; present branch of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel commences with Duke Augustus, 1634; Rodolph Augustus, 1666; Antony Ulrich, 1704; Augustus William, 1714; Ludwig Rodolph, 1731; Ferdinand Albert, 1735; Charles, 1735; Charles William, 1780; Frederic William, 1806; Charles Frederic, 1815; Ludwig William, 1830.
Brussels, taken by the French, 1695, 1746, and 1792; revolution at, September 1830.
Buccaneers, abound in the Spanish Main, about 1650.
Bucharest, in the Danubian Principalities, taken by the Russians, 1769 and 1853; Peace of, 1812.
Buda, in Hungary, taken by the Turks, 1541; taken by the Hungarians, 1686; taken by the Austrians, January 5, 1849.
Buenos Ayres, taken by the English, 1806.
Bulgaria, made a province of the By-

zantine Empire, 1019; subjugated by the Turks, 1390.

Bunker Hill, battle of, June 17, 1775.

Burgundy, Duchy of, established, 877; territory divided between France and Germany, 1477.

Burmese Wars, from 1824 to 1826; and from 1851 to 1853.

Busaco, battle of, September 27, 1810.

Bushire, taken by the British, December 9, 1856.

Buxar, in India, battle of, 1764.

Byzantine Empire, overthrown, 1453. See *East, Empire of the*.

CABAL Ministry, the, formed, 1670.

Cabul, taken by the British, 1839; insurrection against the British at, 1841; taken again, September, 1842.

Cade, Jack, insurrection of, 1450.

Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1596; surrendered to the French, 1823.

Caffre Wars, from 1846 to 1847, and from 1850 to 1853.

Cairo, in Egypt, taken by the French, 1798; taken by the British, 1801.

Calais, in France, taken by Edward III., 1347; taken by the French, 1558.

Calcutta, taken by Surajah Dowlah, 1756; retaken by the British, 1757; university founded, 1857.

Calendar, reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582.

Calicut, in India, acquired by the Dutch, 1636; subdued by Hyder Ali, 1771.

California, discovered, 1536; the gold fields first discovered, 1847; State of, admitted into the Union, 1850.

Calmar, union of, 1397; renewed, 1457 and 1472; annulled, 1524.

Calvi, in Corsica, taken by the British, 1796.

Cambray, in France, League of, 1508; Treaty of, 1529.

Cambridge University, founded, 1229.

Cambuskenneth, in Scotland, battle of, 1297.

Camperdown, naval victory of, October 11, 1797.

Campo Formio, Treaty of, 1797.

Canada, discovered, 1534; colonized by the French, 1606; conquered and acquired by the British, 1760, 1763; divided into two provinces, 1791; rebellion in, 1837; union of the two provinces, 1840; Dominion of, constituted, 1867.

Canary Islands, taken possession of by the Spanish, 1461.

Candahar, occupied by the British, from 1839 to 1842.

Candeish, in India, ceded to the British, 1818.

Candia, sold to Venice, 1204; taken by the Turks, 1669.

Candy, in Ceylon, taken by the British, 1815.

Cannon, first used, about 1350.

Canterbury, archbishopric founded, 602.

Canton, in China, besieged by the British, 1841; taken by the British and French, December 29, 1857; evacuated 21st October, 1861.

Canute the Great, Danish king of England, defeats Edmund Ironside, and obtains a portion of the kingdom, 1016; marries Emma, widow of King Ethelred, 1017; at the height of prosperity in England, 1026; dies, 1035.

Cape of Good Hope, discovered, 1486.

Cape Colony, taken from the Dutch, 1806.

Cape Verde, discovered, 1444.

Cape Verde Islands, discovered, 1460.

Cappel, battle of, 1531.

Caravaggio, battle of, 1448.

Carberry Hill, in Scotland, battle of, 1561.

Carbonari, the, insurrection of, in Naples, 1828.

Carlowitz, Treaty of, 1699.

Carmelites, the religious order of, founded, 1156.

Carnatic, the, in India, reduced, 1700; recovered from Hyder Ali, 1781.

Carolina, U. S., colonized by Raleigh, 1585; permanent settlement in, 1650; divided into North and South, 1729.

Carthagera, in Spain, taken by the French, 1707.

Carthagera, in South America, taken by the English, 1586; attacked unsuccessfully by Vernon, 1741.

Carthusians, the religious order of, founded, 1084.

Cassano, in Italy, battles of, 1705 and 1799.

Cassel, in Germany, taken by the French, 1757, 1752, 1760.

Castelnaudary, battle of, 1632.

Castelnuovo, battle of, 1150.

Castiglione, battle of, August 5, 1796.

Castile, in Spain [see *Leon*], kingdom of; Ferdinand I. the first king, 1034; Sancho II. (the Strong; Leon separated), 1065; Alfonso VI. (the Valiant; Leon reunited), 1072; Urraca and Alfonso VII., 1109; Alfonso VIII. (Raymond), 1126; Sancho III. (Leon separated under Ferdinand II.), 1157; Alfonso IX. (the Noble), 1157; Henry I., 1214; Ferdinand III. (the Saint), 1217; Leon reunited, 1230; Alfonso X. (the Wise), 1252; Sancho IV. (the Great), 1284; Ferdinand IV., 1295; Alfonso XI., 1312; Pedro (the Cruel), 1350; Henry II. (the Bastard), 1368; Juan I., 1379; Henry III., 1390; Juan II., 1406; Henry IV., 1454; Ferdinand V. (the Catholic), and Isabella, 1474. See *Spain*.

Castlebar, in Ireland, battle of, 1793.

Catalonia, united to Spain, 1492; revolt of, from 1640 to 1652.

Cateau Cambresis, treaty of, 1559.

Catharine Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.

Catholic Emancipation, carried, 1829.

Catholics, Old, form a party in opposition to the dogma of infallibility, 1871.

Cato Street Conspiracy, 1820.

Cawnpoor, mutiny at, June 5, 1857; surrendered to the mutineers, the first massacre, June 27, 1857; the second massacre, July 16, 1857; the mutineers driven out of, July 17, 1857.

Cayenne, in the West Indies, colonized by the French, 1643; penal settlement, about 1811.

Celibacy of the Clergy, first proposed, about 325; strictly enforced, about 650; not strictly practised in England, about 1203.

Chalgrove, fight at, June 18, 1643.

Champlain, Lake, in North America, the Americans defeat the British on, 1814.

Charles I., King of England, &c., born, November 19, 1600; the Spanish match, 1620; succeeds his father, James I., March 27, 1625; marries Henrietta Maria of France, 1625; commences his attempts to raise supplies without Parliament, 1626; Parliament (the 3d) dissolved, 1629; Ship-money, 1634; the Long Parliament meets, November 3, 1640; demands the five mem-

bers, January 4, 1642; the royal standard set up at Nottingham, and civil war begun, August 22, 1642; the Oxford Parliament, 1644; Treaty of Uxbridge fails, February 22, 1645; surrenders to the Scots at Newark, May 5, 1646; given up to the Parliament, January 30, 1647; taken to Carisbrooke Castle, November 13, 1647; Parliament ceases to treat with him, January 3, 1648; beheaded, January 30, 1649.

Charles II., King of England, &c., born, May 29, 1630; escapes to France, 1646; lands in Scotland, and takes the Covenant, June and July 1650; defeated at Worcester, September 3, 1651; escapes to France again, October 17, 1651; restored by means of General Monk, May 29, 1660; marries Catharine of Portugal, 1662; the Dutch fleet sails up the Medway and attacks Chatham, 1665; accepts a pension, &c., from Louis XIV., 1670 and 1675; the Popish Plot, 1678; Habeas Corpus Act, 1679; Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683; dies, February 6, 1685.

Charleston, U. S., siege of, by Federals, 1863-65.

Charter House School, founded, 1611.

Chartists, make political demonstrations, between 1838 and 1848.

Chelsea Hospital, completed, 1690.

Chenab, the, battle of, 1848.

Cherbourg, fortifications destroyed by the British, 1758; works completed, 1858.

Cheriton Down, battle of, 1644.

Chesapeake, the, naval engagement of, with the Shannon, June 1, 1812.

Chicago, U. S., settled, 1831; burnt, January 1863; again, October 1871.

Chili, in South America, becomes an independent republic, 1818.

Chillianwallah, battle of, Jan. 13, 1849.

China, trade of Great Britain with, thrown open, 1833; war between Great Britain and, from 1840 to 1842; five ports opened to British trade, 1842; great rebellion in, commences, 1851; at war with Great Britain again, from 1856 to 1858; trade with, thrown open to all nations, 1858; Peking entered by French and English, 1860; end of Taiping rebellion, 1864.

Chiozza, at Venice, war of the, 1379, 1380.

Chobham, troops encamped at, 1853.

Choczim, battle of, 1673.

Cholera, Asiatic, visits England, from 1831 to 1833; 1849; 1854; 1858; 1866.

Christ's College, Cambridge, founded, 1505.

Christ's Hospital, London, founded, 1553.

Christchurch College, Oxford, founded, 1515.

Church rates, in England, abolished, 1863.

Chusan, Islands of, in China, taken by the British, 1840 and 1842.

Cinque Ports, the, first received their privileges, 1216.

Cintra, Convention of, 1803.

Circassia, acquired by Russia, 1830; at war with Russia, from 1828 to 1858.

Circulation of the blood, discovered, 1619.

Circumnavigation of the Globe, first effected by Magellan, 1522.

Cirignuola, battle of, 1503.

Cisalpine Republic, between 1797 and 1802.

Citate, the battle of, June 6, 1854.

Ciudad Real, taken by the French, 1809.

Ciudad Rodrigo, taken by the French, 1810; taken by the British, 1812.

Civil Wars, the, in England, from 1642 to 1646; and 1650 and 1651.

Civitella, battle of, 1053.

Clare Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.

Clarendon, Constitutions of, passed, 1164.

Clermont, Councils of, about the Crusades, 1095 and 1130.

Cleves, duchy of, annexed to Brandenburg, 1666.

Clissau, battle of, 1702.

Clocks, striking hours, in Italy, about 1300; with pendulums, invented, about 1645.

Coaches introduced into England, about 1560.

Coal, rediscovered, 1233.

Coalition of the Kings of Europe against Republican France, 1793.

Coffee, the use of, introduced into Europe, about 1610.

Cognac, Treaty of, 1526.

Coining Press, invented, 1553.

Colchester, taken by the Parliamentarians, 1648.

Columbia, in South America, Republic founded, 1819.

Combat, Judicial,* or Wager of Battle, abolished by statute, 1819.

Comedy, first written in England, about 1540.

Comets; Biela's discovered, 1829; Donati's, 1859; Encke's, 1818; Halley's, first observed, 1682; other appearances of, 1456, 1531, 1607, 1758, 1835; others observed, 1066, 1337, 1577, 1619, 1661, 1680, 1769, 1811, 1843.

Common Pleas, Court of, established, 1216.

Common Prayer, Book of, use of, first enjoined, 1551; finally, 1662.

Commons, first represented in Parliament, 1258; House of, first constituted, 1265; first fully organized in its constitutional relations, about 1370; makes itself the supreme government, 1649; reformed, 1832; again, 1868.

Commonwealth, in England, lasted from 1649 to 1660.

Comorn, taken by the Austrians, 1849.

Confederate States of America, formed on the secession of the Southern States from the Union, under Jefferson Davis, in 1861; the Union restored, 1866.

Confederation of the Rhine, lasted from 1810 to 1813.

Conflans, the peace of (Bien Publique), 1465.

Congo, in Africa, settled, 1578.

Coni, taken by the French, 1796; taken by the Austrians, 1799.

Connecticut, first settled, 1635.

Consols, 3 per cent., created, 1731.

Constance, Council of, from 1414 to 1418; Peace of, 1183.

Constantineh, in Africa, taken by the French, 1837.

Constantinople, taken by the Turks, 1453.

Continental System of Napoleon, lasted from 1806 to 1813.

Conventicles, prohibited by statute, 1664.

Convention Parliament, held, 1660, 1689.

Convocation of the Clergy, meetings of, for business, revived, 1854.

Copenhagen, attacked by the British, 1801; taken by the British, 1807; Treaty of, 1660.

Copernican System, published, 1543; anathematised by Pope Paul V., 1616.

Copper coinage, first issued by the government of Great Britain, 1609.

Copyholds, statute of enfranchisement passed, 1841.

Copyright, first granted by statute, 1709; international, commenced, 1850.

Cordova, in Spain, taken by the Christians, 1236; taken by the French, 1809.

AMARA LENTO TEMPERET RISU.—ASSUAGE DISTRESS WITH A SMILE.

MIHI TURPE RELINQUI.—IT IS DISGRACEFUL TO ME TO BE LEFT BEHIND.

Corinth, taken by the Turks, 1446, 1715, and 1822; taken by the Venetians, 1687; finally taken by the Greeks, 1823; destroyed by an earthquake, 1859.

Corn Laws, repealed, 1846.

Corporation Act, passed, 1661; repealed, 1828.

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded, 1351; Oxford, 1516.

Corsica, ceded to France, 1768; under the power of Great Britain, from 1794 to 1796.

Cortes, the Spanish, abolished, about 1600; revived, 1810; abolished, 1823; again revived, 1834.

Corunna, the battle of, January 14, 1809.

County Courts, established, 1846.

Courland, acquired by Russia, 1795.

Courtray, battle of, 1646.

Coutras, battle of, 1587.

Covenant, the Solemn League and, formed in Scotland, 1638; signed in England, 1643.

Covent Garden Market, built, 1633; rebuilt, 1829.

Covent Garden Theatre, built, 1662; burnt, 1808, 1856; rebuilt, 1858.

Coventry Act, the, passed, 1671.

Cracow, Cracovia, the republic of, established, 1815; independence violated by Russia and Austria, 1836; overturned by Austria, 1846.

Crecy, battle of, August 25, 1346; Treaty of, 1544.

Crevant, battle of, 1423.

Crimea, the, acquired by Russia, 1784.

Crimean War, the, lasted from 1854 to 1856.

Croatia, acquired by Austria, 1526.

Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, born, 1599; enters Parliament, 1628; engaged in the Civil Wars, from 1642 to 1653; Lord General, 1650; deposes the Long Parliament, April 20, 1653; appointed Lord Protector, December 16, 1653; reinstalled in the Protectorate, 1657; dies, September 3, 1658; his remains exposed at Tyburn by Charles II., 1661.

Cromwell, Richard, Lord Protector, born, 1622; Protector from 1658 to May 25, 1659; dies, 1712.

Cronstadt, blockaded by the British and French fleets, 1854, 1855.

Cropredy Bridge, battle of, 1644.

Crown Point, taken by the Americans, 1775.

Crusades, the First, 1096; the Second, 1147; the Third, 1189; the Fourth, 1202; the Fifth, 1217; the Sixth, 1228; the Seventh, 1248; the Eighth, 1270.

Crystal Palace, or Great Exhibition, at London, from May 1 to November, 1851; at Sydenham, opened, 1854.

Cuba, discovered, 1492; colonized by the Spanish, 1508; attempts made against it by American Filibusters, 1849, 1851; insurrection begins, November, 1868.

Culloden, battle of, April 16, 1746.

Cuneiform Inscriptions, first deciphered by Grotefend, 1802.

Curaçoa, Island of, acquired by the Dutch, 1634; taken by the British, 1807.

Curfew Bell, custom of ringing the, enforced, from 1068 to 1100.

Curzola, Island of, battle off, 1298.

Custoza, naval battle off, 24th June, 1866.

Custrin, in Prussia, taken by the French, 1808.

Cyprus, acquired by Venice, 1475; conquered by the Turks, 1571.

DAGUERRETYPE, invented, 1839.

Dahra, the Caves of, Pelissier suffocates the Arabs in, 1845.

Dalmatia, acquired by Austria, 1815; insurrection, 1869.

Damascus, battle of, 1131; taken by the Tatars, 1401; taken by the Egyptians, 1832; restored to the Porte, 1840; massacre of Christians, July, 1860.

Danegelt, the tax so called raised in England, from 990 to 1052.

Danes, first recorded attack of, 787; completely overrun England, and drive Alfred the Great from his throne, 878; share the kingdom with him, 879; the massacre of, on St Brice's day, November 13, 1002; Canute the Great, king of England, 1016; end of their power in England, 1042.

Dantzic, taken by the Russians, 1734; acquired by Prussia, 1793; occupied by the French, from 1807 to 1814.

Danube, the navigation of it declared free, 1856.

Danubian Principalities. See *Moldavia, Wallachia*.

Dardanelles, the, passage of, forced by the English, 1807.

Davis's Straits, explored, 1607.

Debates in Parliament, reported in the Newspapers without hindrance, since 1771.

Declaration of Independence, by the United States, July 4, 1776.

Defender of the Faith, the title bestowed on the king of England, 1521.

Deira, the Anglian Kingdom of, lasted from 560 to 588.

Delhi, taken by the Tatars, 1399; taken by Nadir Shah, 1739; taken by the British, 1803; mutiny and massacre at, May 11, 1857; taken by the British, September 14, 1857.

Deluge, Chaldean account of, discovered, 1872.

Demerara, ceded to the British, 1814.

Denmark, Kingdom of, Harold I., 814; Eric I., 850; Eric II. (the Child), 855; Gorm (the Old), 884; Harold II. (Blue-tooth), 935; Sweyn I. (Forked Beard), 985; Canute II., 1014; Canute III., 1036; Magnus (the Good, King of Norway), 1042; Sweyn II., 1047; Interregnum, 1073; Harold III., (the Simple), 1078; Canute IV., 1080; Olaus IV., 1086; Eric III. (the Good), 1095; Interregnum, 1103; Nicholas, 1105; Eric IV. (Harefoot), 1135; Eric V., 1137; Sweyn III., 1147; Canute V., 1147; Waldemar I. (the Great), 1157; Canute VI. (the Pious), 1182; Waldemar II. (the Victorious), 1202; Eric VI., 1241; Abel, 1250; Christopher I., 1252; Eric VII., 1259; Eric VIII., 1286; Christopher II., 1320; Interregnum, 1334; Waldemar III., 1340; Interregnum, 1376; Olaus V., 1377; Margaret, 1387; Union of Calmar, 1397; Eric IX., 1412; Interregnum, 1438; Christopher III., 1440; Christian I. (Union of Calmar ended), 1448; John I., 1481; Christian II., 1513; Frederic I., 1523; Interregnum, 1533; Christian III., 1534; Frederic II., 1559; Christian IV., 1598; Frederic III., 1648; Christian V., 1670; Frederic IV., 1699; Christian VI., 1730; Frederic V., 1746; Christian VII., 1766; Frederic VI., 1808; Christian VIII., 1839; Frederic VII., 1848; Christian IX., 1863.

Dennewitz, battle of, 1813.

Departments, France divided into, 1790.

Derbend, in Asia, acquired by Russia, 1797.

Dettingen, battle of, 1743.

Diana, Temple of. See *Ephesus*.
Directory, the, France under the government of, from 1795 to 1799.
Diving Bell, first used in Europe, 1509.
Divorce Court, in England, established, 1857.
Doggerbank, the, naval battle off, 1781.
Domesday Survey, made, 1085 to 1086; published, 1783; facsimile by photozincography, 1864-65.
Domingo, St. Island of, discovered, 1492; settled by the Spaniards, 1500; part of the island colonized by the French, 1660; the negroes revolt, 1791 to 1794; becomes independent, 1793; takes the name of Hayti, 1803.
Dominica, in the West Indies, discovered, 1494; acquired by the British, 1763.
Dominicans, the religious order of the, founded, 1215.
Dooab, the, in India, acquired by the British, 1803.
Dort, Synod of, 1618, 1619.
Dorylaeum, battle of, 1097.
Douro, battle of the, 1809.
Downing College, Cambridge, founded, 1800.
Dresden, taken by the Prussians, 1756; taken by the Austrians, 1759; taken by the Allies, 1813; battle of, August 27, 1813; insurrection at, June, 1849; occupied by Prussians, 1866-67; Treaty of, 1745; Congress of, 1812.
Dreux, in France, battle of, 1562.
Drogheda, taken by the English, 1649, 1690.
Drumclog, battle of, 1679.
Drury Lane Theatre, first built, 1662; rebuilt, 1775, 1794, 1812; burnt, 1809.
Duelling, prohibited in the British army, 1844.
Dulwich College, founded, 1619.
Dunbar, battle of, September 3, 1650.
Dundalk, battle of, 1818.
Dundee, taken by the English, 1651; taken by the king's forces, 1715.
Dunes, the, battle of, 1658.
Dungan Hill, battle of, 1647.
Dunkirk, acquired by the English, 1658; sold to the French, 1662; surrenders to the English, 1712; the British defeated near, 1794.
Duppeln, battles of, 1843, 1849.
Durazzo, finally taken by the Turks, 1478.
Durham University, opened, 1833.
Dusseldorf, taken by the French, 1795.
Dynamite, introduced, 1864.

EAST ANGLIA, kingdom of, founded by Uffa, about 570; overthrown by the Danes, 870.

Eastern Empire, completely separated from the Western, 395; completely overthrown by the Turks, 1453.

East India Company, established, 1600; reorganized, 1702; subjected to the Board of Control, 1784; charter renewed, 1793, 1813, 1833, 1856; the government of India assumed by the Queen, 1858.

Ecclesiastical Commission, established in England, 1836.

Eddystone Lighthouse, the first built, 1696; the existing lighthouse built, 1774.

Edgar, king of England, succeeds his brother Edwy, 959; at the height of his power, 972; dies, 975.

Edgecote, battle of, 1469.

Edgehill, battle of, October 23, 1642.

Edinburgh, taken by the English, 1175;

1296, 1355, 1385, 1401, 1482, 1544, 1648; University of, founded, 1581, 1582.

Edmund I., king of England, succeeds his brother Athelstan, 940; assassinated, 946.

Edmund II. (Ironside), king of England, succeeds his father Ethelred, 1016; murdered, 1016.

Edred, king of England, succeeds his brother Edward, 946; dies, 955.

Education, Public Elementary, in England, established, 1870.

Edward I. (the Elder), king of Wessex, succeeds his father Alfred, 901; subjugates Mercia, 912; subdues Wales, 922; dies, 924.

Edward II. (the Martyr), king of England, succeeds his father Edgar, 975; murdered, 978.

Edward III. (the Confessor), king of England, succeeds Hardicanute, 1042; favours the Normans, 1048; banishes them, 1052; codifies the Anglo-Saxon Laws, 1065; dies, 1066.

Edward I. (after the Conquest), king of England, born, 1239; engages in the wars of the barons, 1262; goes on the last Crusade, 1270; succeeds his father, November 20, 1272; returns to England, 1274; subdues North Wales, 1278; subjugates North Wales, 1284; claims the crown of Scotland, 1291; at war with France, from 1293 to 1298; conquers Scotland, 1295; loses it, 1297; recovers it, 1298; again loses it, 1306; dies, July 7, 1307.

Edward II., king of England, born, 1284; succeeds his father Edward I., July 8, 1307; at war with the barons, 1311, 1312, and 1321, 1322; invades Scotland unsuccessfully, 1314 and 1323; defeats the Scotch in England, 1315; taken prisoner by Mortimer, 1326; deposed, January 7, 1327; murdered, September 21, 1327.

Edward III., king of England, born, 1313; succeeds his father, January 25, 1327; assumes the government, 1330; reconquers Scotland, 1333 and 1355; claims the crown of France, 1338; at war with France from 1338 to 1343; 1344 to 1348; 1354 to 1359; 1369 to 1374; refuses the payment of Peter-pence, 1366; increases the privileges of parliament, 1339, 1371; dies, June 21, 1377.

Edward IV., king of England, born, 1441; becomes the head of the Yorkists, 1460; proclaimed king, March 4, 1461; end of the civil war, 1463; civil war renewed; he is driven from England, 1469, 1470; returns and recovers the crown, 1471; at war with France, 1474, 1475; at war with Scotland, 1482; dies, April 9, 1483.

Edward V., king of England, born, 1470; succeeds his father, Edward IV., April 9, 1483; deposed and murdered by his uncle Richard III., June 26, 1483.

Edward VI., king of England, born, 1537; succeeds his father, Henry VIII., January 28, 1547; dies, July 6, 1553.

Edwy, king of England, succeeds his uncle Edred, 955; dies, 959.

Egbert, king of Wessex, 800; makes himself Bretwalda, and calls his dominions England, 828; dies, 836.

Egypt, conquered by the Mohammedans, 640; conquered by the Turks, 1169; the French invade, 1798; defended by the British against them, 1801.

Elba, Island of, taken by the English, 1796; given to Napoleon Bonaparte, 1814.

Electric Light, discovered, 1813.

Chronology and History.

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Electric Telegraph, invented, 1787; Wheatstone and Cooke, 1837.

Electro-magnetism, discovered, 1820.

Elgin Marbles, procured for the British Museum, 1816.

Elizabeth, queen of England, born, 1533; imprisoned by her sister Mary, 1554; succeeds her, November 17, 1558; revives the Reformation, 1559; excommunicated by Pope Pius V., 1570; assists the Protestants of France and Holland, 1562, 1573, 1591, &c.; allows negotiations for her marriage with the Duke of Anjou to be carried on, 1570, and 1580 to 1582; at war with Spain, 1585 to 1603; the Spanish Armada, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion, 1595; dies, March 24, 1603.

Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded, 1584.

Encumbered Estates, in Ireland, Statute for sale of, passed, 1849.

Engen, battle of, 1800.

England, kingdom of, name first used, about 750; kings of, before the Conquest,—Egbert, 800; Ethelwulf, 836; Ethelbald, 856; Ethelbert, 860; Ethelred I., 866; Alfred the Great, 871; Edward I. (the Elder), 901; Athelstan (the first actual monarch of England), 924; Edmund I., 940; Edred, 946; Edwy, 955; Edgar, 959; Edward II. (the Martyr), 975; Ethelred II. (the Unready), 978; Edmund II. (Ironside), 1016; Canute the Great (the first Danish king), 1016; Harold I. (Harefoot), 1035; Hardicanute (the last Danish king), 1039; Edward III. (the Confessor), 1042; Harold II., 1066; kings of England after the Conquest—(Norman Line), William I. (the Conqueror), Dec. 25, 1066; William II. (Rufus), Sept. 26, 1087; Henry I. (Beauclerk), August 5, 1100; (House of Blois), Stephen, December 26, 1135; (Plantagenets), Henry II., December 19, 1154; Richard I. (Cœur de Lion), September 3, 1189; John (Lackland), May 27, 1199; Henry III. (of Winchester), October 28, 1216; Edward I. (Longshanks), November 20, 1272; Edward II. (of Caernarvon), July 8, 1307; Edward III., January 25, 1327; Richard II. (of Bourdeaux), June 22, 1377; (House of Lancaster), Henry IV. (Bolingbroke), September 30, 1399; Henry V., March 21, 1413; Henry VI., September 1, 1422; (House of York), Edward IV., March 4, 1461; Edward V., April 9, 1483; Richard III. (Crookback), June 26, 1483; (House of Tudor), Henry VII., August 22, 1485; Henry VIII., April 22, 1509; Edward VI., January 28, 1547; Mary I. (Bloody Queen), July 6, 1553; Elizabeth (Good Queen), November 17, 1558; (Stuarts), James I., March 24, 1603; Charles I. (the Royal Martyr), March 27, 1625; (Commonwealth from January 30, 1649, to May 29, 1660); Oliver Cromwell, Protector, December 16, 1653; Richard Cromwell, September 4, 1658; (Stuarts restored), Charles II., May 29, 1660; James II., February 6, 1685; (the Revolution, House of Orange), William III. and Mary II., February 13, 1689; Anne, March 8, 1702; (House of Hanover), George I., August 1, 1714; George II., June 11, 1727; George III., October 25, 1760; George IV., January 29, 1820; William IV., June 26, 1830; Victoria, June 20, 1837. See *Great Britain, Ireland, &c.*

Episcopacy, abolished in England, 1643; restored, 1660.

Ephesus, Temple of Diana, discovered by Wood, 1871.

Erivan, ceded to Russia, 1827.

Erpingham, battle of, 1470.

Erzeroum, taken by the Russians, 1829.

Escorial, the, in Spain, built, between 1563 and 1586.

Essex, Saxon kingdom of, founded by Erchenwin, about 530; merged in the kingdom of Wessex, 823.

Essling. See *Aspern*.

Esthonia, acquired by Russia, 1710.

Estremoz, battle of, 1663.

Ethelbald, king of Wessex, succeeds his father Ethelwulf, 856; dies, 860.

Ethelbert, king of Wessex, succeeds his brother Ethelbald, 860; dies, 866.

Ethelred I., king of Wessex, succeeds his brother Ethelbert, 866; dies, 871.

Ethelred II. (the Unready), king of England, succeeds his brother Edward, 978; levies the Danegelt, 991; orders the massacre of the Danes, on St Brice's Day, 1002; forced to flee from England, 1013; restored, 1014; dies, 1016.

Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, succeeds his father Egbert, 836; dies, 858.

Eton College, founded, 1441; Montem abolished, 1847.

Etruria, kingdom of, lasted from 1801 to 1807.

Eupatoria, taken by the British and French, September 14, 1854; Russians defeated before, February 17, 1855.

Euphrates, the, explored as a route to India, 1838.

Eustatia, St., in the West Indies; acquired by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the English, 1781, 1801.

Eutaw Springs, battle of, 1781.

Evesham, battle of, 1265.

Exchequer Bills, first issued, 1695.

Excise Laws, first framed, 1643; scheme of Sir Robert Walpole, 1733.

Exeter, taken by the Royalists, 1643; taken by the Parliamentarians, 1646.

Exeter College, Oxford, founded, 1314.

Exhibition, the Great, in Hyde Park, London, 1851; at New York, 1853; at Paris, 1855.

Extradition Treaties, of Great Britain with United States, 1842; with France, 1843; with Germany and Belgium, 1872; with Italy, 1873.

Eylau, battle of, February 8, 1807.

FACTORY ACT, for regulation of the employment of women and children, passed, 1833.

Falaise, Treaty of, 1174.

Falcy, Peace of, 1711.

Falkjoping, battle of, 1389.

Falkirk, battles of, 1298, 1746.

Falkland Islands, discovered, 1594; occupied by the British, 1833.

Famagosta, in Cyprus, taken by the Turks, 1571.

Fehrbellin, battle of, 1675.

Fenians. See *Ireland*.

Ferozeshah, battle of, December 21, 22, 1845.

Ferrara, in Italy, occupied by the Austrians, 1838, 1847.

Ferrol, naval battle off, July 22, 1805.

Fifth-Monarchy Men, occasion troubles in England, between 1649 and 1661.

Filibustering expeditions against Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, from the United States, from 1847 to 1859.

Finisterre, Cape, naval battle off, 1747.

Finland, acquired by Russia, 1808, 1809.

Fire of London, Great, from September 2 to 6, 1666.

QUI DEDIT HOC HODIE, CRAS SI VOLET, AUFERET.—HE WHO GAVE TO-DAY, CAN TAKE AWAY TO-MORROW.

STULTORUM INCURATA PUDOR MALUS ULCERA CELAT.—THE FALSE SHAME OF FOOLS HIDES WHAT MIGHT ELSE BE CURED.

Fladenheim, battle of, 1080.
Flagellants, the, practise their austerities in Europe from 1330 to 1410.
Flanders. See *Belgium*, *France*, *Holland*, *Netherlands*.
Flax, cultivation of, in England, commenced, 1533.
Flemings, migrate into England, and bring the art of woollen manufacture, about 1100.
Flensburg, taken by the Germans, 1848.
Fleurus, battles of, 1690, 1794.
Floddenfield, battle of, September 9, 1513.
Florence, in Italy, declares its independence, 1250; the plague at, 1348; taken by the Spaniards, 1530; Treaty of, 1801; capital of the kingdom of Italy, 1864-1871.
Florida, discovered, 1512; ceded to Britain, 1763; restored to Spain, 1783; sold to the United States, 1820; admitted as a State into the Union, 1845.
Flushing, taken by the insurgents, 1572; taken by the British, 1809.
Foggia, battle of, 1254.
Fokshani, battle of, 1739.
Fontainebleau, treaties of, 1542, 1679, 1762.
Fontenoy, battle of, 1745.
Forgery, capital punishment for, abolished, 1832.
Forli, taken by the French, 1512.
Fornovo, battle of, 1495.
Fourmigny, battle of, 1450.
Fraga, battle of, 1134.
Francavilla, battle of, 1719.
France, Merovingian kings of the Franks, from 420 to 752; (Carlovingian kings of France), Pepin the Little, 752; Charles I. (Charlemagne), 768; Louis I. (le Debonnaire), 814; Charles II. (the Bald), 840; Louis II. (le Begue), 877; Louis III. and Carloman, 879; Carloman, 882; Charles (the Emperor, the Fat), 884; Eudes (count of Paris), 887; Charles III. (the Simple), 893; Robert I., 922; Rodolf (king of Burgundy), 923; Louis IV. (the Stranger), 936; Lothaire, 954; Louis V. (le Faineant), 986; (House of Capet), Hugh Capet, 987; Robert II. (the Wise), 996; Henry I., 1031; Philip I. (l'Amoureux), 1060; Louis VI. (le Gros), 1108; Louis VII. (le Jeune), 1137; Philip II. (Augustus), 1180; Louis VIII. (the Lion), 1223; Louis IX. (the Saint), 1226; Philip III. (the Hardy), 1270; Philip IV. (the Fair), 1285; Louis X. (Hutin, king of Navarre), 1314; John I., 1316; Philip V. (the Long, king of Navarre), 1316; Charles IV. (le Bel, king of Navarre), 1322; (House of Valois), Philip VI. (de Valois), 1328; John II. (the Good), 1350; Charles V. (the Wise), 1364; Charles VI. (the Beloved), 1380; Charles VII. (the Victorious), 1422; Louis XI., 1461; Charles VIII., 1483; (House of Orleans), Louis XII., 1493; (House of Angoulême), Francis I., 1515; Henry II., 1547; Francis II., 1559; Charles IX., 1560; Henry III., 1574; (House of Bourbon), Henry IV. (the Great, king of Navarre), 1589; Louis XIII. (the Just), 1610; Louis XIV. (le Grand), 1643; Louis XV., 1715; Louis XVI., 1774; Republic, 1792; Louis XVII. (titular), 1793; (The Empire), Napoleon I., 1804; (House of Bourbon restored), Louis XVIII. April 10, 1814; (Empire restored), Napoleon I., March 20, 1815; (House of Bourbon restored), Louis XVIII., July 8, 1815; Charles X., 1824; (King of the French), Louis Philippe (Duke of Orleans), 1830; Republic, February 24, 1848; (the Empire restored), Napoleon II. (titular);

Napoleon III., December 2, 1852; deposed, and Republic proclaimed, September, 1870.
Franche Comte, acquired by France, 1674, 1678.
Franciscan, or Friars Minor, the religious order of, founded, 1207.
Franco-German War, begins, August 1870; ends with Treaty of Versailles, 26th February 1871.
Frankfort on the Main, taken by the French, 1759, 1792; the German Parliament at, 1848; annexed to Prussia, 1866.
Frederickschall, siege of, 1718.
Frederickshamm, peace of, 1809.
French Revolution, breaks out, the Bastille taken, July 14, 1789; Feudalism abolished, August 4, 1789; Festival of Federation, July 14, 1790; the flight of the king to Varennes, May 25, 1791; the storm of the Tuileries, August 10, 1792; the massacres in the prisons, September 2 to 6, 1792; the opening of the National Convention, September 21, 1792; Proclamation of the Republic, September 22, 1792; execution of Louis XVI., January 21, 1793; Committee of Public Safety, April 6, 1793; the Reign of Terror, June 2, 1793; the Girondist leaders guillotined, October 31, 1793; the Goddess of Reason installed, November 10, 1793; the Republican Calendar introduced, November 24, 1793; the Cordeliers executed, March 24, 1794; the Dantonists executed, April 5, 1794; Robespierre and his party belicaded, July 28, 1794; Jacobin Club closed, November 11, 1794; Jacobinism suppressed, May 21, 1795; the (5th) New Constitution accepted, August 22, 1795; the Insurrection of the Sections suppressed, October 4 and 5, 1795; the Directory installed, October 28, 1795; Bonaparte overthrows the Directory, and makes himself First Consul, December, 1799; Napoleon I., Emperor, May, 18, 1804.
French Revolution, the Second, July 27 to 29, 1830; Louis Philippe, King of the French, August 7, 1830.
French Revolution, the Third, February 2 to 24, 1848; the Republic proclaimed, February 26, 1848; Louis Napoleon, the first President, December 20, 1848; the Coup d'Etat, December 2, 1851; Napoleon III., Emperor, December 2, 1852.
French Revolution, the Fourth. Deposition of Napoleon III. after the battle of Sedan, September 1870; Government of National Defence set up.
French Revolution, the Fifth. Proclamation of the Commune in Paris, March 18, 1871; the revolution suppressed, May 28, 1871.
Freiburg, battle of, 1644; taken by the French, 1677, 1713.
Friburg, treaty of, 1516.
Friedburg, battle of, 1745.
Friedland, battle of, June 14, 1807.
Fronde, War of the, from 1643 to 1653.
Fuentes d' Onoro, battle of, May 6, 1811.
Furruckabad, in India, battle of, 1809.
Futtehghur, in India, occupied by the British, 1858.
Futtehpoor, in India, battle of, July 10, 1857.
GADEBUSCH, battle of, 1712.
Gaeta, in Italy, taken by the Spaniards, 1435, 1734.
Gallicia, acquired by Austria, 1772, 1795, and 1814.
Galvanism, discovered, about 1790.

Garigliano, the, battle of, 1503.
Garter, Order of the, instituted, 1349.
Gas, used in lighting London, 1814.
Gascony, belongs to England, 1152; conquered by France, 1451.
Gaza, in Palestine, battle of, 1243; taken by Bonaparte, 1799.
Gemblours, battle of, 1578.
Geneva, Republic of, established, 1512; acquired by France, 1798; forms part of Switzerland, 1814.
Geneva Convention, for relief of the wounded in war, 1864 and 1868.
Genoa, in Italy, becomes a free city, about 1000; the mistress of the Mediterranean and Euxine Seas, 1300; the first doge elected, 1339; subject to France from 1396 to 1409, 1458, 1459, from 1499 to 1506; taken by the Spaniards, 1522; taken by the French, 1527; Andrea Doria restores its independence, 1528; taken by the French, 1684, 1797, and 1800; taken by the Austrians, 1746, 1800; ceded to Sardinia, 1815.
Gentleman's Magazine, publication of, commenced, 1731.
George I., king of Great Britain, &c., born, 1660; becomes Elector of Hanover, 1693; succeeds Queen Anne, August 1, 1714; the invasion of the Pretender, 1715, 1716; at war with Spain, from 1718 to 1720; hostilities recommence against Spain, 1726; dies, June 11, 1727.
George II., king of Great Britain, &c., born, 1683; succeeds his father, George I., June 11, 1727; makes peace with Spain, 1728; at war with Spain, from 1739 to 1748; at war with France, from 1741 to 1748; defeats the Duc de Noailles at Dettingen, June 16, 1743; the invasion of the Young Pretender, 1745, 1746; Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748; death of the Prince of Wales; commencement of the Empire of India, from 1751; at war with France, 1755; acquisition of British America, 1759, 1760; dies, October 25, 1760.
George III., king of Great Britain, &c., born, 1738; succeeds his grandfather, George II., October 25, 1760; at war with Spain, 1763; the Peace of Paris, 1763; American Stamp Act, 1765; Royal Marriage Act, 1772; at war with the colonies of North America, from 1775 to 1783; at war with France, from 1778 to 1783; at war with Spain, from 1779 to 1783; the Anti-papacy riots of Lord George Gordon, 1780; at war against Holland, from 1780 to 1783; the king's first illness, 1788 to 1789; at war with France, from 1793 to 1802, from 1803 to 1814, 1815; at war with Holland, 1795; Union with Ireland, 1801; at war with the Northern Powers, 1801; the king's second illness, 1801; invasion of England expected, 1803; the king's third illness, 1804; at war with Prussia, from 1806 to 1812; at war with Denmark and Russia, from 1807 to 1812; Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814; Jubilee, 1809; the king's final illness, 1810; the Prince of Wales Regent, 1811; at war with America, from 1812 to 1815; the visit of the allied sovereigns, 1814; the end of the war, 1815; agitation for Reform, from 1816 to 1819; dies, January 29, 1820.
George IV., king of Great Britain, &c., born, 1762; Prince Regent, February 5, 1811; succeeds his father, George III., January 29, 1820; Thistlewood's conspiracy, 1820; the queen's trial, 1820; the Panic, 1822; Repeal of the Test and Corporation

Acts, 1828; Catholic Emancipation, 1829; dies, June 26, 1830.
Georgia, in Asia, acquired by Russia, 1801.
Georgia, in N. America, colonized by the British, 1732.
German Empire, William I. of Prussia proclaimed Emperor at Versailles, 18th January 1871.
Germanic Confederation, renewed, 1815.
Germano, St, battle of, 1139.
Germany, Empire of, Charlemagne, 717; Louis (le Debonnaire), 818; Lothaire, 840; Louis II., 855; Charles II. (the Bald), 875; Interregnum, 877; Charles (le Gros), 880; (Emperors), Interregnum, 887; Guy (Duke of Spoleto), 891; Lambert, 894; Arnulph, 896; Louis III., 899; Louis (king of Italy), 901; Berenger (king of Italy), 914; (Kings of Germany), Louis I., 843; Louis II., 876; Charles (le Gros), 882; Arnulph, 887; Louis III., 899; Conrad I. (Duke of Franconia), 911; (House of Saxony), Henry I. (the Fowler), 918; Otho I. (the Great), 936; (Emperors), Otho I. (the Great), 962; Otho II. (the Bloody), 973; Otho III., 983; Henry II. (the Lambe), 1002; (House of Franconia), Conrad II. (the Salique), 1024; Henry III. (the Black), 1039; Henry IV., 1056; Henry V., 1106; Lothaire II. (the Saxon), 1125; (House of Hohenstauffen), Conrad III., 1138; Frederic I. (Barbarossa), 1152; Henry VI. (Casper), 1190; Philip of Suabia, 1198; Otho IV., 1203; Frederic II. (king of Sicily, rival Emperor), 1212; acknowledged, 1221; Conrad IV., 1250; William (Count of Holland, rival Emperor), 1250; Interregnum, 1256; Richard I. (Earl of Cornwall) and Alfonso (king of Castile), (false Emperors), 1257; (House of Hapsburg), Rodolf, 1273; Interregnum, 1291; Adolphus (of Nassau), 1292; Albert I. (the Bear), 1298; Henry VII. (of Luxemburg), 1308; Interregnum, 1313; Louis IV. (of Bavaria) and Frederic III. (of Austria, rival Emperors), 1314; Louis IV., 1330; Charles IV. (of Luxemburg), 1347; Wenceslas, 1378; Rupert (Count Palatine), 1400; Jossus (of Moravia, rival Emperor), 1410; Sigismund, 1410; Albert II. (the Grave), 1438; Frederic IV., 1440; Maximilian I., 1493; Charles V., 1519; Ferdinand I., 1558; Maximilian II., 1564; Rodolf II., 1576; Matthias, 1612; Ferdinand II., 1619; Ferdinand III., 1637; Leopold I., 1653; Joseph I., 1705; Charles VI., 1711; Interregnum, 1740; Charles VII. (of Bavaria), 1742; Francis I. (of Lorraine), 1745; Joseph II., 1765; Leopold II. (of Tuscany), 1790; Francis II., 1792; end of the Empire of Germany, 1804. See *Austria*.
Ghent, Revolt of, from 1336 to 1345; Pacification of, 1576; taken by the French, 1708; taken by the British and Allies, 1708; Peace of, 1814.
Ghoorka War, the, 1814, 1815.
Ghuznee, taken by the British, 1839 and 1842.
Gibraltar, taken by the Spaniards, 1462; taken by the British, 1704; vainly besieged by Spaniards and French, from 1704 to 1705, 1727 to 1728, 1779 to 1783.
Gipsies, first appearance of, in Hungary, 1417; in England, 1500.
Girondist party, the, formed, 1792; vanquished and guillotined by the Jacobins, 1793.
Gisors, battle of, 1198.
Giurgevo, battle of, July 23, 1854.
Glasgow, University of, founded, 1454.
Glatz, taken by the Hungarians, 1760.

Glencoe, Massacre of, 1692.
Goa, the seat of government of the Portuguese in India, 1510.
Goito, battle of, May 30, 1848.
Golden Bull, of the Empire, the, 1355.
Golden League, the, 1558.
Golovczin, battle of, 1708.
Gombroon, English factory at, from 1613 to 1761.
Good Hope. See *Cape of Good Hope*.
Goree, Island of, taken by the British, 1758 and 1759.
Gottingen, taken by the French, 1757, 1760; taken by the Prussians, 1758, 1761.
Gozo, Island of, taken by the British, 1798.
Granada, Moorish kingdom of, lasts from 1237 to 1492; taken by the French, 1810.
Grand Alliance, the, 1701.
Grandella, battle of, 1266.
Granson, battle of, 1476.
Gravelines, naval battle of, 1558.
Gravelotte, battle of, 18th August, 1870.
Great Britain, the title of the kings of England after the Union of the crowns of England and Scotland under James I., 1603.
Great Eastern, iron steam vessel, building begun, 1853; launched, 1858.
Greece, kingdom of, established, with Otho of Bavaria as the first monarch, 1832; war of independence in, from 1820 to 1829; abdication of Otho, 1862; election of George I. of Denmark, March 1863.
Greenland, colonized anew from Denmark, 1721.
Greenwich Hospital, established, 1696; Pensioners leave, 1865; Naval College opened, 1873; Observatory built, 1671.
Grenada, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1498; acquired by Great Britain, 1783.
Grochow, battle of, 1831.
Grossbeeren, battle of, 1813.
Gross Jagersdorff, battle of, 1757.
Gross Waradin, taken by the Hungarians, 1692.
Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, colonized from France, 1665; taken by the British, 1759, 1794, and 1810.
Guastalla, battle of, 1734.
Guelfs and Ghibellines, factions in Italy, struggle between, lasts from 1100 to 1400.
Guiana. See *Cayenne*.
Guienne, in France, belongs to England, from 1152 to 1451.
Guildford, in N. America, battle of, 1781.
Guinea, in Africa, discovered by the Portuguese, 1460; gold coins, so called, first coined, 1673.
Gujerat, battle of, February 21, 1849.
Gulistan, peace of, 1813.
Guncotton, invented, 1846.
Gunpowder, invented, about 1250.
Gunpowder plot, discovered and defeated, November 5, 1605.
Gwalior, placed under the protection of the British, 1804; fortress ceded to the British, 1843; taken from the rebels, June 19, 1858.
HABEAS CORPUS ACT, passed, 1679; suspended, 1689, 1794, 1798, 1801, and from June 1817 to January 1818.
Hackney Coaches, first used in London, 1634; the last Act regulating them, passed, 1869.
Hague, the, Treaty of, 1659; taken and held by the French, from 1795 to 1813

Halicarnassian Marbles, brought to the British Museum, 1857, 1858.
Halidown Hill, battle of, 1333.
Halmstadt, battle of 1677.
Hamburg, occupied by the Danes, 1801; taken by the French, 1806; taken by the Allies, 1813; occupied by the Prussians, 1849; joins N. German Confederation, 1866.
Hanau, battle of, 1813.
Hanover, Electors; Ernest Augustus (Bishop of Osnaburg), the first Elector, 1692; George Louis, 1698; becomes king of England, as George I., 1714; George II. (Augustus), 1727; George III. (William), 1760; King of Hanover, 1814; George IV. (Augustus), 1820; William Henry, 1830; (separated from the Crown of England), Ernest Augustus, 1837; George V., 1851; incorporated with Prussia, 1866.
Hanseatic League, lasted from 1250 to 1630.
Hardicanute, king of England, made king of Denmark by his father, Canute the Great, 1035; succeeds his brother, Harold I., as king of England, 1039; dies, 1042.
Harfleur, taken by the English, 1415.
Harold I. (Harefoot), king of England, succeeds his father, Canute the Great, 1035; dies, 1039.
Harold II., son of Godwin, king of England, becomes the foremost man in England, 1053; conquers Wales, 1063; succeeds Edward the Confessor, his brother-in-law, January 6, 1066; defeats the Norwegians, in the North, September 25, 1066; defeated and slain at Hastings, by William the Conqueror, October 14, 1066.
Harrow School, founded, 1571.
Hastings, battle of, October 14, 1066.
Hastonek, battle of, 1757.
Havana, in Cuba, taken by the British, 1762.
Havre de Grace, bombarded by the English, 1694, 1759, and 1793.
Hayti, or St Domingo, becomes an independent state, 1803; declared an empire, by Souleuvre, as Faustin I., 1852; revolution, 1859; reannexed to Spain, 1861; given up, 1865.
Hebrides, the western islands, joined to Scotland, 1266.
Hegira, the, or flight of Mohammed, 622.
Heidelberg, held by the French, 1799.
Heilbron, the League of, 1594; Treaty of, 1637.
Helena, St., discovered, 1502; settled by the British, 1651.
Heligoland, acquired by the British, 1814.
Helsingborg, battle of, 1710.
Helsingfors, taken by the Russians, 1728, 1808.
Helvetian Republic, lasted from 1798 to 1814.
Hengist and Horsa, legendary Saxon invaders, said to have arrived in Britain, 449.
Henry I., king of England, born 1067; succeeds his brother William II., August 5, 1100; marries Matilda, 1100; acquires Normandy, 1106; his son drowned in shipwreck, 1120; dies, December 4, 1135.
Henry II., king of England, born, 1133; Count of Anjou and Maine, and Duke of Normandy, 1146; Count of Guienne and Poitou, 1152; succeeds Stephen, as king of England, December 19, 1154; reduces Wales, 1157; the Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164; the murder of Thomas a Becket, 1170; acquires Ireland, 1171; the rebellion

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RARO SCELESTUM DESERUIT PENA.—SELDOM DOES PUNISHMENT FAIL TO OVERTAKE THE WICKED.

of his sons, 1173; does penance at Canterbury, 1174; at war with France, 1188; dies, July 6, 1189.

Henry III., king of England, born 1206; succeeds his father, John, October 28, 1216; confirms Magna Charta, 1225; rebellion of the barons, 1233; peace with France, 1243; the Mad Parliament, 1258; at war with the barons, from 1260 to 1268; dies, November 16, 1272.

Henry IV., king of England, born, 1367; banished by Richard II., 1398; dethrones him, and becomes king, September 30, 1399; rebellion of Owen Glendower, 1401; revolt of the Percies, 1403; end of the rebellion, 1405; dies, March 20, 1413.

Henry V., king of England, born, 1388; succeeds his father, Henry IV., March 21, 1413; conspiracy of Sir John Oldcastle, 1414; at war with France, 1415; the Treaty of Troyes, 1420; dies, August 31, 1422.

Henry VI., king of England, born, 1421; succeeds his father, Henry V., September 1, 1422; war with France continues, until all possessions in France are lost, from 1422 to 1453; the wars of the Roses begin, 1455; Henry dethroned, March 4, 1461; made prisoner, 1464; restored, 1470; again dethroned and murdered, 1471.

Henry VII., king of England, born, 1456; invades England, defeats and kills Richard III. at Bosworth Field, and becomes king, August 22, 1485; marries the princess Elizabeth, 1486; rebellion of Lambert Simnel, 1486 and 1487; rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, 1492 to 1498; dies, April 21, 1509.

Henry VIII., king of England, born, 1491; succeeds his father, Henry VII., April 22, 1509; marries Katharine of Aragon, 1509; at war with France, from 1512 to 1514; at war with Scotland, 1513; Cardinal Wolsey, chancellor, 1515; visited by Charles V., 1520; the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520; Defender of the Faith, 1521; war with France, from 1522 to 1526; war with Scotland, 1522; separates from Katharine, marries Anne Boleyn, 1532; the Reformation, 1534; Anne Boleyn beheaded, Henry marries Jane Seymour, 1536; Jane Seymour dies, 1537; marries Anne of Cleves, divorced from her, and marries Katharine Howard, 1540; Katharine Howard beheaded, 1542; war with Scotland, 1543; marries Katharine Parr, 1543; war with France, 1544; peace with France and Scotland, 1546; dies, January 28, 1547.

Heptarchy, or seven Saxon kingdoms in England, founded between 450 and 580.

Herat, besieged by the Persians, 1838; taken by the Persians, 1856; evacuated, 1857; stormed by Dost Mohammed, 1863; taken by Yakoub Khan, 1871.

Herculaneum, in Italy, ruins of, discovered, 1749.

Herrnhansen, Treaty of, 1725.

Hesse Cassel, Electors of, William I., the first elector, 1803; William II., 1821; Frederick William I., 1847; incorporated with Prussia, 1866.

Hesse Darmstadt, Grand Dukes of, Louis I., 1806; Louis II., 1830; Louis III., 1848; joins N. German Confederation, 1870.

Hexham, battle of, 1463.

Hieroglyphics, deciphered by Young, 1814.

Hindustan. See *India*.

Hispaniola, Spanish colony settled at, 1493.

Hobart Town, in Van Diemen's Land, built, 1804.

Hochkirchen, battles of, 1758 and 1813.

Hochst, battles of, 1622, 1795.

Hochstadt, battles of, 1081 and 1703.

Hohenfriedburg, battle of, 1745.

Hohenlinden, battle of, December 3, 1800.

Holland, kingdom of, Louis Bonaparte king, from 1806 to 1810. See *United Provinces, Netherlands*.

Holstein and Schleswig, at war with Denmark, from 1848 to 1851; second war, 1864-1866; cession of Holstein and Schleswig by Denmark to Germany, 1866.

Holy Alliance, formed, 1815.

Holy League, formed, 1510.

Homburg, gaming tables established, 1841; suppressed, December 1872.

Homildon Hill, battle of, 1402.

Homœopathy, invented, 1796.

Hong Kong, in China, ceded to Britain, 1842; made a colony, 1843; gaming tables suppressed, January 1872.

Horncastle, battle of, 1643.

Houses of Parliament, destroyed by fire, October 16, 1834; rebuilding commenced, 1840.

Hubertsburg, Treaty of, 1763.

Hudson's Bay, discovered and explored, 1606, 1608; ceded to the British, 1713.

Hudson's Bay Company, first chartered, 1669; charters and rights finally surrendered, 1869.

Huguenots, the name given to the Reformed party in France, 1561.

Hungary, kings of, Stephen I., the first king, 1000; Peter the German, 1038; Aba (Owen), 1041; Peter again, 1044; Andrew I., 1047; Bela I., 1061; Salomon, 1064; Geisa I., 1075; Ladislav I., 1077; Coloman, 1095; Stephen II. (the Thunderbolt), 1114; Bela II., 1131; Geisa II., 1141; Stephen III., 1161; Bela III., 1174; Emeric, 1196; Ladislav II., 1204; Andrew II., 1205; Bela IV., 1235; Stephen IV., 1270; Ladislav III., 1272; Andrew III. (the Venetian), 1290; Charobert, 1300; Louis I. (the Great), 1342; Mary, 1382; Sigismund, 1392; Albert (king of Bohemia and emperor), 1437; Ladislav IV., 1440; Interregnum, 1444; Ladislav V. (king of Bohemia), 1453; Matthias Corvinus, 1458; Ladislav VI., 1490; Louis II. (king of Bohemia), 1516; John Zapolski, and Ferdinand (king of Bohemia), rival kings, 1526; united with Austria, 1526; attempts of the Turks on Hungary, 1529 to 1567; 1592 to 1606; 1663, 1664; 1683 to 1699; 1716 to 1718; insurrection against Austria, 1848, 1849; coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary, 1867.

Hussite Wars, from 1416 to 1438.

Hyderabad, battle of, 1843.

Hydraulic Press, patented by Bramah, 1796.

ICELAND, acquired by Norway, 1262.

Idstadt, battle of, July 26, 1850.

Iglau, Treaty of, 1436.

Ildefonso, St., Pacification of, 1778.

Illinois, United States, admitted to the Union, 1818.

Income Tax, imposed, from 1798 to 1802, 1803 to 1816, 1842; doubled, 1854.

Independents, or Congregationalists, first appear in England, about 1580.

India, British Empire in, the Government assumed by the Queen and the British Government, 1858. Governors-General of, Warren Hastings, 1772; Marquis Cornwallis, 1786; Sir J. Shore, 1792; Marquis Wellesley, 1798; Marquis Cornwallis, 1805; Sir G. Barlow administers, 1805; Lord Minto, 1806; Marquis of Hastings,

NIHIL EST AB OMNI PARTE BEATUM.—NO LOT IS IN EVERY RESPECT A HAPPY ONE.

1813; Lord Amherst, 1823; Lord Wm. Bentinck, 1828; Lord Auckland, 1836; Lord Ellenborough, 1842; Viscount Hardinge, 1845; Lord Dalhousie, 1848; Viscount Canning, 1856; Sepoy War, 1857 to 1859; the Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858. [See *East India Company*.] Lord Elgin, Viceroy, 1862; Sir John Lawrence, 1863; Lord Mayo, 1868; Lord Northbrook, 1872.

Indiana, United States, admitted to the Union, 1816.

Infallibility of the Pope, proclaimed at the Council of the Vatican, 1870.

Infant Schools, first established in England, 1818.

Inkermann, the battle of, November 5, 1854.

Inoculation for the small-pox, first practised in England, 1721.

Inquisition, Office of the Holy, established, 1206; first brought into Spain, 1480; brought into Italy, 1504; taken to America, 1570; abolished in Italy, 1797; restored, 1814; abolished in Spain, 1808; restored, 1814; abolished again, 1820.

Interdict, laid upon England, 1208.

Interim, the, published by Charles V., 1548; recalled, 1552.

International, the (Working Mens' Association), established, 1864.

Ionian Islands, placed under the Protectorate of Great Britain, 1815; ceded to Greece, 1864.

Iowa, United States, admitted to the Union, 1846.

Ireland, conquered by the English, 1171; rebellion, 1641; suppressed by Cromwell, from 1649 to 1651; rebellion of the United Irishmen, 1798; united to Great Britain, 1801; Repeal agitation in, from 1829 to 1844; Famine, 1847; Young Ireland party attempt a rebellion, 1848; Fenian Conspiracy discovered and suppressed, 1865.

Irish Church, disestablished and disendowed, by Act passed, 1869.

Ironclad War-ship, first built, 1860.

Isly, battle of, 1814.

Ismail, taken by the Russians, 1795.

Italian Republic, lasted from 1802 to 1805.

Italy, kingdom of, Lothaire I., 840; Louis II., 855; Charles II. (the Bald), 875; Carloman, 877; Charles III. (le Gros), 879; Berenger I. (Duke of Friuli), 888; Guy (Duke of Spoleto), 889; Lambert, 894; Louis (the Blind), 900; Berenger (again), 905; Rodolf (king of Hungary), 922; Hugh (Count de Provence), 926; Lothaire, 945; Berenger and Adalbert 950; conquered by Otto the Great, 962; founded by Napoleon I., 1805; overthrown, 1814; restored under Victor Emanuel I., 1861; capital transferred from Turin to Florence, 1864; to Rome, 1871.

Ivry, battle of, 1590.

JACOBIN CLUB, established in Paris, 1789; completely suppressed, 1795.

Jacobites, plots of, in England, from 1714 to 1745.

Jacquard loom, invented, 1806.

Jacquerie, war of, in France, 1358.

Jamaica, discovered, 1495; taken by the British, 1655; bishopric established, 1825; Negro insurrection, 1831; Negro riots, 1865; opening of new Legislative Assembly, 1866.

James I., king of Great Britain, born, 1566; becomes king of Scotland, 1567; assumes the government, 1578; succeeds Queen Elizabeth in England, March 24,

1603; Gunpowder Plot, 1605; contests with the House of Commons, 1610, 1614, 1621, 1622; war with Spain, 1624; dies, March 27, 1625.

James II., king of Great Britain, born, 1633; escapes to the Continent, 1648; admiral of the fleet, 1664; the bill of Exclusion, 1680; succeeds his brother Charles II., February 6, 1685; claims Dispensing Power, 1686; attempts the restoration of Romanism openly, 1687; William of Orange lands at Torbay, November 5, 1688; leaves England, December 23, 1688; invades Ireland in vain, 1689, 1690; dies, September 16, 1701.

Jane Grey, the Lady, proclaimed Queen of England, July 6, 1553; beheaded, February 12, 1554.

Janizaries, the massacre of, June, 1826.

Janowitz, battle of, 1645.

Jansenist Controversy, in France, prevails, from 1635 to 1750.

Japan, discovered, 1549; treaty of the English with, 1858; expedition of the United States to, 1852; ports opened to foreigners, 1854; civil war between the Mikado and the Tycoon, 1868; political and social revolution, 1871-72.

Jarnac, battle of, 1569.

Jassy, Treaty of, 1792.

Java, Dutch settlements in, 1505; taken by the English, 1811; given up, 1816; made a Dutch province, 1830.

Jemappes, battle of, 1792.

Jena, battle of, 1806. See *Auerstadt*.

Jerusalem, Latin kingdom of, Godfrey de Bouillon, first king, 1099; Baldwin I., 1100; Baldwin II., 1118; Fulk (Count of Anjou), 1131; Baldwin III., 1142; Amaury, 1162; Baldwin IV., 1173; Baldwin V., 1183; Guy de Lusignan, 1186; kingdom overthrown, 1187; taken by the Turks, 1076; taken by the Crusaders, 1099; taken by the Saracens, 1187; taken by the Mamelukes, 1260; Protestant bishopric established, 1841.

Jesuits, religious order of, founded, 1534.

Jesus College, Cambridge, founded, 1496.

Jesus College, Oxford, founded, 1571.

Jews, admitted to the House of Commons, 1858.

John, king of England, born, 1166; rebels against his father, 1189; attempts to deprive his brother of the throne, 1193; succeeds him, May 27, 1199; murders his nephew, Arthur, 1202; does homage to the Pope for his crown, 1213; signs Magna Charta, 1215; kingdom invaded by the French, dies, October 19, 1216.

John's, St. College, Cambridge, founded, 1508.

John's, St. College, Oxford, founded, 1556.

Jonkoping, Treaty of, 1809.

Judges, Twelve, first appointed, 1177; appointed for life, 1772.

Junius's Letters, appeared, 1769, 1770.

Jupiters Moon's, discovered, 1609, 1610.

Jutland, conquered by the Imperialists, 1627.

KAISERSLAUTERN, battle of, 1793.

Kalafat, battle of, April 19, 1854.

Kaleidoscope, invented, 1817.

Kalisch, peace of, 1843; battle of, 1706.

Kamtschatka, discovered and taken possession of by the Russians, 1697.

Kars, taken by the Russians, 1855.

Katzbach, battle of, 1813.

Kent, Anglo-Saxon kingdom of, lasted (according to common accounts) from 455 to 823; Holy Maid of, executed, 1534.

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Kentucky, United States, admitted to the Union, 1792.

Kertch, taken by the Allies, 1855.

Kett's Rebellion, in Norfolk, 1549.

Kiel, Treaty of, 1814.

Kilcullen, battle of, 1798.

Killiecrankie, Pass of, battle in, 1689.

Kinburn, taken by the Allies, 1855.

King's College, Cambridge, founded, 1441.

King's College, London, founded, 1829.

Kit's, St., in the West Indies, settled by the British, 1625.

Knighthood, Foreign Orders of, instituted.—*Alcantara*, Spain, 1160; *Alexander Nevskoi*, Russia, 1700; *Amaranta*, Sweden, 1645; *Annunciation*, Sardinia, 1355; *Black Eagle*, Prussia, 1701; *Calatrava*, Spain, 1156; *Catharine*, Russia, 1698; *Elephant*, Denmark, 1478; *Guelphic*, Hanover, 1816; *St Januarius*, Naples, 1738; *Legion of Honour*, France, 1802; *Red Eagle*, Prussia, 1792; *St Andrew*, Russia, 1698; *St George*, Russia, 1782; *St James*, Spain, 1030; *Saviour*, Greece, 1833; *Sword*, Sweden, 1772; *St Vladimir*, Russia, 1632.

Konieh, battle of, 1832.

Konigsberg, taken by the French, 1807.

Kosova, battle of, 1448.

Kovno, battle of, 1812.

Krasnoi, battle of, 1812.

Kumaon, in India, acquired by the British, 1815.

Kunersdorff, battle of, 1759.

Kutahia, Peace of, 1833.

LABUAN, acquired by Great Britain, 1846.

Ladrone Islands, discovered, 1521.

Lagos Bay, naval battle in, 1757.

La Hogue, naval battle of, May 19, 1692.

Lahore, in India, Treaty of, 1846; *Sepoys* disarmed, May 12, 1857.

Lancasterian System of Education, commenced, 1798.

Landau, taken by the French, 1703; taken by the Imperialists, 1704.

Landen, battle of, 1693.

Land-tax, first imposed, 1690.

Langside, battle of, 1568.

Laon, battle of, 1814.

Laybach, Congress of, 1821.

Lectionary, *New*, in Church of England, authorised, 1871.

Leghorn, occupied by the French, 1796; taken by the Austrians, 1849.

Legion of Honour, in France, instituted, 1802.

Leipsic, battles of, 1631, 1813; taken by the Prussians, 1745; taken by the Austrians, 1759 and 1760; taken by the Allies, 1813; entered by Prussians, 1866.

Lemberg, taken by the Swedes, 1704.

Leon, Kingdom of, *Ordone II.* transfers the government from *Oviedo* to *Leon*, 914; *Froila II.*, 923; *Alfonso IV.* (the Monk), 924; *Ramiro II.*, 927; *Ordone III.*, 950; *Sancho I.* (the Fat), 955; *Ramiro III.*, 967; *Bermudo II.* (the Gouty), 982; *Alfonso V.*, 999; *Bermudo III.*, 1027; *Leon* conquered by *Castile*, 1037; separated from *Castile*, *Alfonso VI.*, 1065 to 1071; separated again, *Ferdinand II.*, 1157; *Alfonso IX.*, 1188 to 1229.

Lepanto, naval battle of, 1571.

Lettres de Cachet, abolished in France, 1789.

Lewes, battle of, 1264.

Lexington, battle of, 1775.

Leyden, siege of, 1574.

Liege, taken by the British, 1702; taken by the French, 1705.

Life-boat, invented, 1802.

Ligny, battle of, June 16, 1815.

Ligurian Republic, lasted from 1797 to 1805.

Limerick, taken, 1691.

Lincelles, battle of, 1793.

Lincoln College, Oxford, founded, 1427.

Lincoln, battles of, 1121, 1217.

Lipstadt, battle of, 1632.

Lisbon, earthquake of, 1755; occupied by the French, from 1807 to 1808.

Lisle, taken by the English, 1708; taken by the Austrians, 1793.

Litany, first used in English, 1544.

Literary Fund, incorporated, 1818.

Lithographic printing, brought into use, 1801.

Livonia, acquired by Russia, 1710.

Lodi, Bridge of, battle of, 1796.

Logarithms, invented, 1614.

Lollardism, proscribed in England, 1406.

Lombardy, ceded to the Emperor, 1714; ceded to France, 1797, 1800; with *Venice* forms *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom*, 1815; incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, 1861.

London Bridge, rebuilt, 1825 to 1831.

London, University of, established, 1837.

Londonderry, siege of, 1689.

Long Island, battle of, 1776.

Lorraine, Lothringen, acquired by France, 1766; part of *Lorraine*, with *Metz*, restored to Germany, by Treaty of *Versailles*, 1871.

Lotteries, in England, abolished, 1826.

Louisburg, taken by the British, 1748, 1758.

Louisiana, colonized by the French, 1718; ceded to Spain, 1763; restored to France, and sold to the United States, 1802; admitted to the Union, 1812.

Lubeck, united to France, 1810 to 1814.

Lucca, acquired by Tuscany, 1847.

Lucia, St., in the West Indies, acquired by Great Britain, 1814.

Lucknow, in India, mutiny at, May 30, 1857; relieved by *Havelock*, September 25, 1857; relieved by *Lord Clyde*, November 22, 1857; taken by the British, March 19, 1858.

Luneville, Treaty of, 1801.

Lutzen, battles of, 1632, 1813.

Luxemburg, partitioned between the Netherlands and Belgium, 1839; neutralized by treaty between the Great Powers, 1867.

Lyons, taken by the Conventionists, 1793; taken by the Austrians, 1814, 1815.

MACAO, in China, acquired by the Portuguese, 1586.

Madagascar, Island of, discovered, 1506; Christianity suppressed in, 1835; edict of toleration, 1861.

Madeira, Islands of, discovered, 1420; settled by the Portuguese, 1431.

Madras, founded, 1639; erected into a Presidency, 1654; See founded, 1833.

Madrid, taken from the Moors, 1086; Treaty of, 1526; taken by the French, 1808; taken by the English, 1812.

Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded, 1519.

Magdalen College, Oxford, founded, 1479.

Magdalen Hall, Oxford, founded, 1487, 1602.

Magdeburg, taken by the Imperialists, 1631; taken by the French, 1806.

Magellan's Straits, discovered, 1519.

Magenta, battle of, 4th June 1859.

Magna Charta, signed, June 15, 1215.

Magnesium Light, introduced, 1864.

SENEM CIRCUMVENIUNT INCOMMODA.—TROUBLES SURROUND OLD AGE.

DECIPIMUR SPECIE RECTI.—WE ARE DECEIVED BY THE SHOW OF GOODNESS.

Magnetism, science of, established about 1600.
Maharajpoor, battle of, December 29, 1243.
Mahratta Wars, from 1802 to 1805; from 1817 to 1818; 1843.
Maida, battle of, 1806.
Maine, in United States, separated from Massachusetts, and admitted to the Union, 1820.
Malabar, acquired by the British, 1803.
Malacca, discovered, 1507, acquired by the British, 1824.
Malmo, Treaty of, 1524.
Malplaquet, battle of, 1709.
Malt Tax, imposed, 1697.
Malta, given to the Knights of Rhodes, 1530; taken by the French, 1798; taken by the British, 1800; acquired by Britain, 1815.
Mamelukes, massacred by the Turks, 1801; and by Mehemet Ali, 1811.
Man, Isle of, sovereignty of, granted to the Earls of Derby, 1403; purchased by the British Government, 1764, 1826.
Manchester, made a parliamentary borough, 1832; bishopric founded, 1847.
Manchester Massacre (Peterloo), August 16, 1819.
Manilla, taken by the British, 1757, 1762.
Mannheim, taken by the French, 1795, 1799.
Mansourah, battle of, 1250.
Mantua, taken by the Austrians, 1703, 1799; taken by the French, 1797, 1800.
Marbach, League of, 1404.
Marches, Lordships of, abolished, 1525, 1547.
Marchfeld, battle of, 1278.
Marengo, battle of, June 14, 1800.
Marie Galante, in the West Indies, discovered, 1493; settled by the French, 1647.
Marignano, battle of, 1515.
Marquesas Islands, discovered, 1595; taken by the French, 1842.
Marriage Act, passed, 1753.
Marshalsea Court, abolished, 1849.
Marsiglia, battle of, 1693.
Martinique, in the West Indies, discovered, 1491, settled for France, 1635; taken by the British, 1762, 1794, 1810.
Marston Moor, battle of, July 2, 1644.
Mary I., Queen of England, born, 1516; succeeds her brother Edward VI., July 6, 1553; married to Philip of Spain, 1554; the religious persecutions commence, February 4, 1555; loss of Calais, January, 1558; dies, November 17, 1558.
Mary II., Queen of England, born, 1662; married to William, Prince of Orange, 1677; succeeds her father, James II., on the Revolution, with her husband as William III., February 13, 1689; dies, December 28, 1694.
Maryland, United States, settled by the British, 1634.
Massachusetts, United States, colonized by the British from 1621 to 1690.
Masulipatam, in India, taken by the British, 1759.
Maubeuge, battle of, 1792.
Mauritius, discovered, 1505; settled by the French, 1715; taken by the British, 1810; acquired by Britain, 1815.
Mayence, taken by the French, 1644, 1688, 1792, 1797; taken by the Prussians, 1793.
Maynooth College, founded, 1795.
Mealtub Plot, discovered, 1679.
Meeanee, battle of, February 17, 1843.
Mechanics' Institutions, first established, 1821.

Mecklenburg, separated into two states, 1701; princes become Grand Dukes, 1815.
Meerut, mutiny at, May 10, 11, 1857.
Melora, naval battle of, 1284.
Menai Bridge, completed, 1825.
Mercia, Anglo-Saxon kingdom of, lasted from 586 to 823.
Merida, taken by the French, 1811; taken by the English, 1812.
Merovingians, rule in France, from 420 to 752.
Merseburg, battle of, 1080.
Merton College, Oxford, founded, 1274.
Messina, occupied by the British, 1802 to 1814.
Methodism commences in England, about 1735.
Methuen Treaty, 1703.
Metric System, of weights and measures, adopted in France, 1795; in Brazil, 1862; (permissive) in United States, 1866; in Austria, 1867.
Metz, seized by Henry II. of France, 1552; annexed to France by treaty of Westphalia, 1648; besieged by Prussians, 1870; ceded to Germany, 1871.
Mexican War, lasted from 1845 to 1848.
Mexico, discovered, 1517; conquered by Spain, 1518 to 1522; revolts from Spain, 1820; becomes an empire under Iturbide, 1822; federal republic, 1823; cession of Texas, California, Utah, and New Mexico, to United States, 1848; made an empire under Maximilian, 1863; the republic restored under Juarez, 1867.
Mezzotinto, mode of engraving, invented, 1643.
Michigan, United States, admitted to the Union, 1837.
Microscopes, invented about 1600.
Milan, an independent state, from about 1200; taken by the French, 1505; taken by the Imperialists, 1524, 1736; subject to Austria, 1748; taken by the French, 1796, 1799; insurrection, admits the Sardinians, 1848; taken by the Austrians, 1799, 1849; evacuated by the Austrians, 1859, and embodied in the Kingdom of Italy, 1860.
Milan Decree, issued by Bonaparte, 1807.
Minden, battle of, 1759.
Minnesota, United States, organized as a Territory, 1849; becomes a State of the Union, 1857.
Minorca, taken by the British, 1780, 1798.
Mississippi, river, reached by De Soto, 1541; the source discovered, 1833.
Mississippi, United States, discovered, 1542; settled by the French, 1700; ceded to Britain, 1763; admitted to the Union, 1817.
Mississippi Scheme, contrived by Law, 1718 to 1720.
Missolonghi, taken by the Turks, 1826.
Missouri, United States, admitted to the Union, 1821.
Moabite Stone, discovered, 1868.
Modena, Duchy of, founded, 1452; overthrown by the French, 1797; restored, 1814; annexed to Sardinia, 1859.
Mogadore, bombarded by the French, 1844.
Mogul, Empire of, established in India, 1526; declines as the Mahratta power increases, about 1750; existence only nominal, after 1800; last Emperor dethroned, 1858.
Mohacz, battles of, 1526, 1687.
Mohammed, Flight of, or Hejira, 622; Empire of, established, 630.
Mohilow, battle of, 1812.

Moldavia, submitted to the Turks, 1536; under the protection of Russia, from 1774 to 1856. See *Roumania*.

Mollwitz, battle of, 1741.

Moluccas, discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; acquired by the Dutch, 1607.

Monasteries. See *Abbeys*.

Moncontour, battle of, 1569.

Mondovi, taken by the French, 1799.

Mongol Empire, at its height under Genghis Khan, 1240; under Timour, 1400.

Monmouth's Rebellion, suppressed, 1685.

Mont Cenis, railway tunnel constructed, 1857-70.

Monte Notte, battle of, 1796.

Montereau, battle of, 1814.

Montenegro, rebellion in, 1852, 1853, and 1862.

Montreal, taken by the British, 1760, 1776; taken by the Americans, 1775.

Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered, 1493; settled by the British, 1632.

Moodkee, battle of, December 18, 1845.

Mooltan, battle of, 1848; taken by the British, January 2, 1849.

Moors, expelled from Spain, 1609 and 1610.

Morat, battle of, 1476.

Moravia, acquired by Austria, 1527.

Morea, acquired by Turkey, 1718; conquered by the Greeks, 1822; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

Morgarten, battle of, 1315.

Mormonism, commenced by Joseph Smith, about 1825; established in Missouri, 1831; in Utah, 1850.

Morocco, present Empire established, about 1550.

Mortimer's Cross, battle of, 1461.

Mortmain Act, passed, 1736.

Moscow, burnt, 1812.

Mosquitia, Central America, under the protection of Great Britain, from 1813 to 1850.

Mount Cassel, battle of, 1330.

Mozambique, settled by the Portuguese, 1508.

Muhlberg, battle of, 1547.

Muhldorf, battle of, 1322.

Munich, taken by the Protestants, 1632; taken by the French, 1796.

Municipal Corporations in England, reformed by Act of Parliament, 1835.

Munster (or Westphalia), Treaty of, 1648; the Anabaptist Kingdom at, 1534 to 1536.

Musical notation, invented, 1025.

Muskets, first used effectively in battle, about 1525.

Mysore, kingdom erected, in India, 1760; overthrown, and territory acquired by the British, 1799.

NAARDEN, taken by the French, 1672.

Naas, battle of, 1793.

Nagpoor, in India, acquired by the British, 1854.

Namur, taken by the French, 1692; 1746; 1792; 1794; taken by the Dutch and Allies, 1695; acquired by the Netherlands, 1814.

Nancy, taken by the Burgundians, 1475; battle of, 1477; occupied by the French, from 1633 to 1661; taken by the French, 1670.

Nankin, Treaty of, 1842; porcelain tower there, destroyed, 1858.

Nantes, Edict of, 1598; Edict revoked, 1685.

Nantwich, battle of, 1644.

Naples, Kingdom of, separated from

Sicily, first king, Charles I., 1282; Charles II., 1285; Robert (the Wise), 1309; Joanna I., 1343; Charles III. (of Durazzo), 1382; Ladislas, 1386; Joanna II. (of Bourbon), 1414; (Sicily reunited), Alfonso I. (the Wise, king of Aragon), 1435; (Sicily separated again), Ferdinand I. (the Bastard), 1458; Alfonso II., 1494; Ferdinand II., 1495; Frederic, 1496; partitioned between France and Spain, 1499; (kingdom independent again, and separate from Sicily), Joseph Napoleon, 1806; Joachim Murat, 1808; joined to Sicily again, 1815; the city taken by the French, 1799; 1801; surrenders to the British, 1799, 1815; insurrection at, 1848; taken by Garibaldi, and incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, 1860.

Napoli di Romania, taken by the Greeks, 1821; made the seat of government, 1826.

Narva, battle of, 1700.

Naseby, battle of, June 14, 1645.

Natal, in Africa, first colonized, 1836; a British colony, 1845; bishopric established, 1853.

National Debt, the existing, commenced, soon after 1688.

National Gallery, founded, 1824.

National Portrait Gallery, opened, 1853.

Nautical Almanac, first published, 1767.

Navarete, battle of, 1367.

Navarino, naval battle of, October 20, 1827.

Navarre, Kingdom of, founded by Garcia Ximenes, about 853; Sancho I. (Garcia), 905; Garcia I., 926; Sancho II. (Abarca), 870; Garcia II., 994; Sancho III., 1000; Garcia III., 1035; Sancho IV., 1054; Sancho V. (Ramirez, King of Aragon), 1076; Pedro I. (King of Aragon), 1094; Alfonso I. (King of Aragon), 1104; Garcia Ramirez, 1134; Sancho VI. (the Wise), 1150; Sancho VII. (the Inferior), 1194; Theobald I. (Count of Champagne), 1234; Theobald II., 1255; Henry I. (Crassus), 1270; Joanna I., 1274; (French Line), Louis Hutin, 1305; John I., 1316; Philip (King of France), 1316; Charles I. (King of France), 1322; Joanna II. and Philip (Count d'Evrenx), 1328; Joanna alone, 1343; Charles II. (the Bad), 1349; Charles III. (the Noble), 1387; John II., 1425; Eleanor, 1479; Francis Phœbus, 1479; Catharine and John d'Albret, 1483; conquered by Ferdinand V. of Spain, 1512; (Titular Kings and Kings of Basse Navarre), Henry II., 1516; Antonie de Bourbon and Jeanne d'Albret, 1555; Jeanne d'Albret alone, 1562; Henry III. (Henry IV. the Great, of France), 1572; unites Navarre to the French crown, 1607.

Navas de Tolosa, battle of, 1212.

Navigation Act, passed, 1651; repealed, 1849.

Neerwinden, battles of, 1693, 1793.

Negapatam, in India, taken by the English, 1781.

Negro Slavery, in America, commenced, 1508; abolished, 1865.

Nemours, Edict of, 1585.

Nepaul, war with, from 1814 to 1816.

Neptune, the most remote planet of our system, discovered, 1846.

Netherlands, united to Austria, governors of, Adolphus of Cleves, 1477; Engelbert (Count of Nassau), 1485; Albert of Saxony, 1489; Philip I. (le Beau), 1494; William de Croi, 1505; Margaret of Austria, 1507; Mary of Austria (dowager of Hungary), 1531; Emmanuel (Duke of Savoy), 1555; Margaret of Austria (Duchess

LETUS SORTE TUA VIVES SAPIENTER.—CONTENTMENT IS TRUE WISDOM.

IMPERAT AUT SERVIT COLLECTA PECUNIA CUIQUE.—GOLD IS EITHER A TYRANT OR A SLAVE.

of Parma), 1559; Ferdinand (Duke of Alva), 1567; Don Louis de Requesens, 1573; Don John of Austria, 1576; Alexander of Parma, 1578; Peter Ernest (Count of Mansfeldt), 1592; Archduke Ernest, 1594; Pedro di Fuentes, 1595; Albert of Austria, 1596; Infanta Isabella with him, 1599; alone, 1621; Don Ferdinand, 1633; Don Francesco Mello, 1641; Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, 1644; Archduke Leopold, 1647; Don John of Austria, 1656; Marquis de Fromiata, 1659; Marquis de Castel Rodrigo, 1664; Duke de Feria, 1668; Comte de Monterey, 1670; Duke de Villahermosa, 1675; Prince of Parma, 1678; Marquis del Caretto, 1682; Marquis del Castanaga, 1685; Elector of Bavaria, 1692; M. Bedmar, 1701; Elector of Bavaria, 1702; (War of the Spanish Succession), Eugene (Prince of Savoy), 1716; Mary Elizabeth of Austria, 1725; Count de Harrac Rohrau, 1741; Mary Anne of Austria, 1744; Charles (Prince of Lorraine), 1745; Mary Christina of Austria and Albert of Saxony, 1781; Archduke Charles, 1793; united to France, 1795; (Kingdom of the Netherlands), William I., 1815; William II., 1840; William III., 1849. See *Holland, Belgium, United Provinces*.

Neufchatel, Switzerland, acquired by Prussia, 1707; revolts from Prussia, 1848; independent, 1857.

Neva, the, battle of, 1241.

Neville's Cross, battle of, 1346.

Neris, in West Indies, settled by the British, 1628.

New Albion, discovered, 1578.

New Britain, discovered, 1700.

New Brunswick, N. America, erected into a separate colony, 1785.

New Caledonia, discovered, 1774.

New College, Oxford, founded, 1375.

New England, settled by the English, about 1610. See *Pilgrim Fathers*.

New Forest, extended by William I., 1080.

New Granada, discovered, 1510; settled by the Spaniards, 1535; declares its independence, 1811.

New Guinea, discovered, 1699.

New Hampshire, settled by the English, 1623.

New Holland, discovered, 1642; settled by the English, 1787.

New Ireland, discovered, 1767.

New Jersey, N. America, settled by the Dutch, 1612; settled by the Swedes, 1628; acquired by Britain, 1664.

New Mexico, acquired by United States, 1848.

New Netherlands. See *New York*.

New Orleans, battle of, January 8, 1815; joins the Confederates, 1861; surrenders to Federals, 1862.

New River, London, completed, 1613.

New South Wales, settled by the English, 1788.

New Style, adopted by Act of Parliament, 1752.

New York, settled by the Dutch, 1612; acquired by the English, 1664, 1674; taken by the English, 1776.

New Zealand, discovered, 1642; settled by the English, 1839; made a colony, 1840; bishopric founded, 1841; war in, 1843-47; gold found, 1852; war again, 1863-65; British troops withdrawn, 1870.

Newark, taken by the Scotch, 1646.

Newbury, battles of, 1643, 1644.

Newfoundland, Island of, re-discovered, 1497; settled by the English, 1623.

Newspapers, in England, the first published, 1588; stamp duty laid on, 1712; repealed, 1855.

Niagara, Fort, taken by the British, 1819.

Nicaragua, N. America, attacked and revolutionized by American Filibusters, 1855 to 1857.

Nice, Nizza, siege of, 1097; Congress of, 1538; taken by the French, 1543, 1691, 1706, 1744, 1792; annexed to France by treaty of Paris, 1860.

Nicopolis, battle of, 1396.

Nieuport, battle of, 1600.

Niger, the river, in Africa, explored, 1832, 1841, 1850 to 1853.

Nile, one source of the, discovered, 1770. See *Aboukir*.

Nimeguen, Peace of, 1678.

Nineveh, ruins explored, 1843.

Nisbet, battle of, 1402.

Nonconformists, first so called, 1549 and 1662.

Nonjurors, arose, 1639.

Nordlingen, battles of, 1634, 1645.

Nore, mutiny at the, 1797.

Normandy, dukes of, Rollo (Robert), first duke, 912; William (Longsword), 927; Richard I. (the Fearless), 943; Richard II. (the Good), 1002; Richard III., 1026; Robert (the Devil), 1026; William (afterwards William I., king of England), 1035; taken by Philip of France, 1204. See *Kings of England*.

North Carolina, United States, settled by the English, 1650.

North German Confederation, formed, 1866; becomes German Empire, 1871.

Northallerton, battle of (the Standard), 1138.

Northampton, battle of, 1460.

Northumberland, Anglo-Saxon kingdom of, lasted from 590 to 893.

North-west Passage, discovered, 1851.

Norway, Kingdom of, Harold Harfager, first sole king, 875; Eric, 933; Haco (the Good), 936; Harold II., 963; Haco (Jarlo), 977; Olaf (Tryggveson), 995; Olaf (the Saint), 1000; Sweyn, 1030; Magnus I. (the Good), 1035; Harold III. (Hardrada), 1047; Magnus II., 1066; Olaf III., 1068; Magnus III., 1093; Olaf IV., 1103; Eystein I., 1116; Sigurd I., 1122; Magnus IV., 1130; Harold IV., 1134; Sigurd II., 1136; Eystein II., 1155; Inge I., 1157; Haco III., 1161; Magnus V., 1162; Swerro, 1136; Haco III., 1202; Guthorn, 1204; Inge II., 1205; Haco IV., 1217; Magnus VI. (Lagabætta), 1263; Eric II., 1280; Haco V., 1299; Magnus VII., 1319; Haco VI., 1343; Olaf III., 1380; united to Denmark, under Margaret, 1387; united to Sweden, 1814.

Nova Scotia, discovered, 1497; secured to Britain, 1713.

Nova Zembla, re-discovered, 1556.

Novara, battles of, 1513, 1849.

Novi, battles of, 1798, 1800.

Novogorod, taken by the Russians, 1477.

Noyon, Treaty of, 1516.

Nuremberg, Nurnberg, a free city till 1803.

OCZAKOW, taken by the Russians, 1738, 1788.

Odessa, bombarded by the British and French, April 22, 1854.

Oesel, Island of, acquired by Russia, 1721.

Ohio, United States, admitted to the Union, 1803.

Oldenburg, raised to a grand duchy, 1774.

Oliva, peace of, 1660.

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Olivenza, in Portugal, taken by the French, 1811.

Ommiyades, dynasty of Caliphs, reigned from 656 to 750.

Omnibuses, introduced into London, 1829.

Oporto, taken by the French, 1810; taken by Don Pedro, 1833.

Oratorians, religious order of, appeared, 1564.

Orders in Council issued against the Berlin and Milan Decrees, 1807, 1809.

Ordnance Survey of Great Britain commenced, 1784.

Orebro, Peace of, 1812.

Oregon, possession of, disputed between Great Britain and the United States, and settled, 1846; State of, admitted to the Union, 1859.

Oriel College, Oxford, founded, 1326.

Orissa, acquired by Britain, 1765.

Orkney Islands, acquired by Scotland, 1471.

Orleans, siege raised by Joan of Arc, 1428; battles near, December 1870; occupied by Germans, December 1870 to March 1871.

Orthes, battle of, 1814.

Orrery, first constructed in England, about 1700.

Osnaburg, annexed to Hanover, 1802.

Ostend, taken by the Spaniards, 1604; taken by the Allies, 1706; taken by the French, 1745, 1794.

Ostrolenka, battle of, 1831.

Otterbourn, battle of, 1388.

Ottoman Empire. See *Turkey*.

Oude, annexed to the British Empire, 1856; revolts, 1857; conquered, 1859.

Oudenarde, battle of, 1708.

Ouriquez, battle of, 1139.

Oviedo, in Spain, kings of, Froila I., 757; Aurelio 768; Silo (the Saracen), 774; Maurezat (the Usurper), 783; Bernudo I., 788; Alfonso II. (the Chaste), 791; Ramiro I., 842; Ordone I., 850; Alfonso III. (the Great), 866; Garcia, 910. See *Leon*, Kingdom of.

Owens College, Manchester, founded, 1851.

Owhyhee, or Hawaii, discovered, 1778.

Oxford, University, first charter of, 1244.

Oxygen gas, discovered, 1774.

Ozone, discovered, 1840.

PADUA, acquired by Venice, 1406.

Palatine Electors, (Counts Palatine of the Rhine), Conrad of Suabia (the first Elector), 1156; Henry of Saxe, 1197; Otho II. (the Illustrious), 1227; Louis IV. (the Severe, Elector of Bavaria), 1253; Rodolph I. (le Begue), 1295; Adolph (the Simple), 1319; Rodolph II. (the Blind), 1327; Rupert I. (the Red), 1353; Rupert II. (le Petit), 1390; Rupert III., 1393; Louis III. (the Bearded), 1410; Louis IV., 1436; Frederic I. (the Victorious), 1449; Philip (the Ingenuous), 1476; Louis V. (the Pacific), 1508; Frederic II. (the Wise), 1544; Otho Henry, 1556; Frederic III. (the Pious), 1559; Louis VI. (the Easy), 1576; Frederic IV., 1533; Frederic V., 1610; country ravaged, Electorate given to Bavaria, 1623; Charles Louis, 1632; country recovered, 1650; Charles II., 1680; Philip William, 1685; John William, 1690; Charles Philip, 1716; Charles Theodore, 1743; succeeds to Bavaria, 1778.

Palermo, bombarded by the Neapolitans, 1848.

Palestine, conquered by the Turks, 1076. See Kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

Palmyra, plundered by Tamerlane, 1400; ruins of, discovered, 1678.

Pampeluna, siege of, 1521; taken by the British, 1813.

Panama Railway, opened, 1855.

Papal Aggression, agitation against, 1850, 1851.

Papal States, recognised by Imperial charter, 1278; conquered by the French, 1798; restored to the Pope, 1814; incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, 1871.

Paper, linen rags used for, after 1200.

Paraguay, Republic of, established, 1812; war against the Argentine Confederation and Brazil, 1865-70.

Paris, taken by the English, 1420; taken by the French, 1436; taken by Henry IV., 1594; taken by the Allies, 1814, 1815; entered by Germans, March 1871. See *French Revolution*, the fifth Treaties (or Peace) of, 1763, 1796, 1810, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1830, 1854, 1856, 1871. See *Revolution*.

Parliaments, began to be regularly summoned, about 1256. See *Reform*.

Parma, Dukes of, Peter Louis (Farnese), 1545; Octavius (Farnese), 1547; Alexander (Farnese), 1586; Ranutius I., 1592; Edward, 1622; Ranutius II., 1646; Francis, 1694; Antony, 1727; Don Carlos, 1731; ceded to Austria, 1738; (with Placentia and Guastalla), Don Philip, 1749; Don Ferdinand, 1765; overthrown by France, 1799; Maria Louisa, 1815; Charles Louis, 1847; Ferdinand Charles Maria, 1852; Robert Charles Maria, 1854; annexed to Kingdom of Italy, 1859.

Parma, battles of, 1734, 1799; occupied by the Austrians, 1847.

Parthenopean Republic, set up, 1799

Passarowitz, Peace of, 1718.

Passau, Peace of, 1552.

Patay battle of, 1429.

Patents Law, the first formed in England, 1624.

Patrick, St., Order of Knighthood, founded, 1783.

Pavia, battle of, 1525; taken by the French, 1796.

Pazzi, Conspiracy of the, 1478.

Pegu, taken by the British, and the province annexed to British India, 1852.

Pembroke Castle, taken, 1648.

Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded, 1347.

Pembroke College, Oxford, founded, 1620.

Penny Post, the General, established, 1840.

Pennsylvania, settled by the British, 1682.

Percussion Caps, invented, 1816.

Peronne, Treaty of, 1463.

Persia, conquered by the Mohammedans, 651; conquered by Jenghis Khan, 1225; conquered by Timour, 1387; Soofi Dynasty established, Ismail I., 1501; Tamasp I., 1523; Ismail II. (Mirza), 1576; Mohammed Khodabunde, 1577; Hamza, 1585; Ismail III., 1585; Abbas I. (the Great), 1586; Shah Soofi I., 1628; Abbas II., 1642; Shah Soliman, 1666; Hussein, 1694; Meer Mahmud, 1721; Meer Aschraf, 1725; Tamasp II., 1730; Abbas III., 1732; Dynasty overthrown by Nadir Shah, 1736; Ali Adil Shah, 1747; Shah Rotch, 1748; Kherim Khan Zemd, 1759; Jaffier Khan, 1784; Seid Mourad, 1788; Lutf Ali Khan, 1789; (Kadjar Dynasty), Aga Mohammed, 1795; Futtah Ali Shah, 1797; Mohammed Shah, 1834; Nasir ed Din, 1848.

Persian War, on account of Herat, 1856, 1857.

SI VIS ME FLERE, DOLENDUM.—WOULD YOU HAVE ME WEEP, WEEP YOURSELF.

DEBEMUR MORTI NOS NOSTRAQUE.—DEATH HAS A CLAIM UPON US AND ALL WE HAVE.

MULIEBREM TOLLITE LUCTUM.—LET YOUR GRIEF BE MANLY.

Perth, taken by the English, 1651.
Peru, discovered, 1524; conquered by the Spaniards, 1536; independent of Spain, 1821.
Perugia, in Italy, finally given up to the Pope, 1506; taken by Italians, 1860.
Peterhouse College, Cambridge, founded, 1257.
Peter's Pence, payment of, ceased in England, 1165.
Petersburg, St., built, 1703.
Peterswalde, Treaty of, 1813.
Peterwardein, battle of, 1716.
Philadelphia, in United States, taken by the British, 1777.
Philippine Islands, discovered, 1520; acquired by Spain, 1564; taken by the British, 1762.
Philipsburg, taken by the French, 1644, 1688, 1734.
Photography, first discovered, 1839.
Physicians, College of, at London, founded, 1588.
Piedmont, taken by the French, 1802.
Pignerol, acquired by France, 1631.
Pilnitz, Treaty of, 1791.
Pindarree War, lasted during 1817, 1818.
Pinkey, battle of, 1547.
Piræus, the, at Athens, occupied by the French, 1854.
Pirmasens, battle of, 1793.
Pirna, battle of, 1745.
Pisa, an independent state, about 1000; at war with Genoa, from 1120 to 1175; and with short intervals from 1194 to 1290; at war with France, from 1292 to 1299, 1340 to 1364; taken by Florence, 1406; independent again, 1494; again subject to France, 1509; Treaty of, 1664.
Pitcairn's Island, discovered, 1767; settled by the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, 1789.
Placentia, taken by the Milanese, 1447; acquired by Parma, 1545.
Plassey, in India, battle of, 1757.
Plata, La, the river discovered, 1512; the confederation founded, 1810.
Podolia, acquired by Russia, 1672.
Poitiers, battle of, September 19, 1356.
Poitou, annexed to the crown of England, from 1162 to 1375.
Pola, naval battle off, 1379.
Poland, Dukes of, Piastres, 842; Ziemovitus, 861; Lesko I., 892; Ziemomislus, 913; Miecislus I., 964; (Kings of), Boleslas I. (the Lion-hearted), 992; Miecislus II., 1025; Regency, 1034; Interregnum, 1037; Casimir I. (the Pacific), 1041; Boleslas II. (the Bold), 1058; Ladislus I. (the Careless), 1081; Boleslas III. (the Wrymouthed), 1102; Ladislus III., 1138; Boleslas IV. (le Frisé), 1146; Miecislus III. (the Old), 1173; Casimir II. (the Just), 1177; Lesko II. (the White), 1194; Boleslas V. (the Chaste), 1227; Lesko III. (the Black), 1279; Interregnum, 1289; Premislus, 1295; Ladislus IV. (the Short), 1296; Weneclaus (king of Bohemia), 1300; Ladislus again, 1304; Casimir III. (the Great), 1333; (crown elective), Louis (king of Hungary), 1370; Interregnum, 1382; Hedwig and Ladislus V. (Jagello), 1385; Ladislus alone, 1399; Ladislus VI., 1434; Casimir IV., 1445; John I. (Albert), 1492; Alexander, 1501; Sigismund I., 1506; Sigismund II. (Augustus), 1548; Interregnum, 1573; Henry of Valois, 1574; Stephen Batthori, 1575; Interreg-

num, 1586; Sigismund III., 1587; Ladislus VII., 1632; John II. (Casimir), 1648; Interregnum, 1668; Michael Koributh, 1669; John III. (Sobieski), 1674; Frederic Augustus I., 1697; Stanislas I., 1704; Frederic again, 1709; Frederic Augustus II., 1734; Interregnum, 1763; Stanislas Poniatowski, 1764; first partition of the country, 1772; second partition, 1793; third partition, 1795; kingdom reestablished, Alexander (emperor of Russia), 1815; incorporated with Russia, 1832; insurrection in Poland under the Polish National Government, 1863.
Police Force, established in London, 1829.
Polish Succession, war of, lasted from 1733 to 1738.
Poll tax, first levied in England, 1379.
Pomerania, divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648; the whole acquired by Prussia, 1815.
Pompeii, discovered, 1689; excavations commenced, 1721.
Pondicherry, in India, taken by the British, 1761, 1778, 1793, 1803.
Poor Law, the first, framed, 1601; the new one passed, 1834.
Popes of Rome, title assumed by Boniface III., bishop of Rome, 607: succession from the 10th Century—St Silvester II., 999; John XVII., 1003; John XVIII., 1003; Sergius IV., 1009; Benedict VIII., 1012; John XIX., 1024; Benedict IX., 1033; Gregory VI., 1044; Clement II., 1046; Damasus II., 1048; Leo IX., 1048; See Vacant, 1054; Victor II., 1055; Stephen IX., 1057; (Antipope, Benedict X., 1058;) Nicholas II., 1058; Alexander II., 1061; St Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), 1073; (Antipope, Clement III., 1080;) See Vacant, 1085; Victor III., 1086; Urban II., 1088; Pascal II., 1099; Gelasius II., 1118; Calixtus II., 1119; Honorius II., 1124; Innocent II., 1130; (Antipopes, Anacletus, 1130; Victor IV., 1138;) Celestine II., 1143; Lucius II., 1144; Eugenius III., 1145; Anastasius IV., 1153; Adrian IV., 1154; Alexander III., 1159; (Antipopes, Victor IV., 1159; Paschal III., 1164; Calixtus III., 1168; Innocent III., 1178;) Lucius II., 1181; Urban III., 1185; Gregory VIII., 1187; Clement III., 1187; Celestine III., 1191; Innocent III., 1198; Honorius III., 1216; Gregory IX., 1227; Celestine IV., 1241; Innocent IV., 1243; Alexander IV., 1254; Urban IV., 1261; Clement IV., 1265; See Vacant, 1268; Gregory X., 1271; Innocent V., 1276; Adrian V., 1276; John XX. (or XXI.), 1276; Nicholas III., 1277; Martin IV., 1281; Honorius IV., 1285; Nicholas IV., 1288; See Vacant, 1292; Celestine V., 1292; Boniface VIII., 1294; Benedict X. (or XI.), 1303; Clement V., 1305; See Vacant, 1314; John XXI. (or XXII.), 1316; Benedict XI. (or XII.), 1334; Clement VI., 1342; Innocent VI., 1352; Urban V., 1362; Gregory XI., 1370; Urban VI., 1378; (Schism, Clement VII., 1378; Benedict XIII., 1394 to 1424;) Boniface IX., 1389; Innocent VII., 1404; Gregory XII., 1406; Alexander V., 1409; John XXII., 1410; Martin V., 1417; Eugenius IV., 1431; (Antipope, Felix V., 1439;) Nicholas V., 1447; Calixtus III., 1455; Pius II., 1458; Paul II., 1464; Sixtus IV., 1471; Innocent VIII., 1484; Alexander VI., 1492; Pius III., 1503; Julius II., 1503; Leo X., 1513; Adrian VI., 1522; Clement VII.,

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1523; Paul III., 1534; Julius III., 1550; Marcellus II., 1555; Paul IV., 1555; St Pius IV., 1559; Pius V., 1566; Gregory XIII., 1572; Sixtus V., 1585; Urban VII., 1590; Gregory XIV., 1590; Innocent IX., 1591; Clement VIII., 1592; Leo XI., 1605; Paul V., 1605; Gregory XV., 1621; Urban VIII., 1623; Innocent IX., 1644; Alexander VII., 1655; Clement IX., 1667; Clement X., 1670; Innocent XI., 1676; Alexander VIII., 1689; Innocent XII., 1691; Clement XI., 1700; Innocent XIII., 1721; Benedict XIII., 1724; Clement XII., 1730; Benedict XIV., 1740; Clement XIII., 1758; Clement XIV., 1769; Pius VI., 1775; Pius VII., 1800; Leo XII., 1823; Pius VIII., 1829; Gregory XVI., 1831; Pius IX., 1846.

Popish Plot, the, developed by Titus Oates, 1678.

Portland Breakwater, commenced, 1849; completed, 1872.

Porto Bello, taken by the British, 1739.

Port Royal, convent of existed from 1626 to 1709.

Portugal, kings of, Alfonso I., the first king, 1139; Sancho I., 1185; Alfonso II. (the Fat), 1212; Sancho II. (Capellus), 1223; Alfonso III., 1248; Dionysius (the Liberal), 1279; Alfonso IV. (the Brave), 1325; Pedro I. (the Severe), 1357; Ferdinand, 1367; John I. (the Great), 1383; Edward, 1433; Alfonso V. (the African), 1438; John II. (the Perfect), 1481; Emmanuel (the Fortunate), 1495; John III., 1521; Sebastian, 1557; Henry (the Cardinal), 1578; united to Spain, 1580; (kingdom restored, under the House of Braganza), John IV., 1640; Alfonso VI., 1656; Pedro II., 1683; John V., 1706; Joseph, 1750; Pedro III. and Maria Francesca, 1777; Maria Francesca alone, 1786; John VI., 1816; Pedro IV., 1826; Maria da Gloria, 1826; Miguel, 1828; Maria restored, 1833; Pedro V., 1853; Luis I., 1861.

Posen, acquired by Prussia, 1772.

Post-Office, established by government, 1643.

Potatoes, brought to Europe, 1586.

Potosi, silver mines at, discovered, 1545.

Præmonstratensians, the religious order of, founded, 1121.

Pragmatic Sanction, confirmed, 1732.

Prague, battles of, 1620, 1757; peace of, 1635; congress of, 1813; taken by the Swedes, 1646; taken by the Bavarians, 1741; taken by the Prussians, 1744; insurrection suppressed, 1848.

Presburg, Treaty of, 1805.

Presbyterianism, established in Scotland, 1592 and 1689.

Presbyterians, expelled from the Long Parliament, 1648.

Press, liberty of the, established in England, 1692.

Preston, battles of, 1648, 1715.

Prestonpans, battle of, 1745.

Pretender, the, proclaimed king of Great Britain, 1715.

Pretender, the Young, invades Scotland, 1745; escapes to the continent, 1747.

Prevesa, naval battle of, 1538; acquired by Venice, 1718.

Pride's Purge. See *Presbyterians*.

Printing, art of, invented, 1438; introduced into England, 1471.

Printing Machine, invented, 1811.

Prôme, taken by the British, 1825, 1852.

Protestants, first so called, 1529.

Provence, finally united to France, 1487.

Prussia, erected into a dukedom, under Albert of Brandenburg, 1525; erected into a kingdom, under Frederic I., 1701; Frederic William I., 1713; Frederic II. (the Great), 1740; Frederic William II., 1786; Frederic William III., 1797; Frederic William IV., 1840; Regency, 1858; William I., 1861.

Pruth, battle at the, 1711.

Pulo Penang, island of, acquired by the British, 1786.

Pultowa, battle of, 1709.

Pultusk, battles of, 1703, 1806.

Punjab, acquired by Britain, 1849; erected into a Presidency, 1859.

Puritanism, rise of, in England, about 1560.

Pyramids, battle of the, 1798.

Pyrenees, battle of the, 1813; peace of the, 1659.

Quadruple Alliance, the, formed, 1718.

Quakers, or Friends, Society of, arise, about 1650; admitted to the House of Commons, 1833.

Quatre Bras, battle of, June 16, 1815.

Quebec, battle of, city taken by the British, 1759.

Quedlinburg, acquired by Prussia, 1697.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, discovered, 1595 and 1767.

Queen's College, Cambridge, founded, 1448.

Queen's College, Oxford, founded, 1340.

Queen's Colleges, in Ireland, commenced, 1849.

Queen's Town, battle of, 1812.

Quentin, St, battle of, 1556.

Quesnoy, taken by the French, 1654, 1712, 1794; taken by the Allies, 1712, 1815; taken by the Austrians, 1793; battle of, 1794.

Quiberon Bay, battles in, 1747, 1759.

Quito, taken by the Spaniards, 1533.

Raab, taken by the Turks, 1594; taken by the Hungarians, 1598.

Ragusa, taken by the French, 1807; acquired by Austria, 1814.

Railroads, the first in England opened, 1825; the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad opened, 1830; the panic occasioned by speculation in, 1847.

Rakowitz, battle of, 1475.

Ramilies, battle of, 1706.

Ramnuggur, battle of, 1848.

Rangoon, taken by the British, 1824; taken and retained by the British, 1852.

Rastadt, Congress at, from 1797 to 1799.

Rathmines, battle of, 1649.

Ratisbon, Treaty of, 1684; taken by the French, 1809; acquired by Bavaria, 1815.

Ravenna, battle of, 1512.

Reading, taken by the Parliamentarians, 1643.

Rebecca Riots in Wales, 1843.

Reciprocity, Treaty of, with the United States, 1854.

Record Commission, established, 1811; suspended, 1837.

Reform, Parliamentary, first discussed, about 1775 and 1780; publicly agitated, between 1816 and 1819; debated in Parlia-

LITERÆ SEMPER JUCUNDÆ ET UTILES.—LEARNING IS ALWAYS BOTH PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.

DEBILE FUNDAMENTUM TOLLIT OPUS.—A WEAK FOUNDATION DESTROYS THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

ment, 1829 and 1830; Lord John Russell's bill brought forward, March, 1831; finally becomes law, June, 1832.

Reformation, the Great, commenced by Luther, 1517; established in Germany, 1530; commenced in England, 1534; completed, 1559; commenced in Switzerland, 1519; commenced in Scotland, 1523; established, 1560.

Reggio, in Italy, acquired by the Pope, 1521.

Registration of Births, Deaths, &c., systematically commenced in parishes, 1583; general new system established by statute, 1836.

Regium Donum, first granted, 1723; discontinued, 1869.

Reichenbach, Congress of, 1790.

Remonstrance, the, presented to Charles I., 1641.

Remonstrants, of Holland, so called, 1610.

Reniega, battle of, 1521.

Repeal of the Union with Great Britain, agitated in Ireland, from 1834 to 1844.

Restoration of Charles II., May 29, 1660.

Rethel, battle of, 1650.

Revel, taken by the Russians, 1710.

Revolution, the Glorious, epoch of, November 5, 1688.

Rhe, Isle of, unsuccessful expedition against, 1627.

Rheims, Roman Catholic College at, founded, 1580.

Rheinfeld, battle of, 1638.

Rhine, the Confederation of, lasted from 1806 to 1813.

Rhode Island, United States, settled by the British, 1636; chartered, 1663.

Rhodes, held by the Knights Hospitalers, from 1310 to 1522; taken by the Turks, 1522.

Richard I., King of England, born, 1157; in rebellion against his father, Henry II., 1188; succeeds him, September 3, 1189; goes on the Third Crusade, 1190; forced to return, and made prisoner in Austria, 1192; ransomed, and recovers his kingdom, 1194; dies of a wound received at the castle of Chalus, April 6, 1199.

Richard II., King of England, born, 1366; succeeds his grandfather, Edward, III., July 16, 1377; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381; assumes the government, 1388; banishes the Duke of Hereford and the Duke of Norfolk, 1398; deposed, when the former (now Duke of Lancaster) returns, September 30, 1399; murdered in Pontefract Castle, 1400.

Richard III., King of England, born, 1450; regent and guardian of his nephew, Edward V., 1483; usurps the throne, June 26, 1483; defeated and killed at Bosworth Field, by Henry, Earl of Richmond, August 22, 1485.

Richmond, Virginia, battles near, June 1862 and March 1865.

Rifles, invented, before 1700; Enfield rifles brought into use, 1855.

Riga, taken by the Russians, 1710.

Rights, Bill of, becomes law, 1689.

Rimentant, battle of, 1578.

Rimini, taken by the French, 1512.

Riot Act, the, passed, 1715.

Rivoli, battle of, 1797.

Rocasecca, battle of, 1411.

Rochelle, siege of, lasted from 1627 to 1628; Peace of, 1573.

Rocroy, battle of, 1643.

Rohilla War, the, in India, 1774.

Romagna, ceded to the Pope, 1273.

Rome, taken by the Emperor, 1084; taken by the Germans, 1527; taken by the French, 1798 and 1849; made capital of the Kingdom of Italy, 1871.

Roncesvalles, battle of, 778.

Rosas, Bay of, naval battle in, 1809.

Rosbach, battle of, 1757.

Roseberg, battle of, 1382.

Rosenthal, battle of, 1298.

Roses, Wars of the, or between the Houses of York and Lancaster, lasted from 1455 to 1471; Union of the Roses, by the marriage of Henry VII. with the Princess Elizabeth, 1486.

Rosetta, taken by the French, 1798; taken by the British, &c., 1801.

Rosetta Stone, inscription on, leads to the interpretation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, about 1820.

Roskild, Peace of, 1658.

Ross, in Ireland, battle of, 1798.

Rothweil, battle of, 1644.

Rotto Fredo, battle of, 1746.

Rouen, taken by the English, 1419, 1449; taken by the Catholics, 1562; taken by Henry IV., 1593; occupied by Germans, December 1870 to July 1871.

Roumania, Principality of, constituted (Moldavia and Wallachia), 1861.

Roundway Down, battle of, 1643.

Roussillon, acquired by France, 1659; Edict of, 1564.

Rovereda, battle of, 1796.

Royal Academy of Arts, established, 1768.

Royal Astronomical Society, founded, 1831.

Royal Exchange, built, 1567; rebuilt, 1844.

Royal Geographical Society, founded, 1830.

Royal Institution, established, 1800.

Royal Marriage Act, passed, 1772.

Royal Society, founded, 1660; incorporated by royal charter, 1662.

Royal Society of Literature, founded, 1823.

Rugby Grammar School, founded, 1567.

Rugen, Island of, acquired by Prussia, 1815.

Rump, the Long Parliament so called, after 1648; restored, 1659.

Russia, Czars of, Ivan IV. (Basilowitz), the first Czar, 1533; Feodor I., 1584; Boris-Godonof, 1598; Interregnum, 1601; Vassili Chouiski, 1606; Interregnum, 1610; (House of Romanof), Michael Romanof, 1613; Alexis, 1645; Feodor II., 1676; Ivan V. and Peter I., 1682; Peter the Great, alone, 1689; (styles himself Emperor, 1721;) Catharine I., 1725; Peter II., 1727; Anne, 1730; Ivan VI., 1740; Elizabeth, 1741; Peter III., 1762; Catharine II., 1762; Paul, 1796; Alexander I., 1801; Nicholas, 1825; Alexander II., 1855.

Rustchuk, taken by the Russians, 1811 and 1828.

Ruthven, Raid of, 1582 and 1583.

Eye House Plot, the, 1683.

Ryswick, Peace of, 1697.

SADOWA, in Bohemia, battle of, 3d July, 1866.

Safety Lamp, invented, 1815; perfected, 1859.

St Aubin, battle of, 1488.

St Croix, in the West Indies, acquired by Denmark, 1733.

St Denis, battle of, 1678; occupied by Germans, September 1870 to June 1871.

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St Germain en Laye, Treaty of, 1570; Peace of, 1673.

St Helena, Island of, discovered, 1502; settled by the British, 1650.

St Jean de Luz, battle of, 1813.

St Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, founded, 1487.

St Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1333 and 1616.

St Omer, battle of, 1677.

St Quentin, taken by the Duke of Savoy, 1557.

St Sebastian, taken by the French, 1719; taken by the British, 1813; battle of, 1836.

St Vincent, Cape, naval battles off, 1730, 1797.

St Vincent's, in the West Indies, acquired by Britain, 1763.

Salamanca, battle of, 1812.

Saldanha Bay, naval battle of, 1796.

Salic Law, abolished in Austria, 1723; established in Spain, 1713; abolished there, 1830.

Salt, duty on, abolished, 1823.

Samarcand, taken by the Tatars, 1219, 1359; occupied by Russians, 1868.

Sandwich Islands, discovered, 1778.

Santa Cruz, attacked by the British, 1657, 1797.

Santa Fe, taken by the Americans, 1846.

Santa Maura, taken by the Turks, 1715.

Sapienza, naval battle at, 1354.

Saracens. See *Mohammedans*, and the names of Mohammedan Dynasties.

Saragossa, taken by the Castilians, 1118; siege of, 1808, 1869; battle of, 1710.

Saratoga, surrender of the British army at, 1777.

Sarawak, in Borneo, settled by the British, 1846.

Sardinia, acquired by Savoy, 1718; Victor Amadeus II. (Duke of Savoy), the first king, 1720; Charles Emmanuel III., 1730; Victor Amadeus III., 1773; Charles Emmanuel IV., 1796; Victor Emmanuel I., 1802; merged in the kingdom of Italy, 1804; Victor Emmanuel restored, 1814; Charles Felix, 1821; Charles Albert, 1831; Victor Emmanuel II., 1849. See *Savoy* and *Italy*.

Sarno, battle at the, 1640.

Sassanides, Persian dynasty of, overthrown, 651.

Savannah, battle of, 1779.

Savings' Banks, established, regulated by Act of Parliament, 1817; *Post Office*, instituted, 1861.

Savona, naval battle near, 1795; Conference of, 1507.

Savoy, raised to a Duchy, under Amadeus VIII. (the Pacific), 1416; Louis, 1451; Amadeus IX. (the Benevolent), 1465; Philibert (the Hunter), 1472; Charles I. (the Warrior), 1482; Charles II., 1489; Philip II. (Sans Terre), 1496; Philibert II. (le Beau), 1497; Charles III. (the Good), 1504; Emmanuel Philibert, 1553; Charles Emmanuel I., 1580; Victor Amadeus I., 1630; Francis Hyacinth, 1637; Charles Emmanuel II., 1638; Victor Amadeus II., 1675; obtains the crown of Sicily, 1713; exchanges it for that of Sardinia, 1718. See *Sardinia*.

Savoy Conference, London, held 1661.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Dukes of, John Ernest (Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld), 1675; Christian Ernest, 1730; Francis Josiah, 1745; (Saxe-Coburg), Ernest Frederic, 1764; Frederic Francis Antony, 1800; Ernest,

Antony Charles Louis, 1806; Ernest II., 1844; acquires Gotha, 1826.

Saxe-Gotha-Altenberg, Duchy of, lasted from 1603 to 1826.

Saxe-Hildburghausen, Duchy of, founded, 1675.

Saxe-Meiningen, Duchy of, founded, 1675.

Saxe-Weimar, Duchy of, founded, 1554;

Charles Augustus, 1758; takes the title of Grand Duke, 1815; Charles Alexander, 1854.

Saxony, Dukes of, Otho I., 880; Henry I. (the Fowler), 912; Otho II., 936; Hermann Billung, 960; Bernard I., 973; Bernard II., 1010; Otho III., 1062; Magnus, 1073; Lothaire, 1106; Henry (the Proud, of Bavaria), 1136; Henry (the Lion), 1139; (Electors of Saxony), Bernard III., 1180; Albert I., 1212; Albert II., 1260; Rodolf I., 1298; Rodolf II., 1356; Wenceslas, 1370; Rodolf III., 1388; Albert III., 1478; Frederic I. (of Misnia), 1423; Frederic II. (the Good), 1428; Ernest, 1464; Frederic III. (the Wise), 1486; John (the Constant), 1525; John Frederic, 1532; (Collateral ducal line, Albert, 1464; George, 1500; Maurice, 1539; becomes Elector, 1548; Maurice, 1548; Augustus (the Pious), 1553; Christian I., 1586; Christian II., 1591; John George I., 1611; John George II., 1656; John George III., 1680; John George IV., 1691; Frederic Augustus I., 1694; Frederic Augustus II., 1733; Frederic Charles, 1763; Frederic Augustus III., 1763; takes the title of King, as Frederic Augustus I., 1807; Antony Clement, 1827; Frederic Augustus IV., 1836; John, 1854.

Saxons, begin to attack the shores of Britain, about 280; begin to make settlements in Britain, about 450; establish several kingdoms there, before 600; which are united about 925; conquered by the Normans, 1066. See names of Saxon kingdoms and Saxon kings.

Schaffhausen, joins the Swiss Confederation, 1501.

Scheldt, river, navigation of, closed, 1748.

Schellenberg, battle of, 1704.

Schism, the Great, in the Papacy, lasted from 1378 to 1429.

Schleswig, ceded to Denmark, 1720; with Holstein, at war with Denmark, from 1848 to 1851. See *Holstein*.

Schmalcald, League of, 1531.

Schumla, attacked by the Russians, 1828.

Schweidnitz, taken by the Austrians, 1757, 1781; taken by the Prussians, 1759; taken by the French, 1807.

Scinde, acquired by the British, 1844.

Scio, massacre of, 1822.

Scotland, Kings of, Kenneth M'Alpine, 843; Constantine, 863; Aodh and others, 881; Donald, 893; Constantine III., 904; Malcolm I., 944; Indulf, 953; Duff, 961; Culen, 965; Kenneth III., 970; Constantine IV., 995; Kenneth IV. (the Grim), 996; Malcolm II., 1003; Duncan I., 1033; Macbeth, 1039; Lulach, 1056; Malcolm III. (Canmore), 1057; Donald Bane, 1093; Duncan II., 1094; Donald Bane again, 1094; Edgar, 1098; Alexander I., 1107; David I., 1124; Malcolm IV., 1153; William (the Lion), 1164; Alexander II., 1214; Alexander III., 1249; Margaret, 1286; Interregnum, 1290; John Baliol, 1292; Interregnum, 1296; Robert I. (Bruce), 1306; David II. (Bruce), 1329; Robert II. (Stuart), 1371; Robert III., 1390; James I., 1406; James II., 1437; James III., 1460; James IV., 1488; James V., 1513; Mary,

MORS ULTIMA LINEA RERUM EST.—DEATH IS THE END OF ALL THINGS.

QUI METUENS VIVIT, LIBER NON ERIT UNQUAM.—THE TIMID ARE NEVER FREE.

1542; James VI., 1567; becomes king of England as James I., 1603; Union with England, 1707.
Sebastopol, besieged by the British and French, from September 17, 1854, to September 8, 1855; fortifications destroyed, 1856.
Sedgmoor, battle of, 1685.
Selby, battle of, 1644.
Self-denying Ordinance, issued by the Long Parliament, 1645.
Seljuks, Empire of the, in Asia, lasted from about 1000 to 1382.
Sempach, battle of, 1386.
Senef, battle of, 1674.
Senegal, settled by the French, 1626; taken by the British, 1758, 1779, 1809.
Sepoy War (Indian mutiny), lasts from spring 1857 to June 1858.
Septennial duration of Parliaments, fixed by Act of Parliament, 1716.
Serfs, in Denmark, emancipated, 1766; in Prussia, 1702; belonging to the Emperor of Germany, 1781; belonging to the Emperor of Russia, 1842; general emancipation in Russia, commenced, 1858.
Seringapatam, battles of, 1791, 1792; taken by the British, 1799.
Servia, conquered by the Turks, 1459; part of it belongs to Austria, from 1713 to 1739; in a state of insurrection against Turkey, from 1804 to 1814, 1815 to 1825; Milosch, Prince of Servia, 1829; change in the government, 1842.
Settlement, Act of, of the British crown, 1701.
Seven Weeks' War, between Austria and Prussia, June and July 1866.
Seven Years' War, the, lasts from 1756 to 1763.
Seville, Treaty of, 1729; taken by the French, 1809.
Shanghai, in China, taken by the British, 1842.
Shannon, successful combat of, with the Chesapeake, June 1, 1813.
Sheriff Muir, battle of, 1715.
Shetland Islands, acquired by Scotland, 1469.
Ship-money, the impost so called, levied by Charles I., from 1634 to 1640; the trial of Hampden for non-payment of, 1636.
Shrewsbury, battle of, 1403.
Siam, kingdom of, discovered, 1520; in alliance with England, 1684, 1826, and 1856.
Siberia, acquired by Russia, between 1580 and 1660.
Sicilian Vespers, the massacre of the French so called, March 30, 1282.
Sicily, Norman kings of, Roger II., the first king, 1130; William I. (the Wicked), 1154; William II. (the Good), 1166; Tancred, 1189; William III., 1194; (House of Hohenstaufen), Henry (the Emperor), 1194; Frederic I., 1197; Conrad I., 1250; Conrad II. (Conradin), 1254; Manfred, 1258; (House of Anjou), Charles I. (King of Naples), 1266; (House of Aragon), Pedro I. (the Great, king of Aragon), 1282; James, 1285; Interregnum, 1294; Frederic II., 1296; Pedro II., 1337; Louis, 1342; Frederic III. (the Simple), 1355; Mary I., 1377; Mary with Martin (Prince of Aragon), 1391; Martin alone, 1402; Martin (Senior), 1409; Interregnum, 1410; united to Aragon, 1411; united to Naples, 1735 (see *Aragon* and *Naples*); separated from Naples, from 1806 to 1815; insurrection in, 1848 and 1849; incorporated in the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, founded, 1593.
Sidon, bombarded by the British, &c., 1840.
Siena, acquired by Tuscany, 1557.
Sierra Leone, colonized, 1786; acquired by Great Britain, 1807.
Sieverhausen, battle of, 1553.
Sikhs, conquer the Punjaub, 1809; at war with the British, 1845, 1846, and 1848, 1849.
Silesia, acquired by Prussia, 1742 and 1763.
Silistria, taken by the Russians, 1774 and 1829, besieged in vain, from March 28 to June 18, 1854.
Silk manufacture, commenced in England, before 1500.
Sinking Fund, commenced, 1786.
Sinope, the Massacre of, by the Russians, 1853.
Sion College, London, founded, 1622.
Sissek, battle of, 1592.
Six Articles, Law of, continued in force from 1537 to 1547.
Slavery, in the West Indies, &c., abolished, August 1, 1834; in United States, abolished, 1865.
Slave Trade, abolished in England, 1807.
Sloboda, armistice of, 1807.
Sluys, taken by the Spaniards, 1587; taken by the Dutch, 1604; naval battle at, 1340.
Smithfield, New, at London, opened, 1855.
Smolensko, acquired by Russia, 1514 and 1656; taken by the French, 1812.
Smyrna, taken by the Turks, 1416.
Sobraon, battle of, February 10, 1846.
Sohr, battle of, 1745.
Solebay, naval battle of, 1672.
Solferino, battle of, June 24, 1859.
Solway Moss, battle of, 1542.
Somma Riva, battle of, 1848.
Sommershausen, battle of, 1648.
Soncino, battle of, 1431.
Sonderbund, the, of the Catholic Cantons in Switzerland, existed from 1844 to 1847.
Sorbonne, College of the, Paris, founded, 1253.
Sound, dues levied by Denmark at, first enforced, about 1530; the United States refuse to pay, and compound for, 1855; abolished, 1857.
South Australia, made a British Colony, 1836.
South Carolina, settled from Great Britain, 1654; claims the right of nullifying the Acts of Congress, 1832.
South Kensington Museum, opened, 1857.
South Sea Company, started, 1710; extraordinary speculation in shares, and sudden collapse, 1720.
Sovereigns, first coined, 1817.
Spain, kingdom of, formed by the union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand V. (the Catholic) and Isabella, 1479; Charles I. (V. the Emperor), 1516; Philip II., 1556; Philip III., 1598; Philip IV., 1621; Charles II., 1665; (House of Bourbon), Philip V., 1700; Louis, 1724; Philip again, 1724; Ferdinand VI., 1746; Charles III., 1759; Charles IV., 1788; dynasty overthrown, Joseph Napoleon, king, 1808; Bourbon dynasty restored, Ferdinand VII., 1814; Isabella II., 1833; deposed, 1868; Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, accepts the crown, 1870; abdicates, 1873.
Spanish Succession, war of the, lasted from 1701 to 1712.

Spectrum Analysis, discovered, 1860.
Spinning Jenny, invented, 1767.
Spires, burnt by the French, 1683; taken by them, 1792; battles of, 1298, 1703.
Sports, Book of, first published, 1617.
Spurs, the battle of, 1513.
Staffarda, battle of, 1690.
Stamford Bridge, battle of, 1066.
Stamp Duties, first imposed in England, 1671; imposed in the American colonies by Act of Parliament, from 1765 to 1766.
Standard, battle of the, 1138.
Star Chamber, Court of, abolished, 1641.
Steam Engine, invented, 1764; Locomotive, invented, 1830.
Steam Gun, invented, 1824.
Steam Hammer, patented, 1842.
Steam Navies, first formed, 1854.
Steam Vessels, first invented, about 1805; first used in Europe, about 1810; first voyage of, across the Atlantic, 1819; first used in war, 1840 and 1854.
Steenkirk, battle of, 1692.
Stephen, king of England, born, 1105; makes himself king of England, on the death of his uncle, Henry I., December 26, 1135; contests the possession of the crown with the Empress Matilda, from 1136 to 1143; and with her son, afterwards Henry II., 1152, 1153; dies, October 25, 1154.
Stereoscope, the, invented, 1838; the Lenticular stereoscope invented, 1852.
Stereotype printing, first practised in England, about 1790.
Stettin, Treaty of, 1570.
Stirling, battle of, 1297.
Stockholm, Treaties of, 1813, 1855.
Stocking Loom, invented, 1589.
Stolbova, Treaty of, 1617.
Stoney Point, taken by the British, 1779.
Stralsund, taken by the Russians, 1715.
Strasburg, acquired by France, 1684; taken by Germans, September 1870.
Stuhlweissenberg, taken by the Turks, 1543.
Sturm, battle of, 1629.
Suabia, Dukes of, Burchardt, the first Duke, 916; Henry I. (Emperor of Germany), 1039; Otho II., 1045; Otho III., 1047; Rodolph, 1057; Frederic I. (de Buren), 1080; Frederic II. (de Borgne), 1105; Frederic III. (Barbarossa), 1147; Frederic IV. (de Rothenberg, Duke of Franconia), 1152; Interregnum, 1167; Frederic V., 1169; Conrad III. (Duke of Franconia), 1191; Philip, 1196; Frederic VI., 1208; Henry II., 1219; Conrad IV., 1235; Conrad V. (Conradin), 1254; end of the Duchy, 1268.
Submarine Electric Telegraph, the first laid down between England and France, 1850.
Succession, Acts of, passed, 1701, 1708.
Suez, Isthmus of, crossed by a railway, 1858; and by a canal, opened, 1869.
Sugar Cane, cultivation of, introduced in the West Indies, about 1510.
Sumatra, discovered, 1510.
Sunda Islands, discovered, 1511.
Sunday Schools, commenced, about 1780.
Surat, English factory established at, 1600.
Surinam, English settle there, 1640; taken by the British, 1804.
Susa, in Italy, Treaty of, 1629; taken by the French, 1690.
Sussex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom of, lasted from 490 to 690.
Sutlej, battles at the, 1845, 1849.
Suttee, in India, prohibited, 1829.

Swan River, settlements formed there, 1828.
Sweaborg, taken by the Russians, 1808; bombarded by the British, August 5, 1855.
Sweden, Kings of, Olaf Skotkonung, 1000; Edmund Colbrenner, 1026; Edmund Slemme, 1051; Stenkil, 1056; Halstan, 1066; Ingo I. (the Good), 1090; Philip, 1112; Ingo II., 1113; Swerker I., 1129; Eric X., 1150; Charles VII., 1162; Canute, 1168; Swerker II., 1192; Eric XI., 1210; John I., 1220; Eric XII. (le Begue), 1223; Interregnum, 1250; Waldemar, 1251; Magnus I., 1279; Birger, 1290; Magnus II., 1320; Albert, 1365; united with Denmark and Norway, under Margaret, 1387; Eric XIII., 1396; Margaret and Eric, 1397; Christopher III., 1441; Charles VIII., 1448; Sten Sture (administrator), 1470; united with Denmark, under John I. (II.), 1483; Interregnum, S. Sture again, 1502; Swante Nilsson Sture (administrator), 1503; Sten Sture the Younger (administrator), 1512; Gustavus Vasa, 1523; Eric XIV., 1560; John III., 1568; Sigismund (king of Poland), 1592; Charles IX., 1604; Gustavus Adolphus, 1611; Christina, 1633; Charles X. (Gustavus), 1654; Charles XI., 1660; Charles XII., 1697; Ulrica and Frederic, 1719; Frederic alone, 1741; Adolphus Frederic, 1751; Gustavus III., 1771; Gustavus IV., 1792; Charles XIII., 1809; Charles XIV. (John Bernadotte), 1818; Oscar I., 1844; Oscar II., 1873.
Swenka Sound, battle of, 1790.
Switzerland, Confederation first formed, 1308; confederation of thirteen cantons completed, 1513; overthrown by the French, 1798; new Confederation, with twenty-two cantons, organized, 1815; revolution in, 1831.
Syria, conquered by Timour, 1401; under the power of the Mamelukes, from 1771 to 1773.
Szegedin, Peace of, 1444; battle of, 1849.
Szistova, Peace of, 1791.

TABLE-TURNING, tested and exposed by Faraday, 1853.

Taeping Rebellion, in China, lasts, 1850 to 1865.

Taganrog, in the Sea of Azov, taken by British and French, 1855.

Tagliacozzo, battle of, 1268.

Tagliamento, battle at the, 1797.

Taherites, the dynasty of, rule in Persia, from 820 to 875.

Tahiti, island of, discovered, 1767; taken possession of by the French, 1843.

Tailleburg, battle of, 1241.

Talavera, battle of, July 28, 1809.

Tangiers, belongs to Great Britain, from 1662 to 1683; attacked by the French, 1844.

Tannenburg, battle of, 1410.

Tara, battle of, 1798.

Tarbes, battle of, 1814.

Tarifa, acquired by Castile, 1292.

Tarragona, taken by the French, 1811.

Tarsus, taken by the Turks, 1387.

Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, discovered, 1642; settled by the British, 1800.

Taunton, taken by the Royalists, 1643; taken by the Parliamentarians, 1644.

Tea, first brought into Europe, about 1610; first introduced into England, 1660; East India Company's monopoly destroyed, 1833; duty upon, equalized, 1834; reduced, 1857.

Telegraph, or *Semaphore*, first used in France, 1793; introduced into England, 1796. See *Electric Telegraph*.

Telescope, invented, about 1600; Lord Rosse's erected, 1842-45.
Temeswar, taken by the Turks, 1552; taken by the Imperial forces, 1716.
Tenchebray, battle of, 1106.
Teschen, Peace of, 1779.
Test Act, passed, 1673; repealed, 1828.
Testry, battle of, 687.
Teutonic Order, Knights of, settle in Prussia, 1331; the order secularized, and the grand-master made hereditary duke, 1525.
Tewkesbury, battle of, 1471.
Texas, declares itself independent, 1836; joins the United States, and is admitted to the Union, 1846.
Texel, the Dutch fleet taken by the British at, 1799.
Thames Embankment, constructed, 1862-70.
Theatines, the religious order of, founded, 1524.
Thebes, taken by the Turks, 1456.
Thermometer, invented, 1620.
Thessalonica, taken by the Turks, 1430.
Thirty Years' War, the, lasted from 1618 to 1648.
Thirty-Nine Articles, authorized by Queen Elizabeth, 1571.
Thistlewood, conspiracy of, 1820.
Thorn, Treaty of, 1410.
Ticonderoga, taken by the British, 1759; taken by the Americans, 1775.
Tientsin, Treaty of, concluded, 1858; massacre at, 1870.
Ti'sit, Treaty of, 1807.
Tithes, Act for commutations of, passed, 1836.
Tobacco, use of, introduced into England, 1586.
Tobago, in the West Indies, acquired by Great Britain, 1814.
Tolbiac, battle of, 496.
Toledo, taken by the Castilians, 1084.
Tolentino, battle of, 1815; Treaty of, 1797.
Toleration, Act of, passed, 1689.
Tonnage and Poundage, first granted to the king for life, 1415.
Toplitz, Congress at, 1833.
Torgau, League of, 1526; battle of, 1760.
Toro, battle of, 1476.
Toronto, battle of, 1838.
Torpedoes, electrical, introduced, 1855.
Torres Vedras, lines of, held by the British, 1810, 1811.
Tortosa, taken by the French, 1811.
Tory party, rises in England, about 1675; dominant in England, till 1688, between 1702 and 1714, and from 1760 to 1830.
Toulon, naval engagement near, 1744; held by the British, 1793.
Toulouse, battle of, April 10, 1814.
Tournay, taken by the English, 1513; taken by the Imperialists, 1521; taken by the French, 1667, 1792; taken by the British and their allies, 1709; battle of, 1793.
Tours, battle of, 732.
Towton, battle of, 1461.
Trafalgar, naval battle of, October 21, 1805.
Tramways, Street, introduced in England, 1863.
Tranquebar, acquired by Great Britain, 1845.
Traun, battle of, 1809.
Trausnitz, Treaty of, 1325.
Travancore, acquired by Britain, 1809.
Travendahl, Treaty of, 1700.
Travenstadt, battle of, 1706.
Trebia, battle at the, 1799.

Trebizond, Greek empire of, lasted from 1204 to 1461.
Trent, Council of, sat from 1545 to 1547, in 1552, and from 1562 to 1563.
Trentschin, battle of, 1708.
Treves, taken by the Spaniards, 1635; taken by the French, 1673, 1794; acquired by Prussia, 1815.
Treviso, acquired by Venice, 1339; and again, 1388.
Triennial Parliaments, established, 1641; Act repealed, 1664; re-established, 1694; Act repealed, 1716.
Trincomalee, taken by the British, 1795.
Trinidad, in the West Indies, discovered, 1498; acquired by Great Britain, 1802.
Trinity College, Cambridge, founded, 1540.
Trinity College, Dublin, completed, 1593.
Trinity College, Oxford, founded, 1554.
Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1351.
Trinity House, the corporation commenced, 1512; receives its charter, 1685.
Triple Alliance, the first, formed, 1663; a second formed, 1717.
Tripoli, in Africa, attacked by the French, 1685.
Troppau, Congress of, 1820.
Troyes, Treaty of, 1420.
Tsetseen, Treaty of, 1858.
Tuileries, Paris, sacked by the mob at the Revolution, August 10, 1792; burnt by Communists, 1871.
Tunis, taken by the Imperialists, 1573; taken by the Turks, 1574; attacked by the British, 1655; attacked by the French, 1685.
Turin, taken by the French, 1536, 1640; battle of, 1706; capital of kingdom of Italy, 1860-65.
Turkish or Ottoman Empire, Othman, the first emperor or sultan, 1299; Orchan, 1326; Amurath I., 1360; Bajazet I., 1389; Soliman I., 1402; Musa Chelebi, 1410; Mahomed I., 1413; Amurath II., 1421; Mahomed II., 1451; Bajazet II., 1481; Selim I., 1512; Soliman II., 1520; Selim II., 1566; Amurath III., 1574; Mahomed III., 1595; Ahmed I., 1603; Mustafa I., 1617; Osman I., 1618; Mustafa again, 1622; Amurath IV., 1623; Ibrahim, 1640; Mahomed IV., 1649; Soliman IV., 1687; Ahmed II., 1691; Mustafa II., 1695; Ahmed III., 1703; Mahmood I., 1730; Osman II., 1754; Mustafa III., 1757; Abdul Ahmed, 1774; Selim III., 1788; Mustafa IV., 1807; Mahmood II., 1808; Abdul Medjid, 1839; Abdul Aziz, 1861.
Turnhout, battle of, 1597.
Tuscany, Grand Dukes of, Cosmo de' Medici (the Great), 1537; Francis Mary de' Medici, 1574; Ferdinand I. de' Medici, 1587; Cosmo II. de' Medici, 1609; Ferdinand II. de' Medici, 1621; Cosmo III. de' Medici, 1670; John Gaston de' Medici, 1723; Francis II. (of Lorraine), 1737; Peter Leopold (of Austria), 1765; Ferdinand III., 1790; (Kingdom of Etruria), Louis, 1801; Charles Louis, 1803; merged in the kingdom of Italy, 1807; Ferdinand restored, 1814; Leopold IV., 1824; deposed, 1860; the duchy, annexed to Sardinia, in 1860; forms part of the kingdom of Italy in 1861.
Tyler, Wat, insurrection of, 1381.
Tyre, taken by the Crusaders, 1124; taken by the British, Austrians, &c., 1841.
Tyrol, acquired by Austria, 1363; acquired by Bavaria, 1703, 1805; restored to Austria, 1814.
UCLES, battle of, 1108.
Uddewalla, battle of, 1678.

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Ukraine, acquired by Russia, 1667.
Ulm, taken by the Bavarians, 1702; the Austrian army surrenders to the French at, 1805.

Uniformity, Act of, came into operation August 24, 1662.

Union of Scotland with England, accomplished, 1707; of Ireland with Great Britain, 1801.

United Irishmen, the Society so called, organized, 1795.

United Provinces, declare themselves independent, 1581; acknowledged as an independent state, 1609, 1648; conquered by the French, reorganized as the Batavian Republic, 1795; changed into the kingdom of Holland, 1806; again changed into the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1815. See *Belgium*.

United States, the first union of the colonies formed, 1774; Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776; independence recognized, 1778, 1783; the constitution framed, 1787; Washington, the first President, 1789; John Adams, 1797; Thomas Jefferson, 1801; James Madison, 1809; James Monroe, 1817; John Quincy Adams, 1825; General Jackson, 1829; Martin Van Buren, 1837; General Harrison, 1841; John Tyler, Vice-President, 1841; James Polk, 1845; General Zachary Taylor, 1849; Millard Fillmore, Vice-President, 1850; General Franklin Pierce, 1853; James Buchanan, 1857; Abraham Lincoln, 1861; Andrew Johnson, 1865; Ulysses S. Grant, 1869. See *Confederate States of America*.

Universities, Principal Foreign ones founded, Abo, 1640; Aix, 1409; Alcalá, 1499 and 1517; Altorf, 1579; Angers, 1378; Avignon, 1303; Basle, 1459; Bamberg, 1585; Barcelona, 1440; Berlin, 1809; Bologna, 800 and 1312; Bonn, 1818; Bordeaux, 1475; Bourges, 1240, 1453, and 1665; Breslau, 1702; Brown University (Rhode Island, U. S.), 1822; Cahors, 1322; Cambridge (Harvard), U. S. 1650 and 1692; Coimbra, 1290 and 1541; Copenhagen, 1497 and 1539; Cracow, 1364; Christiana, 1812; Dijon, 1722; Douai, 1565 and 1575; Düsseldorf, 1806; Elbing, 1542; Evora, 1579; Florence, 1546; France, 1808; Frankfurt, 1506; Friburg, 1460; Geneva, 1365; Giessen, 1607; Göttingen, 1737; Glatz, 1585; Granada, 1537; Halle, 1694; Heidelberg, 1346; Ilberda, 1420; Ingoldstadt, 1410; Innsbruck, 1677; Jena, 1548; Kiel, 1665 and 1669; Königsberg, 1544; Leipzig, 1408; Leyden, 1576; Lisbon, 1290; Louvaine, 1425; Lunéville, 1698; Marburg, 1526; Modena, 1773; Moscow, 1754; Munich, 1827; Nantz, 1460; Naples, 1225 and 1240; Orleans, 1312; Ossuna, 1548; Oviedo, 1536; Paderborn, 1592; Padua, 1179, 1221, and 1471; Palermo, 1585; Paris, 1101 and 1380; Parma, 1599; Pavia, 1361; Perugia, 1307; Petersburg, 1747; Pisa, 1471 and 1560; Prague, 1348, 1402, and 1418; Reggio, 1752; Rheims, 1547; Rome, 1303; Salamanca, 1200, 1250, and 1340; Salzburg, 1623; Saragossa, 1474; Seville, 1531; Sienna, 1387; Strasburg, 1538; Toledo, 1475; Tortosa, 1540; Tübingen, 1477; Turin, 1405; Upsal, 1477 and 1595; Utrecht, 1636; Valence, 1452, 1470, and 1585; Valladolid, 1846; Vienna, 1237 and 1365; Warsaw, 1817; Wilna, 1578; Wittenburg, 1502 and 1517; Wurtzburg, 1408.

University College, London, founded, 1828.

University College, Oxford, founded, 1247.

University College of Wales, opened, 1872.

Unkiar Skelessi, Treaty of, 1833.

Urbino, in Italy, acquired by the Papal power, 1626.

Uruguay, in South America, Republic of, founded, 1828.

Ushant, naval battles off, 1778, 1794.

Utah, in the United States, colonized by the Mormons, 1850.

Utrecht, Treaty of, 1713; Union of, 1579.

Uttoxeter, battle of, 1648.

Uxbridge, Treaty attempted at, 1645.

VACCINATION, introduced, 1799.

Valais, the, joins Switzerland, 1529.

Valencay, Treaty of, 1813.

Valencia, acquired by Aragon, 1238; taken by the British, 1705; taken by the French, 1812.

Valenciennes, taken by the French, 1677, 1794.

Valmy, battle of, 1792.

Valteline, the, acquired by Austria, 1648.

Vancouver's Island, discovered, 1793.

Van Diemen's Land. See *Tasmania*.

Varna, battle of, 1444; taken by the Russians, 1828; occupied by the allies, 1854.

Vatican, Council of the, held, 1869-70.

Vatican Library, commenced about 1450.

Vaucelles, Treaty of, 1556.

Vaud, Canton of, annexed to Switzerland, 1536.

Vavrio, battle of, 1324.

Vellore, in India, the mutiny at, 1806.

Venaissin, the, acquired by France, 1791.

Vendée La, war of, from 1791 to 1796.

Venezuela, in S. America, republic formed, 1831.

Venice, Doges of, Paolo Lucio Anafesto, 697; Marco Tegliano, 717; Orso Ipato, 726; Maestri de Cavalieri replace the Doges, from 737 to 741; Theodoto Ipato, 742; Galadi Malamocco, 755; Domenico Monegario, 756; Mauricio Galbajo, 764; Giovanni Galbajo, 787; Obelerio Antenorio, 804; Angelo Participazio, 811; Giustiniani Participazio, 827; Giovanni Participazio I., 829; Pietro Tradonico, 837; Orso Participazio I., 864; Giovanni Participazio II., 881; Pietro Candiano I., 887; Pietro Tribuno, 888; Orso Participazio II., 912; Pietro Candiano II., 932; Pietro Badoardo, 939; Pietro Candiano III., 942; Pietro Candiano IV., 959; Pietro Orseolo I., 976; Vitale Candiano, 978; Tribuno Memmo, 979; Pietro Orseolo II., 991; Ottone Orseolo, 1009; Pietro Barbolano, 1026; Domenico Flapanaco, 1032; Domenico Contarini I., 1043; Domenico Silvio, 1071; Vitale Faliero, 1084; Vitale Micheli I., 1096; Ordelafo Faliero, 1102; Domenico Micheli, 1117; Pietro Polani, 1130; Domenico Morosini, 1148; Vitale Micheli II., 1156; Sebastiano Ziani, 1173; Orso Mastropiero, 1179; Enrico Dandolo, 1192; Pietro Ziani, 1205; Giacomo Tiepolo, 1229; Manico Morosini, 1249; Raniero Zeno, 1252; Lorenzo Tiepolo, 1268; Giacomo Contarini, 1275; Giovanni Dandolo, 1279; Pietro

Gradenigo, 1289; Marino Giorgi, 1311; Giovanni Sorazo, 1311; Francesco Dandolo, 1328; Bartolommeo Gradenigo, 1339; Andrea Dandolo, 1343; Marino Faliero, 1354; Giovanni Gradenigo, 1355; Giovanni Dolfi, 1356; Lorenzo Celsi, 1361; Marco Cornaro, 1365; Andrea Contarini, 1367; Michele Morosini, 1382; Antonio Veniero, 1382; Michele Steno, 1400; Tomaso Mocenigo, 1414; Francesco Foscari, 1423; Pasquale Malipiero, 1457; Cristoforo Moro, 1462; Niccolo Trono, 1471; Niccolo Marcello, 1473; Pietro Mocenigo, 1474; Andrea Vendramio, 1476; Giovanni Mocenigo, 1478; Marco Barbarigo, 1485; Agostino Barbarigo, 1486; Leonardo Loredano, 1501; Antonio Grimani, 1521; Andrea Gritti, 1523; Pietro Lando, 1539; Francesco Donati, 1545; Marco Antonio Trevisano, 1553; Francesco Vimiero, 1554; Lorenzo Priuli, 1556; Girolamo Priuli, 1559; Pietro Loredano, 1567; Luigi Mocenigo, 1570; Sebastiano Veniero, 1577; Niccolo da Ponte, 1578; Pasquale Cicogna, 1585; Memmo Grimani, 1595; Leonardo Donato, 1606; Marco Antonio Memmo, 1612; Giovanni Bembo, 1615; Niccolo Donato, 1618; Antonio Priuli, 1618; Francesco Contarini, 1630; Giovanni Cornaro I., 1624; Niccolo Contarini, 1630; Francesco Erizzo, 1631; Francesco Molino, 1646; Carlo Contarini, 1655; Francesco Cornaro, 1656; Bertucci Valiero, 1656; Giovanni Pesaro, 1658; Domenico Contarini II., 1659; Niccolo Sagredo, 1675; Luigi Contarini, 1676; Marco Antonio Giustiniani, 1684; Francesco Morosini, 1688; Silvestro Valiero, 1694; Alvise Mocenigo I., 1700; Giovanni Cornaro II., 1709; Alviano Sebastiano Mocenigo, 1722; Carlo Ruzzini, 1723; Luigi Pisani, 1735; Pietro Grimani, 1741; Marco Foscari, 1762; Alvise Mocenigo II., 1763; Paolo Reinieri, 1779; Luigi Manin, 1789; conquered by the French and ceded to Austria, 1797; forms part of the kingdom of Italy, 1806; finally ceded to Austria, 1814; taken by the Austrians, 1849; forms part of the Italian confederation by treaty of Villafranca, 1859; ceded to Napoleon III., 1866, and incorporated in the kingdom of Italy.

Venloo, taken by the Allies, 1702.

Vera Cruz, taken by the French, 1828; taken by the Americans, 1847.

Verdun, taken by the French, 1552; taken by the Prussians, 1792; by Germans, 1870.

Vermont, in the United States, admitted into the Union, 1791.

Verneuil, battle of, 1424.

Verona, battles of, 1799 and 1848; Congress of, 1822.

Versailles, Treaty of, 1723; another, 1871.

Vervins, Treaty of, 1598.

Viborg, naval battle of, 1790.

Vicenza, battle of, 1513; ceded to Austria, 1797 and 1814.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, and the colonies and dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, born, 1819; succeeds her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, February 10, 1840; visits Louis Philippe, at Chateau d'Eu, 1843 and 1845; visits Germany, 1845; visits the Emperor Napoleon at Paris, 1855; and at Cherbourg, 1858; proclaimed Queen of India, 1858; death of the Prince Consort, December 14, 1861.

Victoria, in Australia, colony organized, 1850.

Victoria Cross, for personal bravery, first given, 1856.

Vienna, Treaties of, 1606, 1725, 1731, 1740, 1814, and 1815; taken by the Hungarians, 1485; by the French, 1809; besieged by the Turks, 1683; insurrection at, and bombardment of, 1849.

Vigo, taken by the British, 1702.

Villafranca, Treaty of, 1859.

Villafranca, in Sardinian States, made a shipping station by Russia, 1858.

Villafranca, in Portugal, battle of, 1812.

Villa Hermosa, battle of, 1689.

Villa Viciosa, battles of, 1665, 1710.

Vimiera, battle of, August 21, 1808.

Vimori, battle of, 1587.

Vincent, St., naval battle of, 1797.

Vinegar Hill, battle of, 1798.

Virginia, colonized by the English, about 1580 and 1606.

Visigothic kingdom in Spain, overthrown by the Mohammedans, 711.

Viterbo, Treaty of, 1267.

Vittoria, battle of, June 21, 1813.

Vougle, battle of, 507.

WADHAM COLLEGE, Oxford, founded, 1613.

Wagram, battle of, 1809.

Wakefield, battle of, 1460.

Walcheren, the unsuccessful expedition to, 1809.

Waldenses, persecutions of, before 1200; about 1550, 1650; from 1685 to 1690.

Wales, tributary to the English kings, from 900; subjugated, 1283; incorporated with England, 1536.

Wales, Prince of, title first bestowed on the son of Edward I. (afterwards Edward II.), 1284.

Wallachia, conquered by the Turks, 1526. See *Roumania*.

Walter Press, constructed, 1863-66.

Warsaw, ceded to Russia, 1795; erected into a duchy by Napoleon, 1806; acquired by Russia, 1815; taken by the Russians, 1831.

Washington, in the United States, built as the federal city, 1791; taken by the British, 1814; Treaty of, 1871.

Watches, invented, before 1400.

Waterloo, battle of, June 18, 1815.

Wavre, battle of, June 16, 1815.

Weinsberg, battle of, 1140.

Weisenburg, battle of, 1479.

Welau, Treaty of, 1657.

Wertingen, battle of, 1805.

Wesleyans, separated from the Church of England, about 1737.

Wessex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom of, founded, 519; becomes the dominant state of the Heptarchy, under Egbert, 823.

West Australia, colony of, organized, 1828.

West, Empire of the, overthrown by Odoacer, 476.

Westminster School, founded, 1560.

Westphalia, Peace of, 1648; kingdom of, lasted from 1807 to 1813.

Wexford, taken by the English, 1169, 1798.

Whigs, name first given to the opposition party under Charles II., about 1675; the dominant party in England, from 1688 to 1710; from 1714 to 1760; and after 1830.

White Plains, battle of, 1776.

Widdin, taken by the Imperialists, 1689.

Wiesloch, battle of, 1622.

William I. (the Conqueror), king of England, &c., born, 1027; succeeds his father, Robert, as Duke of Normandy, 1035; defeats Harold at Hastings, and acquires the kingdom of England, October 14, 1066; completes

DULCE EST DESIPERE IN LOCO.—IT IS PLEASANT TO RELAX AT THE PROPER SEASON.

the conquest of the country, 1071; at war with France, from 1075 to 1077; Domesday Book compiled, between 1080 and 1086; at war with France, 1087; dies, September 9, 1087.

William II. (Rufus), king of England, &c., born, 1057; succeeds his father, William I., September 26, 1087; at war with his brother Robert of Normandy, 1090, 1091, 1094; killed in the New Forest, August 2, 1100.

William III., king of Great Britain, &c., born, 1650; elected Stadtholder of the United Provinces, 1672; marries Mary, daughter of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), 1677; lands at Torbay, November 5, 1688; receives the crown of England as joint sovereign with Mary II., February 12, 1689; the Bill of Rights, 1689; conducts the war in Ireland against James II., 1690; at war with France, from 1690 to 1697; at war with Denmark, 1700; at war with France, 1701; dies, March 8, 1702.

William IV., king of Great Britain, &c., born, 1765; enters the navy, 1779; Admiral of the Fleet, 1811; Lord High Admiral, 1827, 1828; succeeds his brother George IV., June 26, 1830; the Reform Bill receives the royal assent, 1832; Slavery abolished, August 1, 1834; Municipal Reform effected, 1835; dies, June 20, 1837.

Wilna, Treaty of, 1656.

Wimpfen, battle of, 1622.

Winchester, Statute of, 1284.

Winchester College, founded, 1378.

Window Tax, imposed, 1695; abolished, 1850.

Wurtemberg, Dukes and Kings of, Eberhard I. (the Bearded), first Duke, 1457; Eberhard II. (le Jeune), 1496; Ulric, 1498;

Christopher (the Pacific), 1550; Louis, 1568; Frederic I., 1594; John Frederic, 1608; Eberhard III., 1628; William Louis, 1674; Eberhard Louis, 1677; Charles Alexander, 1733; Charles Eugene, 1737; Louis Eugene, 1793; Frederic Eugene, 1795; Frederic II., 1797; made king, 1806; William, 1816; Charles, 1864.

Wisconsin, in the United States, joins the Union, 1846.

Wismar, Treaty of, 1636.

Wittstock, battle of, 1636.

Witzen, battle of, 1589.

Woollen manufactory, introduced into England, 1331.

Worcester, battle of, September 3, 1651.

Worcester College, Oxford, 1714.

Worms, Diet of, 1521.

Wurtchen, battle of, 1813.

Wurzburg, battle of, 1796; acquired by Bavaria, 1803, 1815; Grand Duchy of, lasts from 1806 to 1813.

Wyat's rebellion suppressed, 1554.

XERES, battle of, 711.

YANDABOO, Treaty of, 1826.

Yermuk, battle of, 636.

York, taken by the Lancastrians, 1460; taken by the Parliamentarians, 1644.

ZAGRAB, battle of, 1292.

Zalacca, battle of, 1086.

Zanzibar, in Africa, discovered, 1503.

Zara, taken by the Crusaders, 1202.

Zollverein, the, commenced, 1819.

Zorndorf, battle of, 1758.

Zulichau, battle of, 1759.

Zutphen, battle of, 1586.

Zuyder Zee, formed, 1231.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1875.

	Correspondence with 1875.	Abbreviations.
Julian Period,	6538	Jul. Per.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account),	7383	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account),	7377	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account), began Sept. 12, 1874,	5635	A.M.
Era of Abraham, 4th month of	3888	Ær. Abr.
Roman Year,	2628	A.U.C.
Era of Nabonassar, Pharnuti	2623	Ær. Nab.
Seleucides, or Grecian, Audynæus	2186	Ær. Seleuc.
Era of Tyre, Audynæus	2000	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek), Audynæus	1923	Cæs. Ant.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars,	1913	A. Cæs.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs,	1591	Ær. Diocl.
Hegira,	1292	A.H.
Armenian comm'n year,	1324	An. Arm.
Persian Era of Yezdejerd III. (Parsee account),	1244	An. Pers.
Caliyug, Poos or Margaly	4976	Cal.
Vikramaditya, Ditto	1931	Samvat.
Salivahana, Ditto	1797	Saca.
Bengalee, Ditto	1281	Beng. Sen.

SPERAT INFESTIS, METUIT SECUNDIS.—HOPE IN ADVERSITY, FEAR IN PROSPERITY.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

WITH

THE FAMILY MOTTOES AND TRANSLATIONS.

** Titles with (**) prefixed are those of *Peers of the United Kingdom*; (*) prefixed signifies *Peer of England*, or of *Great Britain*; (†) *Peer of Scotland*; (‡) *Peer of Ireland*. The family names are printed in *Italics*. But when no family name is appended, it is the same as the title.

The titles of courtesy borne by the eldest sons of peers are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The dates affixed to the various titles are those of their creation.

VIRESCIT VULNERE VIRTUS.—VIRTUE WHEN WOUNDED FLOURISHES.

- * **ABERCORN** (*Hamilton*) M. 1790, † B. Paisley, 1587, B. Abercorn, 1603, B. Hamilton, &c., 1606, † B. Strabane, 1617, B. Mountcastle, V. Strabane, 1701, * V. HAMILTON, 1786. *Sola nobilitas virtus*. Virtue is the only nobility.
- * **ABERCROMBY**, B. 1801. *Vive ut vivas*. Live that thou mayest live.
- † **ABERDEEN** (*Hamilton-Gordon*) E.; B. HADDO, &c., 1682, ** Gordon, 1814. *Ne nimium*. Not too much.
- * **ABERGAVERN** (*Nevill*) E. 1784, B. Bergavenny, 1392, V. NEVILL, 1734. *Ne vile velis*. Wish nothing base.
- * **ABINGDON** (*Montagu-Bertie*) E. 1682, B. NORREYS, &c., 1572. *Virtus ariete fortior*. Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.
- * **ABINGER** (*Scarlett*) B. 1835. *Suis stat viribus*. He stands by his own strength.
- † **ACTON**, B. 1869.
- * **AILESBURY** (*Brudenell-Bruce*) M. and E. 1821, B. Bruce, 1746, E. Ailesbury, 1776, V. Savernake, E. BRUCE, 1821. *Think and thank*.
- ** **AILSA** (*Kennedy*) M. 1831, † B. Kennedy, 1452, E. CASSILIS, 1502, ** B. Ailsa, 1806. *Avisc la fin*. Consider the end.
- † **AIRLIE**, ALYTH, and LINTRATHEN (*Ogilvy*) E. 1639, B. OGILVY, 1491. *A fin*. To the end.
- * **ALBEMARLE** (*Keppel*) E.; V. BURY, B. Ashford, 1696. *Ne cede malis*. Yield not to misfortunes.
- † **ALDBOROUGH** (*Stratford*) E. 1777, B. Baltinglass, 1763, V. Aldborough, V. AMIENS, 1776. *Virtuti nihil obstat et armis*. Nothing withstands valour and arms.
- * **AMHERST**, E. 1826, B. 1788, V. HOLMESDALE, 1826. *Constantia et virtute*. By constancy and valour.
- * **ANGLESEY** (*Paget*) M. 1815, B. Paget, 1566, E. UXBRIDGE, 1784. *Per il suo contrario*. By its opposite.
- ** **ANNALY** (*White*) B. 1863. *Vi et virtute*. By force and virtue.
- † **ANNESLEY**, E. 1789; B. 1758, V. GLEAWLY, 1766. *Virtutis amore*. Through love of virtue.
- † **ANTRIM** (*M'Donnell*) E.; V. DUNLUCE, 1785. *Sero sed serio*. Late, but in earnest.
- † **ARBUTHNOTT**, V.; B. Inverbervie, 1641. *Laus Deo*. Praise be to God.
- † **ARGYLL** (*Campbell*) D. M. and E. 1701, B. Campbell, 1445, E. Argyll, 1457, Mc Kintyre and LORN, E. Campbell, &c., V. Lochow, &c., 1701, ** B. Sundridge, 1766,

- ** B. Hamilton, 1776. *Vix ea nostra voco*. I scarcely call these things my own.
- † **ARRAN** (*Gore*) E. 1762, B. Saunders, V. SUDLEY, 1758. *In hoc signo vinces*. Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
- * **ARUNDELL**, B. 1605. *Deo data*. Given by God.
- † **ASHBROOK** (*Flower*) V. 1751, B. Castle Durrow, 1733. *Mens conscia recti*. A mind conscious of rectitude.
- * **ASHBURNHAM**, E. 1730, B. 1689, V. St ASAPH, 1730. *Lc roy et l'estat*. The king and the state.
- * **ASHBURTON** (*Baring*) B. 1835. *Virtus in arduis*. Valour in difficulties.
- † **ASHTOWN** (*Trench*) B. 1800. *Virtutis fortuna comes*. Success is the companion of valour.
- ** **ATHLUMNEY** (*Somerville*) B.; B. MEREDITH, 1863. *Crains Dicu tant que tu viveras*. Fear God as long as you live.
- † **ATHOLL** (*Murray*) D. M. and E.; M. TULLIBARDINE, 1703, B. Murray, 1604, E. Tullibardine, 1606, E. Atholl, 1628, M. 1676, * B. Strange, 1628, E. Strange, &c., 1786, ** B. Glenlyon, 1821. *Furth, fortune, and fill the fetters*.
- * **AUCKLAND** (*Eden*) B. 1793, † B. 1789. *Si sit prudentia*. If there be prudence.
- * **AUDLEY** (*Thicknesse-Touchet*) B. 1313. *Je le tiens*. I hold it.
- * **AVELAND** (*Heathcote*) B. 1856. *Habere et dispertire*. To have and to share with others.
- † **AVONMORE** (*Felverton*) V. 1800, B. Yelverton, 1795. *Renascentur*. They will be born again.
- * **AYLESFORD** (*Finch*) E. 1714, B. GUERNSEY, 1703. *Aperto vivere voto*. To live without a wish concealed.
- † **AYLMER**, B. 1718. *Steady*.
- * **BAGOT**, B. 1780. *Antiquum obtinens*. Possessing antiquity.
- * **BALFOUR** of **BURLEIGH** (*Bruce*) B. restored, 1869. *Omne solum forti patria*. Every land is a country to the brave.
- Fuimus*. We have been.
- † **BANDON** (*Bernard*) E. 1800, B. 1793, V. 1795, V. BERNARD, 1800. *Virtus probata florebit*. Tried virtue will flourish.
- † **BANGOR** (*Ward*) V. 1781, B. 1770. *Sub cruce salus*. Salvation under the cross.
- † **BANTRY** (*White*) E. 1816, B. 1797, V. 1800, V. BEARHAVEN, 1816. *The noblest motive is the public good*.
- † **BARRINGTON**, V. and B. 1720. *Honesta quam splendida*. Honest rather than splendid things.

FRANGAS NON FLECTES.—YOU MAY BREAK BUT NOT BEND ME.

Peerage of the United Kingdom.

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AQUILA NON CAPTAT MUSCAS.—THE EAGLE DOES NOT CATCH AT FLIES.

- * BATEMAN (*Hanbury*) B. 1837. *Nec prece, nec pretio*. Neither by entreaty nor by reward.
- * BATH (*Thynne*) M. 1789, B. Thynne, V. WEYMOUTH, 1682. *J'ai bonne cause*. I have good cause.
- * BATHURST, E. 1772, B. 1711, B. APSLEY, 1771. *Tien ta foy*. Keep thy faith.
- * BEAUCHAMP (*Lygon*) E. 1815, B. 1806, V. ELMLEY, 1815. *Ex fide fortis*. Strong through faith.
- * BEAUFORT (*Somerset*) D. 1632, B. de Bottetourt, 1307, B. Herbert, 1506, E. WORCESTER, 1514, M. 1642. *Mutare vel timere sperno*. I scorn to change or to fear.
- * BEAUMONT (*Stapleton*) B. 1309. *Mieux sera*. Better will be.
- * BEDFORD (*Russell*) D. and E. 1694, B. Russell, 1539, E. Bedford, 1550, M. TAVISTOCK, 1694, B. Howland, 1695. *Che sara, sara*. What will be, will be.
- * BELLEW, B. 1848. *Tout d'en haut*. All from above.
- † BELMORE (*Lowry-Corry*) E. 1797, B. 1781, V. 1789. *Virtus semper viridis*. Virtue is ever verdant.
- ** BELPER (*Strutt*) B. 1856. *Propositi tenax*. Steadfast of purpose.
- * BERKELEY, E. 1769, B. 1295, M. Mowbray, &c., V. DURSLEY, 1769. *Dieu avec nous*. God with us.
- * BERNERS (*Wilson*) B. 1459. *Le bon temps viendra*. The good time will come.
- * BERWICK (*Noel-Hill*) B. 1784. *Qui uti scit, ei bona*. Things are good to him who knows their use.
- † BESSBOROUGH (*Ponsonby*) E. 1739, B. 1721, V. DUNCANNON, 1722, ** B. Ponsonby, 1749, ** B. Duncannon, 1834. *Pro rege, lege, grege*. For the king, the law, the people.
- * BEVERLEY (*Percy*) E. 1790, B. LOVAINE, 1784. *Esperance en Dieu*. Hope in God.
- ** BLACKFORD (*Rogers*) B. 1871. *Nos nostraque Deo*. We and ours for God.
- † BLANTYRE (*Stuart*) B. 1606. *Sola juvat virtus*. Virtue alone delights.
- † BLAYNEY, B. 1621. *Integra mens augustissima possessio*. An honest mind is the most august possession.
- * BLOOMFIELD, B. 1825. *Fortes fortuna juvat*. Fortune favours the brave.
- * BOLINGBROKE and ST JOHN (*St John*) V.; B. St John, 1712, V. 1716. *Nec querere, nec spernere honorem*. Neither to seek, nor to despise honour.
- * BOLTON (*Orde-Powlett*) B. 1797. *Ayez loyauté*. Love loyalty.
- * BORTHWICK, B. revived, 1870. *Qui conducit*. He who guides.
- * BOSTON (*Irby*) B. 1761. *Honor fidelitatis præmium*. Honour is the reward of fidelity.
- † BOYNE (*Russell*) V. 1717, B. Hamilton, 1715. *Nec timeo nec sperno*. I neither fear nor despise.
- * BRADFORD (*Bridgeman*) E. 1815, B. 1794, V. NEWPORT, 1815. *Nec timere, nec timide*. Neither rashly, nor timidly.
- * BRAYBROOKE (*Neville*) B. 1783. *Ne vile velis*. Wish nothing base.
- ** BREADALBANE (*Campbell*) M. 1831, † E. Breadalbane and Holland, V. Campbell and B. Breadalbane, &c., 1677, ** B. Breadalbane, 1806, E. ORMELIE, 1831. *Follow me*.
- * BRIDPORT (*Hood*) B. 1794. *Steady*.

- * BRISTOL (*Hervey*) M. and E. 1826, B. Hervey, 1703, E. Bristol, 1714, E. JERMYN, 1826. *Je n'oublieray jamais*. I will never forget.
- * BROUGHAM and VAUX (*Brougham*) B. 1830. *Pro rege, lege, grege*. For the king, the law, the people.
- † BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY (*Montagu-Douglas-Scott*) D. 1673, 1681, B. Scott, 1606, E. Buccleuch, 1619, E. Drumlanrig, &c., and DALKEITH, M. Dumfriesshire, &c., 1682, * E. Doncaster, Tyndale, 1662. *Amo*. I love.
- † BUCHAN (*Erskine*) E. 1469, B. CARDROSS, 1696. *Judge nought*.
- ** BUCKHURST (*Sackville*) B. 1864. *Aut nunquam tentes aut perfice*. Either never try, or do what you attempt.
- ** BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS (*Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville*) D. and M. 1822, V. B. Cobham, 1718, E. Temple, 1749, M. Buckingham, 1784, † E. Nugent, 1776. *Templa quam dilecta!* Temples, how beloved!
- * BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (*Hobart*) E. 1746, B. HOBART, 1723. *Auctor pretiosa facit*. The giver makes things precious.
- ** BURDETT-COUTTS, Baroness, 1871.
- * BUTE (*Crichton-Stuart*) M. 1796, † B. Crichton, 1485, V. Ayr, 1622, E. Dumfries, &c., 1633, E. Bute, 1703, * B. MOUNTSTUART, 1761, B. Cardiff, 1766, V. Mountjoy, E. Windsor, 1796. *Avito viret honore*. He flourishes with ancestral honours.
- * BYRON, B. 1643. *Crede Byron*. Trust Byron.
- * CADOGAN, E. 1800, B. 1718, V. CHELSEA, 1800, B. Oakley, 1831. *Qui invidet minor est*. He who envies is inferior.
- * CAIRNS, B. 1867. *Effloresco*. I blossom.
- † CAITHNESS (*Sinclair*) E.; B. BERRIE-DALE, 1455. *Commit thy work to God*.
- † CALEDON (*Alexander*) E. 1800, B. 1790, V. ALEXANDER, 1797. *Per mare, per terras*. By sea and land.
- † CALTHORPE (*Gough-Calthorpe*) B. 1796. *Gradu diverso, via una*. By different steps, but one way.
- ** CAMBRIDGE, D.; E. Tipperary, B. Culloden, 1801.
- * CAMDEN (*Pratt*) M. 1812, B. 1765, E.; V. Bayham, 1786, E. BRECKNOCK, 1812. *Judicium parium aut lex terræ*. The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.
- * CAMOYS (*Stonor*) B. 1383.
- * CAMPBELL, B. 1841. *Audacter et aperte*. Boldly and openly.
- * CAMPERDOWN (*Duncan-Haldane*) E. 1831, V. and B. DUNCAN, 1797. *Disce pati*. *Secundis dubisque rectus*. Learn to suffer. Upright both in prosperity and in adversity.
- * CANTERBURY (*Manners-Sutton*) V. 1835. *Pour y parvenir*. To attain.
- † CARBERY (*Evans-Freke*) B. 1715. *Libertas*. Liberty.
- * CARDIGAN (*Brudenell*) E. 1661, B. BRUDENELL, 1627. *En grace affie*. On grace depend.
- † CAREW, B. 1834, ** 1838. *Nil admirari*. Not to admire.
- * CARLISLE (*Howard*) E.; V. Howard of MORPETH, B. Dacre, 1661. *Volon non valeo*. I wish, but cannot.
- * CARNARVON (*Herbert*) E. 1793, B. PORCHESTER, 1780. *Un je servirai*. One will I serve.
- † CARNWATH (*Dalzell*) E. 1639, B. DALZELL, 1628. *I dare*.

VIRTUS SUB CRUCE CRESCIT.—VIRTUE INCREASES UNDER THE CROSS.

- † CARRICK (Butler) E. 1748, V. IKERRIN, 1629. *Soyez ferme. Be firm.*
 • CARRINGTON (Smith) B. 1797, † 1796. *Tenax et fidelis. Persevering and faithful.*
 † CARYSFORT (Proby) E. 1789, B. 1752, ** 1801. *Manus hæc inimica tyrannis. This hand is hostile to tyrants.*
 † CASTLEMAINE (Handcock) B. 1812. *Vigilate et orate. Watch and pray.*
 † CASTLE-STUART (Stuart) E. 1800, B. 1619, V. STUART, 1793. *Forward.*
 • CASTLETOWN (Fitz-Patrick) B. 1869. *Fortis sub forte fatiscet. The brave will sink beneath the brave.*
 • CATHCART, E. 1814, † B. 1447, V. and B. GREENOCK, 1807. *I hope to speed.*
 † CAVAN (Lambart) E. and B.; V. KILCOURSIE, &c., 1647, B. Cavan, 1617. *Ut quocunque paratus. Prepared on every side.*
 • CAWDOR (Campbell) E.; V. EMLYN, 1827, B. Cawdor, 1796. *Be mindful.*
 † CHARLEMONT (Caulfeild) E. 1763, B. CAULFEILD, 1620, V. 1665, ** B. Charlemont, 1837. *Deo duce, ferro comitante. God being my guide, my sword, my companion.*
 † CHARLEVILLE (Bury) E. 1806, B. TULLAMORE, 1797, V. Charleville, 1800. *Virtus sub cruce crescit. Virtue increases under the cross.*
 • CHELMSFORD (Thesiger) B. 1858. *Spes et fortuna. Hope and fortune.*
 • CHESHAM (Cavendish) B. 1858. *Cavendo tutus. Safe by caution.*
 • CHESTERFIELD (Stanhope) E. 1628, B. STANHOPE, 1616. *A Deo et rege. From God and the king.*
 † CHETWYND, V.; B. Rathdowne, 1717. *Probitas verus honor. Probity is true honour.*
 • CHICHESTER (Pelham) E. 1811, B. PELHAM, 1762. *Vincit amor patriæ. The love of country prevails.*
 • CHOLMONDELEY, M. and E. 1815, B. 1689, E. ROCKSAVAGE, V. Malpas, 1706, B. Newburgh, 1716, † V. Cholmondeley, 1661, B. Newburgh, 1714. *Cassiditissima virtus. Virtue is the safest helmet.*
 • CHURCHILL (Spencer) B. 1815. *Dieu defend le droit! God defend the right!*
 • CHURSTON (Farde-Buller) B. 1858. *Aquila non captat muscas. The eagle does not catch at flies.*
 † CLANCARTY (Le Poer-Trench) E. 1803, B. Kilconnel, 1797, V. DUNLO, 1801, ** B. Trench, 1815, V. Clancarty, 1824. *Consilio et prudentia. By counsel and prudence.*
 † CLANMORRIS (Bingham) B. 1800. *Spes mea Christus. Christ my hope.*
 † CLANRICARDE (De-Burgh) M. and E. 1825, 1543, B. DUNKELLIN, 1543, ** B. Somerhill, 1826. *Ung roy, ung loy, ung foy. One king, one law, one faith.*
 † CLANWILLIAM (Meade) E. 1776, V.; B. GILFORD, 1766, ** B. Clanwilliam, 1828. *Toujours pret. Always ready.*
 • CLARENDON (Villiers) E. 1776, B. HYDE, 1756. *Fidei coticula crux. The cross is the touchstone of faith.*
 † CLARINA (Massey) B. 1800. *Pro libertate patriæ. For the freedom of my country.*
 † CLERMONT (Fortescue) B. 1852. *Fortes scutum salus ducum. A strong buckler is the safeguard of the leaders.*
 • CLEVELAND (Vane) D. and M. 1833, 1827, B. Barnard, 1699, V.; E. DARLING-

- TON, 1754, B. Raby, 1833. *Nec temere, nec timide. Neither rashly, nor timidly.*
 † CLIFDEN (Agar-Ellis) V. 1781, B. GOW-RAN, 1776, * B. Mendip, 1794. *Non hæc sine Numine. These things are not without the Deity.*
 • CLIFFORD of CHUDLEIGH (Clifford) B. 1672. *Semper paratus. Always ready.*
 • CLINTON (Trefusis) B. 1299. *Tout vient de Dieu. All comes from God.*
 † CLONBROCK (Dillon) B. 1790. *Auxilium ab alto. Help from on high.*
 † CLONCURRY (Lawless) B. 1789, ** 1831. *Virtute et Numine. By valour and the Deity.*
 † CLONMELL (Scott) E. 1793, B. EARLSFORT, 1784, V. Clonmell, 1789. *Fear to transgress.*
 • COLCHESTER (Abbot) B. 1817. *Perseverando. Deo, patriæ, amicis. By persevering. For God, my country, and friends.*
 † COLVILLE of CULROSS (Colville) B. 1609. *Oublier ne puis. I cannot forget.*
 • COMBERMERE (Stapleton-Cotton) V. and B. 1826, 1814. *In utraque fortuna paratus. Prepared for both fortunes.*
 • CONGLETON (Parnell) B. 1841. *Te digna sequere. Follow things worthy of you.*
 • CONYERS (Fox) B. 1509.
 † CONYNGHAM, M. 1816, E. and B. 1780, V. Slane, E. MOUNT-CHARLES, &c., 1789, ** B. Minster, 1821. *Over fork over.*
 † CORK and ORRERY (Boyle) E. 1660, B. Boyle, 1616, E. Cork, V. DUNGARVAN, 1620, B. Broghill and V. Boyle, 1627, * B. Boyle, 1711. *Honor virtutis præmium. Honour is the reward of valour.*
 • COTTENHAM (Pepys) E.; V. CROWHURST, 1850, B. Cottenham, 1836. *Mens cujusque, is est quisque. The mind of each one, that is the man.*
 † COURTOWN (Stopford) E.; V. STOPFORD, 1762, B. Courtown, 1758, * B. Saltersford, 1794. *Patriæ infelici fidelis. Faithful to an unhappy country.*
 • COVENTRY, E.; V. DEERHURST, 1697. *Candide et constanter. Candidly and constantly.*
 • COWLEY (Wellesley) E. and B. 1857, 1828, V. DONGAN, 1857. *Porro unum est necessarium. Moreover one thing is needful.*
 • COWPER, E.; V. FORDWICH, 1718, B. Cowper, 1706. *Tuum est. It is thine.*
 • CRAVEN, E.; V. UFFINGTON, 1801, B. Craven, 1665. *Virtus in actione consistit. Virtue consists in action.*
 † CRAWFORD and BALCARRES (Lindsay) E. 1651, B. Lindsay, 1633, ** B. Wigan, 1826. *Endure fort. Endure bravely.*
 • CREWE, B. 1806. *Sequor nec inferior. I follow, but am not inferior.*
 † CROFTON, B. 1797. *Dat Deus incrementum. Pro patriæ et rege. God giveth the increase. For country and king.*
 • CROMARTIE (Leveson-Gower) Countess, 1861, V. TARBAT.
 • DACRE (Brand-Trevor) B. 1321. *Pour bien desirer. For wishing well.*
 • DALHOUSIE (Brown-Ramsay) M. 1849, B. 1815, † B. 1618, E. 1633. *Ora et labora. Pray and labour.*
 † DARNLEY (Bligh) E. 1725, V. 1723, B. CLIFTON, 1721, * 1608. *Finem respice. Look to the end.*
 • DARTMOUTH (Legge) E. and B. 1711,

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VIRTUS MILLE SCUTA.—VIRTUE IS A THOUSAND SHIELDS.

- 1682, V. LEWISHAM, 1711. *Gaudet tentamine virtus*. Virtue exults in trial.
- * DARTREY (*Dawson*) E. 1866, B. Cremonne. *Toujours propice*. Always propitious.
- † DE BLAQUIERE, B. 1800. *Tiens a la verite*. Hold to the truth.
- † DECIES (*Horsley-Beresford*) B. 1812. *Nil nisi cruce*. Nothing without the cross.
- * DE CLIFFORD (*Russell*) B. 1299, B. Vesey, 1269, B. Westmoreland, 1295. *Le roy le veut*. The king wills it.
- ** DE FREYNE (*French*) B. 1851. *Malo mori quam fœdari*. I had rather die than be dishonoured.
- * DELAMERE (*Cholmondeley*) B. 1821. *Cassis tutissima virtus*. Virtue is the safest helmet.
- * DELAWARR (*Sackville-West*) E.; V. Cantalupe, 1761, B. WEST, 1342, B. Delawarr, 1568. *Jour de ma vie!* Day of my life!
- * DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY (*Sidney*) B. 1835. *Quo fata vocant*. Whither the fates call.
- * DE MAULEY (*Ponsonby*) B. 1838. *Pro lege, rege, grege*. For king, law, people.
- * DENBIGH (*Feilding*) E. 1622, B. and V. FEILDING, 1621, B. S' Lig, 1664, † E. Desmond, V. Callan, &c., 1622. *Virtutis præmium honor*. Honour is the reward of valour.
- * DENMAN, B. 1834. *Prudentia et constantia*. With prudence and constancy.
- * DERBY (*Stanley*) E. 1485, B. STANLEY, 1832. *Sans changer*. Without changing.
- * DE ROS (*Fitzgerald de Ros*) B. 1264. *Crom-a-boo!* Crom, to victory!
- † DESART (*Cuffe*) E. 1793, B. 1733, V. CASTLE CUFFE, 1751. *Virtus repulsæ nescia sordida*. Virtue that knows not base repulses.
- * DE SAUMAREZ (*Saumarez*) B. 1831. *In Deo spero*. I hope in God.
- * DE TABLEY (*Warren*) B. 1826. *Tenebo*. I will hold.
- † DE VESCI (*Vesey*) V. 1766, B. Knapton, 1750. *Sub hoc signo vinces*. Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
- * DEVON (*Courtenay*) E. 1553. *Quod verum tutum*. What is true is safe.
- * DEVONSHIRE (*Cavendish*) D.; M. HARTINGTON, 1694, B. Cavendish, 1605, E. Devonshire, 1618, B. Clifford, 1628. *Cavendo tutus*. Safe by caution.
- † DIGBY, B. 1620, * 1765. *Deo, non fortuna*. From God, not from chance.
- † DILLON (*Lee-Dillon*) V. 1622. *Dum spiro spero*. While I breathe I hope.
- † DONEGAL (*Chichester*) M. and E. 1791, B. Belfast, V. Chichester, 1625, E. BELFAST, 1647, * B. Fisherwick, 1790, B. Ennishoven, &c., 1841. *Invitum sequitur honor*, or, *Honor sequitur fugientem*. Honour follows unsought for, or, him who flies it.
- † DONERAILE (*St Leger*) V. 1785, B. 1776. *Haut et bon*. Great and good.
- † DONOUGHMORE (*Hely-Hutchinson*) E. 1800, B. 1783, V. SUIRDALE, 1797, ** V. Hutchinson, 1821. *Fortiter gerit crucem*. He bravely supports the cross.
- * DORCHESTER (*Carleton*) B. 1786. *Quondam his vicimus armis*. We conquered formerly with these arms.
- * DORMER, B. 1615. *Cio che Dio vuole, io voglio*. What God wills, I will.
- † DOWNE (*Dawney*) V. 1680. *Timet pudorem*. He fears shame.
- † DOWNSHIRE (*Hill*) M. 1789, B. Hill, V. Hillsborough, 1717, E.; V. Kilwarlin, 1751, * B. Harwich, 1756, V. Fairford, E. HILLSBOROUGH, 1772. *Ne tentes, aut perfice*. Either attempt not, or accomplish.
- † DROGHEDA (*Moore*) M. 1791, B. MOORE, 1616, V. 1621, E. Drogheda, 1661, ** B. Moore, 1801. *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest*. The brave man may fall, but cannot yield.
- ** DUCIE (*Reynolds-Moreton*) E.; B. MORETON, 1837, B. Ducie, 1763. *Perseverando*. By persevering.
- ** DUDLEY (*Ward*) V. and E. 1860, B. 1664. *Comme je fus*. As I was.
- ** DUFFERIN and CLANEBOYE (*Blackwood*) E. and V. 1871, B. 1860, ** B. Claneboye, 1850. *Per vias rectas*. Straight-forward.
- † DUFFUS (*Dunbar*) B. 1650. *Sub spe*. Under hope.
- † DUNALLEY (*Prittie*) B. 1800. *In omnia paratus*. Prepared for all things.
- † DUNBOYNE (*Butler*) B. 1541. *Timor Domini fons vitæ*. The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.
- † DUNDONALD (*Cochrane*) E. 1669, B. COCHRANE, 1647. *Virtute et labore*. By valour and toil.
- † DUNMORE (*Murray*) E.; V. FINCASTLE, B. Murray, 1686, ** B. Dunmore, 1831. *Furth, fortune, and fill the fetters!*
- † DUNRAVEN and MOUNT EARL (*Wyndham-Quin*) E.; V. ADARE, 1822, B. Adare, 1800, V. Mountearl, 1816. *Quod sursum volo videre*. I desire to see that which is above.
- † DUNSANDLE and CLAN CONAL (*Daly*) B. 1845. *Deo et regi fidelis*. Faithful to God and my king.
- † DUNSANY (*Plunkett*) B. 1439. *Festina lente*. Hasten gently.
- * DURHAM (*Lambton*) E.; V. LAMBTON, 1833, B. Durham, 1828. *Le jour viendra*. The day will come.
- * DYNEVOR (*Rice-Trevor*) B. 1780. *Secret et hardi*. Secret and resolute.
- † DYSART (*Tollemache*) E.; B. HUNTINGTOWER, 1643. *Confido, conquiesco*. I trust and am at rest.
- * EBURY (*Grosvenor*) B. 1857. *Virtus, non stemma*. Virtue, not a pedigree.
- ** EDINBURGH, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest-Albert, Duke of, 1866.
- * EFFINGHAM (*Howard*) E. 1838, B. HOWARD, 1554. *Virtus mille scuta*. Virtue is a thousand shields.
- † EGLINTON and WINTON (*Montgomerie*) E. 1503, 1600, B. MONTGOMERIE, &c., 1449, ** B. Ardrossan, 1806. *Gardez bien*. Guard well.
- † EGMONT (*Perceval*) E. 1733, B. PERCEVAL, 1715, V. 1722, B. Arden, 1770, * B. Lovell and Holland, 1762, ** B. Arden, 1802.
- * ELDON (*Scott*) E.; V. ENCOMBE, 1821, B. Eldon, 1799. *Sed sine labe decus*. Let your honours be without a stain.
- † ELGIN and KINCARDINE (*Bruce*) E. 1633, 1647, B. BRUCE, 1602, 1647, ** B. Elgin, 1849. *Fuimus*. We have been.
- † ELIBANK (*Murray*) B. 1643. *Virtute fideque*. By virtue and faith.
- * ELLENBOROUGH (*Law*) E.; V. SOUTHAM, 1844; B. Ellenborough, 1802. *Compositum jus fasque animi*. Law and equity combined.
- * ELLESMERE (*Egerton*) E.; V. BRACKLY, 1846. *Sic donec*. Thus until.
- † ELPHINSTONE, B. 1509. *Cause caused it*.

HONOR VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.—HONOUR IS THE REWARD OF VALOUR.

- † ELY (*Loftus*) M. and E. 1800, 1794. B. LOFTUS, 1785, V. 1789, ** B. 1891. *Loyal a mort. Prend moi tel que je suis.* Loyal to death. Take me such as I am.
- † ENNISKILLEN (*Cole*) E. 1789, B. Mountflorenc, 1760, V. Enniskillen, 1776, ** B. Grinstead, 1816. *Deum cole, regem serva.* Worship God, serve the king.
- † ERNE (*Creighton*) E. 1789, B. 1763, V. 1781. *God send grace.*
- † ERROLL (*Hay*) E.; B. Hay, 1452, ** B. KILMARNOCK, 1831. *Serva jugum.* Keep the yoke.
- * ERSKINE, B. 1806. *Trial by jury.*
- * ESSEX (*Capel*) E.; V. MALDEN, 1661, B. Capel, 1641. *Fide et fortitudine.* By fidelity and fortitude.
- * EVERSLEY (*Shaw-Lefevre*) V. 1857. *Sans changer.* Without changing.
- * EXETER (*Cecil*) M. and E. 1801, 1605, B. BURGHLEY, 1571. *Cor unum, via una.* One heart, one way.
- * EXMOUTH (*Pellev*) V. 1816, B. 1814. *Deo adjuvante.* God assisting. *Algiers.*
- † FAIRFAX of CAMERON, B. 1627. *Fare, fac.* Speak, do.
- † FALKLAND (*Cary*) V. 1620, ** B. Hunsdon, 1832. *In utroque fidelis.* Faithful in both.
- * FALMOUTH (*Boscawen*) V.; B. Boscawen-Rose, 1720. *Patience passe science.* Patience surpasses knowledge.
- † FARNHAM (*Maxwell*) B. 1756. *Je suis pret.* I am ready.
- † FERMOY (*Roche*) B. 1856. *Mon Dieu est ma roche.* My God is my rock.
- * FERRERS (*Shirley*) E.; V. TAMWORTH, 1711. *Honor virtutis præmium.* Honour is the reward of valour.
- * FEVERSHAM (*Duncombe*) B. 1826. *Deo, regi, patriæ.* For God, king, and country.
- † FRENCH, B. 1793. *Malo mori quam fedari.* I would rather die than be disgraced.
- † FIFE (*Duff*) E.; V. MACDUFF, 1759, B. Braco, 1735, ** B. Skene, 1857. *Deo juvante. Deus juvat.* Virtute et opera. God helping me. God helps me. By valour and labour.
- † FINGALL (*Plunkett*) E. 1628. B. KILLEEN, 1403, ** B. Fingall, 1831. *Festina lente.* Hasten gently.
- ** FITZWALTER (*Bridges*) B. 1863. *Je garderai.* I will protect.
- * FITZWILLIAM, E.; V. MILTON, 1746, B. 1742, † B. Fitzwilliam, 1620. *Appetitus rationi pareat.* Let appetite obey reason.
- * FOLEY, B. 1776. *Ut prosim.* That I may be useful.
- † FORBES, B. 1442. *Grace me guide.* Grace guide me!
- * FORESTER, B. 1821. *Semper eadem.* Always the same.
- * FORTESCUE, E.; V. EBRINGTON, 1789, B. Fortescue, 1746. *Forte scutum salus ducum.* A strong shield is the safety of the leaders.
- † FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY (*De Montmorency*) V. 1816, B. Frankfort, 1800. *Dieu ayde.* God help me!
- † GAGE, V. and B. 1720, * B. 1790. *Courage sans peur.* Courage without fear.
- * GAINSBOROUGH (*Noel*) E.; V. CAMPDEN, 1841, B. Barham, 1805, ** B. Noel, 1617. *Tout bien ou rien.* All, or nothing.
- † GALLOWAY (*Stewart*) E. 1623, B. GARLIES, 1607, * B. Stewart, 1796. *Virescit*

vulnere virtus. Virtue when wounded flourishes.

- † GALWAY (*Monckton-Arundell*) V.; B. Killard, 1827. *Famam extendere factis.* To spread one's fame by deeds.
- † GARDNER, B. 1800, ** B. 1806. *Valet anchora virtus.* Virtue is as good as an anchor.
- † GARVAGH (*Canning*) B. 1810. *Ne cede malis, sed contra.* Yield not to misfortunes, but overcome them.
- * GIFFORD, B. 1824. *Non sine Numine.* Not without the Deity.
- † GLASGOW (*Carr-Boyle*) E.; V. KELBURN, 1703, B. Boyle, &c., 1669, ** B. Ross, 1815. *Dominus providebit.* The Lord will provide.
- † GORMANSTON (*Preston*) V.; B. Birmingham, 1473. *Sans tache.* Without stain.
- † GORT (*Vereker*) V. 1816, B. Kiltarton, 1810. *Coloony.*
- † GOSFORD (*Acheson*) E. 1806, B. 1776, V. 1785, ** B. Worlingham, 1835. *Vigilantibus.* To the vigilant.
- ** GOUGH, V. 1849, B. 1846. *Faugh a Ballagh!* Clear the way! *China. Barrosa. Goojerat.*
- * GRAFTON (*Fitzroy*) D. 1675, B. Arlington, 1664, E.; E. EUSTON, V. Thetford, V. Ipswich, B. Sudbury, 1672. *Et decus et pretium recti.* Both the honour and the reward of rectitude.
- † GRANARD (*Forbes*) E. 1684, V.; B. Clanehugh, 1673, ** B. Granard, 1806. *Fax mentis incendium gloriæ.* The fire of the mind is the incitement to glory.
- * GRANTLEY (*Norton*) B. 1782. *Avi numerantur avorum.* The ancestors of my ancestors are recorded.
- * GRANVILLE (*Leveson-Gower*) E. 1833, V.; B. LEVESON, 1815. *Frangas non flectes.* You may break but not bend me.
- † GRAVES, B. 1794. *Aquila non captat muscas.* The eagle does not hawk after flies.
- † GRAY, B. 1439. *Anchor, fast anchor.*
- ** GREVILLE (*Greville-Nugent*) B. 1869. *Vix ea nostra voco.* I scarcely call them ours.
- * GREY, E.; V. HOWICK, 1806, B. Grey, 1801. *De bon vouloir servir le roi.* To serve the king of goodwill.
- * GUILFORD (*North*) E. 1752, B. 1683. *La vertu est la seule noblesse. Animo et fide.* Virtue is the only nobility. With spirit and fidelity.
- † GUILLAMORE (*O'Grady*) V.; B. O'Grady, 1831. *Vulneratus, non victus.* Wounded, but not conquered.
- * GWYDYR (*Burrell*) B. 1796. *Animus non deficit æquus.* A well-balanced mind never fails.
- † HADDINGTON (*Baillie*) E. 1619, B. BIRNING and Byres, 1613. *Præsto et persisto.* I am ready and firm.
- ** HALIFAX (*Wood*) V. 1866. *Perseverando.* By perseverance.
- † HAMILTON (*Douglas-Hamilton*) D. 1643, B. 1445, E. Arran, 1503, M. Hamilton, 1599, M. DOUGLAS and CLYDESDALE, 1633, * D. Brandon, B. Dutton, 1711. *Through. Jamais arriere.* Never behind.
- * HANMER, B. 1872.
- † HARBERTON (*Pomeroy*) V. 1791, B. 1783. *Virtutis fortuna comes.* Fortune is the companion of virtue.
- * HARDINGE, V. 1846. *Mens æqua rebus in arduis.* An even mind in difficulties.

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GRANDESCUNT AUCTA LABORE.—WHAT IS INCREASED BY TOIL GROWS GREAT.

- * HARDWICKE (*Forke*) E.; V. ROYSTON, 1754, B. Hardwicke, 1733. *Nec cupias nec metuas*. Neither desire nor dread.
- * HAREWOOD (*Lascelles*) E.; V. LASCELLES, 1812, B. Harewood, 1796. *In solo Deo salus*. Safety is in God alone.
- * HARRINGTON (*Stanhope*) E.; V. PETERSHAM, 1742, B. Harrington, 1729. *A Deo et rege*. From God and the king.
- * HARRIS, B. 1815. *My prince and my country*.
- * HARROWBY (*Ryder*) E.; V. SANDON, 1809, B. Harrowby, 1776. *Servata fides cineri*. Fidelity to the dead preserved.
- * HASTINGS (*Astley*) B. 1290. *Justitia tenax*. Tenacious of justice.
- ** HATHERLEY (*Wood*) B. 1868. *Defend the right*.
- * HATHERTON (*Littleton*) B. 1835. *Ung Dieu et ung roy*. One God and one king.
- † HAWARDEN (*Maude*) V. 1795, B. De Montalt, 1705. *Virtute securus*. Secure through valour.
- * HAWKE (*Harvey - Hawke*) B. 1776. *Strike*.
- * HEADFORT (*Taylor*) M. 1800, B. 1760, V. 1762, E. BECTIVE, 1766, ** B. Kenlis, 1831. *Consequitur quodcumque petit*. He obtains whatsoever he seeks.
- † HEADLEY (*Winn*) B. 1797. *Virtute et labore*. By valour and toil.
- † HENLEY, B. 1799. *Si sit prudentia*. If there be prudence.
- † HENNIKER (*Henniker-Major*) B. 1800. *Deus major columna*. God is the greatest support.
- * HEREFORD (*Devereux*) V. 1550. *Virtutis comes invidia*. Basis virtutum constantia. Envy is the companion of virtue. The foundation of virtue is constancy.
- † HERRIES (*Constable-Maxwell*) B. 1489? *Dominus dedit*. The Lord gave.
- * HERTFORD (*Seymour-Conway*) M. and E. 1793, B. Conway, 1703, E. YARMOUTH, V. Beauchamp, 1750. *Fide et amore*. By fidelity and love.
- * HEYTESBURY (*A'Court*) B. 1828. *Grandescunt aucta labore*. What is increased by toil grows great.
- * HILL, V. 1842, B. 1816. *Avancez!* Forward!
- † HOME, E.; B. DOUGLAS, 1605, B. 1473. *A Home! a Home! a Home! True to the end*.
- * HOOD, V. 1796, B. 1795, † B. 1782. *Ventis secundis*. With prosperous breezes.
- † HOPETOUN (*Hope*) E.; B. and V. AITHRIE, 1703, ** B. Hopetoun, 1809, B. Niddry, 1814. *At spes non fracta*. But hope is not broken.
- † HOTHAM, B. 1797. *Lead on!*
- ** HOUGHTON (*Milnes*) B. 1863. *Scio cui credidi*. I know whom I have believed.
- ** HOWARD (*Fitzalan-Howard*) B. 1862. *Sola virtus invicta*. Valour alone is unconquered.
- * HOWARD-DE-WALDEN (*Ellis*) B. 1597, B. Seaford, 1826. *Non quo, sed quomodo*. Not by whom, but in what manner.
- ** HOWDEN (*Caradoc*) B.; † B. 1819. *Traditus, non victus*. Betrayed, not vanquished.
- * HOWE (*Curzon-Howe*) E. 1821, B. 1788, V. CURZON, 1802. *Let Curzon holde what Curzon helde*.
- † HOWTH (*St Lawrance*) E.; V. ST LAWRENCE, 1767, B. Howth, 1178. *Qui pense?* Who thinks?

- * HUNTINGDON (*Hastings*) E. 1529. *In veritate victoria*. Honorantes me, honorabo. In truth is victory. Them that honour me, I will honour.
- † HUNTINGFIELD (*Vanneck*) B. 1796. *Droit et loyal*. Just and loyal.
- † HUNTLY (*Gordon*) M. 1599, and E. 1450, E. Enzie, 1599, E. ABOYNE, B. Gordon, 1660, ** B. Meldrum, 1815. *Stant cætera tigno*. The rest stand on a beam.
- * HYLTON (*Hylton-Jolliffe*) B. 1866. *Tant que je puis*. As far as I can.
- * ILCHESTER (*Fox-Strangways*) E. 1756, B. Strangways, 1741, B. Ilchester, STAVORDALE, &c., 1747. *Faire sans dire*. To act without boasting.
- † INCHQUIN (*O'Brien*) B. 1543. *Lamh laism an nachtar*. Vigueur de dessus. The strong hand is on high. Strength from above.
- INVERNESS (*Underwood*) D. 1840.
- * JERSEY (*Child-Villiers*) E. 1697, B. and V. VILLIERS, 1691. † V. GRANDISON, 1620. *Fidei coticula crux*. The cross is the touchstone of faith.
- * KEANE, B. 1839. *Deus mihi providebit*. God will provide for me.
- † KELLIE (*Erskine*) E. of, 1619, V. 1606, B. Erskine, 1425, B. Dirleton, 1603.
- † KENMARE (*Browne*) E. 1800, V. CASTLEROSSE, &c., B. 1798, ** B. Kenmare, 1856. *Loyal en tout*. Loyal in everything.
- † KENSINGTON (*Edwardes*) B. 1776. *Gardez la foy*. Keep the faith.
- * KENYON, B. 1788. *Magnanimitèr crucem sustine*. Bear the cross with magnanimity.
- ** KESTIVEN (*Trollope*) B. 1868. *Audio, sed taceo*. I hear, but say nothing.
- † KILMAINE (*Browne*) B. 1789. *Suivez raison*. Follow reason.
- † KILMOREY (*Needham*) E. and V. 1822, V. NEWRY and MORNE, 1625. *Nunc aut nunquam*. Now or never.
- * KIMBERLEY (*Wodehouse*) E. of, 1866, B. Wodehouse, 1797. *Frappe fort*. Hit hard.
- † KINGSALE (*De Courcy*) B.; B. Courcy, 1811. *Vincit omnia veritas*. Truth conquers all things.
- * KINGSDOWN (*Pemberton - Leigh*) B. 1858. *Ut tibi sic alteri*. As to thyself, so to another.
- † KINGSTON (*King*) E. 1768, B. 1764, V. Kingsborough, 1766, ** B. Kingston, 1821. *Spes tutissima cælis*. Heaven is the safest hope.
- † KINNAIRD, B.; ** B. Rossie, 1782. *Phæbo lux*. Qui patitur vincit. Certa cruce salus. Light from the sun. He who conquers, suffers. Sure salvation through the cross.
- † KINNOUL (*Hay-Drummond*) E. 1633, B. Hay, V. Duplin, 1627, * B. Hay, 1711. *Renovate animos*. Renew your courage.
- † KINTORE (*Keith-Falconer*) E.; and B. Keith, 1677, B. Falconer, 1647, ** B. Kintore, 1838. *Quæ amissa salva*. What has been lost is safe.
- † LANESBOROUGH (*Butler-Danvers*) E. 1756, V. 1728, B. Newtown-Butler, 1715. *Liberté toute entière*. Full liberty.
- † LANGFORD (*Rowley*) B. 1800. *Bear and forbear*.
- * LANSDOWNE (*Petty-Fitzmaurice*) M.; V. Calne, &c., E. Wycombe, 1784, B. Wycombe, 1760, † B. Kerry, before 1400, V. Clannaurice, E. KERRY, 1722, V. Dunkeron, V. Fitzmaurice, 1751, E. Shel-

MENS AQUA REBUS IN ARDUIS.—AN EVEN MIND IN DIFFICULTIES.

burne, 1753. *Virtute, non verbis.* By valour, not by words.
 † LAUDERDALE (*Maitland*) E.; V. 1624, V. MAITLAND, 1616, B. Thirlestane, &c., 1590, ** B. Lauderdale, 1806. *Consilio et animis.* By counsel and courage.
 ** LAWRENCE, B. 1869. *Be ready.*
 ** LE DESPENCER (*Stapleton*) B. 1264, 1604.
 * LECONFIELD (*Wyndham*) B. 1859.
 ** LEEDS (*D'Arcy Osborne*) D. 1694, B. Conyers, 1509, B. Osborne, V. Latimer, 1673, E. Danby, 1674, M. CARMARTHEN, 1689, † V. Dunblane, 1675. *Pax in bello.* Peace in war.
 * LEICESTER (*Coke*) E.; V. COKE, 1837. *Prudens qui patiens.* He is prudent who is patient.
 * LEIGH, B. 1839. *Tout vient de Dieu.* Everything comes from God.
 † LEINSTER (*Fitzgerald*) D. 1766, B. Offaley, 1205, E. KILDARE, 1316, M. 1761, * V. Leinster, 1747. *Non immemor beneficii.* Crom-a-boo! Not unmindful of a kindness. Crom, to the victory!
 † LEITRIM (*Clements*) E. 1795, B. 1783, V. 1793, ** B. CLEMENTS, 1831. *Patriis virtutibus.* *Virtute non astutia.* By ancestral virtues. By virtue, not by craft.
 † LEVEN (*Leslie-Melville*) E. 1641, B. Melville, 1616, B. Balgonie, 1641, E. Melville, V. BALGONIE, &c., 1641. *Denique cælum.* *Pro rege et patria.* Heaven at last. For king and country.
 * LICHFIELD (*Anson*) E. 1831, V. ANSON, B. Soberton, 1806. *Nil desperandum.* We should never despair.
 † LIFFORD (*Hewitt*) V. 1781, B. 1768. *Be just, and fear not.*
 ** LILFORD (*Powys*) B. 1797. *Parta tueri.* To defend what has been acquired.
 † LIMERICK (*Pery*) E. and V. 1803, B. GLENTWORTH, 1790, ** B. Foxford, 1815. *Virtute non astutia.* By valour, not by craft.
 ** LINDSEY (*Bertie*) E. 1626. *Loyaute m'oblige.* Loyalty compels me.
 † LISBURNE (*Vaughan*) E. 1776, V., B. VAUGHAN, 1695. *Non revertar inultus.* I will not return unavenged.
 ** LISGAR (*Young*) B. 1870. *Prudentia.* Prudence.
 † LISLE (*Lysaght*) B. 1753. *Bella, horrida bella!* Wars, horrid wars!
 † LISMORE (*O'Callaghan*) V. 1806, B. 1785, ** B. 1833. *Fidus et audax.* Trusty and brave.
 † LISTOWEL (*Hare*) E. 1822, B. ENNISMORE, 1800, V., and Listowel, 1816. *Odi profanum.* I hate what is profane.
 ** LONDESBOROUGH (*Denison*) B. 1850. *Adversa virtute repello.* I keep off adversity by virtue.
 † LONDONDERRY (*Stewart*) M. 1816, E. 1796, B. Stewart, 1789, V. CASTLEREAGH, 1795, ** B. Stewart, 1814. *Metuenda corolla draconis.* The crest of the dragon is to be dreaded.
 † LONGFORD (*Pakenham*) E. 1785, B. 1756, ** B. SILCHESTER, 1821. *Gloria virtutis umbra.* Glory is the shadow of valour.
 ** LONSDALE (*Lowther*) E. 1807. B. and V. LOWTHER, 1797. *Magistratus indicat virum.* The magistracy shows the man.
 † LOTHIAN (*Kerr*) M.; V. Briene, 1701, B. Newbattle, 1591, E. Lothian, 1606, B. Jedburgh, 1622, E. ANCRUM, 1633, ** B.

Kerr, 1821. *Sero, sed serio.* Late, but in earnest.
 * LOUDOUN (*Abney-Hastings*) Countess, 1633, B. 1601.
 † LOUTH (*Plunkett*) B. 1541. *Festina lento.* Hasten gently.
 ** LOVAT (*Fraser*) B. 1837, † B. about 1400. *Je suis prest.* I am ready.
 ** LOVELACE (*King*) E.; V. OCKHAM, 1838, B. King, 1725. *Labor ipse voluptas.* Labour itself is a pleasure.
 † LUCAN (*Bingham*) E. 1785, B. 1776. *Spes mea Christus.* Christ is my hope.
 * LUCAS (*Cowper*) Baroness, 1663.
 ** LURGAN (*Brownlow*) B. 1830. *Esse quam videri.* To be rather than to seem to be.
 ** LYONS, B. 1856. *Noli irritare leones.* Do not provoke the lions.
 * LYTTON (*Bulwer-Lytton*) B. 1866. *Hoc virtutis opus.* This is the work of virtue.
 * LYTTTELTON, B. 1794, † B. Westcote, 1776. *Ung Dieu, ung roy.* One God, one king.
 ** LYVEDEN (*Vernon*) B. 1859. *Ver non semper viret.* Spring does not bloom for ever.
 ** MACCLESFIELD (*Parker*) E.; V. PARKER, 1721, B. 1716. *Sapere aude.* Dare to be wise.
 † MACDONALD (*Bosville-Macdonald*) B. 1776. *Per mare, per terras.* Through sea and land.
 ** MALMESBURY (*Harris*) E.; V. FITZHARRIS, 1800, B. Malmesbury, 1788. *Je maintiendrai.* *Ubique patriam reminisci.* I will maintain. Everywhere to remember one's country.
 ** MANCHESTER (*Montagu*) D. 1719, E. 1526, B. Montagu of KIMBOLTON, V. Mandeville, 1620. *Disponendo me, non mutando me.* By disposing, not by changing me.
 ** MANNERS (*Manners-Sutton*) B. 1807. *Pour y parvenir.* To obtain it.
 ** MANSFIELD (*Murray*) E. 1776, 1792, † B. Seone, 1605, V. STORMONT, 1621, B. Balvaird, 1641. *Uni æquus virtuti.* *Spero meliora.* Friendly to virtue alone. I hope for better things.
 ** MANVERS (*Pierrepont*) E. 1806, V. NEWARK, B. Pierrepont, 1796. *Pie repone te.* Repose in pious confidence.
 † MAR (*Goodeve-Erskine*) E. 1457, B. 1295. *Je pense plus.* I think more.
 ** MARLBOROUGH (*Spencer-Churchill*) D.; M. BLANDFORD, 1702, B. Spencer, 1603, E. Sunderland, 1643, B. Churchill, 1685, E. Marlborough, 1689. *Fiel pero desdichado.* Faithful though unfortunate.
 † MASSEREENE (*Foster-Skeffington*) V.; B. Loughneagh, 1666, B. Oriel, 1790, V. Ferrard, 1797, ** B. Oriel, 1821. *Per angusta ad angusta.* *Renascentur.* Through dangers to honours. They shall spring again.
 † MASSY, B. 1776. *Pro libertate patriæ.* For the liberty of my country.
 † MAYO (*Bourke*) E. 1785, B. NAAS, 1776, V. Mayo, 1781. *A cruce salus.* Salvation from the cross.
 † MEATH (*Brabazon*) E. 1627, E. Brabazon, of ARDEE, 1618, ** B. Chaworth, 1831. *Vota vita mea.* My life is devoted.
 ** MELVILLE (*Dundas*) V.; B. Duneira, 1802. *Quod potui perfeci.* I have done what I could.
 ** METHUEN, B. 1838. *Virtus invidia scopus.* Virtue is the mark of envy.

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FORTI ET FIDELI, NIHIL DIFFICILE.—NOTHING IS DIFFICULT TO THE BRAVE AND FAITHFUL.

- † MEXBOROUGH (Savile) E.; V. POLINGTON, 1766, B. 1753. *Be fast.*
 * MIDDLETON (Willoughby) B. 1711. *Verite sans peur.* Truth without fear.
 † MIDLETON (Brodrick) V. 1717, B. BRODRICK, 1715, * B. 1796. *A cuspidè corona.* A coronet from the lance.
 † MILLTOWN (Leeson) E. 1763, B. Russborough, 1796; V. 1760. *Clarius a tenebris.* Brighter from the darkness.
 ** MINTO (Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond) E. 1813, B. 1797. *Suaviter et fortiter.* Mildly and with firmness.
 † MOLESWORTH, V.; B. Philipstown, 1716. *Vincit amor patriæ.* The love of my country conquers.
 † MONCK, V. 1800, B. 1797. *Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.* Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
 * MONSON, B. 1723. *Prest pour mon pays.* Ready for my country.
 ** MONTEAGLE (Spring-Rice) B. 1839. *Alte fert aquila.* The eagle carries me on high.
 † MONTROSE (Graham) D.; M. GRAHAM, and Buchanan, E. Kincardine, V. Dundaff, B. Aberruthven, &c., 1707, B. Graham, 1445, E. Montrose, 1504, M. 1644, * B. Graham, 1722. *Ne oubliez.* Do not forget.
 † MORAY (Stuart) E. 1561, B. DOWNE, 1581, B. St Colme, 1611, ** B. Stuart, 1796. *Salus per Christum Redemptorem.* Salvation through Christ the Redeemer.
 ** MORLEY (Parker) E.; V. BORINGDON, 1815, B. 1784. *Fideli certa merces.* The faithful have a sure reward.
 † MORNINGTON (Wellesley) E.; V. WELLESLEY, 1760, B. Mornington, 1746, ** B. Maryborough, 1821. *Pollet virtus.* Virtue exalts.
 † MORTON (Douglas) E.; B. Dalkeith and Aberdour, 1458. *Lock sicker.* Be sure.
 ** MOSTYN (Lloyd) B. 1831. *Auxilium meum a Domino.* My help is from the Lord.
 † MOUNT-CASHELL (Moore) E. 1781, V. 1766, B. KILWORTH, 1764. *Vis unita fortior.* Force united is stronger.
 * MOUNT-EDGECUMBE (Edgecumbe) E. 1789, B. Edgecumbe, 1742, V. Mount-Edgecumbe and VALLETORT, 1781. *Au plaisir fort de Dieu.* At the mighty will of God.
 † MOUNT-GARRETT (Butler) V.; B. Kells, 1550. *Depressus extollor.* Being depressed, I am lifted up.
 † MOUNTMORRES (De Montmorency) V. 1763, B. 1756. *Dieu ayde.* God assists.
 † MUNCASTER (Pennington) B. 1783. *Vincit amor patriæ.* The love of my country prevails.
 ** MUNSTER (Fitzclarence) E.; V. FITZCLARENCE, B. Tewkesbury, 1831. *Nec temere, nec timide.* Neither rashly, nor fearfully.
 † MUSKERRY (Deane) B. 1781. *Forti et fideli nihil difficile.* Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.
 † NAIRNE (Elphinstone de Flahault) B. 1681, † B. Keith, 1797, ** 1803.
 † NAPIER, B. 1627. *Ready, aye ready! Sans tache.* Without stain.
 ** NAPIER of MAGDALA (Napier) B. 1868. *Tu vincula frange.* Break thou the bonds.
 ** NELSON, E.; V. Merton, 1805, B. Nelson, 1801. *Palnam qui meruit ferat.* Let him who has deserved the palm bear it.

- † NETTERVILLE, V. 1622. *Cruci dum spiro spero.* As long as I breathe I hope in the Cross.
 † NEWBOROUGH (Wynn) B. 1776. *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* Gentle in manner, firm in deed.
 † NEWBURGH (Eyre) E.; V. Kinnaird, B. Livingstone, 1660.
 * NEWCASTLE (Pelham-Clinton) D. 1756, E. LINCOLN, 1572. *Loyaulte n'a honte.* Loyalty knows no shame.
 † NORBURY (Graham Toler) E.; V. GLANDINE, 1827, B. Norwood, 1797, Norbury, 1800. *Regi et patriæ fidelis.* Faithful to king and country.
 ** NORFOLK (Howard) D.; E. SURREY, 1483, E. ARUNDEL, 1139, B. Maltravers, 1330, B. Fitzalan, &c., 1627, E. Norfolk, 1644. *Sola virtus invicta.* Virtue alone is unconquered.
 ** NORMANBY (Phipps) M. 1838, V. E. MULGRAVE, 1812, B. 1794, † 1768. *Virtute quies.* Content in virtue.
 † NORMANTON (Agar) E. 1806, B. SOMERTON, 1795, V. 1800. *Via trita, via tuta.* The beaten path is the safe one.
 ** NORTH, B. 1554.
 ** NORTHAMPTON (Compton) M.; E. COMPTON, B. Wilmington, 1812, E. Northampton, 1618. *Je ne cherche qu'un.* I seek but one.
 ** NORTHBROOK (Baring) B. 1865. *Probitate et labore.* By honesty and work.
 † NORTHESK (Carnegie) E. 1647, B. ROSEHILL, 1639. *Trafalgar! Tache sans tache.* A task without a stain.
 * NORTHUMBERLAND (Percy) D.; E. PERCY, B. Lucy, 1414, B. Poynings, &c., 1446, B. Latimer, 1597, 1766, B. 1299, E. Northumberland, B. Warkworth, 1749, B. Prudhoe, 1816. *Esperance en Dieu.* Hope in God.
 * NORTHWICK (Rushout) B. 1797. *Par ternis suppar.* The two are equal to the three.
 ** O'HAGAN, B. 1870. *Victory or death.*
 ** O'NEILL, B. 1868. *The Red Hand of Ireland. Invitum sequitur honos.* Honours follow unsought.
 † ONGLEY (Henley-Ongley) B. 1776. *Mihi cura futuri.* I will take care respecting the future.
 ** ONSLOW, E.; V. CRANLEY, 1801, B. ONSLOW, 1716, B. Cranley, 1776. *Festina lente. Semper fidelis.* Hasten gently. Always faithful.
 † ORANMORE and BROWNE (Browne) B. 1836. *Fortiter et fideliter.* Boldly and faithfully.
 ** ORFORD (Walpole) E. 1806, B. WALPOLE, 1723, 1756. *Fari quæ sentias.* Speak what you think.
 † ORKNEY (Fitzmaurice) E.; V. KIRK-WALL, B. Dechmont, 1696. *Through.*
 ** ORMATHWAITE (Benn-Walsh) B. 1868. *Veritas et virtus vincunt.* Truth and valour conquer.
 † ORMONDE (Butler) M. 1825, E. 1328, E. OSSORY, 1527, V. Thurles, 1537, ** B. Ormonde, 1821. *Comme je trouve.* As I find.
 * OSSINGTON (Denison) V. 1872.
 ** OVERSTONE (Lloyd) B. 1850. *Non mihi, sed patriæ.* Not for me, but for my country.
 ** PANMURE (Maule) B. 1831. *Clementia et animis.* By clemency and spirit.
 ** PEMBROKE (Herbert) E.; B. HERBERT, 1551, E. Montgomery, B. Herbert, 1605. *Ung je servirai.* One will I serve.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.—LET HIM WHO HAS DESERVED THE PALM BEAR IT.

- ** PENRHYN (Douglas-Pennant) B. 1866. *Æquo animo* With even mind. *Lock sicker.* Be secure.
- ** PENZANCE (Wilde) B. 1869. *Veritas victrix.* Truth the conqueror.
- † PERTH and MELFORT (Drummond) E. 1605. 1686, B. Drummond, &c., 1471, 1605; V. Melfort, &c., 1685, V. FORTH, &c., 1686. *Gang warily.* *Ab uno ad omnes.* From one to all.
- ** PETRE, B. 1603. *Sans Dieu rien.* Without God, nothing.
- ** PLUNKETT, B. 1827. *Festina lente.* Hasten gently.
- ** POLTIMORE (Bampfylde) B. 1831. *Delectare in Domino.* Delight yourself in God.
- † POLWARTH (Scott) B. 1699. *Fides probata coronat.* Proved faith crowns.
- † PORTARLINGTON (Dawson - Damer) E. 1785, V. CARLOW, 1776, B. Dawson, 1770. *Vitæ via virtus.* Virtue is the way of life.
- * PORTLAND (Cavendish-Scott-Bentinck) D.; M. TITCHFIELD, 1716, E. Portland, V. Woodstock, B. Cirencester, 1689. *Craignez honte.* Fear shame.
- ** PORTMAN, B. 1837. *A clean heart and a cheerful spirit.*
- * PORTSMOUTH (Wallop) E. 1743, V. LYMINGTON, B. Wallop, 1720. *En suivant la verité.* In following truth.
- ** POULETT, E.; V. HINTON, 1706, B. Poulett, 1627. *Gardez la foy.* Keep the faith.
- † POWERSCOURT (Wingfield) V.; B. Wingfield, 1743. *Fidelite est de Dieu.* Faithfulness is of God.
- ** POWIS (Herbert) E.; V. CLIVE, B. Powis and Herbert, 1804, * B. Clive, 1794, † 1762. *Audaeter et sincere.* Boldly and sincerely.
- † QUEENSBERRY (Douglas) M.; E. 1682, 1633, B. DRUMLANRIG, B. Douglas, 1628. *Forward!*
- * RADNOR, E.; B. Pleydell - Bouverie, 1765, B. Longford, V. FOLKESTONE, 1747. *Patria cara, carior libertas.* Dear is my country, dearer liberty.
- † RADSTOCK (Waldegrave) B. 1800. *St Vincent.*
- ** RAGLAN (Somerset) B. 1852. *Mutare vel timere sperno.* I scorn to change or fear.
- † RANELAGH (Jones) V.; B. Jones, 1628. *Cœlitus mihi vires.* My strength is from heaven.
- † RANFURLY (Knox) E. 1831, B. Welles, 1781, V. NORTHLAND, 1791, ** B. Ranfurly, 1826. *Moveo et propitior.* I strike and am appeased.
- † RATHDONNELL (M'Clintock) B. 1868. *Virtute et labore.* By valour and work.
- ** RAVENSWORTH (Liddell) B. 1821. *Fama semper vivit.* Fame ever lives.
- ** RAYLEIGH (Strutt) B. 1821. *Tenax propositi.* Firm of purpose.
- † REAY (Mackay) B. 1628. *Manu forti.* With strong hand.
- * REDESDALE (Freeman - Mitford) B. 1802. *Equabiliter et diligenter.* Steadily and diligently.
- † RENDLESHAM (Thelusson) B. 1806. *Labore et honore.* By labour and honour.
- * RIBBLESDALE (Lister) B. 1797. *Retinens vestigia famæ.* Keeping the path of fame.
- ** RICHMOND (Gordon-Lennox) D.; E. MARCH, B. Settrington, † D. Lennox, E. Darnley, B. Methuen, 1675. *En la rose je fleuris.* I flourish in the rose.
- ** RIPON (Robinson) M. 1871, E. 1833, V. GODERICH, 1827. *Foy est tout.* Faith is everything.
- ** RIVERS (Pitt-Rivers) B. 1802. *Æquam servare mentem.* To preserve an even mind.
- ** ROBARTES (Agar-Robartes) B. 1869. *Quæ supra.* Things above.
- † RODEN (Jocelyn) E. 1771, B. Newport, 1743, V. JOCELYN, 1755, ** B. Clanbrassill, &c., 1821. *Faire mon devoir.* To do my duty.
- * RODNEY, B. 1782. *Non generant aquilæ columbas.* Eagles do not bring forth doves.
- † ROKEBY (Robinson-Montagu) B. 1777. *Solo in Deo salus.* Salvation in God alone.
- † ROLLO, B. 1651. *La fortune passe partout.* Fortune is found everywhere.
- ** ROMILLY, B. 1865. *Persevere.*
- ** ROMNEY (Marshall) E.; V. MARSHAM, 1801, B. Romney, 1716. *Non sibi sed patriæ.* Not for himself, but for his country.
- † ROSEBERY (Primrose) E.; V. Inverkeithing, B. DALMENY, &c., 1703, V. Rosebery, &c., 1700, ** B. 1828. *Fide et fiducia.* By fidelity and confidence.
- † ROSSE (Parsons) E. 1806, B. OXMAN-TOWN, 1792. *Pro Deo et rege.* For God and king.
- ** ROSSLYN (St Clair Erskine) E. 1801, B. LOUGHBOROUGH, 1795. *Fight!*
- † ROSSMORE (Westenra) B. 1796, ** 1823. *Post prælia præmia.* After battles come rewards.
- † ROTHES (Leslie) E.; B. LESLIE, &c., 1458. *Grip fast.*
- † ROXBURGHE (Innes-Ker) D.; M. BEAUMONT and Cessford, E. Kelso, V. Broxmouth, 1707, B. Roxburghe, before 1600; E., B. Ker, &c., 1616, 1643, ** E. Innes, 1837. *Be traist! Pro Christo et patria.* For Christ and my country.
- ** RUSSELL, E. 1861. *Che sara sara.* What is to be will be.
- † RUTHVEN (Hore Ruthven) B. 1651. *Deed shaw.*
- ** RUTLAND (Manners) D.; M. GRANBY, 1703, E. Rutland, 1525, B. Manners, 1679. *Pour y parvenir.* In order to attain.
- ** ST ALBANS (Beauclerk) D. 1684, B. Heddington, E. BURFORD, 1676, B. Vere, 1750. *Auspicium melioris ævi.* The omen of a happier age.
- ** ST GERMANS (Eliot) E. 1815, B. ELIOT, 1784. *Præcedentibus instare.* Like one's ancestors.
- ** ST JOHN, B. 1558. *Data fata sceutus.* Following his allotted fate.
- ** ST LEONARDS (Sugden) B. 1852. *Labore vinces.* Thou shalt conquer by labour.
- ** ST VINCENT (Jervis) V. 1801. *Thus!*
- * SALISBURY (Cecil) M. 1789, B. Cecil, 1603, V. CRANBORNE, 1604, E. Salisbury, 1605. *Sero sed serio.* Late, but in earnest.
- † SALTOUN (Fraser) B. 1445. *In God is all.*
- * SANDHURST (Mansfield) B. 1871. *Steadfast.*
- ** SANDWICH (Montagu) E.; V. HINCHINGBROOK, B. Montagu, 1660. *Post tot naufragia portum.* After so many shipwrecks we find a port.
- ** SANDYS (Hill) B. 1802. *Probum non*

Peerage of the United Kingdom.

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MURUS ÆREUS CONSCIENTIA SANA.—A SOUND CONSCIENCE IS A BRAZEN WALL.

- pœnitet.* The upright knows not repentance.
- ** SAYE and SELE (*Twisleton Wyhcham Fiennes*) B. 1447, 1603. *Fortem posce animum.* Pray for a brave spirit.
- ** SCARBOROUGH (*Lumley*) E. 1690, B. LUMLEY, 1681, V. 1689, † 1628. *Murus æreus conscientia sana.* A sound conscience is a brazen wall.
- * SCARSDALE (*Curzon*) B. 1761. *Recte et suaviter.* Justly and mildly.
- † SEAFIELD (*Ogilvie Grant*) E.; V. REIDHAVEN, B. Ogilvie, 1701, ** B. Strathspey, 1858. *Stand fast! Toujours.* Always.
- ** SEATON (*Colborne*) B. 1839. *Sperat infestis.* He hopes in adversity.
- † SEFTON (*Molyneux*) E. 1771, V. MOLYNEUX, 1628, ** B. Sefton, 1831. *Vivere sat vincere.* To conquer is to live enough.
- * SELBORNE (*Palmer*) B. 1872.
- † SELKIRK (*Douglas*) E.; B. DAER, &c., 1646. *Firmior quo paratior.* *Jamais arriere.* The firmer, the more prepared. Never behind.
- † SEMPILL, B. 1489.
- ** SHAFTESBURY (*Ashley Cooper*) E.; B. Cooper, 1672, B. ASHLEY, 1661. *Love! Serve!*
- † SHANNON (*Boyle*) E.; V. BOYLE, B. 1756. * B. Carleton, 1736. *Spectemur agendo.* *Vivit post funera virtus.* Let us be known by our deeds. Virtue lives beyond the grave.
- † SHEFFIELD (*Holroyd*) E.; V. PEVENSEY, 1816, B. Dunamore, 1781, B. Roscommon, 1783, ** B. Sheffield, 1802. *Quem te Deus esse jussit.* What God commands you to be.
- * SHERBORNE (*Dutton*) B. 1784. *Servabo fidem.* I will keep faith.
- * SHREWSBURY and TALBOT (*Talbot*) E. 1442, 1784, B. Talbot, 1733, V. INGESTRE, 1784, † E. Waterford, 1446. *Prest d'accomplir.* Ready to accomplish.
- ** SIDMOUTH (*Addington*) V. 1805. *Libertas sub rege pio.* Liberty under a pious king.
- † SINCLAIR (*St Clair*) B. 1489. *Fight!*
- ** SKELMERSDALE (*Boothle - Wilbraham*) B. 1828. *In portu quies.* Rest in port.
- † SLIGO (*Browne*) M. 1800, B. Monteagle, 1760, V. Westport, 1768, E. ALTAMONT, 1771, ** B. Monteagle, 1806. *Suivez raison.* Follow reason.
- ** SOMERS (*Somers Cocks*) E.; V. EASTNOR, 1821, B. Evesham, 1784. *Prodesse quam conspici.* To do good rather than to seem to do it.
- ** SOMERSET (*Seymour*) D.; B. SEYMOUR, 1547. *Foy pour devoir.* Faith for duty.
- * SONDES (*Watson*) B. 1760. *Esto quod esse videris.* Be what you seem.
- * SOUTHAMPTON (*Fitzroy*) B. 1780. *Et decus et pretium recti.* Both the honour and the reward of rectitude.
- † SOUTHESK (*Carnegie*) E.; B. CARNEGIE, 1633, B. 1616. *Dread God.*
- † SOUTHWELL, V. 1776, B. 1717. *Nec male notus eques.* Not an unknown knight.
- * SPENCER, E.; V. ALTHORP, 1765, V. and B. Spencer, 1761. *Dieu defend le droit!* God guard the right!
- ** STAFFORD (*Stafford-Jerningham*) B. 1640. *Virtus basis vite.* Abstulit qui

- dedit.* Virtue the foundation of life. He who gave has taken away.
- † STAIR (*Hamilton - Dalrymple*) E.; V. DALRYMPLE, B. Newliston, &c., 1703, B. Glenluce and Stranraer, V. Stair, 1690, ** B. Oxenfoord, 1841. *Firm.*
- ** STAMFORD and WARRINGTON (*Grey*) E. 1628, 1796, B. Grey of Groby, 1603, B. Delamer, 1796. *A ma puissance.* As I can.
- * STANHOPE, E. 1718, B. and V. Stanhope of MAHON, 1717. *A Deo et rege.* From God and the king.
- ** STANLEY of ALDERLEY (*Stanley*) B. 1839, B. Eddisbury, 1849. *Sans changer.* Without changing.
- ** STOURTON, B. 1448. *Loyal je serai durant ma vie.* I will be loyal during my life.
- ** STRADBROKE (*Rous*) E.; V. Dunwich, 1821, B. Rous, 1796. *Je vive en espoir.* I live in hope.
- ** STRAFFORD (*Byng*) E.; V. ENFIELD, 1847, B. Strafford, 1835. *Tuebor.* I will defend.
- ** STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE (*Canning*) V. 1852. *Ne cede malis sed contra.* Yield not to misfortunes, but oppose them.
- † STRATHALLAN (*Drummond*) V.; B. Drummond, 1686, B. Maderty, 1609. *Lord, have mercy.*
- ** STRATHEDEN (*Campbell*) B. 1836.
- † STRATHMORE (*Lyon - Bowes*) E. 1677, B. Glamis, 1445, E. Kinghorn, &c., 1606. *In te Domine speravi.* In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.
- ** STRATHNAIRN (*Rose*) B. 1866. *Constant and true.*
- ** STUART DE DECIES (*Villiers-Stuart*) B. 1839. *Avito viret honore.* He flourishes with hereditary honours.
- ** SUDELEY (*Hanbury-Tracy*) B. 1838. *Memoria pii æterna.* The memory of the pious is eternal.
- * SUFFIELD (*Harbord*) B. 1786. *Æquanimiter.* With equanimity.
- ** SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE (*Howard*) E. 1603, 1626, V. ANDOVER, B. Howard, 1622. *Nous maintenendrons.* *Non quo, sed quomodo.* We will maintain. Not by whom, but how.
- ** SUTHERLAND (*Sutherland - Leveson-Gower*) D. 1833, B. Gower, 1703, V. Trentham, E. Gower, 1746, M. STAFFORD, 1786, † E. Sutherland, B. Strathnaver, 1228. *Frangas, non flectes.* You may break, but not bend me.
- * SYDNEY (*Townshend*) V. 1789, B. 1783. *Droit et avant.* Right and forward.
- † TAAFFE, V.; B. Ballymote, 1628. *In hoc signo spes mea.* In this sign is my hope.
- † TALBOT DE MALAHIDE (*Talbot*) B.; B. Malahide, 1831, ** B. Talbot de Malahide, 1856. *Fortè et fidele.* Strong and faithful.
- * TANKERVILLE (*Bennet*) E. 1714, B. OSSULSTON, 1682. *De bon vouloir servir le roi.* To serve the king out of good will.
- † TEIGNMOUTH (*Shore*) B. 1797. *Pecunius licitis.* We die in a good cause.
- ** TEMPLEMORE (*Chichester*) B. 1831. *Invitum sequitur honor.* Honour follows him who desires it not.
- † TEMPLETOWN (*Upton*) V. 1806, B. Templetown, 1776. *Virtutis avorum præmium.* The reward of the virtues of my ancestors.

PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI.—TO DO GOOD RATHER THAN TO SEEM TO DO IT.

NE CEDO MALIS, SED CONTRA.—YIELD NOT TO MISFORTUNES, BUT OPPOSE THEM.

- ** TENTERDEN (Abbott) B. 1827. *Labore.* By labour.
 ** TEYNHAM (Roper - Curzon) B. 1616. *Spes mea in Deo.* My hope is in God.
 * THURLOW (Hovell-Thurlow) B. 1792. *Quo fata vocant.* Whither fate may call me.
 † TORPHICHEN (Sandilands) B. 1564. *Spero meliora.* I hope for better things.
 * TORRINGTON (Byng) V.; B. Byng, 1721. *Tuebor.* I will defend.
 * TOWNSHEND, M. 1786, B. 1661, V. 1682. *Hæc generi incrementa fides.* Ennobled for our fidelity.
 * TREDEGAR (Morgan) B. 1859.
 † TRIMLESTOWN (Barnewall) B. 1461. *Malo mori quam fœdari.* I prefer death to shame.
 ** TRURO (Wilde) B. 1850. *Æquabiliter et diligenter.* With equability and diligence.
 † TWEEDDALE (Hay) M.; E. GIFFORD, V. Walden, B. Hay, 1694, B. Hay, 1488, E. Tweeddale, 1646. *Spare nought.*
 † VALENTIA (Annesley) V. 1622, B. Mountnorris, 1628. *Virtutis amore.* By love of virtue.
 ** VANE (Vane-Tempest) E.; V. SEAHAM, 1823. *Nec temere, nec timide.* Neither rashly nor timidly.
 ** VAUX (Mostyn) B. 1523. *Hodie, non cras.* To-day, not to-morrow.
 † VENTRY (De Moleyns) B. 1800. *Vivere sat vincere.* To conquer is to live enough.
 * VERNON, B. 1762. *Ver non semper viret.* Spring does not always flourish.
 ** VERULAM (Grimston) E.; V. GRIMSTON, 1815, B. Verulam, 1790, † V. GRIMSTON, B. Dunboyne, 1719, † B. Forrester, 1683. *Mediocria firma.* Moderate things are safe.
 ** VIVIAN, B. 1841. *Cor nobyle, cor im-mobyle.* A noble heart is immovable.
 * WALDEGRAVE, E.; V. CHEWTON, 1729, B. Waldegrave, 1685. *Passez avant.* *Cælum non animum.* Go forward. Climate not disposition.
 † WALLSCOURT (Blake) B. 1800. *Virtus sola nobilitat.* Virtue alone ennobles.
 * WALSINGHAM (De-Grey) B. 1780. *Excituri non hebescere.* To be roused, not dull.
 ** WARD, B. 1664. *Comme je fus.* As I was.
 * WARWICK (Greville) E. 1759, B. BROOKE, 1620, E. 1746. *Vix ea nostra voco.* I scarcely call these things my own.
 † WATERFORD (De-la-Poer-Beresford) M. 1783, B. De-la-Poer, 1875, B. Beresford, V. Tyrone, 1720, E. Tyrone, 1746, * B. 1786. *Nil nisi cruce.* Nothing but the cross.
 † WATERPARK (Cavendish) B. 1792. *Ca-vendo tutus.* Safe through caution.

- ** WELLINGTON (Wellesley) D.; M. DOURO, 1814, V. Wellington, B. Douro, 1809, E. and M. Wellington, 1812. *Virtutis fortuna comes.* Fortune is the attendant of valour.
 † WEMYSS and MARCH (Wemyss-Char-teris-Douglas) E.; B. ELCHO and Methel, 1633, B. Wemyss, 1628, V. Peebles, &c., 1697, ** B. Wemyss, 1821. *Je pense.* I think.
 ** WENLOCK (Lawley) B. 1839. *Je veux de bonne guerre.* I wish for fair play.
 ** WENTWORTH (Noel-Byron) B. 1529.
 ** WESTBURY (Bethell) B. 1861. *Ap Ithel.*
 † WESTMEATH (Nugent) M. 1822, B. DELVIN, 1286, E. Westmeath, 1621. *De-crevi.* I have determined.
 ** WESTMINSTER (Grosvenor) M. 1831, B. Grosvenor, 1761, V. Belgrave, E. GROS-venor, 1784. *Virtus, non stemma.* Vir-tue, not family.
 ** WESTMORELAND (Fane) E.; B. BURGHES, 1624. *Ne vile fano.* Nothing vile to a temple.
 ** WHARNCLIFFE (Stuart-Wortley) B. 1826. *Avito viret honore.* He flourishes with ancestral honour.
 † WICKLOW (Howard) E. 1793. B. CLONMORE, 1778, V. Wicklow, 1785. *In-servi Deo et latrare.* Serve God and be glad.
 ** WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE (Ver-ney) B. 1492. *Vertue vaunceth.* Virtue prevails.
 ** WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY (Drum-mond-Willoughby) B. 1295, B. Gwydyr, 1796. *Animus non deficit æquus.* A just mind is not wanting.
 ** WILTON (Egerton) E.; V. GUY DE WILTON, 1801. *Virtute non armis fido.* I trust in virtue, not in arms.
 ** WINCHESTER (Paulet) M. 1551, B. St John, 1539, E. WILTSHIRE, 1550. *Aymez loyaulte.* Love loyalty.
 ** WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM (Finch-Hatton) E. 1628, 1681, V. MAID-STONE, 1623, B. Finch, 1674. *Nil conscire sibi.* To be conscious of no fault.
 ** WINDSOR (Windsor Clive) B. 1529.
 † WINTERTON (Turnour) E.; V. TURN-our, 1766, B. Winterton, 1761. *Esse quam videri.* To be rather than seem to be.
 ** WOLVERTON (Glyn) B. 1869. *Fidei tenax.* Firm to my trust.
 ** WROTTESLEY, B. 1838. *Vis unita fortior.* Force united is greater.
 ** WYNFORD (Best) B. 1829. *Libertas in legibus.* Liberty under laws.
 ** YARBOROUGH (Anderson-Pelham) E. 1837, B. WORSLEY. *Vincit amor patriæ.* Love of country prevails.
 ** ZETLAND (Dundas) E. 1838, B. DUN-DAS, 1794. *Essayez ! Try !*
 ** ZOUCHE, DE-LA (Curzon) B. 1308.

MAGNANIMITER CRUCEM SUSTINE.—BEAR THE CROSS WITH MAGNANIMITY.

The following promotions and additions have been made in the Peerage of the United Kingdom :—

- ABERGAVENNY, E. E. Lewes; M. Abergavenny, 1876.
 ALINGTON, B. 1876. (Henry Gerard Sturt.)
 ERNE, E. B. Fermanagh, 1876.
 HARLECH, B. 1876. (John Ralph Ormsby-Gore.)
 GERARD, B. 1876. (Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, Bart.)
 RICHMOND, D. E. Kinnara; D. Gordon, 1876.
 TOLLEMACHE, B. 1876. (John Tollemache.)
 WHARNCLIFFE, B. V. Carlton; E. Wharncliffe, 1876.

Dat Deus incremen- tum	Crofton, B.	Festina lente	Fingall, E.
De bon vouloir servir le roy	Tankerville, E. Grey, E.		Onslow, E.
Decrevi	Westmeath, M.	Fide et amore	Plunkett, B.
Deeds shaw	Ruthven, B.	Fide et fiducia	Dunsany, B.
Defend the right	Hatherley.	Fide et fortitudine	Lowth, B.
Delectare in Domino	Poltimore, B.	Fide non armis	Hertford, M.
Denique cœlum	Leven and Mel- ville, E.	Fidei coticula crux	Rosebery, E.
Deo juvante	Fife, E.		Essex, E.
Deo adjuvante, for- tuna sequitur	Lauderdale, E.	Fidei tenax	Gambier, B.
Deo adjuvante, non timendum	Exmouth, V.	Fidelite est de Dieu	Jersey, E.
Deo data (or date)	Fitzwilliam, V.	Fi leli certa merces	Clarendon, E.
Deo duce, ferro comi- tante	Arundell of War- dour, B.	Fides probata coronat	Wolverton.
Deo, non fortuna	Charlemont, E.	Fidus et audax	Powerscourt, V.
Deo, patriæ, amicis	Digby, E.	Fiel pero desdichado	Morley, E.
	Colchester, B.	Fight !	Polwarth, B.
Deo, regi, patriæ	Buckingham, D.		Lismore, V.
Deo fidelis et regi	Feversham, B.	Firm	Marlborough, D.
Depressus extollor	Dunsandle, B.	Finein respice	Rosslyn, E.
Deum cole, regem serva	Mountgarrett, V.	Firmior quo paratior	Sinclair, B.
Deus juvat	Enniskillen, E.	Follow me !	Darnley, E.
Deus major columna	Fife, E.	Forte et fidele	Stair, E.
Deus mihi provi- debit	Henniker, B.		Elphinstone, B.
Dieu avec nous	Keane, B.	Firmior quo paratior	Selkirk, E.
Dieu ayde !	Berkeley, B.	Follow me !	Breadalbane, M.
	Mountainorris, V.	Forte et fidele	Talbot de Mala- hide, B.
Dieu defend le droit !	Frankfort, V.		Fortescue, E.
	Spencer, E.	Forte scutum salus ducum	Clermont, B.
Disce pati	Churchill, B.	Fortem posce animum	Saye and Sele, B.
Disponendo me non mutando me	Camperdown, E.	Fortes fortuna juvat	Blomfield, B.
Dominus dedit	Manchester, D.	Forti et fidei, nihil difficile	Muskerry, B.
Dominus providebit	Herries, B.	Fortis cadere, cedere non protest	Drogheda, M.
Dread God !	Glasgow, E.	Fortiter et fideliter	Charleville, E.
Droit et avant !	Sonthesk, E.	Fortiter, fideliter, fe- liciter	Oranmore, B.
Droit et loyal	Sydney, V.	Fortiter gerit crucem	Monck, V.
Dum spiro spero	Huntingfield, B.	Fortitudine et pru- dentia	Rathdown, E.
	Dillon, V.	Forward !	Donoughmore, E.
Effloresco	Cairns.		Powys, E.
Endure fort !	Crawford and Cal- carres, E.	Foi est tout	Queensberry, M.
En grace affie	Cardigan, E.	Foi pour devoir	Castle-Stuart, E.
En la rose je fleuris	Richmond, D.	Frangas non flectes	Weinyss, E.
En suivant la verite	Portsmouth, E.		Ripon, E.
Equanimiter	Sheffield, E.	Frappe fort	Somerset, D.
Esperance en Dieu	Northumberland, D.	Fuinus	Granville, E.
	Beverley, E.		Sutherland, D.
Essayez !	Zetland, E.		Kimberley.
Esse quam videri	Lurgan, B.		Aylesbury, M.
	Winterton, E.	Furth, fortune, and fill the fetters !	Elgin, E.
Esto quod esse videris	Sondes, B.		Balfour.
Et decus et pretium recti	Grafton, D.		Atholl, D.
Excitare non hebe- scere	Southampton, B.	Gang warily !	Dunmore, E.
Ex fide fortis	Walsingham, B.	Garde la foi !	Perth, E.
	Beauchamp, E.		Poulett, E.
Faire mon devoir	Roden, E.	Gardez bien !	Kensington, B.
Faire sans dire	Ilchester, E.	Gaudet tentamine virtus	Eglinton, E.
Fama semper vivit	Ravensworth, B.	Gloria virtutis umbra	Dartmouth, E.
Famam extendere factis	Galway, V.	God be my guide	Longford, E.
Fare, fac !	Fairfax, B.	God send grace	Glengall, E.
Fari quæ sentias	Orford, E.	Goojerat	Erne, E.
Faugh-a-ballagh !	Gough, V.	Grace me guide	Gough, V.
Fax mentis incendium gloriæ	Granard, E.	Gradu diverso, via una	Forbes, B.
Fear to transgress	Clonmell, E.	Grandescunt aucta la- bore	Calthorpe, B.
			Heytesbury, B.
		Habere et dispertire	Aveland, B.
		Hæc generi incre- menta fides	Townshend, M.
		Haut et bon	Doneraile, V.
		Heb Duw heb ddim, a Duw a digon	Mostyn, B.
		Hoc virtutis opus	Lytton.
		Honesta quam splen- dida	Barrington, V.

Index to the Mottoes of the Peerage.

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TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITÆ.—THE FEAR OF THE LORD IS THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

Honor virtutis præmium	Ferrers, E. Cork, E. Fermoy, B.	Let Curzon hold what Curzon held	Howe, E. Curzon, V.
Honorantes me honorabo	Huntingdon, E.	Libertas	Carbery, B.
Humanum nihil alienum	Talbot, E. Dynevor, B.	Libertas in legibus	Wynford, B.
I dare	Carnwath, E.	Libertas sub rege pio	Sidmouth, V.
I hope to speed	Cathcart, E.	Liberte tout entiere	Lanesborough, E.
Illæso lumine solem	Rosslyn, E.	Lock sicker	Morton, E.
In Deo spero	De Saumarez, B.	Lord, have mercy!	Penrhyn.
In hoc signo spes mea	Taaffe, V.	Love, serve	Strathallan, V.
In hoc signo vinces	Arran, E.	Loyal au mort	Shaftesbury, E.
In omnia paratus	Dunally, B.	Loyal en tout	Ely, M.
In portu quies	Skelmersdale, B.	Loyal je serai durant ma vie	Kenmare, E.
In solo Deo salus	Harewood, E.	Loyaulte n'a honte	Stourton, B.
In te Domine speravi	Strathmore, E.	Loyaulte m'oblige	Newcastle, D.
In veritate victoria	Huntingdon, E.	Magistratus indicat virum	Lindsay, E.
In utraque fortuna paratus	Combermere, V.	Magnanimitèr crucem sustine	Lonsdale, E.
In utroque fidelis	Falkland, V.	Malo mori quam fœdari	Kenyon, B.
Inservi Deo et lætare	Wicklow, E.	Manu forti	Trimlestown, B.
Intaminatis honoribus	St Helens, B.	Manus hæc inimica tyrannis	De Freyne, B.
Integra mens augustissima possessio	Blayney, B.	Mediocria firma	Ffrench, B.
Invitum sequitur honor	Donegal, M. Templemore, B. O'Neill, B.	Memor et fidelis	Reay, B.
Jamais arriere	Selkirk, E. Hamilton, D.	Memoria pii æterna	Carysfort, B.
J'ai bon cause	Bath, M.	Mens conscia recti	Verulam, E.
J'aime la liberte	Ribton, B.	Mens æqua rebus in arduis	Selsey, B.
Je garderai	Fitzwalter.	Mens cujusque, is est quisque	Sudeley, B.
Je le tien	Audley, B.	Metuenda corolla draconis	Ashbrook, V.
Je maintiendrai le droit	Malmesbury, E.	Mieux sera	Hardinge, V.
Je me fie en Dieu	Plymouth, E.	Mihi cura futuri	Cottenham, E.
Je ne cherche qu'un	Northampton, M.	Mon Dieu est ma roche	Londonderry, M.
Je n'oublierai jamais	Bristol, M.	Mors potius macula	Vane, E.
Je pense	Wemyss, E.	Moveo et propitior	Beaumont, B.
Je pense plus	Mar, E.	Murus æneus conscientia sana	Ongley, B.
Je suis pret	Farnham, B. Lovat, B.	Mutare vel timere sperno	Fermoy, B.
Je veux de bonne guerre	Wenlock, B.	My prince and my country	Ffrench, B.
Je vive en espoir	Stradbroke, E.	Ne cede malis, sed contra	Ranfurlly, E.
Jour de ma vie!	Delawarr, E.	Ne nimium	Scarborough, E.
Judge nought	Buchan, E.	Ne obliviscaris	Beaufort, D.
Judicium parium aut lex terræ	Camden, M.	Ne tentes aut perface	Raglan, B.
Justitiæ soror fides	ThurLOW, B.	Ne vile fano	Harris, B.
Keep tryst	Sempill, B. Polwarth, B.	Ne vile velis	
La fortune passe partout	Rollo, B.	Nec cupias, nec metuas	
La vertu est la seule noblesse	Guilford, E.	Nec male notus eques	Garvagh, B.
Labor ipse voluptas	Lovelace, E.	Nec prece, nec pretio	Canning, V.
Labore	Tenterden, B.	Nec quærere, nec spernere honorem	Stratford, V.
Labore et honore	Rendlesham, B.	Nec rege, nec populo, sed utroque	Aberdeen, E.
Labore vinces	St Leonards, B.	Nec timeo, nec sperno	Argyll, D.
Lamh dearg Erin	O'Neill, V.	Nec temere, nec timide	Downshire, M.
Lamh laism an nachtar	Arbuthnot, V.	N'oubliez	Westmoreland, E.
Laus Deo	Berners, B.	Nihil alienum	Abergavenny, E.
Le bon temps viendra	Durham, E.	Nihil nisi cruce	Braybrooke, B.
Le jour viendra	Ashburnham, E.	Nil admirari	Hardwicke, E.
Le roi et l'estat	De Clifford, B.		Southwell, V.
Le roi le veut	Nairne, B.		Bateman, B.
L'esperance me com-fort	Hotham, B.		Bolingbroke, V.
Lead on			Rollo, B.
			Boyne, V.
			Cleveland, M.
			Bradford, E.
			Munster, E.
			Vane, B.
			Montrose, D.
			Dynevor, B.
			Waterford, M.
			Beresford, V.
			Decies, B.
			Carew, B.

PRUDENS QUI PATIENS.—HE IS PRUDENT WHO IS PATIENT.

Nil conscire sibi	Winchilsea, E.	Pro libertate patriæ	Massy, B.
Nil desperandum	Lichfield, E.	Pro rege et patria	Leven, E.
Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character	Westminster, M.		De Tabley, B.
Noli irritare leones	Lyons, B.	Pro rege, lege, grege	Crofton, B.
Non eget arcu	Minto, E.		Bessborough, E.
Non generant aquilæ columbas	Rodney, B.		Brougham, B.
Non hæc sine numine	Clifton, V.	Probitas verus honor	De Mauley, B.
	Dover, B.		Chetwynd, V.
Non immemor beneficii	Leinster, D.	Probitate et labore	Northbrook.
Non mihi sed patriæ	Overstone, B.	Probum non pœnitet	Sandys, B.
Non quo, sed quomodo	Howard de Walden, B.	Prodesse quam conspici	Somers, E.
	Seaford, B.	Propositi tenax	Belper, B.
	Suffolk, E.	Prudens qui patiens	Leicester, E.
Non revertar inultus	Lisburne, E.	Prudentia	Lisgar.
Non sibi sed patriæ	Romney, E.	Prudentia et constantia	Denman, B.
Non sine numine	Gifford, B.		
Nos nostraque Deo	Blackford.	Quæ amissa salva	Kintore, E.
Nous maintiendrons	Suffolk, E.	Quæ supra	Robartes.
Numini et patriæ asto	Aston, B.	Qualis ab incepto	Ripon, E.
Nunc aut nunquam	Kilmorey, E.		De Grey, E.
			Sheffield, E.
Occurrent nubes	St Germans, E.	Quem te Deus esse jussit	
Odi profanum	Listowel, E.	Qui conducit	Borthwick.
Omne solum forti patria	Balfour.	Qui invidet minor est	Cadogan, E.
Ora et labora	Dalhousie, E.	Qui patitur, vincit	Kinnaird, B.
Over, fork over!	Conyningham, M.	Qui pense?	Howth, E.
		Qui uti scit, ei bona	Berwick, B.
		Quo fata vocant	Thurlow, B.
Palmam qui meruit ferat	Nelson, E.		De L'Isle, B.
Par ternis suppar		Quod potui perfeci	Melville, V.
Parta tueri	Northwick, B.	Quod sursum volo videre	Dunraven, E.
Patience passe science	Lilford, B.		
Patientia vinces	Falmouth, V.	Quod verum tutum	Devon, E.
Patria cara, carior libertas	Alvanley, B.	Quondam his vicinus armis	Dorchester, B.
Patriæ infelici fidelis	Radnor, E.		
Patriis virtutibus,	Courtown, E.	Ready, aye ready	Napier, B.
Pax in bello	Leitrim, E.	Regi et patriæ fidelis	Norbury, E.
Pensez en bien	Leeds, D.	Renascentur	Avonmore, V.
Per angusta ad augusta	Wentworth, V.	Renovate animos	Kinnoul, E.
Per il suo contrario	Massereene, V.	Reparabit cornua Phœbe	Polwarth, B.
Per mare, per terras		Repetens exempla suorum	Granville, V.
	Anglesey, M.	Retinens vestigia famæ	Ribblesdale, B.
Perimus licitis	Caledon, E.	Rinasce piu glorioso	Rosslyn, E.
Persevere	Macdonald, B.	Rumor acerbe, tace!	St Vincent, V.
Perseverando	Teignmouth, B.		Radstock, B.
	Romilly.		
	Ducie, E.	Sagaciter, fideliter, constanter	Ward, B.
Pie repone te	Colchester, B.	Salus per Christum Redemptorem	Moray, E.
Plus ultra	Halifax, V.	Sans changer	Derby, E.
Pollet virtus	Manvers, E.	Sans Dieu, rien	Stanley of Alderley, B.
Porro unum est necessarium	Nairne, B.	Sans tasche	Petre, B.
Post nubila Phœbus	Mornington, E.		Gormanston, V.
Post prælia præmia	Mornington, E.	Sapere aude	Napier, B.
Post tot naufragia portum	Cowley, B.	Scio cui credidi	Macclesfield, E.
Pour bien desirer	Cranworth, B.	Secret et hardi	Houghton.
Pour y parvenir	Rossmore, B.	Secundis dubiisque rectus	Dynevor, B.
	Sandwich, E.	Sed sine labe decus	Camperdown, E.
	Dacre, B.	Semper eadem	Eldon, E.
Præcedentibus insto	Rutland, D.	Semper fidelis	Forester, B.
Præsto et persisto	Manners, B.	Semper paratus	Onslow, E.
Prend moi tel que je suis	Canterbury, V.	Sequor nec inferior	Clifford, B.
Prest d'accomplir	St Germans, E.	Sero sed serio	Crewe, B.
Prest pour mon pays	Haddington, E.		Antrim, E.
Prius mori quam fidem fallere	Ely, M.	Serva jugum	Lothian, M.
Pro Christo et patria dulce periculum	Shrewsbury, E.	Servabo videm	Salisbury, M.
Pro Deo et rege	Monson, B.	Servata fides cineri	Erroll, E.
	Strathallan, V.		Sherborne, B.
	Roxburghe, D.		Harrowby, E.
	Rosse, E.		

QUOD SURSUM VOLO VIDERE.—I DESIRE TO SEE THAT WHICH IS ABOVE.

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.—UNDER THIS SIGN THOU SHALT CONQUER.

Index to the Mottos of the Peerage.

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Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos ? Si je puis	Mountmorres, B. Livingstone, B. Newburgh, E. Auckland, E. Henley, B. Bridgewater, E. Rokeby, B. Abercorn, M.	Ung Dieu, ung roy, ung loy Ung Dieu et ung roy Ung je servirai	Lyttelton, B. Hatherton, B. Pembroke, E. Carnarvon, E. Mansfield, E. Ravensworth, B. Cavan, E.
Si sit prudentia		Uni æquus virtuti Unus et idem Ut quocunque paratus	
Sic donec Sola in Deo salus Sola virtus nobi- litas Sola virtus invicta	Norfolk, D. Howard, B. Carrick, E. Tweeddale, M. Shannon, E. Seaton, B. Torphichen, B. Mansfield, E. Chelmsford, B. Lucan, E. Clanmorris, B. Kingston, E. Seafield, E. Huntly, M. Sandhurst. Aylmer, B. Bridport, B. Minto, E. Newborough, B.	Valet anchora virtus Ventis secundis Ver non semper viret Veritas et virtus vincunt Veritas victrix Verite sans peur Vestigia nulla re- trorsum Vi et virtute Via trita, via tuta Victoria concordia crescit Victory or death Vigilate et orate Vigueur de dessus	Gardner, B. Hood, V. Lyveden. Ormawhite. Penzance. Middleton, B. Buckinghamshire, E. Annaly. Normanton, B. Amherst, E.
Soyez ferme ! Spare nought ! Spectemur agendo Sperat infestis Spero meliora		Vincere aut mori Vincit amor patriæ	O'Hagan. Castlemaine, V. Thomond, M. Inchiquin, B. Colonsay. Yarborough, E. Chichester, E. Molesworth, V. Muncaster, B. Kingsale, B. Gort, V. Galloway, E.
Spes et fortuna Spes mea Christus	Egmont, E. Bangor, E. De Vesci, V.	Vincit omnia veritas Vincit veritas Virescit vulnere virtus Virtus ariete fortior Virtus basis vitæ Virtus in actione consistit Virtus in arduis Virtus invidiæ scopus Virtus mille scuta Virtus, non stemma	Annaly. Normanton, B. Amherst, E. O'Hagan. Castlemaine, V. Thomond, M. Inchiquin, B. Colonsay. Yarborough, E. Chichester, E. Molesworth, V. Muncaster, B. Kingsale, B. Gort, V. Galloway, E.
Spes tutissima cœlis Stand fast ! Stant cætera tigno Steadfast Steady !	Abinger, B. Sligo, M. Kilmaine, B. Langdale, B.	Virtus probata florebit Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ Virtus semper viridis Virtus sola nobilitat Virtus sub cruce crescit ad æthera tendens Virtus tutissima cassis Virtute fideque Virtute et labore	Abingdon, E. Stafford, B. Craven, E. Ashburton, B. Methuen, B. Effingham, E. Westminster, M. Ebury, B. Brandon, E. Desart, E.
Suaviter et fortiter Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re Sub cruce candida Sub cruce salus Sub hoc signo vinces Suis stat viribus Suivez la raison	Carrington, B. Bantry, E. O'Neill.	Virtute et numine Virtute et opera Virtute non astutia	Belmore, E. Wallscourt, B. Charleville, E.
Tache sans tache Tarifa Tant que je puis Te digna sequere ! Templa quam dilecta ! Tenax et fidelis The noblest motive is the public good The Red Hand of Ireland Think and thank ! This our charter Through !	Northesk, E. Gough, V. Hylton. Congleton, B. Buckingham, D.	Virtute non verbis Virtute quies Virtute securus Virtuti nihil obstat, et armis Virtuti non armis fido Virtutis amore	Winchelsea, E. Elibank, B. Dundonald, E. Headley, B. Rathdonnell. Cloncurry, B. Fife, E. Limerick, B. Leitrim, E. Lansdowne, M. Normanby, M. Hawarden, V. Aldbrough, E.
Toujours pret Toujours propice Tout bien ou rien Tout d'en haut Traditus, non victus Trial by jury Triumpho morte tam vita True to the end	Carrington, B. Bantry, E.	Virtutis avorum præmium Virtutis comes invidia	Desart, E.
Tache sans tache Tarifa Tant que je puis Te digna sequere ! Templa quam dilecta ! Tenax et fidelis The noblest motive is the public good The Red Hand of Ireland Think and thank ! This our charter Through !	Aylesbury, M. Wemyss, E. Abercorn, M. Hamilton, D. Orkney, E. St Vincent, V. De Blaquièrre, B. Bathurst, E. Downe, V. Dunboyne, B.		
Thus ! Tiens a la verite ! Tiens ta foi ! Timet pudorem Timor Domini fons vitæ Toujours pret Toujours propice Tout bien ou rien Tout d'en haut Traditus, non victus Trial by jury Triumpho morte tam vita True to the end	Clanwilliam, E. Dartrey, E. Gainsborough, E. Bellew, B. Howden, B. Erskine, B. Allen, V.		
Tuebor ! Tuum est ! Tu vincula frange	Home, E. Polwarth, B. Torrington, V. Cowper, E. Napier.		
Ubi lapsus, quid feci ? Ubique patriam re- minisci	Devon, E. Malmesbury, E.		

OPTIMI CONSILIARII MORTUI!—THE DEAD ARE THE BEST COUNSELLORS.

UT AMERIS, AMABILIS ESTO.—BE LOVABLE, IF YOU WOULD BE LOVED.

Virtutis fortuna comes	Ashtown, B. Clancarty, B. Wellington, D. Harberton, V.	Vivit post funera virtus	Shannon, E.
Virtutis præmium honor	Denbigh, E.	Vix ea nostra voco	Argyll, D. Warwick, E. Greville, B.
Vis unita fortior	Mountcashel, E.	Volo non valeo	Carlisle, E.
Vise a la fin	Home, B.	Vota vita mea	Meath, E.
Vitæ via virtus	Portarlinton, E.	Vulneratus non victus	Guillamore, V.
Vive revicturus	Vivian, B.	Without fear	Duffus, B.
Vivere sat vincere	Sefton, E. Ventry, B.	Yvery	Egmont, E.

OF THE CORONETS,

BY WHICH PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL, AND THE DIFFERENT RANKS OF THE NOBILITY, ARE DISTINGUISHED.

The *Prince of Wales*, as eldest Son of the King of Great Britain, is distinguished by a plume of three ostrich feathers, enclosed within a coronet of the ancient princes of Wales. Under it, in a scroll, is the motto "*Ich dien*," *I serve*.

The coronet of all the *Princes*, immediate sons or brothers of the Kings of Great Britain, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, surmounted with four fleurs-de-lis, and as many crosses-pattée alternately.

The coronet of the *Princesses* of Great Britain is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and composed of crosses-pattée, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry leaves. It is surmounted by a cap of crimson velvet, with a tuft and tassel of gold.

A *Duke's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, and set round with eight large strawberry leaves. It is surmounted by a cap of crimson velvet, with a tuft and tassel of gold.

A *Marquess's* coronet is a circle of embossed gold, bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on low pyramidical points, of equal height, placed alternately, with a cap and tassel as before.

An *Earl's* coronet is a circle of embossed

gold, bordered with ermine, with eight high pyramidical points, on the tops of which are as many large pearls, placed alternately, with eight strawberry leaves on lower points; cap and tassel as before.

A *Viscount's* coronet is a circle of plain gold, bordered with ermine, with sixteen large pearls set close together on the rim; cap and tassel.

A *Baron's* coronet is a circle of plain gold, bordered with ermine, and six pearls, set at equal distances, with the crimson velvet cap and gold tassel, as before.

The *eldest Sons of Peers*, above the degree of a baron, bear their father's arms and supporters differenced with a label; and use the coronet appertaining to their father's second title. All the *younger Sons* bear their father's arms with proper differences, but without coronets.

The *Archbishops* and *Bishops* of England and Ireland surmount their armorial ensigns with a mitre, which is a round cap of gold pointed and cleft at the top, from which hang two blue pendants fringed with gold; with this difference, that the bishop's mitre is surrounded only with an embossed fillet of gold; whereas the archbishop's issues out of a ducal coronet.

MUNERUM ANIMUS OPTIMUS EST.—GOODWILL IS THE BEST GIFT.

NATURA NON DAT VIRTUTEM.—NATURE DOES NOT BESTOW VIRTUE.

Tables of Precedency.

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PRIVILEGES, &c., OF THE PEERS.

The degrees of nobility in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are five, viz. *Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons*: to which may properly be added a sixth, viz. the *Archbishops and Bishops*, who, as spiritual lords, are entitled to a seat in the House of Peers, and possess for their lives all the faculties and privileges of the peerage. The principal of these privileges are as follow:—

1. That they are free from all *arrest for debts*, as being the king's hereditary counsellors. Therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no *attachment* lies against his person. For the same reason they are exempt from attending *courts leet*, or *sheriff's turns*; or, in cases of riot, attending the *posse comitatus*.

2. In criminal causes they are only tried by their peers, who give their verdict not upon oath as other juries, but upon their *honour*: and then a court is fitted up for the purpose in the middle of Westminster Hall, at the king's charge.

3. To secure the *honour* of, and prevent the spreading of any *scandal* upon, peers, or any great officers of the realm, by reports, there is an express law, called *scandalum magnatum*, by which any man convicted of making a scandalous report against a peer of the realm (though true), is condemned to an *arbitrary fine*, and to remain in custody till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great trial in a court of justice, a peer may come into the court, and sit there uncovered. But no peer can be covered in the royal presence without permission for that purpose, except Lord Kingsale, who enjoys that privilege by hereditary right, originally granted to his ancestor, Baron de Courcy, by King John.

TABLES OF PRECEDENCY.

PRECEDENCY OF MEN.

Prince Albert.
The Prince of Wales.
The Sovereign's Sons.
The Sovereign's Brothers.
The Sovereign's Uncles.
The Sovereign's Grandsons.
The Sovereign's Nephews.
The Sovereign's Cousins.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Archbishop of Armagh.
Archbishop of Dublin.
Lord High Treasurer.
Lord President of the Privy Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord High Constable.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Earl Marshal.
Lord High Admiral.
Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.
Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation.
Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquesses, according to their Patents.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Earls, according to their Patents.
Younger Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Viscounts, according to their Patents.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.
Bishops, according to Seniority of Consecration.

Bishop of Meath.
Other Irish Bishops, according to their Seniority of Consecration.
Secretary of State, being a Baron.
Barons, according to their Patents.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of the Household, Comptroller of the Household, Master of the Horse, and Vice Chamberlain of the Household.
Secretary of State, under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, according to the time and order of their appointment.
Vice Chancellors.
Judges of the Queen's Bench.
Judges of the Common Pleas.
Barons of the Exchequer.
Bannerets, made under the Sovereign's royal Standard.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Baronets.
Bannerets, not made by the Sovereign in person.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.
Knights of St Patrick.
Knights Grand Crosses of St Michael and St George.
Knights Commanders of the Bath.

VALET ANCHORA VIRTUS.—VIRTUE IS AS GOOD AS AN ANCHOR.

MALO MORI QUAM FEDARI.—I WOULD RATHER DIE THAN BE DISGRACED.

Knights Commanders of St Michael and St George.
 Knights Bachelors.
 Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
 Baronets' eldest Sons.
 Bannerets' eldest Sons.
 Eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Companions of the Bath.
 Companions and Cavalieri of St Michael and St George.
 Eldest Sons of Knights of the Thistle, Bath, St Patrick, St Michael, and St George.
 Knights Bachelors' eldest Sons.
 Baronets' younger Sons.
 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
 Colonels.
 Serjeants at Law.
 Doctors of Divinity, of Laws, and Physic.
 Esquires of the King's Creation, by the Imposition of a Collar of S. S.
 Esquires of Knights of the Bath.
 Esquires by Office, as Justices of the Peace.
 Captains.
 Younger Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Younger Sons of Bannerets of both kinds.
 Younger Sons of Knights of the Bath.
 Younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.
 Clergymen.
 Officers in the Army and Navy not styled Esquires in their Commissions.
 Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.
 Citizens, Burgesses, &c.

PRECEDENCY OF WOMEN.

The Queen.
 The Princess Royal.
 Younger Daughters of the Sovereign.
 Wives of the Sovereign's younger Sons.
 Wives of the Sovereign's Grandsons.
 Wives of the Sovereign's Brothers.
 Wives of the Sovereign's Uncles.
 Wives of the Sovereign's Cousins.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
 Daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
 Wives of the Sons of the Sovereign's Brothers or Sisters.
 Duchesses.
 Eldest daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
 Marchionesses.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.
 Daughters of Dukes.
 Countesses.

Younger Daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquesses.
 Daughters of Marquesses.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.
 Viscountesses.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.
 Daughters of Earls.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Marquesses.
 Baronesses.
 Wives of Viscounts' eldest Sons.
 Daughters of Viscounts.
 Wives of Earls' younger Sons.
 Wives of Barons' eldest Sons.
 Daughters of Barons.
 Maids of Honour.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Viscounts.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Barons.
 Dames, Wives of Baronets.
 Wives of Knights of the Garter.
 Wives of Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.
 Wives of Knights Commanders of the Bath.
 Wives of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Peers' youngest Sons.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Baronets.
 Daughters of Baronets.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
 Daughters of Knights of the Bath.
 Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights Bachelors.
 Daughters of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Baronets.
 Daughters of Knights.
 Wives of Companions of the Bath.
 Wives of Esquires of the King's body.
 Wives of Esquires of Knights of the Bath.
 Wives of Esquires of the King's Creation.
 Wives of Esquires by Office.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the Bath.
 Wives of the younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of Gentlemen lawfully bearing Arms.
 Daughters of Esquires lawfully bearing Arms.
 Daughters of Gentlemen lawfully bearing Arms.
 Wives of Citizens.
 Wives of Burgesses, &c.

RELATIVE RANK AND PRECEDENCY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ARMY.

Field-Marshal.
 General of Horse.
 General of Foot.
 Lieutenant-General.
 Major General.
 Brigadier-General.
 Colonel.
 Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Major.
 Captain.

NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet.
 } Admiral.
 Vice-Admiral.
 Rear-Admiral.
 { Captain of the Fleet.
 Commodore, 1st or 2d Class.
 Captain, over three years.
 Captain, under three years—Commander.
 Lieutenant, of eight years' standing.
 Lieutenant, under eight years.

FORMS OF EPISTOLARY ADDRESS.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.

Superscription.—To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Commencement.—Madam; Most Gracious Sovereign; May it please your Majesty.

Conclusion.—I remain, with the profoundest veneration, Madam, your Majesty's most faithful Subject and dutiful Servant.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

The Princes and Princesses of the *Blood Royal* are the King's Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters, Uncles and Aunts:—Princes of the *Blood*, merely, are his Nephews and Cousins, who are styled *Highness* only; unless, as in the case of the late Duke of Gloucester, permitted by his Majesty to bear the title of *Royal*.

DUKE, PRINCESS.

Sup.—To His [*Her*] Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge [*Princess Augusta*].

Comm.—Sir [*Madam*].

Con.—I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir [*I have the honour to be, Madam*], Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient [*most obedient and devoted*] Servant.

Sup.—To her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge [as wife of a Prince of the Blood Royal].

Comm.—Madam.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Royal Highness's most obedient and very humble Servant.

Wives of Princes of the Blood Royal are addressed in the same form.

The formal style of Dukes of the Blood Royal is *Most High, Most Mighty, and Illustrious Prince*.

TO THE NOBILITY & GENTRY.

DUKE, DUCHESS.

Sup.—To His Grace the Duke [*Her Grace the Duchess*] of Buckingham.

Comm.—My Lord Duke [*Madam*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke [*Madam*], Your Grace's most devoted and obedient [*most obedient and most humble*] Servant.

The *eldest* Sons of Dukes are, by the courtesy of England, styled *Marquesses*, though usually distinguished by their Father's *second* title, whether it be that of Marquess or Earl.

The formal style of Duke is *Most Noble*.

MARQUESS, MARCHIONESS.

Sup.—To the Most Honourable the Marquess [*Marchioness*] of Lansdowne.

Comm.—My Lord Marquess [*Madam*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord Marquess, Your Lordship's [*Madam, Your Ladyship's*] most obedient and most humble Servant.

The *eldest* Sons of Marquesses are styled *Earls*.

When a Title is taken from the name of a *Place*, as Harewood, &c., we say, "The Marquess of Winchester, The Earl of Harewood;" when from a *Family* name, as Townsend, Stanhope, &c., "The Marquess Townsend, The Earl Stanhope."

In addressing all below the rank of Duchess, who have the title of *Lady*, tradesmen should use the words *My Lady*, instead of *Madam*; and servants and other persons in inferior stations, *May it please your Ladyship*.

EARL, COUNTESS; VISCOUNT, VIS-COUNTESS; BARON, BARONESS.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable the Earl, &c. [*Countess, &c.*] of Derby.

Comm.—My Lord [*Madam*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's [*Madam, Your Ladyship's*] most obedient and very humble Servant.

The *eldest* Sons of Earls are styled *Viscounts*.

All the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses, and the *eldest* Sons of Earls, have the title of *Lord* and *Right Honourable*; and their wives are addressed accordingly.

The Daughters of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, are styled *Ladies*, and addressed *Right Honourable Lady*, with the addition of the Christian name; and should they marry a person of inferior rank (*not being a peer of the realm*), they still retain their title and precedence, changing only their surname; if a peer of the realm, their title and precedence are merged in his, notwithstanding they may have been superior before marriage.

The *younger* Sons also of Dukes and Marquesses are styled *Lords*, and addressed *Right Honourable Lord*, with the Chris-

tian name added. Their wives have the title of *Lady*; and, unless superior to the husband in rank, take *his* Christian name instead of *their own*.

The *younger* Sons of Earls, and *all* the Sons of Viscounts and Barons, are styled *Esquire* and *Honourable*; and the Daughters *Honourable*. The Sons' Wives take the title of *Honourable*.

When the Daughter of a Viscount, or a Baron, marries, she takes the name of her husband, reserving the title of *Honourable*; thus, if she marry a Baronet or a Knight, she must be addressed *The Honourable Lady*; if a Commoner, *The Honourable Mrs.*

BARONET AND HIS WIFE.

Sup.—To Sir John Beckett, Bart. [*Lady Beckett*].

Comm.—Sir [*Madam*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most humble and obedient [*Madam, Your Ladyship's most obedient and very humble*] Servant.

KNIGHT AND HIS WIFE.

Sup.—To Sir Peter Laurie [*Lady Laurie*].
Comm. and *Con.* as last above.

The title of Knight is added only in formal documents; and in addressing a Baronet or a Knight familiarly, we must add the Christian name to *Dear Sir*, thus, "*Dear Sir John, Dear Sir James.*"

The Widow of any person of rank, down to Knight, inclusive, marrying an untitled person, retains the title and name of her former husband: but marrying a person of rank *higher than, or equal to*, that of her former husband, she assumes *his* title and name.

ESQUIRE.

This title is now given to every man of respectability; but persons entitled to superior consideration are distinguished by "&c. &c. &c." added to the superscription; and it is deemed more respectful to write the word *Esquire* at full length.

The Wives of Gentlemen, where several of the same family are married, are distinguished by the Christian name of their husbands.

Privy Counsellors have the title of *Right Honourable*, which is prefixed to their name, thus,

Sup.—To the Right Honourable James Abereromby, M. P.

To the Right Honourable Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.

Comm.—Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient very humble Servant.

CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOP.

Sup.—To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Comm.—My Lord Archbishop.

Con.—I remain, with the highest respect, My Lord Archbishop, Your Grace's most devoted obedient Servant.

The Archbishop of Armagh is addressed "To His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland." The other Irish Archbishops as the English ones.

The *clerical* style of an Archbishop is *The Most Reverend*.

BISHOP.

Sup.—To the Right Reverend the Lord [*To the Lord*] Bishop of Durham.

Comm.—My Lord Bishop.

Con.—I remain, my Lord Bishop, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Sup.—To the Reverend Charles Cooper, D. D. [*To the Reverend Dr Cooper*].

Comm.—Reverend Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your very humble obedient Servant.

DEAN.

Sup.—To the Very Reverend The Dean of Ripon.

Comm.—Mr Dean [*Reverend Sir*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, Mr Dean [*Reverend Sir*], Your most obedient humble Servant.

ARCHDEACON.

Sup.—To the Venerable The Archdeacon Wrangham.

Comm.—Mr Archdeacon [*Reverend Sir*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, Mr Archdeacon [*Reverend Sir*], Your very obedient humble Servant.

CLERGYMEN.

Sup.—To the Reverend Alexander Clarke.

Comm.—Reverend Sir.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your obedient humble Servant.

When a Bishop, or other Clergyman, possesses the title of *Right Honourable*, or *Honourable*, it is prefixed to his clerical title. Baronets and Knights have their clerical title placed first.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of C.

MALI PRINCIPII MALUS FINIS.—BAD BEGINNINGS HAVE BAD ENDINGS.

MODERATA DURANT.—THINGS LAST LONG WHEN MODERATELY ENJOYED.

Forms of Epistolary Address.

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Sup.—To the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of D.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable and Reverend Lord Alston.

Sup.—To the Honourable and Reverend Jacob Marsham, D.D.

Sup.—To the Reverend Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart.

No clerical dignity confers title or rank on the wife of the dignitary; who, unless she has a title in her own right, or through her husband independently of his clerical rank, is addressed, simply, *Mistress*.

JUDGES, &c.

LORD CHANCELLOR.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable [*The Lord High Chancellor*] Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor.

ROLLS.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable Sir John Romilly, [*To his Honour The*] Master of the Rolls.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice [*The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Chief Justice*] of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, are addressed in the same form; and they are all styled *My Lord*, both on the Bench and off.

PUISNE JUDGES.

The Puisne Judges and the Barons of the Exchequer (who on the Bench are styled *My Lord*) are Knights; and, in private intercourse, addressed as such; but the title of Judge being superior to Knight, it is usual to address thus:

Sup.—To the Honourable Mr Justice Gaslee.

Sup.—To the Honourable Mr Baron Alderson.

QUEEN'S SERJEANTS.

Sup.—To [*Mr Serjeant Spankie*] J. Spankie, Esquire, Her Majesty's Serjeant at Law.

SERJEANT.

Sup.—To [*Mr Serjeant Freere*] William Freere, Esquire, Serjeant at Law.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admirals have the rank of their flag added to their own name and title, thus:

Sup.—To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Exmouth, Admiral of the Blue.

If untitled, they are styled simply *Sir*; or if familiarly, *Dear Admiral*.

Commodores are addressed in the same way as Admirals; but *Commodore* is only a local rank, and ceases with the command that conferred it.

Captains are addressed, either, "To Capt. John Thornton, R. N.;" or, if on service, "To John Thornton, Esquire, Commander of H. M. S. Invincible."

LIEUTENANTS.

"To Charles Gould, Esquire, R. N.;" or, if on service, "To Charles Gould, Esquire, Lieutenant of H. M. S. Dreadnought."

MILITARY OFFICERS.

All officers in the Army, above Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns, have their military rank prefixed to their name and title.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable General Lord Hutehinson.

Sup.—To Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart.

Subalterns are addressed *Mr*, or *Esquire*, with the name of the Regiment to which they, if on service, belong.

The familiar address of officers above the rank of captain, is *Dear Colonel*, *Dear Major*, &c.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR.

Sup.—To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor [*The Lady Mayoress*] of London [*York, Dublin*]. The Lord Provost [*The Lady Provost*] of Edinburgh.

Comm.—My Lord [*Madam*].

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's [*Madam, Your Ladyship's*] most obedient humble Servant.

The Mayors of all Corporations, with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are styled *Right Worshipful*; and the Aldermen and Recorder of other Corporations, and Justices of the Peace, *Worshipful*: but these titles are seldom used, except in Court, or on matters relating solely to their office. The heads of Scottish Corporations are called *Provosts*.

AMBASSADORS, &c.

Ambassadors have *Excellency* prefixed to their other titles, and their accredited rank added.

Sup.—To his *Excellency* The Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, from H. I. M. (His Imperial Majesty), the Emperor of Austria.

Sup.—To His *Excellency* The Honourable Lord Viscount Strangford, G. C. B., H. B. M. (His Britannic Majesty's) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Comm.—My Lord.

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant.

The Wives of Ambassadors also have *Excellency* added to their other titles.

Envoys and Chargés d'Affaires are generally styled *Excellency*, but it is only by courtesy; none but Ambassadors have any right to the title.

Consuls have only their accredited rank added to their names, or titles if they have any.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KING IN COUNCIL.

All applications to the King in Council, the Houses of Lords and Commons, &c., are by Petition, as follows, varying only the title:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

The humble Petition of A. B., &c.,
Humbly sheweth—
That your Petitioner

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to
And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal [*To the Honourable the Commons*], of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,
The humble Petition, &c.

TREASURY AND ADMIRALTY.

Sup.—To the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Sup.—To the Lords Commissioners of The

Admiralty, or For executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

Comm.—My Lords.

Con.—I have the honour to be, My Lords.

These two Boards are usually addressed, by courtesy, *Right Honourable*.

NAVY OFFICE AND ORDNANCE.

Sup.—To the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

Sup.—To the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance.

Comm.—Gentlemen.

Con.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c.

VICTUALING AND AUDIT OFFICES.

Sup.—To the Commissioners for Victualing His Majesty's Navy.

Sup.—To the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

EXCISE OFFICE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of Excise.

TAX OFFICE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of Taxes.

STAMP OFFICE.

Sup.—To the Commissioners of Stamps.

BANK.

Sup.—To the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Directors, of the Bank of England.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sup.—To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

Sup.—To the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of Directors, of the South-Sea Company.

Commissioners of Government Departments, if they have no other title, are generally named after their office; and in conversation, *Mr Commissioner*, or *Commissioner*.

These Commissioners, and the Directors of the Bank, &c., are also often, especially by inferiors, styled *Honourable*, but they have no right to the distinction.

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.—VIRTUE LIVES BEYOND THE GRAVE.

HONORANTES ME HONORABO.—THEM THAT HONOUR ME I WILL HONOUR.

A COMPENDIOUS DICTIONARY OF LAW TERMS, &c. ILLUSTRATED WITH LAW MAXIMS, TRANSLATED.

Abandonment. The relinquishing to the underwriters, under an insurance, of all the property saved from a wreck, in order to entitle the insured to claim for a total loss.

Abate. To break down, destroy, or remove; as, for instance, to *abate* (remove or put an end to) a nuisance.

Abduction. The unlawful taking or detention of a woman (having property in possession or expectancy) against her will, with the intention of procuring her marriage or defilement. Also the unlawful taking of an unmarried girl, under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession, and against the will of, the father, or other person having the lawful care of her, although done without force or corrupt motives. The former is a felony, and the latter a misdemeanour.

Abettor. A person who encourages or excites another to commit an offence punishable by law.

Abeyance. The fee simple of lands is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy, or waiting until a proper person shall appear, or the right thereto is determined. The same applies to dignities or offices.

Abjuration (oath of). An oath disclaiming any right in the pretender to the British throne, and also the jurisdiction and authority of the pope or any other foreign prince within this realm.

Abortion. The offence of procuring the miscarriage of a woman quick with child.

Abstract of Title. An epitome of the deeds and documents constituting the evidence of title to an estate.

Acceptance. The act by which a person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn undertakes to pay it at maturity. The bill of exchange itself is sometimes called, in common parlance, an acceptance.

Accessory. A person concerned in a felonious offence, although not the actual perpetrator, nor present at its performance. He may be accessory either before or after the fact.

Accommodation Bill. A bill of exchange accepted without value, for the purpose of raising money thereon by discount.

Accountant General. An officer of the Court of Chancery, in whose name the suitors' money stands at the Bank of England, and which he disposes of as the court may direct.

Account stated. An account closed or balanced.

Acknowledgment by a married woman. A ceremony gone through by a married woman to enable her to convey her interest in land, and which has been substituted for the old process of a fine.

Action. The method of demanding the

enforcement of a legal right, and procuring redress for a civil injury in the courts of common law.

Act of Parliament. See *Statutes*.

Acts of Bankruptcy are numerous—such as keeping out of the way to avoid a creditor, &c. Upon the commission of any one of them a trader is liable to be made bankrupt by a creditor or creditors, whose debt amounts in case of one creditor to £75, if two creditors to £75, and if three creditors £100; a firm being considered as one creditor.

Addition. The title, degree, profession, or business, and also the place of abode of a person.

Adjudication. In England, the act of giving judgment, as, for instance, when a bankruptcy judge finds a party bankrupt, it is called the *Adjudication*. In Scotland it is applied to the law whereby a creditor attaches the property of his debtor, and has different significations according to the nature of the property attached.

Administrator. He that has the goods of a person dying without a will committed to his care, for the purpose of legal distribution. The nearest of kin is entitled to administration.

Admiralty (Court of), has cognizance of all *civil* (but not now, as it had formerly, of criminal) matters, arising on the high seas, or on those parts of the coast which are not within the limits of an English county.—Also of prize cases. Criminal matters are triable before the ordinary assize courts of the nearest English county.

Ad valorem. Stamp duties, the amount of which is regulated according to the value of the property, &c., are so termed.

Advocates—in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts in England, which are guided by the principles of the civil law, — the same as barristers or counsellors in the other courts. The same term is used in Scotland; the jurisprudence of which country is based on the civil law. The *Faculty of Advocates* is composed of the bar of Scotland, and is a kind of college, of which the *Dean of the Faculty* is the head. The *Lord Advocate* is the chief law officer of Scotland, and is somewhat analogous to our Attorney-General.

Advowson. The right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice. He who possesses this right is styled the *patron*. Advowsons are of three kinds, *presentative*, *collative*, or *donative*.

Affidavit. A written statement upon oath. It must be sworn before a person authorized to administer oaths; who that is, depends upon what the affidavit relates to. The same officer is not usually empowered to administer oaths in all the Courts.

ACTUS ME INVITO FACTUS NON EST MEUS ACTUS.

AN ACT WHICH I AM COMPELLED TO DO IS NOT MY ACT.

Affinity. Relation by marriage between the husband or wife and the blood relations of either; but not between the husband and wife themselves.

Affirmation. A solemn declaration in lieu of an oath, made by Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists. Until recently it was confined to them, but by a recent Act, a judge, &c., on being satisfied of the sincerity of the objection of a person (although not of the sects mentioned) to take an oath from alleged conscientious motives, may permit him or her to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath; but this is confined (as to persons other than Quakers, &c.) to civil proceedings. It does not apply to criminal matters; in such cases an oath is still required, unless a person belongs to one of the excepted sects first mentioned.

A fortiori. By so much stronger reason.

Agent. A person appointed to do an act for another. The act when performed is, in law, the act of the principal; the maxim being "qui facit per alium facit per se."

Agistment. Where cattle are taken in to pasture; from *agiser*, i. e. levaut and couchant.

Alderman. Literally, an elder man. In London the aldermen are magistrates chosen for life. They form a separate court, called the Court of Aldermen, and from their body the Lord Mayor must be chosen. In other cities and boroughs they are chosen from the common council—have precedence merely, but no other distinctive rights or privileges over an ordinary common councillor.

Alibi. Elsewhere. A defence by which it is proved that the accused was not at the place where the offence was committed at the time of its commission.

Alien. One born in a foreign country out of the allegiance of the queen: see 7 & 8 Vic. c. 66, which provides for certain exceptions to this rule; also mitigates the severity of the old law against aliens, and provides a cheap and easy mode for a foreigner obtaining a certificate of naturalization.

To Aliene. To convey or dispose of property to another.

Alimony. An allowance made by a husband to his wife when living apart from her: the new Divorce Court has power, the same as the old Ecclesiastical Courts had, to order the payment of alimony pending proceedings for a divorce or judicial separation.

Aliunde. Elsewhere, besides, &c.

Allegations. The pleadings in the Ecclesiastical Courts are so termed.

Allegiance. The obedience which every subject owes to his prince or liege lord.

Allocation. An allowance made on an account in the Exchequer.

Allocatur. The certificate by which a taxing master certifies the amount at which he has taxed a bill of costs.

Allodial (contradistinguished from *feudal*), is where lands are held *free*, i. e. without being subject to any fine, rent, or service.

Amicus Curie. A counsel (or by-stander), who informs the judge on a point of law, on which he is doubtful or mistaken.

Ancestor. The law distinguishes between *ancestor* and *predecessor*; the former is applied to individuals, the latter to corporations.

Ancient Demesne. A tenure of lands partaking of the properties both of copyhold and freehold.

Ancients. A grade in some of the Inns of court (the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn), and also in the Inns of Chancery.

Answer in Chancery. The most usual form of defence to a bill in Chancery. It is a written statement, and must be sworn to unless the petitioner by consent dispenses with the oath.

Apparator. A messenger that serves the process of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Appeal. The removal of a cause from an inferior into a superior court, for the purpose of impeaching the judgment of the inferior court. The chief appeal courts are the Privy Council, which reviews the decisions of the Ecclesiastical, Admiralty, and Colonial Courts, and the House of Lords, which is the final court of appeal from all the decisions of courts of law and equity in England, and of the Irish and Scotch courts.

Appearance to Action. The first formal step by a defendant in an action or suit. It is a notice that he intends to defend.

Appellant. The person appealing to a superior from the decision of an inferior court.

Appenage. The portion of the younger children of continental princes.

Appointment. A formal execution of some power or authority; as, for instance, a power to dispose of property amongst a certain class, as children or grand-children.

Appraiser. A person who values personal chattels.

Appropriation. An appropriation of a *benefice* is, the annexing of it to the use of some spiritual body; as a bishop or a college. The same in the hands of a layman is called an "impropriation." The appropriation of a *payment* means the applying of it to the discharge of a particular debt, where the creditor to whom it is made has more than one debt due from the same debtor.

Approver. A person guilty of an indictable offence, who, to obtain pardon for himself, makes a full confession, and is admitted to give evidence against his accomplices.

Arbitration. An extrajudicial method of settling matters in difference by referring them to the arbitrement or determination of persons appointed by the disputants, and termed arbitrators.

Arches Court. A court of appeal from all inferior Ecclesiastical Courts within the province of Canterbury. It derives its name from the church of St Mary-le-Bow (de Areubus), where it was formerly held: this court was always separate and distinct from the old Prerogative Court (now abolished), and, like all the other Ecclesiastical Courts, continues its jurisdiction in church matters notwithstanding the principal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts (in divorce and testamentary matters) has been removed to the new courts.

Sir S. Lushington is the present judge of the court.

Arraignment. A term of criminal procedure. A prisoner, after having had the indictment read over to him, is commanded to state whether or not he is guilty. This proceeding is termed the arraignment.

Arrest. A legal seizure, capture, or taking of a man's person which is effected by corporeal touching, or something equivalent thereto. In civil cases a man can only be arrested under legal process. The officer cannot break open a man's outer door for the purpose of arresting him; nor can arrest on a civil process be effected on a Sunday, except after an escape.

Arrest of Judgment. Where the court stays a judgment, after verdict, on some question of law.

Arson. Felonious houseburning.

Articled Clerk. A student bound by deed to serve an attorney, preparatory to his own admission to practice.

Articles of the peace. A complaint against a person to compel him to find sureties to keep the peace.

Assault and Battery. An attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another is an assault; an injury actually done to the person of another in an angry, revengeful, or insolent manner, be it ever so small, is a battery.

Assets. Property, whether real or personal, in the hands of an executor, &c., for the purpose of satisfying debts.

Assignee. A person to whom any real or personal property is transferred by the act of law, as an executor, an assignee of a bankrupt, &c., or by the act of party, as a purchaser of a lease.

Assignment. A transfer of any kind of property from one person to another.

Assizes. The periodical sittings of the common law judges, at the county towns, for the trials of prisoners and civil causes. See *Circuits*.

Assumpsit. A verbal or parol promise expressed or implied, springing out of a simple contract. The law always implies a promise to do that which a party is legally bound to perform. An action of assumpsit or promise is the remedy for breach of a parol as distinguished from a written contract.

Assurance. The securing the payment of a sum of money or other benefit on the happening of a certain event, as, for instance, the death of a person. This is the term now usually applied to life contingencies, as contradistinguished from fires, losses at sea, &c., as to which the term *insurance* is still used.

Attachment. A process of the Courts of Law and Equity for compelling by arrest the performance of an act, which a party is already in contempt for not performing. Also an ancient remedy open to creditors in London, and some other cities, to attach the money or goods of their debtor in the hands of a third party within the city.

Attainder. The stain or corruption of the blood of a criminal capitally condemned. See *Forfeiture*.

Attorney. A person appointed by an-

other by letter or power of attorney to do anything for him in his absence.

Attorney-General. The highest law (non-judicial) officer of the crown.

Attorney-at-Law. An officer of the superior courts of law, legally authorized to transact the business of other persons—termed his clients—in those courts.

Attornment. An acknowledgment by one person that he holds lands, or is the tenant, of another, thereby creating between them the relation of landlord and tenant.

Auter Droit. When a person holds an estate not in his own right but in right of another.

Autre Vie. For the life of another.

Average. A contribution to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, all persons having goods on board contribute rateably to the loss; this is called average.

Award. The judgment or decision of an arbitrator.

Backing a Warrant. The indorsing by a justice of the peace of the county where a warrant (which has been granted by the justice of the peace of another county) is about to be executed, and is a necessary act to be done before a person can be apprehended in a county different to that in which the warrant was issued.

Bail. The sureties for the reëpearance of a person released from custody.

Bail-bond. A document under seal, by which a person becomes bail.

Bailee. An individual intrusted with the custody of goods; for instance, a carrier.

Bailiff. There are various kinds of bailiffs; the most common being those appointed by the sheriff, commonly called sheriff's officers.

Bailiwick. The jurisdiction of a bailiff, such as the High Bailiff of Westminster.

Bailment. A delivery of a thing in trust for some special object or purpose.

Bailor. The person who makes a bailment, or delivers goods to a bailee.

Banc, or Banco (sittings in). The sittings of the judges of the superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, during term.

Banker. A person who holds the money of another, and disposes of it as the other from time to time directs.

Bank Note. A promise by a banker to pay a specified sum to the holder.

Bankrupt. A trader who is indebted in a certain amount, and has committed an act of bankruptcy. See *Acts of Bankruptcy*.

Bargain and Sale. A form of conveyance; but rarely now used.

Baron. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.

Baron and feme. The old legal style of husband and wife.

Baronet. A dignity (next to a baron) created by letters patent, and descendible to the heirs male.

Barons of the Exchequer. The judges of the Court of Exchequer.

Barony (in Ireland). Is a subdivision of a county; equivalent to a hundred in England.

Barratry. Any act of the master or crew of a ship which is of a criminal or fraudulent nature, tending to the prejudice of the owners.

Barristers. A body of men qualified by admission in one of the Inns of Court to plead as advocates; such admission is termed, being "called to the bar."

Base Fee. A freehold estate of inheritance, liable to be determined on the happening of a certain event.

Battel. A trial by combat, formerly allowed by the law, by which the innocence or guilt of a party was decided.

Battery. See *Assault and Battery*.

Bencher. A senior of the Inns of Court.

Benefice. An ecclesiastical living.

Benefit of Clergy. Certain privileges formerly enjoyed by the clergy alone; afterwards a privilege claimed by all criminals who could read, but now abolished.

Bequest. A testamentary disposition of personal estate.

Bigamy. The criminal offence of a married man or woman pretending to marry again, his wife or her husband (as the case may be) being still alive.

Bill (in Parliament). The term applied to an intended statute when passing through Parliament, prior to its becoming law.

Bill in Chancery. A printed statement of the plaintiff's case in the form of a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying for redress. It is the first step in a suit.

Bill of Exceptions. A mode of appealing from the decision of a judge at Nisi Prius, on a point of law.

Bill of Exchange. A written order for payment of money by one person (called the drawer) upon another (termed the drawee). When the drawee has undertaken to pay the bill, which he does by writing his name across it, he is termed the acceptor. Bills of exchange are negotiable, i. e. they confer on the holder the right of suing upon it, which he could not do in the case of a mere ordinary contract, for the want of that privity which the law in ordinary cases requires between the parties to a contract. The law as to bills of exchange is governed by the Law Merchant. See *Law Merchant*.

Bill of Lading. A memorandum or receipt signed by the master of a ship, acknowledging the shipment of goods, which are usually made deliverable to the consignee, or his order. One part of the bill of lading is sent to the consignee by post. By indorsing the bill of lading the property in the goods is passed to the indorsee, and so from hand to hand. The bill of lading, properly indorsed, forms, in fact, the title to the goods, and without the production of which the captain would not deliver the goods.

Bill of Rights. The statute of 1 William and Mary, stat. ii. c. 2.

Bill of Sale. An assignment of goods and chattels, by writing; generally, but not necessarily, under hand and seal.

Black Rod (the gentleman usher of the), has his name from the black rod, on the top whereof sits a lion in gold, which he carries in his hand. He keeps the chapter-house door, when a chapter of the order of

the Garter is sitting; he also attends on the House of Lords. He is appointed by letters patent from the crown, and his deputy is styled the *yeoman usher*. They are the official messengers of the Lords. They execute orders for the commitment of offenders, and assist at the introduction of peers and other ceremonies.

Bond fide. With good faith.

Bond. A written obligation, under seal. If for the payment of a sum of money upon or after the death of a person, it is then termed a post-obit bond. The person making a bond is called the obligor, and he, to whom it is given, the obligee.

Borough. A town having now, or having formerly had, corporate rights.

Borough-English. A tenure by which the youngest son inherits from the father.

Bottomry. The borrowing of money by the master on the bottom or hull of a ship: to be paid with interest, if the ship return in safety, but otherwise to be lost or forfeited.

Breach of Covenant. The doing of an act which a party has covenanted not to do, or the neglecting to do that which he has covenanted to perform.

Breach of the Peace. An act by which the public repose is disturbed, and the safety of the community, more or less, endangered.

Breach of Promise. The doing, or abstaining from doing, something contrary to an undertaking or contract.

Breach of Trust. A neglect of duty by a trustee, or person standing in a fiduciary relation, in violation of his trust.

Bread. The 3 Geo. IV. c. 106, regulates bakers in London. The 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 37, those in the country. These Acts contain provisions as to *weight, adulteration, &c.* Penalties are provided for any breach of the law, and power is given to magistrates and peace-officers, by warrant, to search bakers' premises.

Bribery. The giving or receiving any reward for corrupt purposes.

Brief. An abridgment of a client's case, for the instruction of counsel on a trial, or hearing in court.

Broker. An agent employed to buy or sell goods; a sort of middleman between vendor and purchaser. He is not, like a factor, intrusted with the possession of the articles he vends.

Brokerage. The commission paid to a broker.

Buildings (in the Metropolis) are now regulated by the Metropolitan Buildings' Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vic. c. 122).

Burgage Tenure. A tenure whereby houses or lands are held in certain ancient boroughs.

Burgesses. Now usually applied to members of Parliament, but properly includes all the inhabitants of a borough.

Burglary. The offence of entering a dwelling-house, in the night, with intent to commit felony.

Burial, in the churchyard, is the common right of every parishioner; but now interments in London and in other towns are prohibited, and provisions are made for the formation of cemeteries outside the

towns. See 15 & 16 Vic. c. 85; 16 & 17 Vic. c. 134; 17 & 18 Vic. c. 87; 18 & 19 Vic. c. 128; 20 & 21 Vic. c. 35 and 81.

Bursar. The treasurer of a college. In Scotland it is nearly synonymous with *sizar* in the English universities.

By-law. A private law made by those duly authorized by charter, custom, or prescription; but such by-law must be consonant to the public laws and statutes, and for the common benefit.

Cabinet Council. This consists of the great public officers and ministers of the state, who are selected at the Queen's pleasure to form a cabinet, and are the responsible advisers of the crown.

Canon Law. A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, definitions, and rules, derived from the ancient councils, the writings of the fathers, ordinances of popes, &c. At the Reformation it was enacted that a review should be had of the Canon Law; but that, until such review, the existing law should continue in force, except as far as the same should be repugnant to the law of the land or the Royal Prerogatives—this still remains the state of the law, such review never having been made. The canons of 1603, having been made by the clergy, and confirmed by the king, James I., alone, but not by Parliament, does not bind the *laity*.

Capias. A writ authorizing the arrest of a defendant in a suit. It is issued, either after judgment, or when it is satisfactorily shown that the defendant is about to leave the realm before trial. A defendant cannot be arrested for less than £20.

Capias ad satisfaciendum, or ca-sa. The writ of *capias* when issued *after judgment*: so termed because the defendant is taken to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Caption. The act of arresting a man. See *Arrest*.

Carrier. A person whose business it is to carry goods, for the proper delivery and safety of which he is legally responsible.

Casus omissus. Where anything is omitted, or not provided against by a statute, &c.

Caveat. A proceeding to prevent an act being done, such as the granting of administration, without notice to the party entering the caveat.

Caveat emptor. Let the purchaser beware. It signifies that a vendor is not bound to answer for the goodness of his wares, unless he expressly warrants them.

Certiorari. A writ for the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court. This writ always lies, unless where expressly taken away by statute, and herein it differs from an appeal, which can never be had unless expressly given.

Cestui que trust. He who is the real and beneficial owner of property held in trust.

Cestui que vie. The person for whose life lands are held. See *Tenant pur autre vie*.

Challenge. An exception taken by a prisoner against one or more jurors, who, when *challenged*, are set aside, if the challenge be allowed, and new ones put in their places.

Chambers. A barrister's apartments.

Champerty. The offence of unlawfully maintaining a suit in consideration of a bargain for a part of the thing in dispute, or some profit out of it.

Chancellor. An officer of the highest dignity and authority in various departments. *Lord High Chancellor*: the person next the sovereign, in matters of state and justice—the chief judge of the Court of Chancery and president of the House of Lords. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*: the officer who has the custody and control of the funds of the exchequer. The *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster* is the chief judge of the duchy courts. The *Chancellor of a Diocese* is an officer appointed to hold the bishop's court for him.

Chance Medley. The accidental killing of any one, without malice prepense.

Chancery. The highest court of judicature in this kingdom next to the Parliament, and of very ancient institution. The Court of Chancery is called a *Court of Equity*, because it was instituted for the purpose of proceeding by the rules of equity and conscience, and of moderating the rigour of the common law; equity being the correction of that wherein the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient.—Yet the Court of Chancery is not intended to act in *opposition* to, but in assistance of, the common law, supplying its deficiencies, not contradicting its rules; no judgment of law being reversible by a decree in Chancery.

Charter. A royal grant or privilege, granted to corporations, companies, &c.

Charter-Party. An instrument between merchants and owners or masters of ships, containing the particulars of the contract for the hire of the ship. It is in fact a mercantile lease of the ship.

Chattels. There are two kinds, chattels real and chattels personal; the former are leasehold property, and the latter personal goods or chattels, as furniture or money.

Chiltern Hundreds (stewardship of). A nominal office in the gift of the crown, usually accepted by members of Parliament desirous of vacating their seats.

Chose. A thing. *Chose-en-action* is a thing of which a man has not the possession, and which he can only claim by action, as, for instance, a debt owing to him by another.

Church Rates. Rates assessed by the parishioners, in vestry assembled, for the repair of the parish church. It is now definitely settled that, if the majority vote against the rate, it may be resisted with impunity.

Churchwardens. Officers annually chosen to superintend the church, churchyard, and such things as belong thereto.

Cinque Ports. The Cinque Ports were formerly five, Hastings, Dover, Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich, whence their name. Rye and Winchelsea have, however, since been added to them. They were first established by William I., and have local jurisdictions and privileges.

Circuits. The districts periodically visited by the common law judges (see *Assizes*). In England and Wales there are 8 circuits.

Citation. The first step in an ecclesiastical cause, analogous to the writ of summons in an action.

Civil Law. The Roman law as comprised in the institutes, code, and digest of the emperor Justinian.

Civil List. At the commencement of a new reign, it is now the practice to enter into an arrangement with the sovereign, by which the ancient hereditary revenues of the crown are placed at the disposal of Parliament, in lieu of which certain annual sums are granted by Parliament (denominated the Civil List) for the maintenance of Her Majesty, and to enable her to support the honour and dignity of the crown.

Clerk. The strict definition of the word "clerk" is a person in holy orders, but it is now generally applied to any person whose chief occupation is writing.

Client. Anciently, a Roman citizen, taken under the protection of some great man, who was styled his *patron*. The term is now applied to a party who employs a solicitor or counsel in any legal proceeding.

Close. An enclosed piece of ground.

Code. A collection or system of laws, as the Code Napoléon.

Codicil. A supplement to a will. See *Will*.

Cognovit Actionem. An instrument by which a defendant acknowledges the plaintiff's cause, and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Coif. A title given to sergeants at law, who are called *Sergeants of the Coif*, from the lawn coif they wear on their heads under their caps, when they are created.

Collateral Descent. That which descends from a side branch of a family; as from an uncle or a nephew.

Collative. An advowson vested in the bishop. He cannot present to himself, but he confers the benefice on his nominee by collation.

Commendam. A beneficed clergyman, when promoted to a bishopric, vacates his benefice by the promotion, but the crown might formerly, by special grant, have given him power to retain his benefice, and when this was done, he was said to hold it in commendam. Grants in commendam are now abolished.

Commission. The warrant, or letters patent, authorizing any inquiry judicial or otherwise; as the commission of the judges, the commission of the peace, &c.

Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The judges of the Court of Bankruptcy are so termed.

Commitment. The sending a person who has been guilty of any crime to prison, by warrant or order.

Committee. Persons to whom the consideration of any matter is referred; as a Committee of the House of Commons. It also signifies a person to whom the Lord Chancellor commits the care of an idiot or lunatic.

Common (Rights of). These are of four sorts: viz. *pasture*, *piscary*, *estovers*, and *turbary*. Common of *pasture* is the right of feeding one's cattle on the land of another; *piscary*, that of fishing in waters

belonging to another; *estovers*, the right of taking wood from another's estate, for household use and implements in husbandry; and *turbary*, the right of digging turf upon another's ground.

Common Bench. The Court of Common Pleas is so called.

Common Law. The law of England is composed of Acts of Parliament or statutes, and the custom of the realm. The latter consisting of those rules or maxims, which have obtained by common consent and immemorial usage. The former are designated the *lex scripta*, or statute law; the latter the *lex non scripta*, or common law. This term is also applied to the superior courts at Westminster, which are called Courts of Common Law, as distinguished from the Court of Chancery, which is a court of Equity.

Common Pleas. One of the superior Courts of common law at Westminster. Its proceedings are now assimilated to those of the other Courts of common law.

Common Serjeant. A judicial officer attached to the corporation of London, who ranks next to the Recorder.

Commonalty. In London one of the component parts of the Livery Companies, which consist of the master, wardens, and commonalty.

Commutation of Tithes. The term applied to the conversion of the tithes in England into a fixed rent charge.

Complainant. One who complains of the act of another in a court of justice, more commonly called plaintiff.

Compounding offences. Entering into an agreement not to prosecute an offender, for any consideration received or to be received, constitutes a crime, for which the offender may be indicted.

Compounding with creditors. An agreement by which creditors take a portion of their claims in discharge of the whole.

Conditions of Sale. The terms upon which a vendor undertakes to sell to a purchaser.

Confirmation. A deed by which a voidable estate in land is made perfect.

Congé d'élire. The licence of the crown to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop; a mere form to be gone through, as they can only accept or reject the candidate nominated by the crown.

Conjugal Rights. Those rights of husband and wife which spring out of their relationship.

Consanguinity. Relationship by blood, in contradistinction to affinity, which is a relationship by marriage.

Conservator. A standing arbitrator, appointed to compose and adjust differences that may arise between parties, &c.

Consideration. The price or motive of a contract, without which a simple contract is void. In technical language, it may be defined as "some detriment to the plaintiff sustained for the sake or at the instance of the defendant, or some benefit to the defendant moving from the plaintiff."

Consignee. A person to whom goods are delivered either as purchaser, or more generally for sale on commission.

Consignor. The person by whose act or

directions goods are delivered to the consignee.

Consignment. The act of making over, or delivering goods to another.

Consistory Court. The diocesan court of each bishop, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes. An appeal lies to the archbishop's court. See *Arches Court*.

Conspiracy. A combination of two or more persons to carry into effect an unlawful purpose.

Constable. There are three kinds of constables, high, petty, and special: the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular occasions and emergencies. Constables are empowered to execute warrants, to apprehend offenders, and to preserve the peace.

Constructive Trust. A trust founded in what the law deems to be the presumed, as contradistinguished from the expressed, intention of its creator.

Consul. An officer appointed by government to reside abroad and watch over the interests of our countrymen, who may happen to reside in or be passing through the place where the consul is located.

Contempt. A disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, which has power to punish such offence, which it does by imprisonment.

Contingent Remainders. Estates which cannot become vested until the happening of some uncertain event.

Contract. A covenant or agreement between two or more persons with a lawful consideration.

Contribution. Where one surety or joint contractor has been obliged to satisfy the whole demand, he may obtain contribution from his fellow-surety or contractor.

Contributory. One liable to contribute to the liquidation of the liabilities of a joint stock company, under the winding-up Acts.

Conveyance. A deed which passes or conveys land from one person to another.

Conveyancers. Persons who devote themselves to the preparation of formal documents concerning property.

Convict. He that is found guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury.

Convocation. An ecclesiastical assembly, held during the session of Parliament. In the province of Canterbury it consists of an upper and a lower house. In the upper sit the bishops, in the lower the representatives of the clergy. In the province of York, the convocation consists of one house only. These assemblies have not sat for business since 1717. An attempt has been made recently to give vitality to them, but without effect. They still meet merely *pro forma*, the legislative affairs of the church being now entirely managed by Parliament.

Coparceners. Such as have equal shares in the inheritance of their ancestor; as, where a man dies intestate, having two daughters, his heiresses, they take his freehold lands as coparceners.

Copyhold. Land held by a copy of the court rolls of a manor.

Copyright. The exclusive right which the law allows an author of printing and publishing his own original work for a prescribed period, viz. the term of his natural life, and 7 years afterwards; and if such 7 years expire before 42 years from the time of the first publication, then for such 42 years: a different rule applies as to works published before the passing of the Act 5 & 6 Viet. c. 45, the 1st July, 1842, as to which see the *Act*.

Coram non judice. When a judge in a court of law exceeds his jurisdiction in a cause, it is said to be *coram non judice*.

Coroner. An officer whose duty it is to inquire into the cause by which any person came to a sudden or violent death, which must be done, before him and the jury assembled for the purpose, upon view of the body.

Corporation. A public body or company established by royal charter or Act of Parliament, such as the corporation of London, the Bank of England, the Great Western Railway Company. There are also Ecclesiastical corporations, such as deans and chapters, &c.

Costs. The expenses incurred in the prosecution or defence of legal proceedings, of which there are two kinds, those between party and party, and those between attorney and client.

Counsel. See "Barrister at Law," who is usually termed counsel or counsellor.

Count, in common law pleadings, is a section of a declaration.

County Court. Local courts established throughout the country, having jurisdiction in all cases of debt under £20, and in other cases below certain amounts fixed by statute. They have also a jurisdiction in insolvency and in other matters.

County Rates. All the Acts relative to the assessment and collection of the county rates were consolidated and amended in 1852 by 15 & 16 Vic. c. 81.

Court Baron. A court incident to every manor, held by the steward, in which surrenders and admittances of the manor lands are passed, and other matters relating thereto transacted.

Court Christian. The Ecclesiastical Courts are so called, as distinguished from the civil courts.

Covenant. An agreement under seal.

Coverture. The state of a married woman as being under the protection and influence of her husband or baron. She is called a *feme covert*.

Crassa Negligentia. Gross neglect.

Crim. Con., or *Criminal Conversation.* Illicit conversation with a married woman, for which the party is liable to an action for damages.

Cross-examination. The interrogation of a witness by or on behalf of the party against whom the evidence is given.

Crossing Checks. Bankers' checks when crossed can only be paid through a banker, i. e. it is then no longer payable to bearer on mere presentation like an ordinary check.

Crown Office. An office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench, in which the attorney-general and the clerk of the crown exhibit informations; the former,

COMMODUM EX INJURIA SUA NEMO HABERE DEBIT.

NO ONE OUGHT TO BE A GAINER BY HIS OWN WRONG-DOING.

ex-officio; the latter, by order of the court.

Curia advisare vult. When the court takes time to consider its judgment.

Cursitors. Officers of the Court of Chancery who make out all original writs.

Cursitor Baron. An ancient officer of the Court of Exchequer, recently abolished.

Curtesy of England. An estate which a husband has for his life in his wife's fee simple, or fee tail estates after her death. The wife must have been actually seised of such estates, and have had issue born alive.

Custodia Legis. In the custody of the law.

Custom. A law, not written, established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors: if it be universal, it is common law; if particular, it is then properly custom. See *Common Law*.

Customs. Duties levied on commodities exported and imported. The laws as to which are now consolidated in one Act, 16 & 17 Vic. c. 107.

Custos Rotulorum. The officer who has the custody of the rolls or records of a county. The lord lieutenant of a county is generally also *custos rotulorum*.

Cy près (as near to). An equitable doctrine applied in certain cases, where the court cannot adhere strictly to the terms of an instrument, but carries it into effect *cy près*, or as near to the object as it can.

Damages. The amount of money awarded by a jury, to be paid by a defendant to a plaintiff, as a compensation for the injury of which the latter complains.

Damnum absque injuria. Any act done by one which may cause loss to another without doing him a legal injury.

De bene esse. To do a thing *de bene esse* is to accept or allow it for the present as good, until it comes to be more fully examined, and then to stand or fall according to its merits.

Debenture. A written instrument of the nature of a bond or bill for a certain sum of money.

De bonis non. When an administrator dies, the right does not descend to his own representative, but a fresh grant of administration must be obtained of the goods remaining unadministered, and which is called an administration *de bonis non*.

Declaration, in an action at law, signifies the plaintiff's statement of his cause of action.

Declaration of Trust. A written or verbal expression or statement by which a person acknowledges himself to be a trustee for another. If relating to lands, it must be in writing.

Decree. The judgment of a Court of Equity.

De die in diem. From day to day.

Deed. A writing sealed and delivered by the parties to it.

De facto. A thing actually done or existing.

Default (Judgment by). If a defendant omits to appear or plead to an action, within the time allowed, the plaintiff can sign judgment by default.

Defaulter. A person who neglects to perform an act required to be done.

Defeasance. A collateral deed made at the same time with some other deed, and containing certain conditions which may defeat or render null and void the provisions of such other deed.

Defendant. The party against whom an action or suit is brought.

Del credere. The additional commission paid to a factor who guarantees the payment of the purchase-money of goods sold by him.

Demesne. Lands which formerly the lord kept in his own hands, being next to his mansion.

Demise. A word used in conveyances of estates for terms of years.

Demise of the king. The natural death of the king is called his *demise*. The king in contemplation of the law never *dies*.

Demurrage. A compensation or allowance for detaining a ship beyond the usual or specified time.

Demurrer. A mode of raising a point of law, upon the facts stated in the pleadings, assuming them to be true.

Denizen. An alien who, on obtaining letters patent, was enabled to purchase and devise land; but, since the Act 7 & 8 Vic. c. 66, a certificate of naturalization is easier obtained, and confers greater privileges than the old letters patent.

Deodand, was anything, as a horse or a carriage, which by accident caused the death of a human being, and thereby became forfeited. It is now abolished by 9 & 10 Vic. c. 62, which provides, instead, an action for damages against the party causing the death.

Deposition. The testimony of a witness taken down in writing and signed by him.

Descent. One of the modes of acquiring a title to real property.

De son tort, of his own wrong. A term applied to a party who assumes to act as the executor of a deceased party without any legal authority.

Detainer. A writ whereby a person may be detained in custody.

Detinue. The form of action to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully withheld.

Devise. The giving away of lands or other real estate by will.

Disability. A legal incapacity to do an act.

Disclaimer. A renunciation by an executor or trustee of the office imposed upon him, also a mode of defence in equity, &c.

Discover. A term applied to a widow or unmarried woman.

Disfranchise. To take away from certain places or persons any privilege, freedom, or liberty.

Disseisin. A wrongful invasion of the possession of another, and turning him out from the occupation of his lands, either by force or surprise.

Distress. The distraining or taking the effects of a tenant, in order to satisfy the rent due to his landlord.

Distringas (on Stock). A writ which stops the transfer of stock by the party in whose name it stands, and can be obtained

DELIBERANDUM EST DIU QUOD STATUENDUM EST SEMEL.

WHAT IS RESOLVED ONCE FOR ALL SHOULD BE LONG CONSIDERED.

at the instance of any party beneficially interested in the stock.

Divorce. The legal separation of husband and wife. There are two kinds of divorce, the one absolute, the other what is now called a Judicial Separation. See the recent Statute 20 & 21 Vic. cap. 85, which takes away the jurisdiction, in matrimonial matters, from the Ecclesiastical Courts, and vests the same in a New Court, which consists of the "Judge Ordinary," and the Full Court; the latter, only, having power to grant an absolute divorce. By this Act a judicial separation (which does not enable the parties to marry again) may be obtained by husband or wife, for (1.) Adultery, (2.) Cruelty, or (3.) Desertion without cause for two years. As to an absolute Divorce, a difference takes place if it be the wife, instead of the husband, applying for it; thus, a husband can obtain an absolute divorce against his wife on the ground of adultery, but an absolute divorce by a wife against her husband can only be obtained if the husband has been guilty of (1) incestuous adultery, or (2) of bigamy with adultery, or (3) of rape, or sodomy, or bestiality, or (4) of adultery coupled with cruelty, or (5) of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable cause, for two years.

Doctors of Civil Law. A degree (D.C.L.) granted by our Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to such of its members as are learned in the civil law.

Doctors Commons. A college of civilians in London, near St Paul's Cathedral, where also the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts are held; but by the recent statute abolishing the probate and matrimonial jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, power is given to the doctors to dissolve this college.

Doli capax. Capable of committing a crime.

Doli incapax. Incapable of committing a crime.

Domicile. The domicile of a person is where he has his permanent home. There are three sorts of domiciles,—by birth, by choice, and by operation of law.

Domitæ naturæ, tame by nature. A term applied to animals of a naturally tame disposition, as sheep, &c.

Donatio mortis causâ. A gift of chattels made by a person in a dying state, to become absolute only in the event of his death.

Donative. A benefice given by the patron direct to the clerk by deed, without either presentation to, or induction by, the bishop.

Doomsday-Book. An ancient work compiled in the time of William the Conqueror, consisting of two volumes, which contain the details of a great survey of the kingdom. These volumes are now preserved in the Exchequer.

Dower. A widow is entitled, at the death of her husband, to a life-interest in a third part of the estates of inheritance of which her husband was seised, and did not dispose of by deed or will. As to women married prior to the year 1835, a husband has not the power, which he has if

married since that date, of excluding his widow from her dower in his lands.

Drawer. See Bill of Exchange.

Duces tecum. A clause added to a subpoena requiring the witness to bring with him, and produce at the trial, certain documents in his possession.

Durante bene placito. During pleasure.

Durante minore ætate. During minority.

Durante viduitate. During widowhood.

Durante vitâ. During life.

Duress. Anything done under compulsion and through unavoidable necessity.

Easement. A convenience which one has in or over the lands of another, as a way or a water-course.

Easter Term. One of the four law terms, commencing on the 15th April and ending the 8th May in each year.

Ecclesiastical Courts. (See Consistory Court, Arches Court, Privy Council.) The jurisdiction of these courts is now confined to church matters, they having been shorn of that which constituted nine-tenths of their business, viz. the jurisdiction in testamentary and matrimonial matters.

Effluxion of Time. The expiration of a term in its natural course, as contradistinguished to its determination by act of the parties.

Ejectment. An action at law to recover the possession of lands.

Elegit. A writ of execution under which all the debtor's lands may be seized or extended, and held by the judgment creditor until his judgment is satisfied.

Embezzlement. The act of appropriating that which is received in trust for another, which is a criminal offence.

Emblements. The growing crops which are annually produced by the labour of the cultivator. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executors, and not to the heir.

Enfeoff (to). The act of conveying an estate of freehold by deed of feoffment.

Enfranchisement. The admittance of a person into a society or body-politic. Enfranchisement of copyholds is a conversion of copyholds into freehold tenure.

Engrossing. A style of writing, not now generally used for deeds, but still used for the probates of wills.

Enrolment. The registering of deeds as required by certain statutes; as, for instance, deeds conveying lands to charitable uses.

Entail. That inheritance whereof a man is seized to him and the heirs of his body. **Tail-General** is where lands and tenements are given to one, and the heirs of his body generally. Tenant in *tail-special* is where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body as male or female. There is no such thing as a perpetual entail by the law of England. The way in which property is tied up in families is by repeated settlements. If in any one generation the usual settlement (which of course is the act of the parties and not of the law) should not be executed, the entailed property would be free. The property settled by the nation

on Marlborough and Wellington were by special Act of Parliament vested in their heirs for ever, thus in fact creating what the common law would not permit, a perpetual entail.

Equitable Estate. The beneficial interest of a cestui que trust, the legal ownership being in a trustee.

Equitable Mortgage. The most familiar instance is the deposit (either with or without a memorandum, although it is better to have one) of the title deeds of an estate by way of security, which constitutes an equitable mortgage without the execution of any formal mortgage deed.

Equity. See *Chancery*.

Equity of Redemption. The right which equity gives to a mortgagor of redeeming his estate after the appointed time for payment has passed, and which right can only be barred by a foreclosure.

Error. A writ of error is a commission to judges of a superior court, by which they are authorized to examine the record, upon which a judgment was given in an inferior court, and to affirm, reverse, or vary the same, according to law.

Escheat. Is where lands, for want of heirs, or from forfeiture, escheat or fall back to the sovereign or lord of the fee as the original grantor.

Escrow. A deed delivered to a 3rd person conditionally, until something is done by the grantor. Until the condition has been performed the deed has no legal effect.

Estate. The interest which a person has in lands, or other property.

Estoppel. Where a man is precluded in law from alleging or denying a fact in consequence of his own previous act, allegation, or denial to the contrary.

Estreat. When a recognizance becomes forfeited by any of its conditions being broken, it is *estreated*; that is, extracted from the record, and sent up to the Exchequer, whence a process will issue to recover the penalty.

Evidence. Proof, either written or unwritten, of the facts in issue in any legal proceeding.

Examiners in Chancery. Officers appointed for the examination of witnesses, whose evidence is taken down in writing.

Exchange of Lands. A mutual grant of lands; the one in consideration of the other.

Exchequer. One of the superior Courts of common law at Westminster. In addition to its ordinary jurisdiction, which it possesses in common with the other common law Courts, it entertains all causes relating to the revenues of the Crown.

Exchequer Chamber. The Court of Appeal from the judgment of any one of the three superior Courts of law to the judges of the other two, who sit together and form the Court of Exchequer Chamber.

Excise. A tax or impost charged by government on certain commodities.

Excommunication. A punishment inflicted by the sentence of an Ecclesiastical Court debarring the offender from the sacraments, &c.

Execution. The act of putting the sentence of the law into force.

Executor. One appointed by a person's last will to administer his personal estate.

Executor de son tort. A stranger who takes upon himself to act as executor without any authority.

Exhibits. Documents, &c., produced in evidence, and marked for the purpose of identification.

Exigent. A writ used in the process of outlawry.

Ex-officio. Anything done by virtue of an office. An information filed by the Attorney-general, by virtue of his office, is called an *Ex-officio Information*.

Ex-parte. A statement is called *Ex-parte* where only one of the parties gives an account of a transaction, in which two or more are concerned.

Ex post facto. An *ex post facto* law, is a law made purposely to restrain or punish an offence already committed.

Extent. A writ issued out of the Court of Exchequer, to recover debts due directly or indirectly to the Crown. It binds all the defendant's lands and property; his body also may be taken.

Extra-judicial. Any act done by a judge beyond his authority, or any opinion expressed by him not strictly pertinent to the matter in issue before him.

Extra-parochial. Places which are out of the bounds or limits of a parish; and, therefore, exempt from parish rates and duties.

Eyre (Justices in). The word *eyre*, or *eire*, is French, and is derived from the Latin *iter*, a journey. Thus, the term *Justices in Eyre* signifies the itinerant court of justices, or those who journey from place to place to hold assizes.

Factor. An agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale belonging to his principal. A broker, on the other hand, has not the custody of the goods of his principal. See *Broker*.

Faculty. A privilege or dispensation granted by an Ecclesiastical Court in certain cases.

Fair. No fair or market is legal unless it be established by charter or prescription.

False pretences. The criminal offence of obtaining any chattel, money, or valuable security by means of a false pretence; it is punishable by transportation, fine, or imprisonment.

False return. An incorrect account, given by a sheriff, of his doings under a writ of execution, for which he is liable to an action.

Falsi crimen. A fraudulent concealment of the truth.

Fealty. The duty due to a lord from his tenant, pursuant to the oath taken at his admittance.

Fee-simple. That estate or interest in lands which a person holds to him and his heirs for ever. During his life he possesses over it a perfectly free and unrestrained power of disposition, and, on his death without having alienated it by deed or will, it descends to his heirs, both lineal and collateral, male and female, according to an established order of descent.

HÆREDUM APPELLATIONE VENIUNT HÆREDES HÆREDUM IN INFINITUM.

UNDER THE TITLE OF HEIRS COME THE HEIRS OF HEIRS FOR EVER.

Fee-tail. See *Entail*.

Felo-de-se. One who commits self-murder.

Felony. Formerly defined as comprising "all capital crimes below treason." It may now more accurately be defined as comprising all crimes occasioning a forfeiture of lands or goods, or both.

Feme-covert. A married woman. See *Coverture*.

Feme-sole. An unmarried woman.

Feoffment. A mode of conveyance of lands in fee, accompanied by certain solemnities. It is rarely, if ever, now used.

Feræ naturæ. Animals that are of a wild nature, such as foxes, hares, wild fowl, &c., in opposition to tame and domesticated animals.

Fiat. An order or warrant for a thing to be done or executed.

Fieri Facias. A writ of execution, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages of the goods and chattels of the defendant.

Finding. A finder of goods may appropriate them to his own use if he really believes *when he takes them* that the owner cannot be found; but if a jury should say that the finder appropriated the goods, not having (or that he could reasonably be supposed not to have had) such belief at the time of appropriation, it amounts to a theft, and can be punished criminally.

Finding a Bill. The grand jury either *find* or *ignore* the bills against prisoners; if they find a true bill, the case goes into court, and is tried.

Fine. An ancient mode of conveyance, now abolished. See *Acknowledgment by a married woman*. Also a penalty for an offence committed.

Fire bote. The wood which a tenant of lands is legally entitled to take for the purpose of making his fires. If he takes too much he commits waste, and is liable to an action.

Fire policy. An instrument by which an insurance company guarantees to a person, who has insured his property, the payment of a sum of money if it is injured or destroyed by fire.

First-fruits and tenths. Certain revenues arising to the Crown from ecclesiastical livings; which now form the fund called Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of poor livings.

Fixtures. This term is generally used to denote those personal chattels which, though annexed to the freehold of demised premises, a tenant is nevertheless entitled to remove. They consist of trade fixtures, and of those put up for the ornament or convenience of the premises.

Foreclosure. The barring the *equity of redemption* on mortgages. It is a proceeding in Chancery which gives the mortgagor six months either to pay off the mortgage or be forever afterwards barred.

Foreign Bill of Exchange. A bill drawn by a person abroad and accepted in England, or *vice versâ*.

Forfeiting recognizances. When a person who has entered into recognizances, fails to comply with their conditions, the same are forfeited or estreated into the Exchequer. See *Estreat*.

Forfeiture. A punishment consequent upon the commission of certain criminal offences or illegal acts. Thus, a person guilty of treason or murder forfeits all his property both real and personal; and a person guilty of any felony less than murder, forfeits his personalty; in these cases the Crown takes the offender's property.

Forgery. The crime of counterfeiting a signature, seal, or mark; or the fraudulent alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another.

Formâ pauperis. Where a party is not worth £5, the Courts of Law and Equity will permit him to sue in *formâ pauperis*, i. e. without paying any fees to counsel or attornies, or the fees of Court.

Franchise. A royal privilege to which a subject is entitled—as a fair, a market, a free warren, a park.

Fraud. A dishonest and illegal artifice by which undue advantage is taken of another, or by which the interests of that other are unjustly prejudiced. Fraud strikes at the root of every transaction, and vitiates every contract, whether by record, deed, or otherwise.

Free Bench. Is that estate or interest to which a woman is, by virtue of a special custom, entitled for life in the one third part of the copyholds of her husband of which he died possessed, and is analogous to "dower" in freeholds.

Freehold. Lands held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or at least for life.

Freight. The remuneration due to the owner of a ship for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, on which he has a lien for the freight.

Funded Debt. The public debt of this country, consisting of an immense sum which, from time to time, has been lent to government by individuals, and which they or their assigns receive interest for, out of the taxes.

Further assurance. The name given to a covenant in a conveyance whereby the grantor undertakes to do any further act which may be required for perfecting the grantee's estate.

Future estates. Estates not in possession, but in expectancy, as a remainder. See *Remainder*.

Garnishee. The party in whose hands money, due to a defendant, is attached.

Gavelkind. An ancient customary tenure, prevailing chiefly in Kent, and derived from the Saxon law. Its peculiar characteristics are that the lands so held descend to *all* the sons in equal shares, and not to the eldest, that a tenant may alien by feoffment at the early age of fifteen, that the wife is dowable out of one half, instead of one third, of the lands, and that they do not escheat upon a conviction for murder.

General Issue. A form of plea in common law actions; so called because the issue that it tenders goes to the whole cause of action.

Gift. A voluntary conveyance or gift of lands or goods. If of the former, it is liable to be defeated in the life-time of the grantor, by his conveying the same lands

to a purchaser, for a valuable consideration, even though with notice of the prior gift.

Glebe. The name given to lands annexed to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Grace, days of. The name given to the days of indulgence, allowed to the acceptor of a bill of exchange after it becomes due. The number of such days varies in different countries. In some, as in France, they are abolished altogether. In England three days are allowed, so that a bill at a month drawn on the 1st of one month, will become due on the 4th of the next.

Grand Jury. The jury to whom all bills of indictment are referred in the first instance. It is the duty of this jury to interrogate the witnesses for the prosecution, and ascertain whether or not a prima facie case is made out against the prisoner: if so, they find a true bill, and he takes his trial; if not, they ignore the bill, and he is discharged.

Grant. A mode of conveyance, formerly applicable only to incorporeal hereditaments, reversions, &c.; but its significance has been extended by a recent statute, & it is now the instrument most usually employed in the conveyance of land.

Guaranty. An engagement to be responsible for the debts or duties of a third person.

Guardian. A person who has the charge or custody of infants or wards. There are several kinds of guardianship, as, by nature, by statute, by appointment of the Court of Chancery, &c.

Habeas Corpus. A Writ of Right for those who are grieved by illegal imprisonment. The Habeas Corpus Act is next in importance to Magna Charta; for, so long as this statute remains, no subject of England can long be detained in prison, except under legal process.

Habendum. One of the formal parts of a deed; its office is to limit or define the estate granted. It is so called because it begins with the words "to have."

Half-blood. Where relationship proceeds not from the same couple of parents, as two brothers having the same father, but not the same mother, or vice versa.

Hanaper Office. An office in the Court of Chancery (now abolished), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a hamper); and those relating to the Crown were kept in *parva бага* (a little bag). Hence arose the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*.

Headborough. Formerly the head of the frankpledge in boroughs; but now a subordinate constable.

Heir. The legal representative of his ancestor, with respect to the real property of such ancestor. He takes all the real property, not otherwise disposed of by the ancestor in his life-time or by his will. *Heir Apparent* is one whose right of inheritance is certain, and which nothing can defeat, provided he outlives his ancestor; as the eldest son or issue. *Heir Presumptive* is one who would inherit, provided his ancestor were to die at that particular time, but whose right of inheritance might

be defeated by some nearer heir being afterwards born; as a brother or nephew, whose presumptive succession may be destroyed by the birth of a child.

Heir looms. Such personal chattels as go to the heir along with the inheritance, and not to the executor of the deceased.

Hereditaments. All things which may be inherited, that is, which would descend to the heir, if not disposed of by deed or will. Hereditaments are of two kinds, corporeal and incorporeal.

Heriot. The best beast, or in some cases the best chattel—such as a piece of plate—which falls to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant. It is regulated by custom, and in some manors it does not apply at all.

Heritable (and Movable) Rights. These terms are used in the Scotch law to denote what in England is meant by *real* and *personal* property: *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

Highway. A way or passage open to all the Queen's subjects.

Highway rate. A sum of money levied upon persons who are liable to pay poor rates, for the necessary reparation of highways.

Hilary Term. One of the four law terms. It commences on the 11th and ends on the 31st day of January in each year.

Holograph. A Scotch law term for a deed or instrument in the handwriting of the grantor.

Homage, was a ceremony which the feudal tenants had to perform on receiving a grant of land from their lords. *Homage Jury* is a jury of copyholders, still held in connexion with manors.

Homicide. The crime of killing any human being; of which there are three kinds—*justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*.

Hotch pot. A blending or mixing together, bringing in all moneys and effects into one sum or account, in order to an equal partition.

House bote. The necessary quantity of wood which a tenant may lawfully take for the reparation and support of the demised premises.

Hue and Cry. The old common law process of pursuing felons "with horn and voice." Also, the name of a paper now circulated amongst the police, containing the names and descriptions of felons.

Hundred. A part or division of a shire; so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families at the time the counties were thus originally divided by King Alfred.

Hustings, is a court held before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs of London, and is the principal and supreme Civil Court of the city.

Hypothecate. A term used for pawning a ship and goods, or either, for necessities, which a master of a ship may do when in distress at sea.

Idiot. One who has had no understanding from his birth, and therefore is presumed by law never likely to attain any.

Ignore. When the grand jury reject a bill of indictment, they are said to ignore it, from the Latin word *ignoramus*.

Illegal condition. A condition annexed to anything which is illegal, immoral, impossible, or otherwise contrary to law.

Immoral contracts. Contracts infringing the rules of morality, which, for reasons of public policy, are void at law.

Impanelling. Writing in a parchment schedule the names of the jury by the sheriff.

Impeachment. An indictment or accusation presented by the Commons to the House of Lords, as the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction. A commoner cannot be impeached before the lords for a capital offence, but only for a high misdemeanour. A peer may be impeached for any crime.

Improportion. See *Appropriation*.

Incorporeal Hereditaments. Hereditaments of a non-tangible nature, and consisting of rights or benefits issuing out of corporeal or tangible things—as a rent, an advowson, &c.

Incumbent. The present possessor of an ecclesiastical benefice.

Incumbrance. A charge or lien upon property, as a mortgage.

Indemnity. A written instrument whereby one undertakes to free another from responsibility.

Indenture. A deed, or writing, formerly cut or indented; now the name usually given to deeds, although indenting is no longer essential. Prior to the 8 & 9 Vic. c. 106, indenting was essential to the validity of a deed inter partes.

Indictment. A written accusation, of one or more persons, of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred to, and presented on oath by, a grand jury.

Indorsement. Anything written on the back of a deed or other instrument; such as a bill of exchange.

Induction. The act of giving to a clergyman the possession of his church.

In esse. This term is used to express anything that has a real being, in contradistinction to the term *in posse*, which implies a thing that is not, but may be.

Infant. Every person is by the law styled an infant till he has attained the age of twenty-one years.

Inferior Courts. Our Courts of Judicature are classed under two heads; the Superior Courts, and the Inferior Courts; the former comprising the Courts of Law and Equity at Westminster; the latter all other courts.

Information (in the Exchequer), is a summary process used to recover penalties for offences against the Revenue Laws; and other debts and dues belonging to the Crown. As to Informations in the Crown Office, see *Crown Office*.

Inheritance. An estate in lands or tene-ments to a man and his heirs.

Inhibition. A writ which issues from a higher Ecclesiastical Court to an inferior one upon an appeal.

Injunction. A prohibitory writ granted by the Court of Chancery (and in some cases by the Courts of Common Law under the provisions of recent Acts of

Parliament) forbidding certain acts to be done under pain of contempt. It may be granted in urgent cases *ex parte*, but notice is sometimes required to be given.

Inland Bills. Bills of exchange are so called, when the drawer and acceptor both reside in the same country.

Inns of Court, are the four societies in London for students in law, namely, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. *The Inns of Chancery* are eight in number, and are subordinate to the Inns of Court.

Inquest. A meeting of jurors, who are summoned to take into consideration certain matters, which may appear in evidence before them, and to bring in their verdict accordingly.

Inrolment. See *Enrolment*.

Inquiry (writ of). A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury and assess the damages in an action; as, for instance, when the defendant has suffered judgment by default.

Insolvency. The state of a person who is unable to pay his debts. There are several statutes for the relief of insolvent debtors; the jurisdiction under which is vested, in and within 20 miles of London, in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, and in the country in the various County Courts.

Institution, is the ceremony by which a bishop commits the cure of souls to a clerk on his presentation to a church living.

Insurance. A security or indemnification against the risk of loss from the happening of certain events. The usual kinds are fire and marine. (See *Assurance*, the term now usually applied to *Life contingencies*.)

Interesse termini. The interest possessed by a lessee in a lease, after the granting thereof, but before he has entered upon the land demised.

Interpleader. Where two or more persons claim the same thing of a third, the latter may call upon them to interplead, i. e. to try the right to it between themselves; he, the third person, retaining possession of the thing in the mean-time as a kind of stake-holder.

Interrogatories. Written questions, to which the parties interrogated are to give written answers on oath.

Intestate. A person dying without a will, or, having made a will, without appointing an executor thereof.

Inuendoe. That part of the declaration, in actions of libel and slander, which explains the meaning, or points the application, of the libellous or slanderous matter complained of.

In Ventre sa Mere. A child not yet born, but of which the mother is pregnant.

I. O. U. A written acknowledgment of a debt. This instrument is regarded in a court of law as evidence of an account stated. It is not a promissory note, and does not require a stamp.

Irregularity. A proceeding contrary to the rules of the Courts of Common Law, which may be set aside by the opposite party, if he applies before taking a fresh step himself.

Issue. The disputed point or question

to which the parties in an action have by pleadings narrowed their several allegations, and are hence said to *Join Issue*. If it be an issue of fact, it is tried by a jury; if of law, by the court.—*Issue* is also the legal term for children or remoter descendants.

Jactitation of Marriage. When one party boasts or falsely declares that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may ensue.

Jeofail. An oversight in pleading or other law proceeding. It is derived from the French *j'ai faillie*.

Joinder in Action. The coupling or joining two parties in one suit or action.

Joint-Tenants. Persons who hold lands, &c., jointly by one title. On the death of one the survivor takes the whole.

Jointure. A settlement of lands or tenements on a woman, to take effect after her husband's death in lieu of dower.

Judge. An officer, appointed by the Queen's letters patent, to determine questions between litigants in a Court of Law or Equity.

Judgment. The sentence of the law pronounced by the court upon the matter contained in the record.

Jural. The clause written at the foot of an affidavit, stating when, and before whom, it was sworn.

Jurist. A civil lawyer.

Jury. A certain number of men sworn to deliver a verdict upon such evidence of facts as shall be delivered to them, touching the matter in question. In criminal cases juries are of two kinds, the Grand Jury and the Petty Jury. In civil cases, juries are either common or special. The former try all ordinary causes; the latter special ones, and can only be obtained on a judge's order, and involve extra expense.

Jury list. The list kept by the sheriff of persons liable to serve on juries.

Jus. A law, a right.

Jus accrescendi. The term expressive of the right of survivorship among joint tenants.

Jus ad rem. Signifies an inchoate or imperfect right to a thing, in contradistinction to *Jus in re*, which signifies the complete and perfect right in a thing.

Jus commune. The common law.

Jus Gentium. The law of nations.

Justices. Officers appointed by the Crown to administer justice, of whom there are various sorts. The principal are the Justices of the Courts at Westminster. Justices of the Peace are appointed by a commission from the Crown, to keep the peace of the county, city, or borough, for which they are appointed.

Justifiable homicide. See *Homicide*.

Justifying Bail, is the act of proving to the satisfaction of the court, that the persons proposed as bail are sufficient for the purpose.

Keeper of the Great Seal. The Lord High Chancellor.

Kin, or Kindred. A relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

King's Bench. (See title, *Queen's Bench*.)
King's Counsel. (See title, *Queen's Counsel*.)

Knights of the Shire. Representatives of a county in Parliament are so termed.

Landlord. A proprietor of lands occupied by another, which latter party is termed the tenant.

Lapse. A forfeiture of the right of presentation to a church by the neglect of the patron to present. The word is also applied where a testamentary gift fails by the death of its object in the lifetime of the testator.

Larceny. The wrongful and unlawful taking and carrying away by one person of the personal goods of another, with the felonious intention of converting them to his own use.

Last Examination. The examination to which a bankrupt is subjected as to his estate and affairs, particularly with the view of testing the truth and fulness of his account of his assets, and as to the discovering and delivering up of all the property of every kind which he is possessed of. If the examination be satisfactory the bankrupt is "passed," but if unsatisfactory it is adjourned, either for a definite period, or *sine die*.

Lathe. A division in a county, comprising three or more hundreds.

Law. This word signifies generally an inflexible rule of action. The law of England is composed of written laws or statutes, and unwritten laws, or the customs of the realm. The latter is also termed the Common Law. (See title, *Common Law*.)

Law Merchant. Part of the unwritten or Common Law, consisting of particular customs, that have gradually grown into the force of law, and are recognised as such by the courts; such as the law relating to Bills of Exchange, &c.

Law of Nations. A system of rules or principles deduced from the law of nature, and intended for the regulation of the mutual intercourse of nations.

Leading Cases. Cases decided by the superior courts, which have settled and determined important points of law.

Leading Question. A question put or framed in such a form as to suggest the answer sought to be obtained. Such a question is not allowed to be put to a witness, except on cross-examination.

Lease. A conveyance or demise of lands or tenements for life, or years, or at will, but always for a less term than the party conveying has in the premises.

Lease and Release. The form of conveyance, until recently commonly used for conveying land; but a lease, commonly called a lease for a year, is no longer necessary; the release alone being now as effectual as a lease and release were formerly.

Leasehold. Lands held on lease, which (however long the term) are considered as chattels real, and go to the next of kin, and not to the heir, on the death of the owner intestate.

Legacy. A gift, or bequest of money, goods, or other personal property by will.

MELIOR EST JUSTITIA VERE PRÆVENIENS, QUAM SEVERE PUNIES.

THAT JUSTICE IS BETTER WHICH PREVENTS, THAN WHICH PUNISHES WITH SEVERITY.

The person to whom it is given is styled the *legatee*: and, if the gift is of the residue, after payment of debts and legacies, he is then styled the *residuary legatee*.

Legacy Duties. Duties payable to the Crown on all legacies by will, and also on the shares of a deceased person's estates under an intestacy. For the amount of them see Tables at the end of the Dictionary.

Legal Memory. This, as distinguished from *living memory*, is held to extend as far back as the year 1189; prior to that period is said to be, in technical language, beyond the *memory of man*, or *time out of mind*.

Legatee. See *Legacy*.

Le Roi (or La Reine) le veut. (The King or Queen wills it.) The form of the royal assent to public Bills in Parliament.

Lessor and Lessee. The person who grants a lease is called the *lessor*, the party to whom it is granted, the *lessee*, and the person to whom either of them assigns, the *assignee*.

Letters. The receiver of a private letter has, at most, but a joint property with the writer, and cannot publish it without his consent.

Letters of Administration. The instrument granted by the Probate Court under which administrators derive their title to administer the goods and chattels of an intestate. (For amount of Stamp Duty on Letters of Administration, see Table at the end of this Dictionary.)

Letters (or Power) of Attorney. A writing, under seal, empowering another person to do any act instead of the person granting the letter. It may be either general or special; the attorney represents his principal in the matters prescribed by the letter until it be revoked.

Letters of Licence. An instrument whereby creditors grant to their debtor time for the payment of his debts, and bind themselves not to molest him till that time has expired.

Letters Missive. The document whereby the Crown intimates to a Dean and Chapter the name of the person, whom it would have them elect to a vacant bishopric. See *Conge d'elire*.

Letters Patent. Grants under the Great Seal of any rights or privileges.

Letters of Request. The formal instrument by which a judge of an inferior requests the judge of a superior Ecclesiastical Court to take and determine a cause or matter.

Levant and Couchant. The law term for cattle that have been so long in the grounds of another, that they have lain down and risen again to feed.

Levari facias. A Writ of Execution, now superseded in practice, except in the case of outlawry.

Levy. The seizing of goods or chattels by a sheriff under an execution is called a *levy*.

Lex loci contractus. The law of the place or country where the contract was made.

Lex Mercatoria. The mercantile law.

Lex non scripta. The unwritten or common law.

Lex scripta. The written law.

Lex terræ. The law of the land.

Libel. A malicious defamation, expressed either in printing or writing, or by signs, pictures, &c., tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and thereby exposing him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

Lien. A qualified right which a person has in or to a thing in his possession, arising from a claim upon the owner. *Liens* are of two kinds, particular or general.

Limitations, Statutes of. Certain statutes passed to limit the time within which actions can be brought.

Limited liability. The limitation of the liability of shareholders in a company to the amount unpaid upon their shares, introduced by recent Acts, and applicable to all companies registered thereunder: such companies are bound to use the word "Limited" in their title after the word "Company."

Lineal Descent. That which goes from father to son, from son to grandson, and so on.

Liquidated Damages, are damages the amount of which are fixed or ascertained.

Liquidator. A person duly appointed to wind up the affairs of an insolvent company, under the winding-up Acts.

Lis pendens. A pending suit or action.

Livery of seisin. A delivery of possession of lands by the alienor to the alienee. In former times when feoffments were used, livery of seisin was indispensably necessary to complete a gift or alienation of lands.

Locus in quo. The place where anything is alleged to be done in pleadings, &c.

Locus pœnitentiæ—a place of penitence. The position of a party who may recede from a compact or bargain which he is about to enter into or make.

Lord Chancellor. See *Chancellor*.

Lord Mayor's Court. A court held by the Recorder of the City of London, at Guildhall, for actions for debt, &c.

Lords Spiritual. The two archbishops and twenty-four bishops of England, with one Irish archbishop and three bishops—in all thirty.

Lords Temporal. The lay peers of the realm, whose number may be increased at the will of the Sovereign.

Lucri causa. For the cause or purpose of gain.

Lunatic. One who has had understanding, but, by grief, disease, or other accident, has lost the use of his reason generally, though he may have lucid intervals.

Magna Charta. The great charter of English liberties, granted by, or rather extorted from, King John, at Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, on the 19th June, 1215, and afterwards confirmed by Henry III.

Maiden Assize. When no person receives sentence of death at an assize, it is called a *maiden assize*.

Maihem, or Mayhem. The violently depriving another of the use of such of his

EVERY INNOVATION DISTURBS MORE BY ITS NOVELTY THAN BENEFITS BY ITS UTILITY.

OMNIS INNOVATIO PLUS NOVITATE PERTURBAT QUAM UTILITATE PRODEST.

members as may render him the less able, in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

Mainprise. The surrendering a person into friendly custody, upon giving security that he shall be forthcoming at the time and place required. The writ of mainprise is obsolete.

Maintenance. An officious intermeddling in other men's suits, as by maintaining or assisting either party with money or otherwise.

Majority. The being of full age.

Mala fides. Bad faith.

Mala in se. Wrong in themselves.

Malice prepence. Malice aforethought; i. e. deliberate, predetermined malice.

Malus animus. A bad or malicious intent.

Mandamus. A writ commanding the completion or restitution of some right, or the performance of a duty. As to public rights or duties, it can only be granted by the Queen's Bench, but any of the superior courts of law can now grant a mandamus (where that remedy is applicable), to enforce a private right.

Manor. A territorial domain, held partly by the lord and partly by his tenants; it must have continued from time immemorial, and have annexed to it a Court Baron, with at least 2 suitors. See *Copyhold*.

Manslaughter. The unlawful killing of another, but *without malice*.

Manumission. The making a bondman free.

Market overt. Selling goods in market overt, or open, has in many cases a different legal effect to a mere private sale. In London, a sale in an open shop is a sale in market overt; for every day, except Sunday, is a market there.

Marksman. A deponent in an affidavit, who cannot write, but makes his mark.

Marque and Reprisal (Letters of). Commissions granted to individuals, to fit out privateers in time of war; not used in the late war, and abandoned by all the great powers at the Congress of Paris, 1856.

Marshalsea (Court of). A court originally connected with the king's household, then merged in the Palace Court, but now abolished.

Masters in Chancery. Assistants to the Lord Chancery or Vice-Chancellors; their office is now abolished, except as to matters actually pending before them in 1852.

Masters of the Common Law Courts. Officials of these courts, whose duties are to tax attorneys' bills of costs, and attend to other matters of detail, referred to them by the judges.

Master of the Rolls. An assistant of the Lord Chancery, who hears and decides the causes assigned to him, at his own Court in the Rolls Yard. He holds his office by patent for life.

Maturity. Bills, or notes, when due, are said to be at their maturity.

Maxims in Law. Certain proverbial axioms, which form part of the general custom or common law of the land. As, "No one is bound to criminate himself."—"Conditions against law are void."—"It is fraud to conceal fraud," &c. &c. (For

more illustrations see the Margins of this Dictionary.)

Medietas Linguae. A jury whereof one half are foreigners, and the other natives; and is used to try a cause in which either party is a foreigner, and requires that mode of trial.

Memory of Man. See *Legal Memory*.

Merger. The sinking of a smaller estate into a greater, whereby the former is utterly extinguished and destroyed. It takes place when two estates meet together, without any intermediate estate between them, to both of which estates the same individual is entitled in one and the same right—as where a tenant for life afterwards acquires the fee-simple.

Mesne-Process. Commonly used to describe the first process in an action, as where a party used to be arrested on mesne-process, as distinguished from an arrest on a final judgment.

Michaelmas Term. One of the 4 Law Terms, commencing the 2nd and ending on the 25th Nov. in each year.

Misdemeanor. An indictable offence, which, though criminal, does not amount to felony.

Misprision. A neglect, oversight, or contempt; as, for example, misprision of treason is a negligence in not revealing treason.

Mittimus. A writ for removing of records from one court to another.

Modus. A composition in lieu of tithes.

Moot point. An obscure point of law not definitely settled; and therefore open for discussion.

Mortgage. A conveyance of lands by way of security, for the repayment of a sum of money borrowed, or owing. See *Equity of Redemption*.

Mortmain. Lands held by corporations are said to be held in mortmain.

Mortuaries. Customary gifts claimed in certain parishes by the Incumbent on the death of a parishioner.

Motion. An occasional application to the court, to obtain some rule or order in the progress of a cause.

Municipal Corporations. The corporate towns or boroughs in England and Wales were placed under one uniform constitution by 5 & 6 William IV. c. 76, called the Municipal Corporations' Act.

Municipal Law. That which pertains solely to the citizens of a particular state, city, or province.

Muniments. Deeds, evidences, and writings in general.

Murder. Unlawfully killing any person, with malice aforethought, either express or implied by law.

Mutiny Act. An Act annually passed to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better regulation of the army.

Mystery. The art, trade, or occupation of a person.

Naturalization. The making a foreigner a lawful subject of the state. See *Alien*.

Ne exeat regno. A writ to restrain a person from leaving the kingdom. It is granted by the Court of Chancery, where a party is subject to an equitable demand, and is analogous to the writ of *capias*,

which applies only where there is a legal demand.

Negative pregnant. A form of denial which implies or carries with it an affirmative.

Negotiable Instruments. Those instruments which confer on the holders the legal right to sue for the money or property thereby secured, and which by delivery pass such money or property from man to man—as bills of exchange, bills of lading.

Nemine contradicente (Nem. con.). Words used to signify the unanimous consent of the members of Parliament, or other public body, to a vote or resolution.

Next friend. The party in whose name an infant or feme-covert brings an action or suit.

Next of kin. See *Kin*.

Nil debet. A common plea to an action of debt when the money is not owing.

Nil dicit. When judgment is had against a defendant by default.

Nisi prius. A term applied to those courts in which civil causes are tried before a judge and jury.

Nolle Prosequi. An acknowledgment by the plaintiff, that he will not further prosecute his suit, as to the whole or a part of the cause of action.

Nomine Pænæ. A penalty agreed to be paid on the non-performance of some specified act.

Non assumpsit. He has not promised. A plea by which a defendant denies his liability in an action of assumpsit.

Non compos mentis. Of unsound mind.

Non concessit. He did not grant.

Non constat. It is not clear or evident.

Non est factum. A plea by which a defendant denies that the deed mentioned in the declaration is his deed.

Non est inventus. The sheriff's return to a writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his county or bailiwick.

Nonfeasance. The omitting to do what ought to be done.

Non pros. When the plaintiff neglects to take any step within the prescribed time, the defendant may move for a judgment against him, which is called judgment of non pros.

Nonsuit. A renunciation of a suit by a plaintiff, after which he may still commence another action for the same cause, which he could not do if a verdict goes against him.

Notary-Public. A person whose business it is to note and protest bills of exchange, and who also attests deeds and writings, to make them authentic in another country.

Nuncupative Will. An oral will before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing—now abolished, except as to soldiers and sailors.

Nudum pactum. An agreement without consideration, which, when not under seal, is void in law. See *Consideration*.

Nuisance. Anything which unlawfully annoys or does damage to another. Nuisances may be either public or private.

Nunc pro tunc. Literally, now for then; and is often so used in legal proceedings.

Oath. An appeal to God as a witness of the truth of what is affirmed or denied in evidence, in the presence of a judge, magistrate, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

Obiter dictum. A casual remark or opinion of a judge, not necessary to or forming part of his judgment on the matter before him.

Obligation. See *Bond*.

Obligee. An individual for whose benefit an obligation is entered into.

Obligor. He who enters into a bond or obligation.

Official Assignees. Officers of the Court of Bankruptcy, one of whom is allotted to each Bankrupt's Estate. He acts with the assignees appointed by the creditors in the administration of the estate; but his especial duty is to keep the assets of the estate, and receive and pay all money on account of it.

Oleron Laws. The laws made by Richard I. when at Oleron, relating to maritime affairs.

Onus probandi. The burden of proof. It is a legal principle that the issue in an action must be proved by the party who states an affirmative; not by the party who states a negative. The burden of proof, therefore, is on the former party.

Ordeal. An ancient mode of trial in criminal cases. It was of two kinds, fire ordeal, and water ordeal. The former, confined to persons of rank; the latter, to common people. This ordeal was performed by taking up in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or else by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares. Water ordeal was performed either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond of cold water. If in the three first cases the accused escaped unhurt, or if in the latter instance he floated without swimming, it was deemed evidence of innocence, if otherwise, of guilt.

Ordinary. The bishop of a diocese, or his commissary or official.

Ostensible partner. A person whose name appears to the world as a partner in a firm. Although such a person may not have any interest in the partnership, he is liable for its debts and engagements.

Ouster. The turning of a person out of possession of property.

Outlawry. The act or process by which a person is excluded from, or deprived of, the benefit of the laws, attended with a forfeiture of his goods to the Crown.

Out of Court. A plaintiff who takes no step in his cause, for a year after the service of the writ of summons, is said to be "out of court;" that is to say, his action is determined.

Overt Act. An open act, capable of being manifested by legal proof.

Oyer and Terminer. A commission directed to the judges and others, by virtue whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, felonies, &c.

O Yes. A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The term used by a public crier to enjoin silence and attention.

REUS LÆSÆ MAJESTATIS PUNITUR, UT PEREAT UNUS, NE PEREAT OMNES.

A TRAITOR IS PUNISHED, THAT, BY THE DEATH OF ONE, ALL MAY BE LEFT SECURE.

Pains and Penalties. A bill of pains and penalties is an Act of Parliament specially made to attain one of treason, or felony, or to inflict punishment beyond or contrary to the law then in force.

Palace Court. A court for the recovery of small debts, now abolished.

Panel. A schedule or slip of parchment, containing the names of such jurors as have been returned by the sheriff to serve on trials.

Paraphernalia. Things to which a wife is entitled over and above her dower, consisting of wearing apparel and ornaments suitable to her rank and station in life. The husband may (with the exception of his wife's wearing apparel) dispose of them in his life-time, but not by will. On his death they belong to the wife absolutely.

Parceners. See *Coparceners*.

Parol. Word of mouth, verbal.

Particeps criminis. A participator in a crime.

Particular lien. See *Lien*.

Partition. The dividing of lands held by joint tenants, coparceners, or tenants in common, into two distinct portions.

Patent ambiguity. A matter of doubt appearing upon the face of an instrument.

Pawn. A delivery of goods and chattels, to be retained until a debt is discharged.

Peculiar. A particular parish or church having a special jurisdiction within itself, as exempt from the bishop's court.

Peculiars (Court of). A branch of the Court of Arches, having jurisdiction over those parishes which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Penance. An ecclesiastical punishment, varied according to the nature of the offence, in which the penitent is supposed to make satisfaction to the church for the scandal he has given by his evil example.

Pendente lite. During litigation.

Peppercorn Rent. A nominal rent.

Perjury. The offence committed by a person, who having been sworn to tell the truth in a matter pending in a court of justice, wilfully and deliberately takes a false oath.

Perpetuity. A rule that land cannot be limited beyond a life or lives in being and twenty-one years afterwards, and the period of gestation, if it actually exists, is commonly called the rule against perpetuities.

Personal Estate, or Personalty. Movable things, whether alive or dead, as distinguished from land, or immoveables, which are termed real estate.

Petitioning creditor. A creditor who petitions the Court of Bankruptcy to make his debtor a bankrupt.

Petty Bag Office. An office belonging to the common law side of the Court of Chancery, out of which all writs issue, when the Crown is interested. See *Hanaper*.

Petty Treason. See *Treason*.

Pie powder Court. A court formerly held in fairs to administer justice between buyers and sellers, &c.

Pin Money. An allowance set apart by the husband for the personal expenses of a wife, i. e. for her dress and pocket money.

Piscary. The right or privilege of fishing.

Plaint. Process by which actions are commenced in the County Court.

Plaintiff. The complainant in an action or suit.

Plea. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Pleader. A lawyer, who draws the pleadings in actions.

Pleadings. The mutual allegations or statements which are made by the plaintiff and defendant in an action.

Plene administravit. A plea by an executor or administrator that he has fully administered.

Plough Bote. The wood which a tenant is entitled to take for the necessary reparation of his ploughs, carts, &c.

Posse Comitatus. The power of the county. This includes the aid and attendance of all men, except ecclesiastics and inferior persons, above the age of fifteen, within the county; which force may be used in cases of riot or rebellion, or where any resistance is made to the execution of justice.

Postea. The verdict of the jury drawn up in due form, and entered on the back of the record.

Post Obit Bond. See *Bond*.

Poundage (Sheriff's). An allowance to the sheriff, of so much in the pound upon the amount levied under an execution.

Pound breach. The indictable offence of breaking open a pound for the purpose of taking cattle therefrom.

Power of Attorney. See *Letter of Attorney*.

Præcipe. An abstract of a writ left with the officer at the time of issuing it.

Præmium Pudicitæ. A bond or consideration given to a previously virtuous woman, by the person who has seduced her.

Præmunire. An offence originating in the conflict of power between the Crown and the pope. It made the offender a kind of outlaw. The penalties of præmunire have not been abolished, but there has been no prosecution for enforcing them in modern times.

Præemption. The right of first buying.

Prerogative Court. A court formerly held in Doctors' Commons, London, wherein wills were proved, and administrations granted; it belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and had jurisdiction over his province. It is, however, now abolished, and a new court, termed the Court of Probate, established.

Prescription. A title acquired by use and time, and allowed by law.

Presentative. One of the three kinds of advowsons. (See *Advowson*.) This is the ordinary kind where the patron presents to the bishop.

Presentment. The notice taken by a grand jury or inquest of any offence, &c., from their own knowledge or observation.

Primogeniture. The right of the eldest son to inherit his ancestor's estate, to the exclusion of the younger sons, where the ancestor has died intestate.

Privilege. An exemption from the general rules of law. It is of two kinds, *real*,

attaching to any place, or *personal*, attaching to persons, as ambassadors, &c.

Privy Council. An assembly composed of the sovereign, and such as he or she appoints to be of his or her council, who assemble, when summoned for matters of state. The *judicial committee* of the privy council is composed of such of the members of the council as hold, or have held, judicial offices, and who form a Court of Appeal.

Probate. The copy of a will made out on parchment with a certificate of its having been proved.

Probate Court. The new court for testamentary causes, substituted for the Ecclesiastical Courts, the jurisdiction of which with reference to such causes was abolished by the Act creating the new court.

Process. A general term applied to formal judicial proceedings.

Prochein Amy. Next friend (which see).

Proclamation. A public notice or declaration by the Crown.

Proctor. An officer in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, whose duties correspond with those of an attorney in the common law courts.

Prohibition. A writ issuing out of the superior courts directing the judge of an inferior court not to proceed further in a suit.

Promissory Note. A written promise by which one person engages or *promises* to pay a certain sum of money to another.

Pro Rata. In proportion.

Protest. The dissent to any measure which a peer may cause to be entered on the journals of the House of Lords. Also, on bills of exchange, a *protest* means the solemn declaration of a public notary of the dishonour of a bill.

Prothonotary. An office of the Court of Common Pleas, now abolished, and the office of "Master" substituted for it.

Provisional Assignee. An officer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in whom the estate of an insolvent vests.

Proviso. A condition inserted in a deed, on the performance whereof the validity of the deed frequently depends.

Puisne. Younger, junior. The judges and barons of the superior courts, except the chiefs, are called *puisne* judges and *puisne* barons.

Purchase. The buying or *acquisition* of lands or tenements, with money, or by gift; in contradistinction to obtaining them by descent.

Purview. The body or enacting part of a statute which begins with, *Be it enacted*, &c.

Quamdiu se bene gesserit. A clause expressing that the party to whom an office is granted shall hold the same so long as he properly conducts himself.

Quantum Meruit. So much as he has deserved.

Quantum Valebat. So much as it is worth.

Quare impedit. The form of action now adopted to try a disputed title to an advowson.

Quarantine, signifies 40 days. It is ap-

plied to the period which persons, coming from infected countries, are obliged to wait on board ship before they are allowed to land. But in law it more strictly applies to the similar period during which a widow, entitled to dower, is permitted to remain in her husband's capital mansion after his death, whilst she awaits the assignment of her dower.

Quarto die post. The fourth day after the term.

Quash. To annul or cancel.

Quasi Contract. An implied contract.

Queen's Advocate. An advocate in Doctors' Commons, who ranks in the legal profession next to the Attorney and Solicitor General. He advises the Government on matters connected with the civil or ecclesiastical law.

Queen's Bench. The supreme Court of Common Law in the kingdom, consisting of a chief justice and four *puisne* judges. In this Court the sovereign used formerly to sit in person; hence its title.

Queen's Counsel. The appointment of Queen's Counsel does not confer any emolument from the Crown, but is regarded as a mark of distinction. The Queen's Counsel wear silk gowns (the other barristers wearing stuff ones) and are entitled to precedence in Court.

Queen's Evidence. An accomplice in the commission of a crime, who gives evidence in the hope of receiving a pardon for himself.

Quid pro quo. Giving one thing for another, being the mutual consideration in contracts.

Quietus. Freed or acquitted. A term used principally in proceedings on the revenue side of the Exchequer.

Qui tam. Actions brought by common informers are vulgarly called "*qui tam*" actions; because in the form in which they are conceived, the prosecutor declares that he prosecutes "as well for our sovereign lord the king as for himself," *tam pro Domino Rege quam pro seipso*.

Quit rent. A small rent payable by the tenants of manors, and which entitle them to be *quit* and free of all other services.

Quoad hoc. A term often used in law reports to signify, *as to the thing named*, the law is so, &c.

Quo Minus. A common writ formerly issued against a defendant on the plea side of the Court of Exchequer, founded upon a presumption or fiction of law that the plaintiff was the less able to pay the Crown on account of the defendant being his debtor. It was this writ which gave the Court jurisdiction in matters not relating to the Revenue, but now the Court of Exchequer has coördinate jurisdiction with the other superior courts, without the necessity of any longer resorting to a fiction, for the purpose of founding it.

Quorum. Justices of the Quorum are those whose presence is necessary in order that the rest may proceed.

Quo warranto. An ancient writ still in use, directed against any person or corporation, who usurp any office, franchise, or liberty, calling upon them to show by what authority they support their claim.

Rack rent. A rent of the full annual value of the land, out of which it issues.

Ranger. An officer, whose duty it is to prevent trespasses, and preserve beasts of chase, &c., within the boundaries of his jurisdiction; as the Rangers of the Royal Parks.

Rape. The carnal knowledge of a female, who is above the age of ten years, against her will; or of a girl under the age of ten years, although with her permission.

Readers. The lecturers appointed by the Inns of Court are so termed.

Real estate, or Realty, is the term applied to land, in contradistinction to *personalty*.

Rebutter. The answer of the defendant to the surrejoinder of the plaintiff.

Recaption. The taking a second distress during the pendency of a replevin on a former distress.

Receiver. In criminal law, he who receives stolen goods from thieves and conceals them. In the Court of Chancery a receiver is an officer appointed to receive rents, &c., of property the subject of a suit.

Recital. The formal statement of some matter of fact in any deed or writing. It usually commences with the formal word "Whereas."

Recognisance. An obligation of record which a man enters into, with condition to do some particular act; as, to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like.

Record. An authentic testimony, in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record. The *Courts of Record* are courts possessing certain special powers, amongst which is the power to fine and imprison.

Recorder. An officer in corporations associated by the Queen's grant with the mayor and aldermen; his office is to advise the body corporate in legal proceedings. He also sits as judge for the trial of criminal offences, &c.

Recovery. *Fines and recoveries* were ancient modes of conveyance, but both were abolished by 3 & 4 William IV. c. 74.

Rector. He who has the spiritual care or charge of a parish.

Recusant. Used in old statutes for one who separates from the church as established by law.

Red Book. An ancient record in the Exchequer, in which are registered those who held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II.

Redendum. The clause in a lease by which the rent is reserved. It usually begins with the words "yielding and paying."

Reëntry, proviso for. A stipulation in a lease that, on non-payment of rent, or non-performance of the covenants, the lessor may reënter.

Reference. The submitting of any cause or matter to arbitration.

Refresher. A further fee to counsel, where the cause goes over from one term or sitting to another.

Regency. A temporary authority, the holder of which, without being the sovereign, exercises the functions of royalty.

Register. A book wherein things are registered for preservation.

Registrars. Officers having custody of a *Registry*, such as the registrars of births, marriages, and deaths; also certain officers of the Courts of Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c.

Registry of Deeds. A memorial or abstract of all deeds relating to land, in the counties of Middlesex and York, is required to be registered in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Rejoinder. The answer of a defendant in an action to the plaintiff's *replication*.

Relator. When an information is filed by the Attorney-General at the *relation* of a party, such party is termed a *relator*.

Release. A form of conveyance (see *Lease and Release*). Also, an acquittance under seal of a debt or other obligation.

Remainder. A vested or contingent estate or interest in land, limited to take effect and come into possession, on the determination of a prior estate, created at the same time.

Remanet. A term used when a cause set down for trial at a particular assize or sittings, is postponed.

Remembrancers, were three officers or clerks of the Exchequer; one of them, called the Queen's Remembrancer, still exercises, on the revenue side of that court, functions somewhat similar to those of the Masters on the plea side.

Rent. The annual return made by the tenant to his landlord, which may be either money, labour, or provisions.

Replevin. An action to try the validity of a distress. The things distrained are re-delivered to the tenant on security or pledges given by him to try the right.

Replication. The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's *plea* or answer.

Reports. The various cases argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity are published periodically, and are termed *Reports*.

Representative Peers. The peers elected from their own bodies, to represent Scotland and Ireland in the House of Lords, being 16 for the former, and 28 for the latter.

Reprive. A suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal.

Rescue. A resistance against lawful authority, as, for instance, the violently taking away a man who is under legal arrest.

Residuary devisee. The person to whom a testator devises the remainder of his lands, not otherwise disposed of.

Residuary legatee. A legatee to whom is bequeathed the residue or remainder of a testator's personal estate, after payment of all legacies, claims, and demands.

Residue, or Residuary Estate. The portion of a testator's estate, not specifically disposed of.

Res integra. An entire thing.

Rest. A pause in an account between a debtor and creditor, in striking periodical balances.

Retainer. A fee given to counsel to secure his services. It may be either general or special. The former secures the services of the counsel to the party giving

it in *all* matters; the latter only in *one* cause or matter. The fee in the former cause is 5 guineas, in the latter 1 guinea.

Return of a Writ. The certificate of the sheriff made to the court of what he has done towards the execution of any writ directed to him.

Reversal. The making a judgment void, in consequence of some error in the same.

Reversion. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, and returning to him or his heirs, after the grant is determined.

Rider. A kind of schedule or writing, annexed to a document, which cannot well be incorporated in the body of it.

Roll. A schedule or sheet of parchment, on which legal proceedings are entered.

Royal Assent. The last form through which a bill goes, previously to its becoming an Act of Parliament. It is given either by the Queen in person, or by commission.

Rule. An order, made by the court at the instance of one of the parties in an action. It may either be a rule *absolute*, or merely a rule *nisi* or to *show cause*.

Rules of Court. The rules framed by the judges for regulating the practice of the different Courts of Law.

Sacrilege. A desecration of anything that is holy.

Salvage. An allowance made for saving ships or goods from enemies, or wreck, or loss at sea.

Scandal. Rumour calculated to injure one's reputation.

Scandalum Magnatum. Scandal against peers and certain other great officers of the realm.

Schedule. A list or inventory of things.

Scienter. Knowingly.

Scire Facias. A judicial writ founded on matter of record, and is used for various purposes, as, for instance, to enforce against a shareholder a judgment against a Joint Stock Company which it is unable to satisfy.

Scot and Lot. Certain rates or duties (the nature and extent of which were not very accurately defined) which formerly had to be paid by a voter in a city or borough before he could vote for members of Parliament; now it applies only to the payment of the Poor Rate, the non-payment of which by a voter is still a disqualification.

Scrivener. One intrusted with other men's monies to put out for them, and for which he charges a commission, or bonus.

Seal-days. Certain days in the Court of Chancery specially set apart for the hearing of *Motions*.

Secondaries. The deputies to any officers, as, for instance, the Secondaries of the Sheriffs of London.

Security for Costs. When the plaintiff resides out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the defendant may require him to give security for costs.

Secus. Otherwise.

SeDefendendo. A plea for a party charged with the death of another person, who alleges that he was driven to do what he did in his own defence.

Seisin. Possession of a freehold estate.

Seisin in deed is when actual possession is obtained. *Seisin in law* is a right to lands of which actual possession has not been obtained.

Separate estate. Real or personal property settled upon a married woman, and which she may dispose of as if she were a single woman.

Sequestration, is used in several cases; but most frequently as signifying an execution for debt against a beneficed clergyman, in which case the debt is satisfied out of the tithes and other profits of the benefice. In Scotland a Sequestration is nearly equivalent to our term "Bankruptcy."

Serjeant at Arms, is a title of an officer in each of the two Houses of Parliament who execute the orders of the House.

Serjeants at Law. Barristers who form a separate *fraternity*. Every judge is created a serjeant; hence it is that the judges address each other, or a serjeant at the bar, as brother. See *Coif*.

Sessions. The sittings of justices of peace, such as the quarter sessions, the petty sessions, &c.

Set-off. A mode of defence, whereby a defendant sets up a demand of his own to counterbalance the plaintiff's claim either wholly or in part.

Sheriff, or Shire-Reeve. The chief officer in every shire or county.

Sheriff's Court. A court held by the sheriff or his deputy, for the assessment of damages, &c. In the city of London the Court, which is there analogous to the ordinary County Court, is called the Sheriff's Court.

Sign Manual. The signature or subscription of the Queen is termed her *Sign Manual*.

Similiter. A set form of words in an action by which one party signifies his acceptance of the issue tendered by his opponent.

Simony. The corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice, for money, gift, or reward.

Simple Contract. An agreement entered into verbally or by writing *not under seal*.

Sine die (without day). When a bankrupt's last examination is postponed indefinitely, it is adjourned *sine die*.

Sittings. The names given to the Courts of *Nisi Prius* in London and Middlesex.

Slander. The malicious defamation of a man by word of mouth, analogous to libel, which is slander by *writing*.

Socage. The tenure by which most freehold lands in England are held, which consists in the performance of some certain and determinate service, usually of a nominal nature, as distinguished from the old feudal services, which were generally at the will of the lord.

Sole corporation. A corporation consisting of one individual and his successors—as a parson, or a bishop.

Solicitor. The agents of suitors in the Courts of Chancery are termed Solicitors; the similar officers in the common law courts are called Attorneys-at-law.

Solicitor-General. A law officer of the Crown ranking next to the Attorney-General.

ACTUS NON FACIT REUM NISI MENS SIT REA.

THE MIND, NOT THE ACT, MAKETH A MAN GUILTY.

Son assault demesne. A plea in an action for an assault that the defendant did the act complained of in his own defence.

Speaker. The presiding officer of each House of Parliament.

Special Case. A mode of raising a point of law for the opinion of the court on an agreed written statement of the facts.

Special Jury, is a jury composed of individuals above the rank of ordinary freeholders. Either party in an action may apply for, and obtain, a special jury.

Special pleading. When the pleadings in an action are not in the ordinary form, but are of a more complex character, they are termed special pleadings.

Specialty. A contract under seal, as distinguished from *simple contract*.

Specific performance. A remedy in equity, to compel the performance of a contract according to its terms, instead of proceeding at law to recover damages merely.

Standing Orders. The rules of the Houses of Parliament for the guidance and order of their proceedings.

Stannary Courts. Courts in Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice in relation to mines.

Statutes. The written laws of the kingdom (see *Common Law*) are of two kinds, *public* or *private*; the former applies to all statutes which affect the public generally, and of which the judges take cognizance without being specially pleaded. The latter relates to the private rights of individual bodies, as, for instance, the various acts for the Management of Railway and other Companies are *private acts*.

Statute-run. A debt, barred by the Statute of Limitations, is said to be *statute-run*.

Stirpes. Taking property by representation is called succession *per stirpes*, as contradistinguished from *per capita*, which signifies taking it by one's own right.

Stoppage in transitu. Goods sold on credit to a person, since become insolvent or bankrupt, may be seized by the vendor at any time before their actual and complete delivery to the vendee. This seizure is called *stoppage in transitu*; it is often a nice and difficult question to determine when the transit has ended and the purchaser's possession begun.

Subornation of perjury. The offence of procuring another to take a false oath.

Subpoena. A writ used for the purpose of compelling witnesses to attend and give evidence.

Subtraction. The offence of withholding from another what by law he is entitled to. There are various descriptions of this offence, such as the subtraction of church rates, &c.

Succession Duties. Duties payable to the Crown on all property (whether land or otherwise) coming to a person *on the death of another*, whether under a will or not. The rate of duty when assessed is the same as that payable on legacies, but the mode of assessing it is different; thus, a child pays one per cent. on the amount of all legacies left to him by his parent; but if instead of a legacy he gets

an estate, then he pays duty, not on the gross value of it, but on the value of his life interest in it only, which is calculated according to the Rules and Tables fixed by the Act (16 & 17 Vic. c. 51) creating these duties, viz. by first ascertaining the annual value, and then multiplying that by the number of years which, according to the Tables in the Act, the *life* is worth, assuming the property is such as will continue to the owner for the whole period of his life.

Sufferance, a tenant at, is a person who acquired the possession of lands by right, and holds over after his right is determined.

Suffragan. One who formally supplies the place of a bishop in his absence.

Suit. Proceedings in Equity are usually termed suits, as distinguished from the proceedings at common law, which are termed actions.

Summons, writ of. The process used for the commencement of all actions in the courts of law.

Superior Courts. The three courts of common law, viz. the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, are commonly so termed.

Supersedeas. A command to stay some ordinary proceedings at law, on good cause shown.

Surrejoinder. An answer to the rejoinder of the defendant in action.

Surrender. The yielding up of an estate for life or years to him who has an immediate estate in reversion or remainder. It is also the ordinary mode of conveying or transferring copyhold property.

Surrogate, is one that is substituted or appointed in the room of another; as the surrogate of a bishop.

Syngraph. A deed or bond under hand and seal of all the parties.

Tail, or Fee-tail. See *Entail*.

Tellers. The members of the House of Parliament selected to count the numbers of members when a division takes place.

Tenancy. The holding of property under tenure.

Tenant. One who holds lands of another as a tenant for life, for years; in tail, &c.; it is a word extensively used in legal phraseology.

Tender. A legal tender is an unconditional offer to pay a debt, which, if refused, may be afterwards pleaded in bar to an action.

Tenement. Property held by a tenant; it comprises lands, houses, and every species of real property which may be *holden*.

Tenendum. The formal part of a deed which is characterized by the words *To Hold*, &c.; it is now always joined to the *Habendum*, which begins with *To Have*.

Tenth. See *First-fruits*.

Tenure. The system of holding lands in subordination to some superiors.

Term. A tenant who holds lands for a fixed and ascertained period of time.

Terms. The four periods of the year during which the courts of law sit in banco at Westminster, and called respectively Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas terms.

ACTUS ME INVITO FACTUS NON EST MEUS ACTUS.

AN ACT DONE AGAINST MY WILL IS NOT MY ACT.

Testamentary Guardian. A person appointed by a father in his will to be the guardian of his child.

Testator or Testatrix. The maker of a will.

Teste. The clause at the bottom of a writ beginning with the word "witness" is so called.

Theft bote. When a party, who has been robbed, and knowing the felon, takes his goods again or receives other amends upon agreement not to prosecute.

Time out of mind. See *Legal Memory*.

Tipstaff. An officer in courts of justice appointed to preserve order and decorum.

Tithes. The tenth part of the increase yearly arising from the profits of lands, &c. Tithes are in this country now commuted into a fixed rent charge, which is charged upon the land, and not upon the person.

Tithing. A portion of a hundred. Tithing-man was formerly an officer of some importance; in the present day, however, he is a mere constable.

Title. The evidence of the right which a person has to the possession of property.

Tort. A French word signifying a wrong or injury remediable at law by action.

Traverse. A plea which denies the truth of some part of the plaintiff's declaration in an action.

Treason. signifies generally a breach of faith. There are two sorts of treason, petty and high treason: a wife killing her lord or husband is an instance of petty treason, and was punishable with greater severity than murder; but now the distinction between petty treason and murder is abolished. High treason consists of certain offences against the Queen's Majesty or the security of the state, and subjects the offender to the severest punishment exacted by the laws of this realm.

Treasure Trove. Any money, &c., found hidden under the earth, the owner thereof being unknown.

Trespass. Any wrong or damage which is done by one man to another, whether it relates to his person or property, but it usually signifies a wrongful entry on another's premises.

Trial. The formal method of examining and adjudicating upon a question of fact in a court of law.

Trinity Term. One of the four law terms, commencing on the 22nd May, and ending on the 12th June, in each year.

Trover. The form of action used to try a disputed question of property in goods or chattels, in which the plaintiff can only recover their estimated value, and not the goods or chattels themselves.

True bill. The words indorsed upon an indictment by a grand jury, when satisfied that the charge against the offender is made out.

Trust. A trust exists where a party, called the cestuique-trust, has a right in equity to the beneficial enjoyment of property, the legal ownership of which is vested in another, who is hence called a trustee.

Tub-man. The barrister who has a right of preaudience in the Court of Exchequer.

Umpire. A third person chosen to decide a matter in dispute, left to arbitration, in case the arbitrators should not agree.

Under-lease. A lease granted by one who is himself only a lessee of the premises under-let.

Under-lessee. The person to whom an under-lease is granted.

Unliquidated damages. Damages not fixed or ascertained, and which require therefore to be estimated by a jury.

Use. A right to the beneficial enjoyment of land nominally vested in another.

Usury. The extortion of unlawful gain; the taking more for the use of money than is allowed by law; but the usury laws in this country are now abolished, any rate of interest therefore may now be lawfully taken.

Vagabonds and Vagrants. For the offences which bring persons under either of these denominations, see 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, s. 3 and 4.

Value received. The words usually, but unnecessarily, appearing in bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Venditioni exponas. A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to sell goods which he has taken possession of under a writ of fieri facias, and which remain in his hands unsold.

Vendor and Vendee. A vendor is the person who sells, and a vendee the person who buys, anything.

Venue. The county in which an action at law is intended to be tried.

Verdict. A verdict is the unanimous judgment or opinion of the jury on the issue of fact submitted to them.

Vicar. A substitute or deputy; when the great tithes have been appropriated and the minister is entitled only to the small tithes, he is called the Vicar, as distinguished from a Rector, who is entitled to the great tithes.

Vice Chancellor. An assistant judge in the Court of Chancery, from whom an appeal lies to the Lord Chancellor.

Vi et Armis (with force and arms). Words used in indictments, to express the charge of a forcible and violent committing of any crime or trespass.

Ville. A village. An outpath or hamlet of a parish, consisting of a few houses separated from it.

Vinculo Matrimonii. See *Divorce*.

Vivâ voce. By word of mouth.

Voir dire. An examination of a witness to test his competency is termed an "examination in the voir dire."

Voluntary Conveyance, or Settlement. A conveyance or settlement, made without any valuable consideration. See *Gift*.

Voucher. A receipt or discharge.

Wager of Battle. See *Battle*.

Wager Policy. The policy of insurance in which the party, whose life or property is insured, has no interest. Such policies were formerly permitted, but they are now declared illegal by statute.

Waifs. Stolen goods which the thief has thrown away or left behind him.

Wapentake. The same as the word

AD PROXIMUM ANTECEDENS FIAT RELATIO

THE RELATIVE HAS RESPECT TO THE NEXT ANTECEDENT.

hundred, viz. a certain district or division of territory.

Ward. An infant under the guidance and protection of a guardian.

Ward of Court. An infant with reference to whose property a suit has been instituted in Chancery. A ward ought not to marry without leave of the court. Any person marrying a ward without such leave is guilty of a contempt of court, and can be punished by imprisonment.

Warrant. An authority or precept from a justice, commanding the apprehension of an offender, or a search to be made for stolen goods.

Warrant of Attorney. An authority given by any one to an attorney-at-law, to appear and plead for him; or to suffer judgment to pass against him, by confessing the action.

Warranty, as applied to goods and chattels, may be either expressed or implied; the implied warranty only extends to the title of the vendor. If that proves deficient, the purchaser may demand satisfaction from the seller.

Warren. A place privileged by prescription or grant of the Crown, for the preservation of game.

Waste. Any damage committed or permitted by a tenant in possession, to land or houses in which he has only a limited interest, and which damage operates to the injury of the person entitled in remainder.

Watercourse, right of. A right to an uninterrupted flow of water.

Way, right of. The right of going over another man's ground.

Welsh Mortgage. A mortgage in which there is no redemption-day fixed, thereby giving the mortgagor a perpetual right of redemption.

Will. A will is the legal written declaration of a man's intentions of what he *wills* to be performed *after* his death with reference to his disposition of his property. It must be in writing signed by the testator and attested by two witnesses, who must not only be present and see the testator sign, but must themselves subscribe the will as witnesses in the presence of the testator and of each other. Without these formalities the will is invalid. A codicil is a kind of addenda or supplement to a will. Its execution and attestation must be attended with the same formalities as the will itself.

Will, estate at. An estate in lands held at the will of the landlord and tenant, and determinable at the pleasure of either party. Such a holding is very rare now, the law generally construes undefined holdings into tenancies from year to year.

Winding-up Acts. Certain Acts passed from time to time, commencing with the Act of 1848, providing for the winding up of the affairs of Joint Stock Companies, and the assessment of the liabilities, or the division of the Assets (as the case may be) between or amongst all the shareholders, or, as they are called in these acts, "*Contributories.*"

Writ. A sort of mandatory letter from the Queen, commanding some particular act to be done or omitted.

Writ of Inquiry. See *Inquiry.*

Year Books, are books containing the reports of decided cases in the Courts of Law, from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. to the end of Edward III., and from the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. to the end of Henry VIII.

ABSTRACT OF THE PRINCIPAL TAX ACTS.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY (Great Britain.)

On inhabited houses of the value of L. 20 per annum or upwards, if used for the sale of goods, the shop or warehouse being on the ground floor, or for the retail of beer, wines, or spirits; or if occupied by any person carrying on the business of an hotel-keeper, inn-keeper, or coffee-house keeper, although not licensed to sell therein by retail ale, wine, or other liquors; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20s. of annual value . . . L. 0 0 6
If occupied for any other purposes 0 0 9

Tenements, or parts of tenements, occupied for purposes of trade only, are exempt from duty, although a servant or other person may dwell in such tenement for its protection.

INCOME TAX (United Kingdom.)

This tax came into operation in 1842, and was modified in 1853. The tax was collected under five heads or schedules. A. comprising the assessment upon lands, houses, tithes, manors, mines, quarries, canals, iron-works. B. profits from the *occupying* of lands, &c. C. dividends on public annuities and other securities. D. profits and gains of trade. E. salaries, pensions, &c.

ADDITION ARGUES THE LESS EXTENT.

Abstract of Tax Acts.

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Yearly Incomes of L.150 and upwards—

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount, during the term of two years, from the 5th of April 1853, the yearly duty of . . . L.0 0 7
And for two years from 5th of April 1855, the yearly duty of . . . 0 0 6
And for three years from 5th April 1857, the yearly duty of . . . 0 0 5

Yearly Incomes of L.100 and under L.150—

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount, during the term of seven years from the 5th of April 1853, the yearly duty of . . . 0 0 5

And for the occupation of lands, tenements, or hereditaments (other than a dwelling-house occupied distinct from a farm of lands), for every twenty shillings of the annual value, during the first-mentioned term of two years, the yearly duty of 3½d. in England, and 2½d. in Scotland and Ireland; and during the said further term of two years, the yearly duty of 3d. in England, and 2½d. in Scotland and Ireland; and during the said further term of three years, the yearly duty of 2½d. in England, and 1½d. in Scotland and Ireland. The Property and Income-tax then to cease.

In 1866 the duty was continued at 4d. in the pound, and for occupiers of farms at 2d. in the pound on the rent in England, and 1½d. in Scotland and Ireland. Persons whose income from every source is under L.100 are exempt. A deduction of L.60 to be allowed for incomes below L.200 a year, and balance taxed at 4d. in the pound. The expenses of the Abyssinian expedition caused a temporary augmentation of the rate, but it was afterwards reduced, and in 1870 the 4d. tax was regranted. In 1872 it was reduced to 3d. In 1874-5 it is 2d. in the pound. For occupiers of farms it is 1d. in the pound on the rent in England, and ¾d. in Scotland and Ireland. Persons whose whole income from every source is less than L.100 are exempt. A deduction of L.80 a year is allowed from incomes below L.300 a year, the balance being taxed at 2d. in the pound.

LICENCES.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

Carriages with four wheels, weighing 4 cwt. and upwards L.2 2 0
With less than four wheels, or weighing less than 4 cwt. 0 15 0

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

If painted or affixed to any carriage 2 2 0
If otherwise worn or used 1 1 0

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

Male servants of any age 0 15 0

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For any dog above the age of six months 0 5 0
(Licences are issued at all Money-Order Offices).
Penalty for non-payment, L.5.

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

In 1874 the duties heretofore levied on horses and mules were abolished.

FIRE-ARMS.

To carry a gun or fire-arm of any description 0 10 0
Persons holding game licences, Soldiers, and Volunteers are exempt.

GAME.

To kill game, annually 3 0 0
From 6th April to 31st Oct. 2 0 0
„ 1st Nov. to 5th April 2 0 0

MARRIAGES.

By special licence 5 0 0
Not special 0 10 0

LEX CITIUS TOLERARE VULT PRIVATUM DAMNUM, QUAM PUBLICUM MALUM.

THE LAW WILL SOONER TOLERATE A PRIVATE INJURY, THAN A PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE.

Abstract of Tax Acts.

LEGACIES, SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY, &c.

Of the value of £20, or upwards.

	£	s.	d.
To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	1	0	0
Brother or sister, or their descendants	3	0	0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	5	0	0
Grand-uncle or aunt, or their descendants	6	0	0
All other relations, or strangers	10	0	0
The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.			

N.B. As to the mode of calculating the amount on which Succession Duty

(on Lands, &c.) is payable, see the Law Dictionary—Title, *Succession Duties*.

LICENCES.

	£	s.
For Marriage, if special	5	0
Ditto, if not special	0	10
For Bankers	30	0
For Pawnbrokers, within the limits of the twopenny post	15	0
Ditto, elsewhere	7	0
For Appraisers	2	0
For Hawkers and Pedlars, on foot	4	0
Ditto, with one horse, ass, or mule	8	0
Stage Carriage Licence, for every carriage	3	3
Hackney Carriage Licence, for every carriage, yearly duty	1	0
Ditto, weekly duty, incl. Sunday	0	7
Ditto, ditto, excepting Sunday	0	6

STAMPS.

ADMISSION.

	£
To Degree of Barrister-at-Law, or as Advocate in Ecclesiastical or Admiralty Courts	50
As Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor	25
As Member of either Inns of Court	25
As a Notary Public	30

AFFIDAVIT.

	£	s.	d.
For every sheet on which it may be written	0	2	6

AGREEMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Where the subject shall be of the value of £20 or upwards, and under 2160 words	0	2	6
2160 words or upwards, for every 1080 words	0	2	6

APPRAISEMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Where the amount does not exceed £50	0	2	6
Exceeding £50 not exceed. £100	0	5	0
" 100 " 200	0	10	0
" 200 " 500	0	15	0
" 500	1	0	0

APPRENTICESHIP & CLERKSHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Where no sum of money paid	0	2	6
If premium shall not amount to £30	1	0	0
If to £30 and not to £50	2	0	0
" 50 " 100	3	0	0
" 100 " 200	6	0	0
" 200 " 300	12	0	0
" 300 " 400	20	0	0
" 400 " 500	25	0	0
" 500 " 600	30	0	0
" 600 " 800	40	0	0
" 800 " 1000	50	0	0
" 1000 and upwards	60	0	0

ATTORNEY (LETTER OR POWER OF).

	£	s.	d.
If made by any petty officer, seaman, marine, or soldier serving as marine, or by the executors or administrators of such person, for receiving prize-money	0	1	0
Ditto, ditto, for receiving wages	1	0	0
If only to empower any party to vote as proxy at one meeting of the shareholders of any joint-stock company	0	2	6
If merely empowering the holder to sell or transfer any Government stocks or funds, or receive dividends due on such	1	0	0
If a general power of Attorney, and under 2160 words	1	10	0
2160 words or upwards, for every 1080 words above the first 1080	0	10	0

AWARD.

	£	s.	d.
Under 2160 words	1	15	0
2160 words or upwards, for every 1080 words above the first 1080	0	10	0

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Inland.

	£	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £5	0	0	1
When exceeding £5 not exc. £10	0	0	2
" 10 " 25	0	0	3
" 25 " 50	0	0	6
" 50 " 75	0	0	9
" 75 " 100	0	1	0
" 100 " 200	0	2	0
" 200 " 300	0	3	0
" 300 " 400	0	4	0
" 400 " 500	0	5	0
" 500 " 750	0	7	6
" 750 " 1000	0	10	0

WHERE THERE IS A RIGHT, THERE IS A REMEDY.

EX DESUETUDINE AMITTUNTUR PRIVILEGIA.

RIGHTS ARE FORFEITED BY NON-USER.

Abstract of Tax Acts.

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	£	s.	d.
When exceed. £1000 not ex. £1500	0	15	0
" 1500 " 2000	1	0	0
" 2000 " 3000	1	10	0
" 3000 " 4000	2	0	0
" 4000 and upwards	2	5	0

Foreign.

Foreign Bills drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, the same duty as on Inland Bills.

If drawn in sets of three or more, for every Bill of each set—

When the sum shall not exceed	£	s.	d.
£25	0	0	1
When exceed. £25 not exc. 50	0	0	2
" 50 " 75	0	0	3
" 75 " 100	0	0	4
" 100 " 200	0	0	8
" 200 " 300	0	1	0
" 300 " 400	0	1	4
" 400 " 500	0	1	8
" 500 " 750	0	2	6
" 750 " 1000	0	3	4
" 1000 " 1500	0	5	0
" 1500 " 2000	0	6	8
" 2000 " 3000	0	10	0
" 3000 " 4000	0	13	4
" 4000 and upwards	0	15	0

Drawn out of, but payable in, the United Kingdom, the same duty as on Inland Bills.

Drawn out of, and payable out of, the United Kingdom, but indorsed or negotiated therein, the same duty as on Foreign Bills drawn therein, and payable thereout.

Penalty, any person drawing and issuing or transferring or negotiating Bills purporting to be drawn in a set, and not drawing the whole number of the set, £100.

Penalty, any person taking such Bills without having delivered to him, stamped, the whole number of Bills, which such Bill purports the set to consist of, shall not be entitled to recover on any such Bill, or make the same available for any purpose.

The duty of Bills drawn out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive stamps.—The holder of a bill drawn out of the United Kingdom must affix an adhesive stamp thereon, and cancel the same by writing thereon the date and his initials before negotiating it:—*Penalty*, £50.

BOND—PERSONAL.

Given as security for the payment of any definite sum of money,	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £50	0	1	3
Exceeding 50 not exc. £100	0	2	6
" 100 " 150	0	3	9
" 150 " 200	0	5	0
" 200 " 250	0	6	3
" 250 " 300	0	7	6
" 300 for every 100 or fractional part of £100	0	2	6

CONVEYANCE.

Where the purchase or consideration money of the property conveyed, whether consisting of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or of any other property, real or personal, including any trade or business, or good-will thereof,

	£	s.	d.
does not exceed £25	0	2	6
Exceeding £25 not exceeding 50	0	5	0
" 50 " 75	0	7	6
" 75 " 100	0	10	0
" 100 " 125	0	12	6
" 125 " 150	0	15	0
" 150 " 175	0	17	6
" 175 " 200	1	0	0
" 200 " 225	1	2	6
" 225 " 250	1	5	0
" 250 " 275	1	7	6
" 275 " 300	1	10	0
" 300 " 350	1	15	0
" 350 " 400	2	0	0
" 400 " 450	2	5	0
" 450 " 500	2	10	0
" 500 " 550	2	15	0
" 550 " 600	3	0	0

And where the purchase or consideration money does exceed £600, then for every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100 - - - - - 0 10 0

COMPOSITION DEED.

Between debtor and creditor.

Under 2160 words	-	-	-	1	15	0
2160 words or upwards, for every 1080 words above the first 1080	0	10	0			

LEASE.

At a yearly rent, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum, paid for the same, when the term of years does not exceed thirty-five years.

When yearly rent does not exc. £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 not exc. £10	0	1	0
" 10 " 15	0	1	6
" 15 " 20	0	2	0
" 20 " 25	0	2	6
" 25 " 50	0	5	0
" 50 " 75	0	7	6
" 75 " 100	0	15	0
" 100 " 150	0	15	0
" 150 " 200	1	0	0

And so on, for every £50 and fractional part of £50 - - - 0 5 0

But where the term exceeds thirty-five years, and does not exceed one hundred years, or exceeds one hundred years at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum, paid for the same, the following duties are respectively exigible:—

			If Term not exc. 100 Years.	If Term exc. 100 Years.
			£ s.	£ s.
Yearly rent not exc. £5			- 0 3	- 0 6
Exc. £5 not exc. 10			- 0 6	- 0 12
" 10 "	15		- 0 9	- 0 18
" 15 "	20		- 0 12	- 1 4
" 20 "	25		- 0 15	- 1 10
" 25 "	50		- 1 10	- 3 0
" 50 "	75		- 2 5	- 4 10
" 75 "	100		- 3 0	- 6 0
" 100 "	150		- 4 10	- 9 0
" 150 "	200		- 6 0	- 12 0
And so on for every £50, or fractional part of £50			1 10	- 3 0

When the lease is for less than a year,
the duty is the same as on a yearly rent of
same amount as the sum paid.

MORTGAGE AND BOND.

			£ s. d.
Where amount does not exc. £50			0 1 3
Exceeding £50 not exc. £100			- - 0 2 6
" 100 "	150		- - 0 3 9
" 150 "	200		- - 0 5 0
" 200 "	250		- - 0 6 3
" 250 "	300		- - 0 7 6
" 300 "	400		- - 0 10 0
" 400 "	500		- - 0 12 6
" 500 "	600		- - 0 15 0
" 600 "	700		- - 0 17 6
" 700 "	800		- - 1 0 0
" 800 "	900		- - 1 2 6
" 200 "	1000		- - 1 5 0
And so on for every £100, or fractional part of £100			- - - 0 2 6

POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE.

When the sum insured does not exceed £500, then for every £50, or fractional part of £50	- - - 0 0 6
When it exceeds £500, and does not exceed £1000, then for every £100, or fractional part of £100	0 1 0
When it exceeds £1000, then for every £1000, or fractional part of £1000	- - - 0 10 0

PROTEST

Of any Bill of Exchange or Pro- missory Note, for	- - - 0 2 0
Any sum below £20	- - - 0 3 0
Amounting to £20, but below £100	0 5 0
" 100 "	500 0 5 0
" 500 or upwards	0 10 0

RECEIPTS.

All receipts or discharges for or upon
payment of money amounting to £2, or
more, are subject, by the new Stamp Act,
to a stamp of 1d., which may be either im-
pressed on paper, or an adhesive receipt
stamp affixed.

Penalty for giving unstamped receipt,
£10.

SETTLEMENT.

	£ s. d.
If the value of what is settled does not exceed £100	- - - 0 5 0
And so on for every £100, or fractional part of £100, in addition to the Duty to which the Deed may be chargeable, as containing a settlement of Lands or other property.	

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATIONS

Payable on whose succession, but re-
coverable if overpaid:— Testate. Intest.

		£ s.	£ s.
£20 and under £50	-		0 10
20 "	100	0 10	
50 "	100		1 0
100 "	200	2 0	3 0
200 "	300	5 0	8 0
300 "	450	8 0	11 0
450 "	600	11 0	15 0
600 "	800	15 0	22 0
800 "	1,000	22 0	30 0
1,000 "	1,500	30 0	45 0
1,500 "	2,000	40 0	60 0
2,000 "	3,000	50 0	75 0
3,000 "	4,000	60 0	90 0
4,000 "	5,000	80 0	120 0
5,000 "	6,000	100 0	150 0
6,000 "	7,000	120 0	180 0
7,000 "	8,000	140 0	210 0
8,000 "	9,000	160 0	240 0
9,000 "	10,000	180 0	270 0
10,000 "	12,000	200 0	300 0
12,000 "	14,000	220 0	330 0
14,000 "	16,000	250 0	375 0
16,000 "	18,000	280 0	420 0
18,000 "	20,000	310 0	465 0
20,000 "	25,000	350 0	525 0
25,000 "	30,000	400 0	600 0
30,000 "	35,000	450 0	675 0
35,000 "	40,000	525 0	785 0
40,000 "	45,000	600 0	900 0
45,000 "	50,000	675 0	1,010 0
50,000 "	60,000	750 0	1,125 0
60,000 "	70,000	900 0	1,350 0
70,000 "	80,000	1,050 0	1,575 0
80,000 "	90,000	1,200 0	1,800 0
90,000 "	100,000	1,350 0	2,025 0

ALIQUIS NON POTEST ESSE JUDEX, IN PROPRIA CAUSA.

NONE MUST BE JUDGE IN HIS OWN CAUSE.

Table of Distribution.

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TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL ESTATE OF INTESTATE.

If the intestate die leaving—

His personal representatives take thus:

Wife and child, or children - - - - -	One-third to wife, rest to child or children; if children dead, then to their representatives (that is, their lineal descendants), except such child or children (not heirs-at-law) who had estate by settlement of intestate, in his life-time, equal to the other shares.
Wife only - - - - -	Half to wife, rest to next of kin in equal degrees to intestate, or their legal representatives.
No wife or child - - - - -	All to next of kin and to their legal representatives.
Child, children, or their representatives -	All to him, her, or them.
Children by two wives - - - - -	Equally to all.
If no child, children, or representatives -	All to next of kin in equal degree to intestate.
Child or grandchild - - - - -	Half to child, half to grandchild.
Husband - - - - -	Whole to him.
Father, and brother or sister - - - - -	Whole to father.
Mother, and brother or sister - - - - -	Whole to them equally.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces	Half to wife, residue to mother, brother, sisters, and nieces.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces - -	Two-fourths to wife, one-fourth to mother, and one-fourth to nephews and nieces
Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother - -	Half to wife (under statute of Car. II.) half to brothers or sisters and mother.
Mother only - - - - -	The whole (it being then out of the stat.).
Wife and mother - - - - -	Half to wife and half to mother.
Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half-blood - - - - -	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother or sister and mother	Equally to both.
Posthumous brother or sister and brother, or sister born in life-time of father - -	Equally to both.
Father's father and mother's mother - -	Equally to both.
Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grandchildren - - - - -	Equally to all.
Grandmother, uncle, or aunt - - - - -	All to grandmother.
Two aunts, nephew and niece - - - - -	Equally to all.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child - - - -	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and, deceased uncle or aunt's child - - - - -	All to uncle.
Nephew by brother and nephew by half-sister - - - - -	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister - - - - -	Each in equal shares <i>per capita</i> , and not <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother and grandfather - - - - -	Whole to brother.
Brother's grandson and brother or sister's daughter - - - - -	To daughter.
Brother and two aunts - - - - -	To brother.
Brother and wife - - - - -	Half to brother, half to wife.
Mother and brother - - - - -	Equally.
Wife, mother, and children of a deceased brother (or sister) - - - - -	Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, one-fourth <i>per stirpes</i> to deceased's brother or sister's children.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister - - - - -	Half to wife, one-fourth to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , one-fourth to deceased's brother or sister's child <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister - - - - -	Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to children of deceased brother or sister <i>per stirpes</i> .
Grandfather and brother - - - - -	All to brother.

CUILIBET, IN ARTE SUA PERITO, EST CREDENDUM.

THE ARTIST MUST BE BELIEVED IN HIS OWN ART.

GET THY GOODS TRULY, SPEND THEM PRECISELY.

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

Traders keep their Accounts in Pounds £, Shillings s., and Pence d.

NUMERATION											MULTIPLICATION.											
											<i>By reversing this Table it will become Division.</i>											
Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
Hundreds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
Tens of Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,345	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Hundreds of Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,456	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Millions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234,567	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
Tens of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,345,678	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
Hundreds of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,456,789	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
Thousands of Millions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234,567,890	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
The seventh figure constitutes millions: six more would be billions, six more trillions, and so on for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, &c. &c.											11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
The basis of our Arithmetical Notation is 10.											12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE, IT SHALL BE MEASURED TO YOU AGAIN.—MATTHEW VII. 2.

MONEY.												MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH COINS.											
FARTHINGS.				PENCE.				SHILLINGS.															
f.	£	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	£	s.	d.												
2	are	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	are	1	0	20	are	1	0	A Doit is	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$			
3	-	-	$0\frac{3}{4}$	20	-	1	8	30	-	1	10	A Threepenny	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$			
4	-	-	1	24	-	2	0	40	-	2	0	A Groat or Fourpenny	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	4			
5	-	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$	30	-	2	6	50	-	2	10	A Tester	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6			
6	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	36	-	3	0	60	-	3	0	A Florin	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0			
7	-	-	$1\frac{3}{4}$	40	-	3	4	70	-	3	10	A Half-crown	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	6			
8	-	-	2	48	-	4	0	80	-	4	0	A Crown	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0			
9	-	-	$2\frac{1}{4}$	50	-	4	2	90	-	4	10	A Seven-shilling piece	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	0			
10	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	60	-	5	0	100	-	5	0	A Half-sovereign	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0			
11	-	-	$2\frac{3}{4}$	70	-	5	10	110	-	5	10	A Half-guinea	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	6			
12	-	-	3	72	-	6	0	120	-	6	0	A Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
13	-	-	$3\frac{1}{4}$	80	-	6	8	130	-	6	10	A Noble	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8			
14	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	84	-	7	0	140	-	7	0	An Angel	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0			
15	-	-	$3\frac{3}{4}$	90	-	7	6	150	-	7	10	A Mark	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4			
16	-	-	4	96	-	8	0	160	-	8	0	A Carolus	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	0			
17	-	-	$4\frac{1}{4}$	100	-	8	4	170	-	8	10	A Jacobus	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0			
18	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	108	-	9	0	180	-	9	0	A Moidore	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	0			
19	-	-	$4\frac{3}{4}$	110	-	9	2	190	-	9	10	A Six-and-Thirty	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	0			
20	-	-	5	120	-	10	0	200	-	10	0	A Double Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0			
21	-	-	$5\frac{1}{4}$	130	-	10	10	250	-	12	10	A Five-Sovereign Piece	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0			
22	-	-	$5\frac{1}{2}$	132	-	11	0	300	-	15	0												
23	-	-	$5\frac{3}{4}$	140	-	11	8	350	-	17	10												
24	-	-	6	144	-	12	0	400	-	20	0												
28	-	-	7	150	-	12	6	450	-	22	10												
32	-	-	8	156	-	13	0	500	-	25	0												
36	-	-	9	160	-	13	4	650	-	32	10												
40	-	-	10	170	-	14	2	750	-	37	10												
44	-	-	11	180	-	15	0	850	-	42	10												
48	-	-	1 0	190	-	15	10	950	-	47	10												
96	-	-	2 0	200	-	16	8	1000	-	50	0												
120	-	-	2 6	240	-	1 0	0	1500	-	75	0												
240	-	-	5 0	480	-	2 0	0	2000	-	100	0												
480	-	-	10 0	1200	-	5 0	0	2500	-	125	0												
960	-	-	1 0	2400	-	10 0	0	3000	-	150	0												
1920	-	-	2 0	4800	-	20 0	0	4000	-	200	0												

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.			
Sovereign	weighs	5 dwt	$3\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Half-sover.	—	2	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Crown	—	18	4.3636
Half-crown	—	9	2.1818
Shilling	—	3	15.2727
Sixpence	—	1	19.6363
Fourpence	—	1	5.0909
Threepence	—	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Penny	—	1 oz.	0 dr.
Halfpenny	—	0	8
Farthing	—	0	4

ANCIENT COINS.											
Hebrew Coins.						Greek Coins.					
	£	s.	d.	f.			£	s.	d.	f.	
Gerah, equal in value to about - - - - -			1	2	Chalcus, equal in value to about - - - - -						0.75
Bekah - - - - -		1	3		Obolus - - - - -						1 1
Shekel, or Stater, or Shekel of the sanctuary -			2	6 0	Drachma - - - - -						7 3
Maneh, or Mina - - - -	6	5	0 0		Stater (of silver) - - -				2	7 0	
Talent - - - - -	375	0	0 0		Stater (of gold) - - -				16	4 0	
Drachma of gold, or Daric	1	1	10 0		Stater, Atticus (of gold)		1	0	9 0		
Shekel of gold - - - -		1	16 5 0		Mina - - - - -		2	4	7 0		
Talent of gold - - - -	5464	5	8 0		Talent - - - - -		193	15	0 0		

Commercial Tables.

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ANCIENT COINS.

<i>Roman Coins.</i>		<i>Roman Coins mentioned in the New Testament.</i>	
	£ s. d. f.		£ s. d. f.
As, equal in value to about		Assarium, or 'lepton (mite),	
Sestertius - - - - -	1 3	equals about - - - - -	0.75
Denarius - - - - -	7 3	Quadrans (farthing) - - - - -	1.5
Denarius aureus - - - - -	16 2 0	Denarius (penny) - - - - -	7 3
Aureus - - - - -	1 4 3 3	Mina (pound) - - - - -	3 2 6 0
Sestertium - - - - -	8 1 5 2		
Talent - - - - -	193 15 0 0		

MODERN FOREIGN COINS.

<i>French Coins.</i>		<i>Danish Coins.</i>	
	£ s. d. f.		£ s. d. f.
40 franc piece (gold) = about	1 11 8 2	Crown (Basle) (40 batz) (silver)	4 8 0
20 franc piece (gold) - - - - -	15 10 2	Crown (Basle) (30 batz) "	3 7 1
5 " " (silver) - - - - -	4 0 0	Florin, or half-crown "	1 9 1
2 " " " - - - - -	1 7 0	Franken "	1 2 1
1 " " " - - - - -	9 2		
1/2 " " " (50 cents.) - - - - -	4 3		
1/4 " " " (25 ") - - - - -	2 1		
10 cent. piece (billion) - - - - -	3.8		
10 " " (copper) (2 sous) - - - - -	3.8		
5 " " " (1 sou) - - - - -	1.9		
1 " " " - - - - -	0.4		
<i>Spanish Coins.</i>		<i>Hamburg Coins.</i>	
Doubloon of eight crowns (gold) = about - - - - -	3 4 8 0	Ducat (imperial)(gold)=abt.	9 4 3
Doubloon of four crowns(gold) 1 12 4 0		Ducat (town) " - - - - -	9 4 0
Doubloon of two " " - - - - -	16 2 0	Rix-dollar (silver) - - - - -	4 7 0
(pistole) - - - - -	16 2 0	16 schilling piece " - - - - -	1 2 2
Crown (half-pistole) (gold) - - - - -	8 1 0		
Plaster (silver) - - - - -	4 3 3		
Peseta " - - - - -	10 2		
Half-peseta " - - - - -	5 1		
Realillo " - - - - -	2 2		
<i>Portuguese Coins.</i>		<i>Prussian Coins.</i>	
Moidore, or Lisbonine, or Pistole (gold) = about - - - - -	1 6 11 1	Frederick (gold) = about	16 6 0
Half-moidore (gold) - - - - -	13 5 2	Half-Frederick " - - - - -	8 3 0
Quarter-moidore " - - - - -	6 8 3	Ducat " - - - - -	9 4 0
Moiadobra, or Portuguese " - - - - -	1 15 11 0	Thaler, or rix-dollar (silver)	2 11 1
Half-moiadobra " - - - - -	17 10 2	Groschen " - - - - -	3
16 teston piece " - - - - -	8 11 1		
12 teston piece " - - - - -	6 4 1		
8 teston piece " - - - - -	4 5 3		
Cruzada " - - - - -	2 7 1		
New cruzada (silver) - - - - -	4 11 0		
Vintem " - - - - -	2 3		
Rei (copper) - - - - -	0.6		
<i>Dutch Coins.</i>		<i>Saxon Coins.</i>	
20 florin piece (gold) = about	1 14 2 3	Double Augustus(gold)=abt.	1 12 11 0
10 florin piece " - - - - -	17 1 1.5	Augustus " - - - - -	16 5 2
10 Williams " - - - - -	16 5 2	Half Augustus " - - - - -	8 2 3
Ryder " - - - - -	1 5 1 1	Ducat " - - - - -	9 4 0
Ducat " - - - - -	9 5 1.5	Rix-dollar (silver) " - - - - -	4 1 1
Ducatoon (silver or billon) - - - - -	5 5 0	Florin " - - - - -	2 0 2
Rix-dollar, or patagon (silver or billon) - - - - -	4 4 0	Groschen " - - - - -	1 2
Guilder, or florin (silv. or bill.)	1 8 2	The Saxon thaler is about - - - - -	3 1 0
Schelling " " - - - - -	6 0		
<i>Swiss Coins.</i>		<i>Bavarian Coins.</i>	
32 franken piece (gold) = abt.	1 17 9 0	Carolin (gold) = about - 1 0 4 1	
16 franken piece " - - - - -	18 10 2	Maximilian " - - - - -	13 7 2
Pistole (Berne) " - - - - -	18 10 0	Crown (silver) - - - - -	4 6 0
Ducat (Zurich) " - - - - -	9 5 0	Rix-dollar " - - - - -	4 0 2
Ducat (Berne) " - - - - -	9 2 3	Teston " - - - - -	8 1
		<i>Coins of Baden.</i>	
		2 florin piece (gold) - - - - -	16 8 1
		Florin " - - - - -	8 4 0.5
		2 florin piece (silver) - - - - -	3 3 3
		Florin " - - - - -	1 3 3
		<i>Swedish Coins.</i>	
		Ducat (gold) = about - - - - -	9 3 1
		Rix-dollar (silver) - - - - -	4 6 0
		<i>Austrian Coins.</i>	
		Half-sovereign (gold)=abt.	14 9 0
		Quarter-sovereign " - - - - -	7 4 2
		Ducat " - - - - -	9 5 0
		Crown, or rix-dollar (silver)	4 1 2
		Florin " - - - - -	2 0 3
		Kreutzer (copper) - - - - -	2

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD THEY SHOULD DO UNTO YOU.

Venetian Coins.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Ozella (gold) =				
about - - -	1	17	4	0
Pistola (gold) -	15	11	1	333
Zecchino (gold) -	9	6	0	
Ducat (gold) -	5	11	1	
Ducat (silver) -	3	4	0	
Crown -	5	3	3	
Ducatoon „ -	4	8	0	

Tuscan Coins.

Ruspone (gold)	=			
about	- - - -	1	8	7 0
Rosina (gold)	- -		17	1 0
Zecchino	" - -		9	6 1.333
Crown, or 10 paoli				
piece (silver)	-		4	5 1
Paolo	" -			5 0

Coins of the Papal States.

Pistole (gold) =			
about - - - -	13	11	1
Zecchino (gold) -	9	4	2
Crown, or 10 paoli			
piece (silver) -	4	3	1
Paolo -		5	1
Baioccho ("copper)		2	

Neapolitan Coins.

Ounce, or 3 ducats			
(gold) = about -	10	5	3
Ducat (silver) - -	3	4	1
Carlino „ - -		4	0

Sardinian Coins.

Carlin(gold)=abt.	1	19	1	2
Pistola „	-	-	1	2 6 3
Crown (silver)	-		3	8 3

Coins of Savoy.

Carlino (gold)	=				
about	- - -	- 5	19	0	0
Double pistola					
(gold)	- - -	- 1	3	9	2
Pistola (gold)	-	15	10	0	
Zechino	-	9	5	3	
Crown (silver)	-	3	11	2	

Russian Coins.

Imperial (gold) = about	-	-	1	12	9	0
Ducat	-	-	-	9	2	1
Rouble (silver)	-	-	-	3	2	0
Copeck (copper)	-	-	-	-	-	1.5

Turkish Coins.

Zecchin (gold)	- - - - -	5 9 2
Piastre (silver)	- - - - -	1 7 0
Rouble	- - - - -	4 2
Paca (copper)	- - - - -	1.333

Persian Coins.

Rupee (gold)	=	about	-	-	1	9	1	3
Rupee (silver)	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2
Abassi	-	-	-	-	-		9	0
Mamoudi	-	-	-	-	-		4	2

Indian Coins.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	f.
Mohur (gold)=	1	13	8, or	-	1	10	1	0
Rupee „	1	9	2, or	-	1	9	3	0
Star pagoda (gold) -	-	-	-	-	7	6	0	
Sicca rupee (silver)	varies							
from 2s. to	-	-	-	-	1	9	0	

Chinese Coins.

Tale (silver) =	- - - -	6	8	0
Mace ,,	- - - -		8	0

Coins of the United States.

Eagle (gold) = about	-	-	-	1	1	10	3
Dollar (silver)	-	-	-	"	4	3	2
Cent (copper)	-	-	-	-			2

TABLE OF EXPENSES, INCOME, OR WAGES.

Pr. Yr.	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 0 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1 10 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2 10 0	0 16 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3 0 0	0 17 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3 3 0	0 18 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3 10 0	0 19 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 0 0	0 20 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 4 0	0 21 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4 10 0	0 22 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5 0 0	0 23 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5 5 0	0 24 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5 10 0	0 25 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6 0 0	0 26 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6 6 0	0 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6 10 0	0 28 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7 0 0	0 29 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7 7 0	0 30 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7 10 0	0 31 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 0 0	0 32 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 13 0	0 33 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 17 0	0 34 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 20 0	0 35 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 23 0	0 36 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 26 0	0 37 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8 29 0	0 38 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 0 0	0 39 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 3 0	0 40 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 6 0	0 41 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 9 0	0 42 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 12 0	0 43 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 15 0	0 44 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 18 0	0 45 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 21 0	0 46 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 24 0	0 47 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 27 0	0 48 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 30 0	0 49 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 0 0	0 50 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 3 0	0 51 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 6 0	0 52 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 9 0	0 53 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 12 0	0 54 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 15 0	0 55 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 18 0	0 56 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 21 0	0 57 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 24 0	0 58 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 27 0	0 59 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10 30 0	0 60 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 0 0	0 61 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 3 0	0 62 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 6 0	0 63 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 9 0	0 64 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 12 0	0 65 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 15 0	0 66 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 18 0	0 67 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 21 0	0 68 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 24 0	0 69 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 27 0	0 70 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11 30 0	0 71 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 0 0	0 72 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 3 0	0 73 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 6 0	0 74 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 9 0	0 75 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 12 0	0 76 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 15 0	0 77 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 18 0	0 78 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 21 0	0 79 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 24 0	0 80 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 27 0	0 81 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 30 0	0 82 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 0 0	0 83 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 3 0	0 84 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 6 0	0 85 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 9 0	0 86 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 12 0	0 87 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 15 0	0 88 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 18 0	0 89 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 21 0	0 90 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 24 0	0 91 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 27 0	0 92 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13 30 0	0 93 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 0 0	0 94 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 3 0	0 95 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 6 0	0 96 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 9 0	0 97 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 12 0	0 98 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 15 0	0 99 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 18 0	0 100 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 21 0	0 101 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 24 0	0 102 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 27 0	0 103 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 30 0	0 104 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 0 0	0 105 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 3 0	0 106 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 6 0	0 107 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 9 0	0 108 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 12 0	0 109 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 15 0	0 110 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 18 0	0 111 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 21 0	0 112 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 24 0	0 113 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 27 0	0 114 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15 30 0	0 115 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 0 0	0 116 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 3 0	0 117 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 6 0	0 118 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 9 0	0 119 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 12 0	0 120 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 15 0	0 121 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 18 0	0 122 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 21 0	0 123 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 24 0	0 124 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 27 0	0 125 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 30 0	0 126 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 0 0	0 127 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 3 0	0 128 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 6 0	0 129 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 9 0	0 130 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 12 0	0 131 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 15 0	0 132 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 18 0	0 133 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 21 0	0 134 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 24 0	0 135 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 27 0	0 136 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17 30 0	0 137 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 0 0	0 138 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 3 0	0 139 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 6 0	0 140 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 9 0	0 141 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 12 0	0 142 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 15 0	0 143 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 18 0	0 144 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 21 0	0 145 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 24 0	0 146 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 27 0	0 147 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18 30 0	0 148 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 0 0	0 149 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 3 0	0 150 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 6 0	0 151 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 9 0	0 152 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 12 0	0 153 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 15 0	0 154 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 18 0	0 155 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 21 0	0 156 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 24 0	0 157 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 27 0	0 158 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19 30 0	0 159 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 0 0	0 160 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 3 0	0 161 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 6 0	0 162 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 9 0	0 163 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 12 0	0 164 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 15 0	0 165 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 18 0	0 166 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 21 0	0 167 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 24 0	0 168 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 27 0	0 169 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20 30 0	0 170 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 0 0	0 171 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 3 0	0 172 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 6 0	0 173 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 9 0	0 174 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 12 0	0 175 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 15 0	0 176 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 18 0	0 177 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 21 0	0 178 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 24 0	0 179 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 27 0	0 180 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21 30 0	0 181 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 0 0	0 182 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 3 0	0 183 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 6 0	0 184 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 9 0	0 185 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 12 0	0 186 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 15 0	0 187 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 18 0	0 188 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 21 0	0 189 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 24 0	0 190 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 27 0	0 191 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22 30 0	0 192 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 0 0	0 193 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 3 0	0 194 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 6 0	0 195 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 9 0	0 196 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 12 0	0 197 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 15 0	0 198 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 18 0	0 199 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 21 0	0 200 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 24 0	0 201 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 27 0	0 202 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
23 30 0	0 203 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 0 0	0 204 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 3 0	0 205 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 6 0	0 206 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 9 0	0 207 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 12 0	0 208 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 15 0	0 209 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 18 0	0 210 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 21 0	0 211 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 24 0	0 212 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 27 0	0 213 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
24 30 0	0 214 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 0 0	0 215 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 3 0	0 216 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 6 0	0 217 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 9 0	0 218 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 12 0	0 219 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 15 0	0 220 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 18 0	0 221 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 21 0	0 222 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 24 0	0 223 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 27 0	0 224 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
25 30 0	0 225 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 0 0	0 226 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 3 0	0 227 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 6 0	0 228 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 9 0	0 229 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 12 0	0 230 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 15 0	0 231 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 18 0	0 232 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 21 0	0 233 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 24 0	0 234 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 27 0	0 235 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
26 30 0	0 236 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 0 0	0 237 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 3 0	0 238 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 6 0	0 239 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 9 0	0 240 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 12 0	0 241 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 15 0	0 242 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 18 0	0 243 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 21 0	0 244 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 24 0	0 245 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 27 0	0 246 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27 30 0	0 247 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 0 0	0 248 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 3 0	0 249 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 6 0	0 250 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 9 0	0 251 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 12 0	0 252 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 15 0	0 253 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 18 0	0 254 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 21 0	0 255 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 24 0	0 256 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 27 0	0 257 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
28 30 0	0 258 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 0 0	0 259 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 3 0	0 260 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 6 0	0 261 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 9 0	0 262 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 12 0	0 263 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 15 0	0 264 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 18 0	0 265 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 21 0	0 266 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 24 0	0 267 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 27 0	0 268 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29 30 0	0 269 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30 0 0	0 270 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30 3 0	0 271 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30 6 0	0 272 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30 9 0	0 273 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3			

THE THAT WALKETH UPRIGHTLY, WALKETH SURELY.

HE WHO SAVES FINDS.

INTEREST TABLE.—ONE PER CENT.

From which the Interest at other Rates is readily found by Multiplication and Division.

Pr.	7 Days	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months	1 Year
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2
2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 4
3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 7
4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 9
5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10
6	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 12
7	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 14
8	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 17
9	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 0 19
10	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 20
20	0 0 0	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 14	0 0 18	0 0 20	0 0 40
30	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 26	0 0 30	0 0 60
40	0 0 1	0 0 8	0 0 14	0 0 20	0 0 28	0 0 34	0 0 40	0 0 80
50	0 0 2	0 0 10	0 0 18	0 0 26	0 0 34	0 0 42	0 0 50	0 0 100
60	0 0 2	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 30	0 0 40	0 0 50	0 0 60	0 0 120
70	0 0 3	0 0 12	0 0 24	0 0 36	0 0 48	0 0 510	0 0 70	0 0 140
80	0 0 3	0 0 14	0 0 28	0 0 40	0 0 54	0 0 68	0 0 80	0 0 160
90	0 0 4	0 0 16	0 0 30	0 0 46	0 0 60	0 0 76	0 0 90	0 0 180
100	0 0 4	0 0 18	0 0 34	0 0 50	0 0 68	0 0 84	0 0 100	0 0 200
200	0 0 9	0 0 34	0 0 68	0 0 100	0 0 134	0 0 168	0 0 200	0 0 400
300	0 0 11	0 0 50	0 0 100	0 0 150	0 0 200	0 0 250	0 0 300	0 0 600
400	0 0 16	0 0 68	0 0 134	0 0 200	0 0 268	0 0 334	0 0 400	0 0 800
500	0 0 111	0 0 84	0 0 168	0 0 250	0 0 334	0 0 418	0 0 500	0 0 1000
1000	0 0 310	0 0 168	0 0 334	0 0 500	0 0 668	0 0 834	0 0 1000	0 0 2000
2000	0 0 78	0 0 334	0 0 668	0 0 1000	0 0 1334	0 0 1668	0 0 2000	0 0 4000
3000	0 0 116	0 0 500	0 0 1000	0 0 1500	0 0 2000	0 0 2500	0 0 3000	0 0 6000
4000	0 0 154	0 0 668	0 0 1334	0 0 2000	0 0 2668	0 0 3334	0 0 4000	0 0 8000
5000	0 0 192	0 0 834	0 0 1668	0 0 2500	0 0 3334	0 0 4168	0 0 5000	0 0 10000
6000	0 0 230	0 0 1000	0 0 2000	0 0 3000	0 0 4000	0 0 5000	0 0 6000	0 0 12000
7000	0 0 268	0 0 1168	0 0 2334	0 0 3500	0 0 4668	0 0 5834	0 0 7000	0 0 14000
8000	0 0 306	0 0 1334	0 0 2668	0 0 4000	0 0 5334	0 0 6668	0 0 8000	0 0 16000
9000	0 0 344	0 0 1500	0 0 3000	0 0 4500	0 0 6000	0 0 7500	0 0 9000	0 0 18000
10000	0 0 382	0 0 1668	0 0 3334	0 0 5000	0 0 6668	0 0 8334	0 0 10000	0 0 20000
20000	0 0 764	0 0 3334	0 0 6668	0 0 10000	0 0 13334	0 0 16668	0 0 20000	0 0 40000

INTEREST TABLE.—FIVE PER CENT.

Pr.	7 Days	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months	1 Year
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10
2	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 20
3	0 0 0	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 12	0 0 15	0 0 18	0 0 30
4	0 0 0	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 40
5	0 0 0	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 15	0 0 20	0 0 25	0 0 30	0 0 50
6	0 0 0	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 18	0 0 24	0 0 30	0 0 36	0 0 60
7	0 0 0	0 0 7	0 0 14	0 0 21	0 0 28	0 0 35	0 0 42	0 0 70
8	0 0 0	0 0 8	0 0 16	0 0 24	0 0 32	0 0 40	0 0 48	0 0 80
9	0 0 0	0 0 9	0 0 18	0 0 27	0 0 36	0 0 45	0 0 54	0 0 90
10	0 0 0	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 30	0 0 40	0 0 50	0 0 60	0 0 100
20	0 0 0	0 0 20	0 0 40	0 0 60	0 0 80	0 0 100	0 0 120	0 0 200
30	0 0 0	0 0 30	0 0 60	0 0 90	0 0 120	0 0 150	0 0 180	0 0 300
40	0 0 0	0 0 40	0 0 80	0 0 120	0 0 160	0 0 200	0 0 240	0 0 400
50	0 0 0	0 0 50	0 0 100	0 0 150	0 0 200	0 0 250	0 0 300	0 0 500
60	0 0 1	0 0 60	0 0 120	0 0 180	0 0 240	0 0 300	0 0 360	0 0 600
70	0 0 1	0 0 70	0 0 140	0 0 210	0 0 280	0 0 350	0 0 420	0 0 700
80	0 0 1	0 0 80	0 0 160	0 0 240	0 0 320	0 0 400	0 0 480	0 0 800
90	0 0 1	0 0 90	0 0 180	0 0 270	0 0 360	0 0 450	0 0 540	0 0 900
100	0 0 1	0 0 100	0 0 200	0 0 300	0 0 400	0 0 500	0 0 600	0 0 1000
200	0 0 2	0 0 200	0 0 400	0 0 600	0 0 800	0 0 1000	0 0 1200	0 0 2000
300	0 0 3	0 0 300	0 0 600	0 0 900	0 0 1200	0 0 1500	0 0 1800	0 0 3000
400	0 0 4	0 0 400	0 0 800	0 0 1200	0 0 1600	0 0 2000	0 0 2400	0 0 4000
500	0 0 5	0 0 500	0 0 1000	0 0 1500	0 0 2000	0 0 2500	0 0 3000	0 0 5000
1000	0 0 10	0 0 1000	0 0 2000	0 0 3000	0 0 4000	0 0 5000	0 0 6000	0 0 10000
2000	0 0 20	0 0 2000	0 0 4000	0 0 6000	0 0 8000	0 0 10000	0 0 12000	0 0 20000
3000	0 0 30	0 0 3000	0 0 6000	0 0 9000	0 0 12000	0 0 15000	0 0 18000	0 0 30000
4000	0 0 40	0 0 4000	0 0 8000	0 0 12000	0 0 16000	0 0 20000	0 0 24000	0 0 40000
5000	0 0 50	0 0 5000	0 0 10000	0 0 15000	0 0 20000	0 0 25000	0 0 30000	0 0 50000
6000	0 0 60	0 0 6000	0 0 12000	0 0 18000	0 0 24000	0 0 30000	0 0 36000	0 0 60000
7000	0 0 70	0 0 7000	0 0 14000	0 0 21000	0 0 28000	0 0 35000	0 0 42000	0 0 70000
8000	0 0 80	0 0 8000	0 0 16000	0 0 24000	0 0 32000	0 0 40000	0 0 48000	0 0 80000
9000	0 0 90	0 0 9000	0 0 18000	0 0 27000	0 0 36000	0 0 45000	0 0 54000	0 0 90000
10000	0 0 100	0 0 10000	0 0 20000	0 0 30000	0 0 40000	0 0 50000	0 0 60000	0 0 100000
20000	0 0 200	0 0 20000	0 0 40000	0 0 60000	0 0 80000	0 0 100000	0 0 120000	0 0 200000

TIME IS MONEY.

HE WHO BUYS BETIMES BUYS WELL.

THE BORROWER IS SERVANT TO THE LENDER.

Commercial Tables.

LINEAR MEASURE.

12	Inches	- - =	1 Foot (ft)
3	Feet	- - =	1 Yard (yd)
5½	Yards	- - =	1 Rod, or Pole (po.)
40	Poles, or		
	Yards	- - =	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs, or		
	1760 Yards	=	1 Mile

MISCELLANEOUS.

1-12th	Inch	=	1 Line
½	Inch	=	1 Barleycorn
3	Inches	=	1 Palm
4	Inches	=	1 Hand
7 23-25	Inches	=	1 Link
9	Inches	=	1 Span
18	Inches	=	1 Cubit
2½	Feet	=	1 Pace
5	Feet	=	1 Pace
6	Feet	=	1 Fathom
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod, Pole, or Perch
4	Poles, or		
22	Yards	=	1 Chain
3	Miles	=	1 League
60	Geogra-		
	phical miles, or		
69½	English		
	miles	- - =	1 Degree of Latitude(°)

CLOTH MEASURE.

2½	Inches	- - - - =	1 Nail
4	Nails	- - - - =	1 Quarter
4	Quarters	- - - - =	1 Yard
3	Quarters	- - - - =	1 Flemish Ell
5	Quarters	- - - - =	1 English Ell
6	Quarters	- - - - =	1 French Ell

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

144	Sq. Inches	- - - =	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	- - - =	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	- - - =	1 Sq. Pole
Flooring, roofing, thatching, &c., are measured by the square of 100 feet, and bricklayers' work by the pole of 16½ feet.			
Glaziers' and Masons' work by the square foot.			
Paviours', Painters', and Plasterers', by the square yard.			

LAND MEASURE.

40	Sq. Poles	- - - =	1 Sq. Rood
4	Sq. Roods, or		
	4840 sq. Yards	=	1 Sq. Acre
640	Sq. Acres	- - - =	1 Sq. Mile
30	Sq. Acres	- - - =	1 Yard of Land

SOLID, OR CUBIC MEASURE.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard
40	Cubic Feet		
	of Rough, or		
50	Cubic Feet	=	1 Ton, or Load
	of Hewn		
	Timber		
42	Cubic Feet of		
	Timber	=	1 Shipping Ton
108	Cubic Feet	=	1 Stack of Wood
128	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cord of Wood

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	- - =	1 Dram
16	Drams	- - =	1 Ounce (oz.)
16	Ounces	- - =	1 Pound (lb.)
14	Pounds	- - =	1 Stone
28	Pounds	- - =	1 Quarter (qr.)
4	Quarters	- - =	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)
20	Cwt.	- - - =	1 Ton

Coals, in any quantity exceeding 500 lbs., are delivered in sacks containing 224 lbs. net; 10 such sacks make a ton; 25½ cwt. are equivalent to 1 chaldron. A barge load is 21 tons 4 cwt.; and a ship load about 424 tons.

Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon, 14 lbs. to a peck, &c.

HAY AND STRAW WEIGHT.

36 lbs.	Avoirdupois of Straw	- =	1 Truss
56 lbs.	" of Old Hay	=	1 "
60 lbs.	" of New Hay	=	1 "
36	Trusses	- - - - =	1 Load

Hay is called old after the commencement of September. A load of old hay should weigh 18 cwt., and a load of new hay 19 cwt. 32 lbs. A load of straw weighs 11 cwt. 64 lbs.

WOOL WEIGHT.

7	Pounds	- - - =	1 Clove
2	Cloves	- - - =	1 Stone
2	Stones	- - - =	1 Tod
6½	Tods	- - - =	1 Wey
2	Weys	- - - =	1 Sack
12	Sacks	- - - =	1 Last
240	Pounds	- - - =	1 Pack

TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	- - - - =	1 Pennyweight
20	Pennyweights	- =	1 Ounce [(dwt.)]
12	Ounces	- - - - =	1 Pound

This weight is applied to gold, silver, jewels, &c., and is generally used in philosophical experiments.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20	Grains	- - - - =	1 Scruple (3)
3	Scruples	- - - =	1 Drachm
8	Drachms	- - - =	1 Ounce (3)
12	Ounces	- - - - =	1 Pound

Apothecaries compound their medicines by this weight, but buy and sell their drugs by avoirdupois.

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

60	Minims	- - - =	1 Fluid Drachm
8	Drachms	- - - =	1 Ounce
20	Ounces	- - - =	1 Pint
8	Pints	- - - =	1 Gallon

DRY MEASURE.

2	Gallons	- - - =	1 Peck (pk)
4	Pecks	- - - =	1 Bushel (bush.)
3	Bushels	- - - =	1 Sack
12	Sacks	- - - =	1 Chaldron
8	Bushels	- - - =	1 Quarter (qr.)
5	Quarters	- - - =	1 Load (ld)

THE WAY TO WEALTH IS AS PLAIN AS THE WAY TO MARKET.

IN THE USE OF MONEY IS ALL THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING IT.

Commercial Tables.

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LIQUID MEASURE.

4 Gills - - - - -	=	1 Pint
2 Pints - - - - -	=	1 Quart
4 Quarts - - - - -	=	1 Gallon
Imperial Measure.	Old Measure, for Wine, Spirits, &c.,	
gal. qt. pt.	gallons.	
8 1 1	= 10	= 1 Anker
14 3 2	= 18	= 1 Rundlet
34 3 4	= 42	= 1 Tierce
52 1 2½	= 63	= 1 Hogshead
69 3 1½	= 84	= 1 Puncheon
104 3 1½	= 126	= 1 Pipe or Butt
209 3 1½	= 252	= 1 Tun
Imperial Measure.	Old Measure, for Ale and Beer.	
9 0 1½	= 5	= 1 Firkin
18 1 0½	= 18	= 1 Kilderkin
36 2 1	= 36	= 1 Barrel
54 3 1½	= 54	= 1 Hogshead
	108	= 1 Butt
	216	= 1 Tun

MEASURES OF TIME.

60 Seconds - - - - -	=	1 Minute
60 Minutes - - - - -	=	1 Hour
24 Hours - - - - -	=	1 Day*
7 Days - - - - -	=	1 Week
28 Days - - - - -	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 days -	=	1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months -	=	1 Year
365 Days - - - - -	=	1 Common Year
366 Days - - - - -	=	1 Leap Year
* A Lunar day is 23 hours 48 minutes.		
The Sidereal day is 3' 56" less than the Solar.		

ANGULAR MEASURE, OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds(") - - - - -	=	1 Minute(")
60 Minutes - - - - -	=	1 Degree(°)
30 Degrees - - - - -	=	1 Sign
90 Degrees - - - - -	=	1 Quadrant
360 Degrees - - - - -	=	The circumference of any Circle

NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

January - - - - -	31
February - - - - -	28
March - - - - -	31
April - - - - -	30
May - - - - -	31
June - - - - -	30
July - - - - -	31
August - - - - -	31
September - - - - -	30
October - - - - -	31
November - - - - -	30
December - - - - -	31
30 days hath September, April, June, and November;	
February has 28 alone,	
And all the rest have 31;	
Except in Leap-year, then's the time	
That February's days are 29.	

QUARTER DAYS.

Lady-day - - - - -	25th March (or 6th April, Old Style)*
Midsummer-day - - -	24th June (or 6th July)
Michaelmas-day - - -	29th September (or 11th October)
Christmas-day - - -	25th December (or 6th January)

* The Quarterly returns of the Revenue are now made up to the last days of March, June, September, and December; but the payment of Dividends at the Bank is made according to Old Style; which is generally observed, also, in the hire of farms, &c., in the country.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

A dicker of hides, 10 skins.
Ditto of gloves, 10 dozen pair.
A last of hides, 20 dickers.
A weigh of cheese, 256 lbs.
A stone of glass, 5 lbs., and a seam of ditto, 24 stone.
A cade of red herrings 500, and of sprats 1000.
Herrings are measured by the barrel of 26 2-3rds, or cran of 37½ gallons.
A load of timber unhewn, 40 cubic feet.
A pocket of hops, average weight about 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt.
A bag of hops, nearly 3½ cwt.
Flour, peck or stone - - - - - 14 lbs.
" boll of 10 pecks or stones - 140 "
" sack of 2 bolls - - - - - 280 "
" barrel - - - - - 196 "
A last of corn or rape-seed, 10 quarters, or 80 bushels.
Ditto of potash, cod-fish, white herrings, meal, pitch, and tar, 12 barrels.
Ditto of flax and feathers, 17 cwt.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, or 2400 lbs.; of wool, 4568 lbs.
A ton in weight is 20 cwt. of iron, &c.; but in lead there is but 19½ cwt., called a fodder, which is 2184 lbs.
A tod of wool is 28 lbs.
A pack of ditto, 240 lbs.
A firkin of butter, 56 lbs.
A pipe of Port, 115 imperial gallons.
" of Lisbon, 117 imperial gallons.
" of Cape or Madeira, 92 imperial gallons.
" of Tencriffe, 100 imperial gallons.
A butt of Sherry, 108 imperial gallons.
A hogshead of Claret, 46 imperial gallons.
An aum of Hock, 30 imperial gallons.
A quintal of fish is 100 lbs.
A load of bricks, 500, and plain tiles, 1000.
8 pounds, 1 stone of meat.
Diamonds are weighed by carats, 151½ of which make 1 ounce troy.
Oranges, lemons, corks, and a few other articles, are often sold by the gross: nails, tacks, &c., have six score to the hundred.
The log-line in the navy is about 450 feet long, having usually eight distances, of one knot, or 48 feet, each, marked on it.

LEISURE IS TIME FOR DOING SOMETHING USEFUL.

HE THAT HATH A CALLING, HATH AN OFFICE OF PROFIT AND HONOUR.

COMMERCIAL NUMBERS.

12 Articles	- - - =	1 Dozen
13 Ditto	- - - =	1 Long Dozen
12 Dozen	- - - =	1 Gross
20 Articles	- - - =	1 Score
5 Score	- - - =	1 Common hundred
6 Score	- - - =	1 Great hundred
80 Deals	- - - =	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	- - - =	1 Hundred
24 Sheets of Paper	=	1 Quire
20 Ditto	- - - =	1 Do. outsides
25 Ditto	- - - =	1 Printer's do.
20 Quires	- - - =	1 Ream
21½ Ditto	- - - =	1 Printer's do.
2 Reams	- - - =	1 Bundle
10 Ditto	- - - =	1 Bale
5 Doz. Skins of Parchment	=	1 Roll
90 Words in Chancery, 80 ditto in Exchequer, or 72 in Common Law	- - - =	1 Folio

SIZES OF PAPER.

	ft. in.	ft. in.
Wove Antique	4 4	by 0 27
Double Elephant	0 40	" 0 26
Atlas	0 33	" 0 26
Columbier	0 34	" 0 23
Elephant	0 27	" 0 23
Imperial	0 31	" 0 21
Super Royal	0 27	" 0 19
Royal	0 24	" 0 19
Medium	0 22	" 0 17
Demy	0 20	" 0 15

TABLE OF ALIQUOT PARTS.

OF A PENNY.	
farth.	d.
2	= 1-half
1	= 1-4th

OF A SHILLING.	
d.	s.
6	= 1-half
4	= 1-3rd
3	= 1-4th
2	= 1-6th
1½	= 1-8th
1	= 1-12th
0½	= 1-16th

OF A POUND.	
s. d.	£
10 0	= 1-half
6 8	= 1-3rd
5 0	= 1-4th
4 0	= 1-5th
3 4	= 1-6th
2 6	= 1-8th
2 0	= 1-10th
1 8	= 1-12th
1 4	= 1-15th
1 3	= 1-16th
1 0	= 1-20th
0 8	= 1-30th
0 6	= 1-40th
0 4	= 1-60th
0 3	= 1-80th
0 2	= 1-120th
0 1	= 1-240th

OF A HUNDRED.	
50	= 1-half
25	= 1-4th
10	= 1-10th
5	= 1-20th

OF A QUARTER.	
lbs.	
14	= 1-half
7	= 1-4th
4	= 1-7th
3½	= 1-8th
2	= 1-14th
1	= 1-28th

OF A HUNDRED-WEIGHT.	
gr. lbs.	Cwt.
2 0	= 1-half
1 0	= 1-4th
0 16	= 1-7th
0 14	= 1-8th
0 8	= 1-14th
0 7	= 1-16th
0 4	= 1-28th

OF A TON.	
Cwt.	Ton.
10	= 1-half
5	= 1-4th
4	= 1-5th
2½	= 1-8th
2	= 1-10th
1½	= 1-16th
1	= 1-20th

BOOKS.

pp. leaves.	
4	2 = 1 sheet folio
8	4 = 1 " quarto (4to)
16	8 = 1 " octavo (8vo)
24	12 = 1 " duodecimo (12mo)
32	16 = 1 " sixteenmo (16mo)
36	18 = 1 " eighteenmo (18mo)
48	24 = 1 " twenty-fourmo (24mo)
64	32 = 1 " thirty-twomo (32mo)
96	48 = 1 " forty-eightmo (48mo)

ANCIENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Hebrew Weights and Measures.

4 Digits	= 1 Palm, or Hand's breadth
3 Palms	= 1-Span
4 Palms	= 1 Cubit
6 Cubits	= 1 Measuring Reed

12 Logs	- - - = 1 Hin
6 Hins, or	
10 Omers (or Gomers)	= 1 Ephah or Bath
5 Ephahs	= 1 Letech
10 Ephahs	= 1 Homer

A Sabbath day's journey = 729 paces and 3 feet

Grecian Weights and Measures.

16 Digits	= 1 Foot
1½ Feet	= 1 Cubit
4 Cubits	= 1 Fathom
100 Fathoms	= 1 Stadium

10,000 Square Feet = 1 Plethrum

10 Spoons	= 1 Cup
12 Cups	= 1 Sextarius
2 Sextarii	= 1 Chœnix
72 Sextarii	= 1 Amphora
96 Sextarii	= 1 Medimnus

6 Obols	= 1 Drachma
100 Drachmæ	= 1 Mina
60 Minæ	= 1 Talent

Roman Weights and Measures.

1½ Digits	= 1 Inch
3 Inches	= 1 Palm
12 Inches	= 1 Foot
1½ Feet	= 1 Cubit
5 Feet	= 1 Pace
1000 Paces	= 1 Mile

28,800 Square Feet = 1 Acre.

12 Cups	= 1 Sextarius
6 Sextarii	= 1 Congius
16 Sextarii	= 1 Modius
48 Sextarii	= 1 Amphora

24 Scruples	= 1 Ounce
12 Ounces	= 1 As, or Pound

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A FAITHFUL SERVANT, SERVE YOURSELF.

WHAT MAINTAINS ONE VICE, WOULD BRING UP TWO CHILDREN.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FRANCE.

I. Measure of Length.

1 Myriamètre	=	10000 Mètres
1 Kilomètre	=	1000 Mètres
1 Decamètre	=	10 Mètres
1 Mètre	=	The 10,000,000th part of the quarter of the meridian of the earth
1 Decimètre	=	1-10th of a mètre
1 Centimètre	=	1-100th of a mètre
1 Millimètre	=	1-1000th of a mètre

II. Measure of Surface.

1 Hectare	=	100 Ares
1 Are	=	100 Square metres
1 Centiare	=	1 Square mètre

III. Measure of Solidity.

1 Stere	=	1 Cubic mètre
1 Decistere	=	1-10th of a stère

IV. Measure of Capacity.

1 Kilolitre	=	1 Cubic mètre
1 Hectolitre	=	10 Decalitres
1 Decalitre	=	10 Litres
1 Litre	=	1 Cubic decimètre
1 Decilitre	=	1-10th of a litre

V. Measure of Weight.

1 Millia	=	1000 Kilogrammes, and is the weight of a tun of sea-water
1 Quintal	=	100 Kilogrammes
1 Kilogramme	=	Weight of a cubic decimètre of water, at the temperature of 4° above melting ice, or about 40° Fahrenheit
1 Hectogramme	=	100 Grammes
1 Decagramme	=	10 Grammes
1 Gramme	=	1-1000th of a kilogramme
1 Decigramme	=	1-10th of a gramme

These measures may be compared with the English measures by means of the following table:—

1 Mètre	=	39·38 English inches, nearly
1 Are	=	3·9 English perches, nearly
1 Stere	=	35·32 English cubic feet
1 Litre	=	1·76 English pints
1 Gramme	=	15·44 English grains

BELGIUM.

The metrical system is used here; but the kilogramme is termed a livre; the litre, a litron; and the mètre, an aunc.

NETHERLANDS.

Here, also, the metrical system has been adopted; but Flemish names are employed instead of those used in France.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.

The metrical system, with Italian names substituted for most of the original terms, is used officially; but the old measures are also used. See *Venice*.

AUSTRIA.

The ell = 30·6 inches. The joch = 1 acre 1·75 rood. The metzen = 1·7 bushel. The eimer = 12·4 gallons. The pfund = 1·2 pound. Gold and silver are weighed by the mark of Vienna, which = 4333 grains.

BASLE.

100 pounds = 108·6 pounds avoirdupois. The ohm = 10·7 gallons. The sack = 3·6 bushels. The large and small ells = 46·4 and 21·4 inches respectively.

BAVARIA.

The long and short ells = 24 and 23·3 inches respectively. The schaff of 8 metzen = 5·6 bushels. The muid of 48 máss = 15 gallons. 100 pounds heavy and light weight = 108·3 and 104·2 pounds avoirdupois respectively. The mark of Augsburg = 3643 grains.

BREMEN.

The foot or half-ell = 11·4 inches. The ohm = 31·5 gallons. The last = 10·2 quarters. 100 pounds = 109·9 pounds avoirdupois.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The centner, or 100 pounds Dutch weight = 108·9 pounds avoirdupois. The leager of 15 ankers = 126·5 gallons. The muid of schepels = 3 bushels. The ell of 27 Rhyndland inches = 27·8 inches.

CHINA.

The chang of 10 chih = 4 yards, nearly. The shing = 1 pint. 10 ho = 1 shing; 10 shing = 1 tow; 10 tow = 1 hwuh, or 120 catties. The catty = 1·33 pound avoirdupois. 16 taels = 1 catty; 100 catties = 1 pecul. Liquids are sold by weight; but the English gallon is used in trading with foreigners.

DENMARK.

The foot = 12·3 inches. 100 ells = 68·6 yards. The viertel = 1·7 gallon. 100 tonnen = 47·8 quarters. The pound = 1·1 pound avoirdupois. The pound for gold and silver weighs 7266 grains.

EAST INDIES.

Bengal.—The Factory maund = 74·66 pounds avoirdupois. 10 bazar maunds = 11 Factory maunds. 16 chittacks = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 maund. The guz of 2 cubits = 1 yard.

Bombay.—The maund = 28 pounds avoirdupois. 40 seers = 1 maund; 20 maunds = 1 candy. The candy = 24·5 bushels.

Madras.—The maund = 25 pounds avoirdupois. 40 pollams = 1 vi; 8 vis = 1 maund; maunds = 1 candy. The covid = 18·6 inches. The garse of 80 parahs = 16·875 quarters, and ighs 8400 pounds avoirdupois.

EGYPT.

The Turkish pike = 27 inches. The ardeb of 24 Cairo rubbie = ·6 quarter. The cantar = 100 pounds avoirdupois. 216 drams or 144 meticals = 1 rottol; 100 rottoli or 36 okes = 1 cantar.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

The ell = 21.2 inches. The foot = 11.2 inches. The malter = 3 bushels, nearly. The viertel = 1.6 gallon, nearly. The pound, light and heavy weight, = 1.03 and 1.1 pounds avoirdupois. The Zoll-centner = 110.2 pounds avoirdupois. The Cologne mark, used for gold and silver, weighs 3609 grains.

GENEVA.

The ell = 45 inches. The acre = 1 acre 1.1 rood. The coupe, or sack = 2.1 bushels. The setier = 10 gallons. The heavy pound = 1.2 pound avoirdupois; the light pound 1.6th less. The mark weighs 3785 grains.

GENOA.

The braccio of 2.5 palmi = 22.9 inches. The mina = 3.3 bushels. The barile = 16.3 gallons. The pound = 0.7 pound avoirdupois. 1.5 pound = 1 rottolo. The pound sottile, for gold and silver, weighs 4891.5 grains.

GREECE.

The Venetian measures of length are used, the braccio being called a piche. 100 kila = 11.4 quarters. The cantaro of 40 okes = 112 pounds avoirdupois.

HAMBURG.

The foot = 11.3 inches, nearly. 100 ells = 62.6 yards. The scheffel = 1 acre 6 perches. The last = 1.09 last. The viertel = 1.6 gallon. The pound = 1.06 pound avoirdupois. For the Cologne mark, see *Frankfort*. 2 marks = 1 pound troy.

LUBECK.

The ell = 22.9 inches. The last = 11 quarters. The viertel = 1.6 gallon. The pound = 1.07 pound avoirdupois, nearly.

MALTA.

The palme = 10.25 inches; 3.5 palmi = 1 yard; 8 palmi = 1 canna. The salma = 7.8 bushels. The caffso = 4.5 gallons. The barile = 9.33 gallons. 64 rottoli = 1 hundredweight. The cantaro = 175 pounds avoirdupois.

MAURITIUS.

Beside the English weights and measures, those of France before the late alteration are used. The aune = 1.3 yard. The velte = 1.7 gallon. The poid de marc = 1.08 pound avoirdupois.

NAPLES.

The canna = 83.2 inches. The moggia = 3 roods 12 perches. The tomolo = 1.4 bushel. The barile = 9.1 gallons. The cantaro grosso and piccolo = 196.5 and 106 pounds avoirdupois, respectively. The pound used in weighing gold and silver contains 4950 grains.

PORTUGAL.

The covado = 25.8 inches. The almude = 3.6 gallons. The pound = 1.01 pound avoirdupois.

PRUSSIA.

The ell = 26.5 inches. The morgen = 2 roods 21 perches. The scheffel = 1.5 bushel. The eimer = 15.1 gallons. The pound = 1.03 pound avoirdupois. The mark of Cologne is used for gold and silver.

ROME.

The canna of 8 palmi = 2.2 yards. The canna of 10 palmi = 88 inches, nearly. The rubbio = 8.1 bushels. The boccale = 0.4 gallon. The pound = 0.7 pound avoirdupois.

RUSSIA.

The arshine = 28 inches. The foot = 13.75 inches. The dessetnia = 2 acres 2.8 roods. The tschetwert = 5.7 bushels. The wedro = 2.7 gallons. The pound = 0.9 pound avoirdupois. The pood = 36 pounds avoirdupois.

ST GALLEN.

The ell for silks and woollens = 31.5 and 24.25 inches, respectively. The mütt of 4 viertels = 2.09 bushels. The eimer = 11.25 gallons. The pound, light and heavy weight = 1.03 and 1.3 pound avoirdupois, respectively.

SAXONY.

The foot = 11.1 inches. The acre = 1 acre 1.7 rood, nearly. The eimer, at Dresden = 14.9 gallons; at Leipsic = 16.8 gallons. The wispel, at Dresden = 69.9 bushels; at Leipsic = 91.7 bushels. The pound = 1.03 pound avoirdupois.

SICILY.

The canna = 76.5 inches. The salma = 7.6 bushels. The barrel = 8 gallons, nearly. The pound of 12 ounces = 0.7 pound avoirdupois. The cantaro = 175 pounds avoirdupois.

SMYRNA.

The pike = 27 inches. The killow = 11.3 gallons. The rottolo = 1.2 pound avoirdupois.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spanish and Portuguese measures are most generally employed. The use of the English measures prevails in some parts.

SPAIN.

The vara, or ell = 33.3 inches. The fanegada = 1 acre 21 perches. The arroba = 3.5 gallons. The fanega = 1.5 bushel. The pound = 1.01 pound avoirdupois.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The ell = 23.3 inches. The tunneland = 1 acre 1 rood, nearly. The tunna = 0.6 quarter. The kann = 0.6 gallon. The pound = 0.9 pound avoirdupois.

TURKEY.

The pike = 26.25 inches. The killow = 0.9 bushel. The almud = 1.1 gallon. The oke = 2.8 pounds avoirdupois. The rottolo = 1.3 pound avoirdupois.

TUSCANY.

The braccio = 23 inches, nearly. The saccata = 1 acre 0.9 rood. The sacche = 2 bushels. The fiasche = 4 pints. The pound = 12 ounces avoirdupois.

VENICE.

Beside the metrical system, the following measures are used:—The braccio, for woollens = 26.6 inches; for silks = 24.8 inches. The stajo = 2.2 bushels. The secchia = 2.4 gallons. The pound sottile = 0.7 pound avoirdupois, nearly; grosso = 1.05 pound avoirdupois.

SPEND ONE PENNY LESS THAN THY CLEAR GAINS.

SIX POUNDS A YEAR IS BUT A GOAT A DAY.

TRANSFER DAYS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

At the Bank.

Dividends due, April
5 and October 10.

Bank Stock - - -
3 Per Cent. Reduced
New 3 Pr Cts Anns.
Long Annuities - -
Anns. ending 1859 -

Dividends due, Jan.
5 and July 5.

5 Per Cent. New - -
New 3½ Per Cents -
New 2½ ditto - - -
3 Per Cent. Consols -

Days of Transfer.

Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

Dividends, although due on the above dates, are not paid to the public till three days after; and if a Sunday intervenes, four days after.

Hours for buying and selling - 10 to 1
" " transferring - - - 11 " 2½
" " accepting - - - 9 " 3
" " payment of dividends 9 " 3

At the East India House.

East India Stock—Days of Transfer, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Dividends due, January 5 and July 5.

India Bonds—Dividends due, March 31 and September 30.

Hours of transfer at the India House, 11 to 3. Dividends paid, 9 to 3.

Tickets for preparing the transfer of Stock must be given in at each office be-

fore 1 o'clock. At the India House, before 2.

Private transfers may be made at other times than as above, the books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and East India House, 2s. 6d. extra, for each transfer; but on Saturdays at the Bank, not after 1.

Expenses of transfer in Bank Stock for £25 and under, 9s.; above that sum, 12s. India Stock, £1 10s.

Powers of Attorney for the sale or transfer of Stock, to be left at the Bank, &c., for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving dividends, they may be presented at the time the first dividend is payable.

Probates of wills, letters of administration, and other proofs of decease, must be left at the Bank, &c., for registration, for two or three days, exclusive of holidays.

No addition of Stock can be made to any account, whether such account be in a single name, or in joint names, in which the decease, either of the individual or of any one party, if a joint account, has taken place. The decease should be proved as soon as practicable.

Vote at Meeting of Bank Proprietors.—The previous unaltered possession of £500 Bank Stock for six months clear entitles a Proprietor to vote.

Vote at the India House.—The clear unaltered possession of £1000 India Stock, entitles to one vote; of £3000, to two votes; of £6000, to three votes; and of £10,000, to four votes.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE BANK, INDIA HOUSE, &c.

Holidays in the Bank of England—Dividend Offices are Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and December 26; in the Transfer Offices, besides the above, May 1 and November 1.

Other Banks the same as Bank of England, except May 1 and November 1.

East India House and Exchequer—Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Custom House and the Public Dock Companies—The same as at the Bank, and Her Majesty's Birthday, May 24.

Excise and Stamp Offices—The Holidays are the same as in the Customs, with the addition of Whit Tuesday and May 29.

British Museum—The public are ad-

mitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between ten and four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between ten and seven from the 7th of May to the 1st of September.

Ireland.

Banks, Stamp Office, and Custom House—Same as in England.

Scotland.

Bank Holidays—New Year's Day, King Charles I.'s Martyrdom, Queen's Marriage, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, King Charles II.'s Restoration, Queen's Accession, Queen's Coronation, Gunpowder Plot, Christmas Day, the first Monday in May and in August. When Christmas Day falls on Sunday, then the day following is kept.

TERMS.

HILARY TERM

Begins January 11—Ends January 31.

EASTER TERM

Begins April 15—Ends May 8.

TRINITY TERM

Begins May 22—Ends June 12.

MICHAELMAS TERM

Begins November 2—Ends November 25.

INDUSTRY GIVES COMFORT PLENTY AND RESPECT.

TRUSTING TO OTHERS' CARE HAS BEEN THE RUIN OF MANY.

THE MASTER'S EYE DOES MORE WORK THAN A PAIR OF HANDS.

CAB FARES (LONDON).

Fares by distance.—Carriages drawn by one horse—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d.; for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles, completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing Cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four mile circumference, when discharged beyond that circumference.

Fares by Time.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses one-third above the rates and fares herein-before mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of

the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS FOR DELIVERY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

For a letter not above 1 oz.	1d.
" " 1 oz. but not above 2 oz.	1½d.
" " 2 oz.	2d.
" " 4 oz.	2½d.
" " 6 oz.	3d.
" " 8 oz.	3½d.
" " 10 oz.	4d.
" " 12 oz.	4d.

A letter above the weight of 12 oz. is liable to a postage of 1d. for every ounce, beginning with the first ounce: thus, a letter weighing between 14 and 15 oz. must be prepaid 1s. 3d.

Letters sent unpaid are chargeable on delivery with double postage.

No *Inland* letter packet may be above 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width, and 6 inches in depth.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Letters, books, and book-packets, passing between any two places in the United Kingdom, and to the British Colonies, United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, on which the ordinary postage has been prepaid in stamps, can be registered on prepayment of a fee of 4d. affixed in stamps.

Registered letters must *not* be dropped into the *Letter Boxes*, but must be presented at the Post Office counter, and a *receipt obtained for it*.

Any letter or packet marked "*Registered*," dropped into the letter box, will be charged a *double* registration fee.

BOOK POST.

The postage is one halfpenny for every 2 oz. or part of that weight. No book packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or exceed 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width, and 6 in depth.

POST CARDS.

Official halfpenny Post Cards, with letters written on the back, may be transmitted between places in the United Kingdom. The Cards may be obtained at the various Post Offices, in packets of not less than a dozen, for 6d.

INLAND NEWSPAPERS.

Under the "Post Office Act, 1870," any newspaper printed and published in the United Kingdom at intervals of not more than seven days, and registered at the General Post Office, may pass through the United Kingdom as a newspaper for a postage of one halfpenny.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage, a fresh payment being required for each transmission.

Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS.

London and its suburbs are divided into eight postal districts, as follows, viz.:—

Eastern (E.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
East Central (E.C.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)
North Western (N.W.)	Western Central (W.C.)

That portion of each district within three miles of the General Post Office, St Martin's le Grand, is termed the town delivery, and the remainder the suburban delivery.

There are eleven deliveries of letters daily within the *town limits*, except the East Central, which has twelve deliveries daily, and the suburban districts have six deliveries daily.

TABLES SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF THE MOUNTAINS, AND THE LENGTH OF THE CHIEF RIVERS OF THE GLOBE.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Country.	Height.	Name.	Country.	Height.
		<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>
Aconcagua - -	Chile - -	23,910	Mont Blanc - -	Piedmont - -	15,744
Ararat - - -	Armenia - -	17,260	Mont Perdou - -	Spain - - -	10,994
Ben Nevis - -	Scotland - -	4,368	Monte Rosa - -	Switzerland	15,284
Cervin, or Matter-horn - - -	Switzerland	14,837	Niti Pass - - -	India - - -	16,814
Chimborazo - -	Ecuador - -	21,415	Ortler Spitz - -	Tyrol - - -	12,852
Cotopaxi - - -	Ecuador - -	18,875	Pic de Nethou - -	Spain - - -	11,426
Dhawalagiri - -	India - - -	26,862	Popocatepetl - -	Mexico - - -	17,773
El-burz (Caucasus)	Russia - - -	18,493	Sahama - - - -	Bolivia - - -	22,350
Etna - - - - -	Sicily - - -	10,874	St Bernard (Great), Pass of - - - -	Switzerland	8,173
Everest - - - -	India - - -	29,002	St Elias - - - -	Russian Am.	17,900
Finster-aar-horn	Switzerland	14,100	Scaw Fell - - -	England - - -	3,166
Grimsel Pass - -	Ditto - - -	8,400	Simplon, Pass of -	Switzerland	6,578
Hekla - - - - -	Iceland, - -	5,095	Skiddaw - - - -	England - - -	3,022
Illimani - - - -	Bolivia - -	21,149	Snowdon - - - -	Wales - - - -	3,571
Jungfrau - - - -	Switzerland	13,718	Sorata - - - - -	Bolivia - - -	21,286
Kunchinjinga - -	India - - -	28,156	Stelvio, Pass of -	Tyrol - - - -	9,177
Macgillicuddy's Reeks - - - - -	Ireland - -	3,404	Teneriffe, Peak of	Canary Isl. -	12,236
			Vesuvius - - - -	Italy - - - -	3,932

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

River.	Mouth.	Course.	Length in English Miles.
Amazon - - -	Atlantic Ocean	South America	3900
Amour - - -	Pacific Ocean	Russia in Asia	2300
Columbia - -	Pacific Ocean	North America	750
Danube - - -	Black Sea	Germany and Hungary	1760
Dnieper - - -	Ditto	Russia	1140
Douro - - -	Atlantic Ocean	Spain and Portugal	400
Elbe - - - -	North Sea	Germany	670
Euphrates - -	Persian Gulf	Turkey in Asia	1900
Fraser - - -	Pacific Ocean	British Columbia	600
Ganges - - -	Bengal Bay	Hindoostan	1550
Hoang-ho - -	Pacific Ocean	China	2625
Indus - - -	Indian Ocean	Hindoostan	1630
Lawrence, St	Atlantic	Canada	2340
Lena - - - -	Arctic Sea	Russia in Asia	2500
Loire - - - -	Bay of Biscay	France	545
Mississippi -	Mexico Gulf	United States	4000
Niger - - - -	Atlantic	Africa	2000
Nile - - - - -	Mediterranean	Abyssinia, Nubia, Egypt	3000
Obi - - - - -	Arctic Ocean	Siberia	2550
Ohio - - - -	Mississippi River	United States	1188
Orinoco - - -	Atlantic	South America	1480
Parana - - -	Plate River	Ditto	1500
Plate - - - -	Atlantic	Ditto	2130
Po - - - - -	Adriatic	Italy	410
Potomac - - -	Chesapeake Bay	United States	410
Rhine - - - -	North Sea	Germany	810
Rhone - - - -	Mediterranean	Switzerland and France	460
Scheldt - - -	North Sea	Belgium	170
Seine - - - -	English Channel	France	425
Senegal - - -	Atlantic	Africa	950
Shannon - - -	Ditto	Ireland	200
Susquehanna -	Ditto	United States	620
Tagus - - - -	Ditto	Spain and Portugal	550
Thames - - -	North Sea	England	215
Tigris - - - -	Euphrates River	Turkey in Asia	1000
Vistula - - -	Baltic Sea	Poland, Prussia	640
Volga - - - -	Caspian Sea	Russia	2035
Yang-tze-kiang	Pacific Ocean	China	2990
Yenesel - - -	Arctic Ocean	Siberia	2900

TO-MORROW NEVER COMES.

A PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR 2000 YEARS AFTER CHRIST, *Old Style* ;
AND FROM 1500 TO 2000 A.D., *New Style*.

TABLE I.—DOMINICAL LETTERS.

Years in excess of Hundreds.				Centuries.						
				0	100	200	300	400	500	600
OLD STYLE . .				700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
NEW STYLE . .				1700		1800		1900	2000	

0	NEW STYLE -			C		E		G	A	
0	28	56	84	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4	32	60	88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8	36	64	92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12	40	68	96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16	44	72		ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20	48	76		GF	AC	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24	52	80		BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D

TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN.

WORK WHILE IT IS CALLED TO-DAY.

EVERY YESTERDAY WAS ONCE TO-MORROW.

A PERPETUAL CALENDAR, &c.

TABLE II.

DOUBLE THE HOUR OF SUNSET GIVES THE LENGTH OF DAY.

DAYS OF THE MONTHS.

DAYS OF THE MONTHS.				DOMINICAL LETTERS.						
JANUARY. OCTOBER.	FEBRUARY. MARCH. NOVEMBER.	APRIL. JULY.	MAY.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.
2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	1 8 15 22 29	M.	Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.
3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.
4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.
5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	F.
6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.
7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.

DAYS OF THE MONTHS.

DAYS OF THE MONTHS.				DOMINICAL LETTERS.						
JUNE.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER. DECEMBER.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4 11 18 25	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31		Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.
5 12 19 26	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25		M.	Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.
6 13 20 27	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26		Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.
7 14 21 28	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27		W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	F.	Th.
1 8 15 22 29	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28		Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.	F.
2 9 16 23 30	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29		F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.	Sa.
3 10 17 24	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30		Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Su.

DOUBLE THE HOUR OF SUNRISE GIVES THE LENGTH OF NIGHT.

RULE.—Find the Dominical Letter for the year, in the First Table; and note, that in Leap-years there are two Dominical Letters, the first for January and February, the second for the other months; then in this Second Table, the days of the week under the Dominical Letter will be those for the required year.

N.B. New Style commenced in Roman Catholic Countries generally in 1582; but was not adopted in England till 1752. Old Style is still used in Russia.

REDUCTION of FRENCH, PARIS, ENGLISH, and RHENISH MEASURES of LENGTH, used by Scientific Writers, to the scale of each.

Toises, Reduced to English and Rhenish Lengths.

Toises.	Mètres.	English Feet.	Rhenish Feet.
1	1·91904	6·39459	6·21002
2	3·89807	12·78918	12·42004
3	5·84711	19·18377	18·63006
4	7·79615	25·57837	24·84008
5	9·74518	31·97296	31·05010
6	11·69422	38·36755	37·26012
7	13·64326	44·76214	43·47014
8	15·59229	51·15673	49·68016
9	17·54133	57·55132	55·89017
10	19·49037	63·94592	62·10019
100	194·90366	639·45916	621·00194
1000	1949·03659	6394·59160	6210·01941

MÈTRES, reduced to Paris, English, and Rhenish Lengths.

Mètres.	Toises.	Paris. Ft. In. Lines.	English. Ft. & In.	Rhenish Feet.
1	0·51307	3 0 11·296	3 3·3703	3·18620
2	1·02615	6 1 10·592	6 6·7416	6·37240
3	1·53922	9 2 9·888	9 10·1124	9·55860
4	2·05230	12 3 9·184	13 1·4832	12·74480
5	2·56537	15 4 8·480	16 4·8539	15·93100
6	3·07844	18 5 7·776	19 8·2247	19·11720
7	3·59152	21 6 7·072	22 11·5955	22·30340
8	4·10459	24 7 6·368	26 2·9663	25·48960
9	4·61767	27 8 5·664	29 6·3371	28·67580
10	5·13074	30 9 4·960	32 9·7079	31·86200
100	51·30741	307 10 1·600	328 1·0790	318·62000
1000	513·07407	3078 5 4·000	3280 10·7900	3186·19996

A TABLE of the SPECIFIC GRAVITIES of BODIES. Barometer, 30 inches ; Fahrenheit's Thermometer, 60°.

(From the Works of Drs Thompson, Young, and Ure.)

Platina - - - - -	22·069	Nitre - - - - -	1·900
Gold - - - - -	19·360	Ivory - - - - -	1·825
Quicksilver - - - - -	13·568	Brimstone - - - - -	1·810
Lead - - - - -	11·352	Coal - - - - -	1·250
Silver - - - - -	10·474	Boxwood - - - - -	1·030
Copper - - - - -	8·878	Sea Water - - - - -	1·026
Brass - - - - -	8·396	Common Water - - - - -	1·000
Steel - - - - -	7·833	Oak (English) - - - - -	·760
Iron (cast) - - - - -	7·615	Walnut - - - - -	·671
Tin - - - - -	7·320	Cedar - - - - -	·613
Glass (crystal) - - - - -	3·150	Elm - - - - -	·600
Granite - - - - -	3·000	Willow - - - - -	·585
Marble (Parian) - - - - -	2·838	Fir - - - - -	·550
Flint - - - - -	2·570	Poplar - - - - -	·333
Brick - - - - -	2·000	Cork - - - - -	·240

NOTE.—The several sorts of wood are supposed to be dry.

ROGUERY WITH A PRETEXT, IS DOUBLE ROGUERY.

CONCEALMENT BETOKENS COWARDICE AT HEART.

COMPARISON OF THE FAHRENHEIT, CENTIGRADE, AND REAUMUR THERMOMETERS.

Fahrenheit.		Centigrade.		Reaumur		
212	-	water boils	-	100	-	80
200	-	-	-	93.33	-	74.68
180	-	-	-	82.22	-	65.77
160	-	-	-	71.11	-	56.88
140	-	-	-	60	-	48
120	-	-	-	48.88	-	39.11
100	-	-	-	37.77	-	30.22
88	-	-	-	26.66	-	21.33
60	-	-	-	15.55	-	12.44
50	-	-	-	10	-	8
40	-	-	-	4.44	-	3.55
32	-	water freezes	-	0	-	0
20	-	-	-	6.66	-	5.33
10	-	-	-	12.22	-	9.77
0	-	-	-	17.77	-	14.22

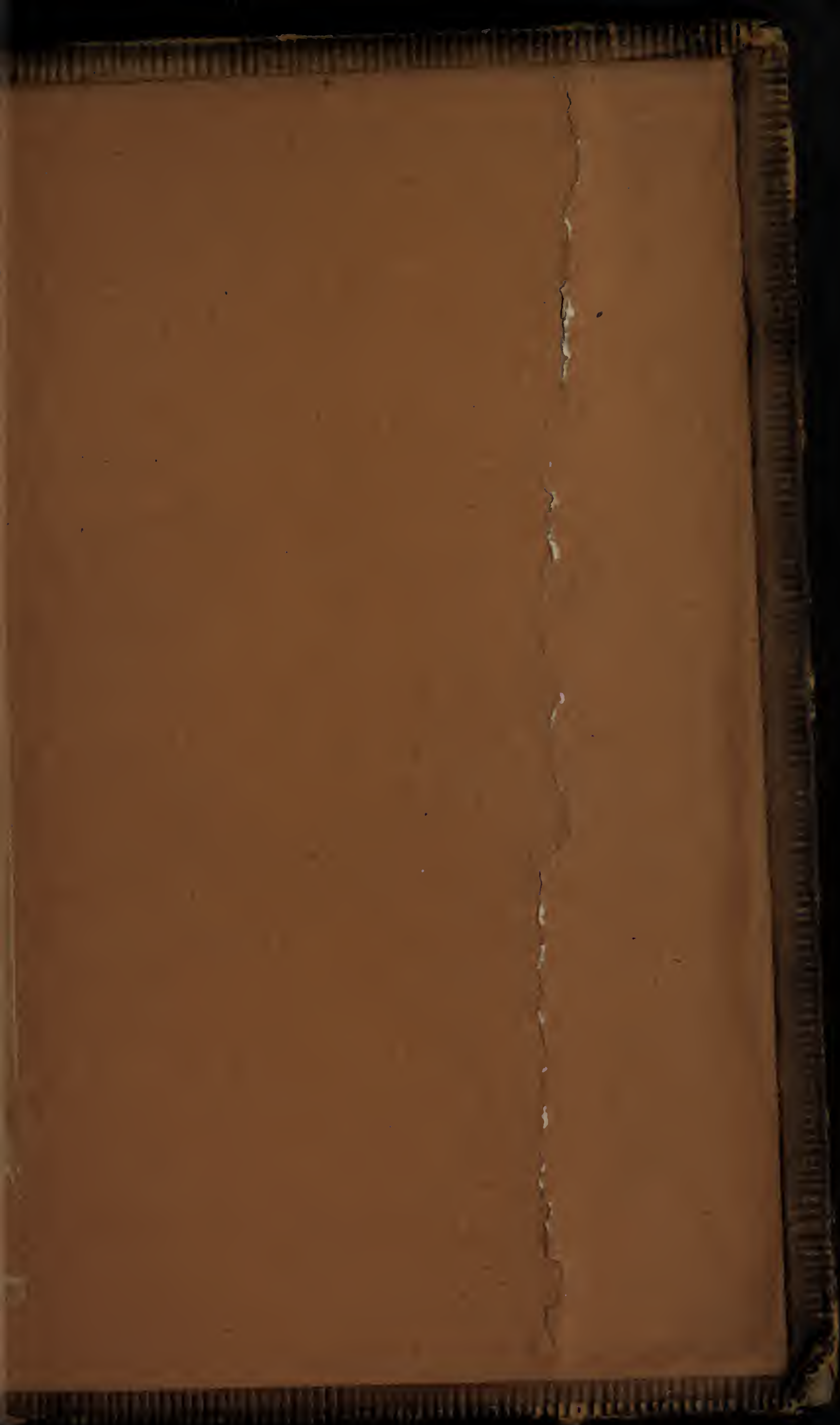
REDUCTION OF THE SCALE OF THE ENGLISH BAROMETER TO FRENCH MILLIMÈTRES.

Barometer, English.			Barometer, English.			Barometer, English.		
Inch. 10ths.		Millimètres.	Inch. 10ths.		Millimètres.	Inch. 10ths.		Millimètres.
24	0	609.59	27	4	695.95	20	0	703.82
	1	612.13		5	698.49		1	706.07
	2	614.67		6	701.03		2	708.33
	3	617.21		7	703.57		3	710.59
	4	619.75		8	706.11		4	712.84
	5	622.29		9	708.65		5	715.10
	6	624.83		0	711.19		6	717.36
	7	627.37		1	713.73		7	719.61
	8	629.91		2	716.27		8	721.83
	9	632.45		3	718.81		9	724.12
25	0	634.99		4	721.35		10	726.38
	1	637.53		5	723.89		11	728.63
	2	640.07		6	726.43	27	0	730.89
	3	642.61		7	728.97		1	733.15
	4	645.15		8	731.51		2	735.40
	5	647.69		9	734.05		3	737.66
	6	650.23		0	736.59		4	739.91
	7	652.77	29	1	739.13		5	742.17
	8	655.31		2	741.67		6	744.42
	9	657.85		3	744.21		7	746.68
26	0	660.39		4	746.75		8	748.94
	1	662.93		5	749.29		9	751.19
	2	665.47		6	751.83		10	753.45
	3	668.01		7	754.37		11	755.70
	4	670.55		8	756.91	28	0	757.96
	5	673.09		9	759.45		1	760.22
	6	675.63		0	761.99		2	762.47
	7	678.17	30	1	764.53		3	764.73
	8	680.71		2	767.07		4	766.98
	9	683.25		3	769.61		5	769.24
27	0	685.79		4	772.15		6	771.49
	1	688.33		5	774.69		7	773.75
	2	690.87		6	777.23		8	776.01
	3	693.41		7	779.77		9	778.26

MEN OFTEN ACT LIES, WITHOUT SPEAKING THEM.

LIVING IS NOT LENGTH OF DAYS. BUT RIGHT USE OF THEM.

35-



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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